

PARIS AGREEMENT AFRICAN REALITIES AND ASPIRATION , NUANCES AND POLITICS SO FAR

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FROM PARIS (COP21) TO KATOWICE (COP24)

- Adoption of Paris Agreement- December 2015, Paris , France
- Entry into force – COP22 in Marrakesh
- CMA, Part 1
- CMA decided to complete the modalities, Procedures and guidelines for implementation at COP 24 in 2018.
- Process normally takes about 3 years to 8 years but in the case of the PA it is to be done in 2 years.
- Bonn – COP 23. (2017) – Continuation of negotiations
- Continuation at Bonn in May 2018 and Bangkok in September 2018.

EXPECTATION FOR KATOWICE

- Operationalization on the Paris Agreement by completing the Rule book, ie Modalities , Procedures and Guidelines for implementation.
- Facilitative Dialogue – The Talanoa dialogue initiated by the Fiji President of COP23.
- Stocktaking of the implementation of the UNFCCC and the Kyoto Protocol – Doha Amendment adopted on 8 December 2012 but still not in force. As of 28 September 2018,117 Parties have ratified. Three fourths of Parties to the Kyoto Protocol to ratify for entry into force. 144 Parties required for entry into force. Amendments gives Annex 1 parties specific commitments
- Expectation of the High level event on Climate Finance.

MAJOR ISSUES UNDER NEGOTIATION

- Adaptation- Adaptation communication and reporting.(Adaptation continues to be a priority for Africa and other developing countries.)
- Nationally Determined Contributions(NDCs), Content and communication.
- Finance, Technology and Capacity Building.
- Transparency – Reporting of actions on Paris Agreement by Parties.
- Compliance- Multilateral Consultative Process under the Convention (Article 13).

Major Challenges

1. Transformation of current text into a negotiating text and subsequent adoption of rule book.
2. Operationalization of Adaptation goal. Loss and damage.
3. Elaboration of Compliance regime.
4. What to do with the outcome of the Talanoa Dialogue
5. Flexibility of Differentiation
6. Finance – Major differences between developing and developed countries – 100 billion from Copenhagen.

POLITICAL HURDLES

- Role of the United States.
- Differences among Developed countries and developing countries over mitigation , Adaptation and Finance.
- Leaders' summit preceding COP24 on 3 December to result in declaration- Implications.

PRIORITIES OF AFRICA

- Effective Implementation of existing Instruments- Convention; entry into force of Doha Amendment.
- Completion of work on a balanced Rule book for the implementation of the Paris Agreement.
- Support for African initiatives – Africa Renewable Energy Initiative and (**AREI**) and **Africa Adaptation Initiative (AAI)**
- Predictable and adequate Finance.