The Paris Agreement was a diplomatic success that marked the “end of the beginning” in the fight against climate change. It is a universal agreement promoting a new multilateral system of cooperation for climate. The agreement defines ambitious objectives to orient countries towards developing low-carbon and climate-resilient economies, shifting to a neutral global economy in terms of greenhouse gas emissions, before the end of the century, and directing financial flows to support this objective. It establishes an unprecedented governance process that combines national and voluntary contributions from States and recognizes non-State actor initiatives as an equally important contribution towards achieving international commitments. The adoption of the Paris Agreement in 2015 generated high expectations in terms of its implementation. In turn, COP22 was expected to continue this mobilization of actors to strengthen the new momentum to decarbonize the global economy.

A suitable context encouraging States and economic actors to mobilize at the opening of COP22

COP22 took place from November 7 to 18, 2016 in Marrakech. This “COP of Action” built on the mobilization of States and economic actors created by COP21 to establish the processes necessary for the implementation of the Paris Agreement.

2 YEARS AHEAD OF SCHEDULE: THE ENTRY INTO FORCE OF THE PARIS AGREEMENT

The quick entry into force of the Paris Agreement on November 4, 2016 occurred less than one year after its adoption and three days before COP22. This has been seen as a confirmation of the desire of the States to engage in a transition towards a carbon-neutral, climate-resilient economy given that this occurred faster than any international treaty in the history of modern international relations. To compare, more than seven years passed between the signing of the Kyoto Protocol and its entry into force.


into force. As of November 29, 2016, the Paris Agreement was ratified by 114 parties out of the 197 members of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC).

The speed of the ratification process is explained particularly by the radical change between the Paris Agreement and its predecessor, the Kyoto Protocol. The Paris Agreement incentivizes States to commit to act: rather than starting from a global sharing of the effort to reduce emissions, States are urged to define their own climate ambition. This allows them to conduct their energy and economic transition according to their own national interests. At the same time, the Agreement also recognizes the need to regularly boost this ambition to meet a target of emissions neutrality before the end of the century.

While the quick entry into force of the Agreement should accelerate its implementation, it was a surprise to many negotiators who did not expect to begin negotiating implementation procedures so soon after the Paris Agreement was adopted.

TWO MAJOR INTERNATIONAL CLIMATE AGREEMENTS ADOPTED IN 2016

COP22 also profited from two other international agreements which aim to reduce greenhouse gas emissions were adopted in 2016 in parallel to the UNFCCC negotiations.

The first was the Kigali Amendment to the Montreal Protocol, known as the Kigali Agreement. This international agreement was signed on October 15, 2016 by 170 signatory countries to the Montreal Protocol on the Protection of the Ozone Layer. Countries have pledged to significantly reduce their use of hydrofluorocarbons (HFC) by 80% - 85% from 2036 to 2047, with commitments divided into three groups according to level of development. Given that HFCs are powerful greenhouse gases commonly used for refrigeration and in air conditioning systems worldwide, this amendment could help prevent the emission of 100 to 200 billion tons of CO₂eq and therefore reduce global warming by nearly 0.5°C by the end of the century.

The second is the adoption on October 6 2016 of an agreement negotiated within the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO). It sets a goal for the international aviation sector to stabilize GHG emissions levels starting in 2020, despite growth in air traffic. To achieve this goal, the ICAO agreement includes energy efficiency measures, the development of sustainable biofuels, and the establishment of a GHG emissions offset mechanism called CORSIA.

Having been adopted by all of the 191 member States of the ICAO, from 2020 CO₂ emissions from international civil aviation will be regulated by a global, universal and binding system. This agreement marks the end to expectations begun in 1997 when the Kyoto Protocol designated the ICAO responsible for establishing an agreement to regulate GHG emissions from international aviation, a sector currently responsible for around 2% of global emissions.

THE AWAKENING OF NON-STATE ACTOR’S ACTION

In order for States to be able to meet their targets and raise ambitions taken as part of the Paris Agreement through nationally determined contributions (NDCs), the mobilization and involvement of non-State actors will be key. The Paris Agreement aims to encourage joint efforts to advance the implementation of the national contributions of States, as well as those of non-State actors, including the private sector, local and regional authorities, the financial sector, and civil society. Nevertheless, this mobilization of non-State actors will require NDCs to be sufficiently detailed and comprehensible for these actors.

There are positive signals that climate actions supported by non-State and local actors are already gathering momentum:

• In 2016, many local decision makers expressed a desire to price GHG emissions: at the State, provincial, and community level, 33 jurisdictions have already adopted policies to price carbon – in the form of carbon taxes or emissions quota systems – and seven more are expected to emerge by 2018. Concurrent with these regulatory initiatives, a growing number of companies around the world have incorporated a voluntary carbon price into their internal procedures;

• Companies are moving to align their activities with a “pathway to 2°C”, as evidenced by the 200 companies committed to the “Science Based Targets” initiative;

• The financial sector is working through various groups and forums to structure actions that align global financial flows with the objectives of the low-carbon transition (Article 2.1c of the Paris Agreement). The Task Force on Climate-Related Financial Disclosure (Portfolio Decarbonization Coalition, Principles for Mainstreaming Climate Action, Montreal Carbon Pledge, International Investors Group on Climate Change, Long-Term investors Club, etc.) as well as internally to integrate climate-related issues into the management of their portfolios;

• At the city and local authority level, the launch of the Global Covenant of Mayors for Climate & Energy in June 2016, combining the European Union’s Covenant of Mayors and the Compact of Mayors, facilitates the collection of data on actions taken by cities and thus give more visibility on their actions;

• The Nantes Declaration of Climate Actors, signed during the Climate Chance Summit in September 2016 by various

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5 For more information about corporate internal carbon pricing, see http://www.i4ce.org/wp-core/wp-content/uploads/2016/09/internal-carbon-pricing-november-2016-ENG.pdf

6 The final report of this task force will be released for public consultation in mid-December 2016. For more information about the work of the TCFD, see https://www.fsb-tcfd.org/


8 To read the Nantes Declaration : http://www.climatechance2016.com/uploads/media/5800c65beb61c.pdf
non-State actors (communities, companies, NGOs, trade unions, indigenous peoples, etc.), highlights the increasingly coordinated actions to further climate action. COP21 saw a large number of announcements from coalitions or groups of actors during both the run up, as well as an abundance of commitments by public and private actors during the two weeks. COP22 saw a comparatively smaller number of commitments emerge and little information on progress was provided regarding COP21 commitments. This can be explained in part by the short amount of time for last year’s commitments to be acted upon and first results to be communicated. Nevertheless, there is still need for the commitments of non-State actors to be more and more concrete so that the ties on climate-related issues between the actions of States and non-State actors will continue to strengthen in the years to come.

Progress at COP22: confirming the political commitment of the States and preparing the implementation of the Paris Agreement in 2018

Promoted by the Moroccan presidency as the “COP of Action”, the COP22 Presidency set both political and technical goals. On the political side, this COP aimed to maintain cooperative momentum by demonstrating the sustainability of the commitment of world leaders to serve the cause of climate change. On the technical side, it facilitated negotiations on the creation of a decision-making framework that would operationalize the Paris Agreement by the end of 2018.

TESTING THE POLITICAL COMMITMENT OF STATES

Confirming the political commitment of States was a key aspect of COP22, made all the more essential in the aftermath of the US presidential election on November 8 (see box 1). During COP22, there were many declarations by States in support for the process of ratification, implementation, and cooperative actions introduced by the Paris Agreement. This included continued support of Heads of State and Ministers as part of high-level sessions.

The one-page decision entitled the “Marrakech Action Proclamation for our Climate and Sustainable Development” embodies the main political outcome of COP22. Promoted by the Moroccan presidency, this political text uses the term “irreversible” to describe the momentum initiated in 2015 and was the focus of extensive informal discussions during the second week of negotiations and adopted by all of the countries during the closing plenary meeting of the COP. In particular, it emphasizes that international climate momentum “is being driven not only by governments, but by science, business and global action of all types at all levels”.

Additionally, the Marrakech Action Proclamation reaffirms the urgent need to strengthen political commitments to combat climate change. It launches a call for solidarity alongside the most vulnerable countries by reaffirming the commitment to mobilize US$100 billion per year to support developing countries. The text also calls for the need to consider other major challenges, such as ensuring food security and taking stringent action to deal with climate change challenges in agriculture. Nevertheless, this text only addresses those issues seen as the least controversial items of the Paris Agreement.

The Proclamation also encourages the ratification of the Doha Amendment, establishing the second commitment period (2013-2020) of the Kyoto Protocol that, to date, has not entered into force. As of November 9, only 73 out of the 144 countries required for its entry into force had ratified the Amendment. The treatment of the ambition and the pre-2020 action was undoubtedly a point of disappointment for certain developing countries given that the 2011 Durban mandate placed on equal footing the negotiation of a new agreement (post-2020) and an increase in pre-2020 ambition.

The result of the US presidential election forced COP22 to look for new countries to lead climate action. All eyes turned towards China – due to its influence on global emissions – and the European Union, in view of its historic role in negotiations. At the same time, the Climate Vulnerable Forum (CVF) brought together more than 45 countries deemed most vulnerable to the effects of climate change.

BOX 1. UNCERTAINTY ON UNITED-STATES’ POSITION ON THE PARIS AGREEMENT LEADS STATES TO REITERATE INTERNATIONAL CLIMATE COMMITMENTS

Immediately after Donald Trump’s victory of the US presidential election on November 8, his campaign promises related to climate change unnerved many. Trump had hinted at an exit from the Paris Agreement by the US, the withdrawal of US contributions to the funding of climate efforts, and the promotion of an energy model based on fossil energies. The recent statements of the president-elect and of those approached to form his cabinet reflect an ambiguous position on climate change. Furthermore, it appears that it may be necessary to wait for the first months of his term to understand what the position of the US will truly be in the coming years.

While the result of the election sends a negative signal on future US climate action, numerous US actors – including 365 companies⁹, territories like California, and even the US negotiating team and Secretary of State John Kerry during COP22 – have sought to reiterate their commitment and desire to continue moving forward to maintain the momentum of Paris.

However, in its architecture, the Paris Agreement is very different from the Kyoto Protocol. Given that it is founded on the voluntary contributions of States, it is exposed to the risk of political change of a State. The resilience of the Paris Agreement rather comes from (1) its multilateral aspect and peer pressure from States and civil society, (2) the strength of commitments made by individual States in national law, and (3) the mobilization of the momentum of non-State actors. The US election thus constitutes the first test of the Paris Agreement’s robustness.

⁹ For more information on the call from 365 US firms: http://www.lowcarbonusa.org/
The CVF sought to set an example by committing to “go green” and achieve “net carbon neutrality and 100% renewable energies” by 2050, working to adapt their NDCs to support these commitments. Their manifesto recognizes their small influence on global emissions, but nevertheless calls for ambitious commitments from all signatories of the Paris Agreement.

ACTIVELY NEGOTIATING CLIMATE FINANCE: FINANCE MINISTERS TAKE CONTROL TO ALIGN THE FINANCIAL FLOWS

The Marrakech Proclamation reaffirmed the annual target of mobilizing US$ 100 billion per year for developing countries by 2020. Developed countries demonstrated their progress towards this target through the results of two publications. First, the 2016 Biannual Assessment of Climate Finance by the Standing Committee on Finance estimates that transfers totaled US$23.9 billion in 2014, an increase of nearly 50% compared with 2011-2012. Second, developed countries published a roadmap on how to mobilize US$100 billion in 2020 based on OECD estimates that US$66.8 billion of public funding will be available in 2020. Nevertheless, developing countries have requested that additional efforts still be made and that a balance between funding for mitigation and adaptation be sought, as expressed in the Paris Agreement. Furthermore, the US$100 billion remains a minimum threshold, which developed countries have committed to raise by 2025.

More fundamentally, and in connection with the goal set in Paris to align the financial flows with global climate objectives, the increased participation of ministers of finance in High-Level Dialogues on Climate Finance is significant. The implementation of national budgetary and fiscal frameworks to support the implementation of the NDCs was discussed, as well as the alternatives for mobilizing savings and identifying avenues to heighten the leverage effect of public finance for the mobilization of private funding.

TECHNICAL ADVANCES: INITIAL DISCUSSIONS AROUND THE FRAMEWORK FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PARIS AGREEMENT

In addition to being the annual Conference of the Parties to the UNFCCC, COP22 gathered together the Parties to the Paris Agreement for the first time – known as CMA1. From now on, the CMA will take the decisions under the Agreement.

It brings together the States that have filed their instruments of ratification, acceptance, approval, or adhesion for at least 30 days. In Marrakech, discussions held by the CMA1, other bodies (the Subsidiary Body for Implementation (SBI), and the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice (SBSTA)) of the COP, and the recently formed Ad hoc Working Group on the Paris Agreement (APA) resulted in 35 decisions (see box 3).

A key outcome: 2018 deadline set for the implementation of the Agreement

The first meeting of the CMA1 defined 2018 as the deadline for finalizing the framework for implementing the Paris Agreement. CMA1 also produced guidelines for preparing a “simplified” assessment of national contributions called “facilitative dialogue” that will focus in 2018 on the content of existing national contributions compared to long-term goals of the Paris Agreement (see box 3).


Aiming to support the CMA1, the Ad hoc Working Group on the Paris Agreement (APA) met to discuss seven key topics: mitigation, adaptation, transparency, preparation of the global Stocktake, cooperative approaches (including Article 6), compliance, and other topics related to implementation10.

10 To know more about the outcomes of APA work at COP22 : http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/2016/apa/eng/l04.pdf

BOX 2. THE PARIS AGREEMENT AND THE INCREASING COMPLEXITY OF THE MULTIPLE AVENUES OF NEGOTIATION

While there have been several avenues of negotiation to address political and technical themes on climate since the creation of the UNFCCC, the implementation of the Paris Agreement now increases the complexity of the diplomatic ecosystem, from the length of the new agendas to the dense agendas of negotiators.

Two subsidiary bodies provide technical support for the implementation of the UNFCCC: the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice (SBSTA) and the Subsidiary Body for Implementation (SBI).

With the second commitment period of the Kyoto Protocol running until 2020, the conference of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol is continuing its discussions.

The Paris Agreement opens up two new avenues of negotiations: an ad-hoc working group on the Paris Agreement (APA) has been formed to work on preparing for its entry into force and the conference of Parties to the Paris Agreement (CMA), which is the formal avenue of negotiation for the implementation of the Paris Agreement over the long term.

BOX 3. THE GLOBAL STOCKTAKE PROCESS

The Global Stocktake process aims to examine the implementation of the Agreement with regard to mitigation, adaptation, funding, and transfer of technology. A ‘simplified’ Stocktake on the content of the existing NDCs is planned for 2018. The first full Stocktake will take place in 2023 and every five years thereafter. Two years before each Stocktake, a meeting will occur focusing on raising ambition of national contributions in line with global objectives. Modalities for the “Global Stocktake” are expected to be adopted during COP25 in 2019.
APA’s work at COP22 resulted in informal position notes, the definition of a work programme and numerous calls for States to file submissions on their views relating to these topics by May 2017.

**Strengthening the post-2020 transparency framework: identifying key issues for an official workshop in 2017**

The work of the subsidiary bodies of the UNFCCC (SBI and SBSTA) has also enabled progress in preparation of the post-2020 transparency framework that will be finalized in late 2018. In particular, it will incorporate the analysis and review sessions established by the transparency framework of the UNFCCC in Cancun: multilateral evaluation for developed countries and a ‘facilitative dialogue’ for developing countries. In preparation for an official technical workshop planned in 2017, States will need to decide what common modalities, procedures, and guidelines should be part of the future transparency framework. Specific attention should be paid to the lessons of the existing Monitoring Reporting and Verification (MRV) frameworks within the UNFCCC. Additionally, the issue of the flexibilities afforded to developing countries will continue to be taken into account based on the different capacities of the States.

**Cooperative approaches (Article 6): divergent points of view in preparation for an official a workshop in 2017**

Article 6 of the Paris Agreement covers the concept that States may choose, on a voluntary basis, to cooperate in the implementation of their nationally determined contributions through market and non-market approaches, including the use of internationally transferred mitigation outcomes. During negotiations on Article 6, there was a divergence of points of view between States. With the goal of arriving at a common vision among negotiators, it was decided to continue the dialogue through a call for States to submit views on technical issues by March 2017 before negotiations in May 2017 in Bonn. The issues to be addressed include environmental integrity, establishing a governance body for the new sustainable development mechanism, and the links with the transparency framework. The issue of the scope, accounting and governance of the framework of non-market based approaches also needs to be addressed.

**Discussions on climate finance accounting modalities**

Discussions concerning the mobilization of climate finance towards developing countries focused on the accounting modalities within the subsidiary bodies. In particular, a workshop facilitated by the SBSTA provided an opportunity to identify lessons from the existing accounting modalities within the UNFCCC, national communications, and biannual reports. The objective is to build on existing methods, while simultaneously improving them. One result of these discussions was the establishment of a roadmap on climate finance with the goal of finalizing negotiations in 2018.

**Addressing “orphan issues” of COP21 by CMA1**

Another important aspect was the uptake of “orphan issues”, or issues not being included by the COP21 decision in the roadmap of any subsidiary body, such as the definition of common timeframes for future NDCs, the implementation of Article 12 on education and awareness, and the decision to maintain the possibility for the Adaptation Fund to serve the Paris Agreement, separate from the Green Climate Fund11.

The subject of the Adaptation Fund was a major concern for negotiators. The practical arrangements of this Fund (governance, exact target, modalities for contributions by countries, environmental safeguards, etc.) were postponed for future discussions (2017) and were set as a prerequisite for final adoption by countries, including the United States, Australia, Canada, New Zealand, and Switzerland. Nevertheless, the Adaptation Fund achieved and exceeded its fundraising goal in 2016, which reached US$81 million as a result of promises made during COP22.

**A “Marrakech Partnership” to bring together State and non-State action**

In parallel with the official negotiations of COP22, the commitments and actions of non-State actors, reinforced and supported at times by States, enhanced the growing Global Climate Action Agenda.

**TWO ADVANCEMENTS TO STRUCTURE THE TRANSPARENCY OF THE CLIMATE ACTION AGENDA**

**A Marrakech “Partnership” for global climate action**

Following a series of thematic days and a consultation in 201612, COP22 gave rise to the “Marrakech Partnership for Global Climate Action”13 bringing together State and non-State actors. Supported by the High-Level Climate Champions, Hakima El Haïtè and Laurence Tubiana, this partnership aims to institutionalize and implement the Climate Action Agenda:

- By drafting a roadmap on the contribution of non-State actors over the 2017-2020 period for further coherence between the objectives of the Paris Agreement and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).
- By proposing avenues for cooperation and a more consistent, better-coordinated dialogue between the initiatives of non-State actors and the negotiation process of States. For example, by giving priority to addressing certain key themes identified at each COP and establishing an annual cycle of cooperation between the climate champions14 and negotiators.

This partnership also aims to advance the important topic of transparancy. It promotes an assessment of the compatibility of commitments with regard to the long-term objectives of

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11 Initially planned as a fund serving the Kyoto Protocol, several discussions were initiated on the sustainability of this fund to serve the Paris Agreement. Developed countries did not necessarily want it to be maintained, preferring to focus efforts on other instruments and particularly the GCF. Nevertheless, developing countries stressed the need to maintain this fund, arguing that it is more effective to support small projects.

12 In summer 2016, the champions launched a consultation relating to a roadmap for climate action. Around sixty contributions were received (including I4CE’s contribution), as reflected in the synthesis document of this exercise: [http://newsroom.unfccc.int/media/749204/submissions-on-the-roadmap-for-global-climate-action_synthesis.pdf](http://newsroom.unfccc.int/media/749204/submissions-on-the-roadmap-for-global-climate-action_synthesis.pdf)

13 To know more about the Marrakech Partnership for Global Climate Action: [https://unfccc.int/files/paris_agreement/application/pdf/marrakech_partnership_for_global_climate_action.pdf](https://unfccc.int/files/paris_agreement/application/pdf/marrakech_partnership_for_global_climate_action.pdf)

14 As a reminder, climate champions have a term of office of two years. A Fijian Champion will thus take over from the French Champion, Laurence Tubiana, in 2017.

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the Paris Agreement. The NAZCA\textsuperscript{15} (Non-State Actor Zone for Climate Action) platform, which, before COP22, was limited to recording the climate commitments of companies, cities, regions, and investors, should now provide information to assess the progress of these actors. Such information will be useful for identifying areas presenting significant deviations from the long-term objectives and identify areas for prioritization.

\textbf{“2050 Pathways”: a new platform for sharing visions combining State and non-State action}

The Climate Champions also stressed the importance of contextualizing climate action in a long-term perspective to ensure that resulting emission pathways are compatible with the 2°C target. In this sense, they launched the “2050 Pathways” platform intended to facilitate the sharing of resources, knowledge, and skills for the development of long-term decarbonization scenarios and strategies. This platform seeks to unite States and non-State actors around shared visions on the energy transition. Germany, the United States, Canada, and Mexico presented scenario-based studies of different 2050 pathways at COP22.

The contextualizing of contributions of State and non-State actors in a “2050 pathway” is meant to demonstrate the gap that continues to exist between the ultimate goal of carbon-neutral world and the resources deployed currently. Raising the ambition and speeding up the implementation of climate actions and policies remain the main challenges for both non-State actors and States.

\textbf{PROGRESS MADE BY ALL ACTOR GROUPS...}

The forums established by various groups of non-State actors detailed below complement the global “Marrakech Partnership” and the “2050 Pathways” platform to strengthen, give credibility to, and ensure the coherence of the Climate Action Agenda.

\textbf{Territories}

Local and regional authorities have spent years advocating for formal recognition\textsuperscript{16} of their climate actions and demonstrating their desire to act, with more than 2,500 contributions to date recorded on the NAZCA platform. These actors continue to call for rules and procedures of interaction to be defined with the States. Their objective is to strengthen their ability to access the necessary financial resources to accelerate local actions and support the ambition of the States.

Local governments are at times explicitly cited in national contributions, either as stakeholders in their development or through their contribution to the achievement of national objectives. The Marrakech Call for Action\textsuperscript{17}, adopted during the Summit for Local and Regional Leaders, launched a campaign to establish a global framework of action to “localize” climate finance in 2020. This mechanism could be able to take into account the variety and specificities of local actors (scale of projects, amounts at stake, procedures, etc.).

\textbf{Financial actors}

A number of initiatives launched during COP22 by financial actors, particularly during the Climate Finance Day in Casablanca on November 4, 2016, aimed to mobilize funds by and for African actors towards Climate investments in Africa. Examples of the new initiatives presented include:

- The launch of the first network of African investors for the mobilization of domestic savings for low-carbon, climate-resilient development, spearheaded by the Caisse de Dépôts et de Gestion du Maroc;
- The launch of the Marrakech Call for Action to promote green capital markets in Africa, signed by 19 African capital market authorities;
- Morocco’s launch of the Marrakech Investment Committee for Adaptation (MICA) fund, the first public/private fund for adaptation actions, already with a budget of US$500 million.

Discussions also focused on the role the fast-growing Green Bonds market could play and the conditions for the accelerate of its development.

\textbf{Industrial sector}

Several private initiatives, part of existing platforms such as the Global Compact, have been put forward on the inescapable subject of aligning the strategy of industrial actors with the objectives of the Paris Agreement—and more widely on the adoption of objectives to reduce emissions\textsuperscript{18} and promote renewable energies\textsuperscript{19}.

\textbf{Carbon pricing: Stern-Stiglitz commission to define a social cost of carbon}\textsuperscript{20}

The dialogue on the benefits of carbon pricing policies continued during COP22, with an emphasis on developing countries. Chaired by economists Lord Nicholas Stern and Joseph Stiglitz, this commission, established within the Carbon Pricing Leadership Coalition led by the World Bank, has the task of proposing corridors of reference values for what the “social cost of carbon” could be in various contexts. The objective is to provide shared information that demonstrates the economic and social co-benefits associated with reducing GHG emissions and make the social costs associated with high-carbon projects explicit.

The political impact of these prices could be profound if various actors manage to take advantage and establish incentives for emissions reduction projects. In particular, States could use conclusions to establish values to be used in cost-benefit analysis, and companies could use them to establish internal carbon prices. The conclusions of the commission’s work are expected for April 2017.

\textsuperscript{15} NAZCA platform: http://climateaction.unfccc.int/
\textsuperscript{17} Marrakech Call for Action: http://climatesummit4localandregionalleadersmarrakech.com/wp-content/uploads/2016/11/Feuille-de-route_VUK.pdf
\textsuperscript{18} For example, as part of the Science Based Targets Initiative, with more than 200 companies committing to the adoption of reduction pathways consistent with the 2°C objective.
\textsuperscript{19} e.g., 100% renewable energy initiative for businesses.
Agriculture and the land use sector

Agriculture has received particular attention with several initiatives supported by State and non-State actors, including the African Agriculture Adaptation (AAA) initiative. This approach consists of an operational component, aiming to develop capacities and funding for adapting African agriculture by promoting a resilient model for lasting increases in productivity and agricultural revenues; and a political component that aims to place the subject of agriculture and its resilience at the heart of official climate negotiations.

The announcements and partnerships associated with the AAA initiative strengthen the link between mitigation and adaptation of the agricultural sector and associate the climate and SDGs, including the eradication of hunger and the management of ecosystems. The AAA initiative has teamed up with the fund to achieve land degradation neutrality (LDN Fund), promoted by the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification and the “4 for 1000” initiative, launched by France during COP21 which aims to improve the storage of carbon in soil. The Global Framework for Action to Cope with Water Scarcity in Agriculture in the Context of Climate Change, supported by the FAO during COP22, will also support the initiatives of the AAA.

...BUT THE CHALLENGES REMAIN FOR A CONCRETE CONTRIBUTION TO THE CLIMATE ACTION AGENDA

The consolidation and increased credibility of the actions of non-State actors globally should be able to continue over time under the leadership of the Climate Champions. However, this voluntary momentum of the Action Agenda still faces a number of challenges, including:

- The ability of non-State actors to demonstrate and evaluate the impact of their climate actions;
- The increased effect of being a driving force behind actors;
- The saturation of more cross-disciplinary and cross-sectoral actions around a coalition of various types of actors (communities, companies, etc.);
- The consistency and its convergence of local and national actions;
- The ability to contribute to the continued raising of the ambition of States;
- The ability to expand beyond the networks and initiatives exclusively dedicated to climate change in order to spread the consideration of climate objectives within all relevant policies and strategies.

These challenges must be overcome over the coming years and advanced cooperation between actors within platforms such as “the Marrakech Partnership”, NAZCA, and “2050 Pathways” could be part of this success. Nevertheless, the progress and the response to these challenges must be assessed by type of non-State actor and sector, given that they are currently not all advancing at the same pace.

Conclusion: COP22 pursues, without finishing, the chapter opened in Paris in 2015

Following the early entry into force of the Paris Agreement, the decision bodies responsible for the implementation of the Agreement, including the CMA1, were able to convene. The decision was taken at COP22 to finalize all CMA1 business by 2018. In doing so, this makes it possible to envision a finalization of all the decisions allowing the operationalization of the Paris Agreement before 2020, earlier than what was initially envisaged by a number of observers in December 2015. It also leaves Parties and negotiators enough time for preparatory work, and allows all countries to be represented at the time of decisions, since only those States which had already ratified the Paris Agreement are allowed to join those decision-making bodies. Over the next two years, negotiations will focus on common guidelines for tracking efforts (transparency framework), emission reduction mechanisms (whether market-based or not) and the support package for developing countries: including the goal for the mobilization of climate finance by 2020 and its enhancement in 2025, capacity building, and technology transfer.

COP22 saw the “testing” of the universality and the global dynamic of cooperation established by the Paris Agreement. While a desire to strengthen the commitment of the States was reaffirmed by the “Marrakech Action Proclamation for our Climate and Sustainable Development”, it is still important to remember that as things currently stand, the national contributions do not lead to an emissions pathway compatible with the long-term objectives of the Paris Agreement: limiting the temperature increase well below to +2°C by the end of the century.

Nevertheless, important progress in bringing State actions and non-State actions together in the same dynamic was made during COP22. The Marrakech Partnership for Climate Action launched during COP22 encourages States to increase their long-term ambition by making the links between the Climate negotiations and the action of non-State actors more fluid. The criteria aiming to identify the compatibility of commitments are also expanded to include not only the objectives of the Agreement, but also the Sustainable Development Goals.

COP22 thus extended, without finishing, the chapter opened in Paris in 2015 in the global political dynamic and the framework of cooperation between actors. Its continuation must involve concrete progress in the decarbonization, adaptation, and resilience of economies domestically in all member countries around the world. The next milestone of the international negotiation – COP23 - will be held in Bonn, under the unprecedented presidency of insular states led by the Republic of Fiji. Beyond that, the 2018 deadline has been set for having everything in place for the full implementation of the various components of the Paris Agreement.
Next Steps

2017

- **May 8-18**: 46th session of the subsidiary bodies (SBSTA & SBI) and 3rd meeting for the first session of the “Ad hoc Working Group on the Paris Agreement”, Bonn (Germany)
- **May 26-27**: G7 Summit in Italy
- **July 7-8**: G20 Summit in Germany
- **November, 6-17**: COP23, in Bonn (Germany) organized by the Republic of Fiji.

2018

- Publication of a technical paper of the IPCC on the impacts and trajectories of emissions to keep global warming below 1.5°C compared to pre-industrial levels
- First “facilitative dialogue” on the context of the existing nationally determined contributions (NDC) and the long-term goal of the Paris Agreement
- Recommendations on the flexibility of the transparency framework
- **November**: COP 24, in Poland

To learn more

**Decisions of the COP 22/CMP 12/CMA1:**

- All other decisions adopted at the COP 21/CMP 11/CMA1: [http://unfccc.int/meetings/marrakech_nov_2016/meeting/9567.php](http://unfccc.int/meetings/marrakech_nov_2016/meeting/9567.php)

**I4CE publications:**


**Other documents:**