



# The Paris Agreement and the COP22

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1. The Paris Agreement
2. Marrakech, COP22: the COP of Action?
3. Not only negotiations:  
mobilisation and citizens  
engagement

# 1. The Paris Agreement (PA) *in a nutshell*

- **Temperature goal:** *“holding the increase of global average temperature to well below 2C and to pursue efforts to limit the temperature increase to 1.5C”*
- **Ambition ratcheting:** current national pledges (INDCs) only limit warming to around 2.7-3C. It was agreed to have a first global stocktake of the NDCs in 2018, and first global stocktake under the PA in 2023. A *facilitative dialogue* has been established to scale up ambition pre-2020.
- **Climate Finance:** distinction between developed and developing countries and between adaptation and mitigation was positive – sources of funding unclear and no real guidance on how to reach \$100bn

# 1. The Paris Agreement *in a nutshell*

- **Human Rights and Food Security:** language appeared in the Preamble (not operational).

- **Land-use:** recognition of role of land in terms of mitigation and adaptation – mention of sinks and reservoirs as hooks for carbon sequestration practices

## **Process:**

- The PA signed by 197 countries
- It officially entered into force on the 4<sup>th</sup> November after the 55% threshold was met in October (at the moment 109 countries have ratified it) – important political signal
- The first meeting of the Parties of the PA will start this week in Marrakech (CMA1) coinciding with the High-Level Segment

## 2. Marrakech, the COP of Action?

### Key issues:

- COP22 should create the right conditions for low-carbon development strategies and pursue efforts to stay below 1.5C:
  - Concluding discussion on the *facilitative dialogue*, i.e. identify gaps and increase ambition;
  - Enhancing pre-2020 actions in line with the urgency factor;
- Climate Finance: evaluation of \$100bn roadmap proposed by developed countries and how finance is accounted;
- Loss and Damage: review of the international mechanism and progress on the next five-year work plan;
- Agriculture: comprehensive examination of the issue and discussion emissions from different types of agriculture models. NGOs proposing to establish of a joint work programme for Climate and Food Security;
- Equity: 2<sup>nd</sup> CSO equity review of pre-2020 ambition ?

## 2. Marrakech: the COP of Action?

### **Where are we now:**

- In general limited advancement on issues like the *facilitative dialogue*, key to close the mitigation gap;
- Urgency seems still not to be the driving factor for concrete commitments;
- Specifically, no common ground found on agriculture matters → postpone discussions to next year;
- Finance: more improvements to be done on adaptation;
- US election shook the moods in the corridors and beyond;

### **What would mark the success:**

- Countries continue to keep their promises by putting in place conditions for increasing ambition
- No time to waste

## 3. Not only negotiations: mobilisation and citizens' engagement

- The road toward the PA was marked by unprecedented global people's mobilisation all over the world – key to engage at all levels;
- CIDSE engaged in promoting sustainable lifestyles through the campaign ***Change for the Planet – Care for the People*** inspired by Laudato Si' messages and recognition for system change:
  - Individual behaviours are essential in tackling climate change and care for our '*Common Home*'
  - Living the change by example

# Thank you!



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