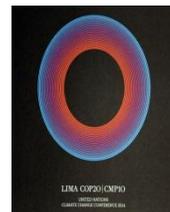


# JOURNEY: FROM WARSHAW TO LIMA



The Nineteenth Session Of The Conference Of The Parties (COP) From 11<sup>th</sup> -22<sup>nd</sup> November, 2013, Headed By **Mr. Marcin Korolec, Minister Of Environment Of The Republic Of Poland** Was Opened At The National Stadium In Warsaw, Poland, On 11 November 2013. He took over from Mr. Abdullah Bin Hamad Al-Attiyah (Qatar), President of COP 18 at Doha.

## Opening of the session

The opening included statements from the Executive Secretary, **Ms. Christiana Figueres**, and the Mayor of Warsaw, **Ms. Hanna Gronkiewicz-Waltz**. A film was presented by the Government of Poland to mark the opening of COP 19 and the ninth session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol (CMP).

## Organizational matters

### A. Election of the President of the COP at its Nineteenth session



The office of President of the COP is subject to rotation among the five regional groups. He informed Parties that a nomination had been received from the Eastern European States. Following his proposal, the COP elected by acclamation the Minister of the Environment of Poland, **Mr. Marcin Korolec**, as its President.

### B. Adoption of the rules of procedure

The President recalled that the President of COP 18 had proposed, and Parties had agreed, that he would conduct intersessional consultations on this issue and inform the COP of any developments. As there continued to be no consensus on this matter, the President proposed that, as at previous sessions, the draft rules of procedure contained in document FCCC/CP/1996/2 should continue to be applied, with the exception of draft **rule 42**.

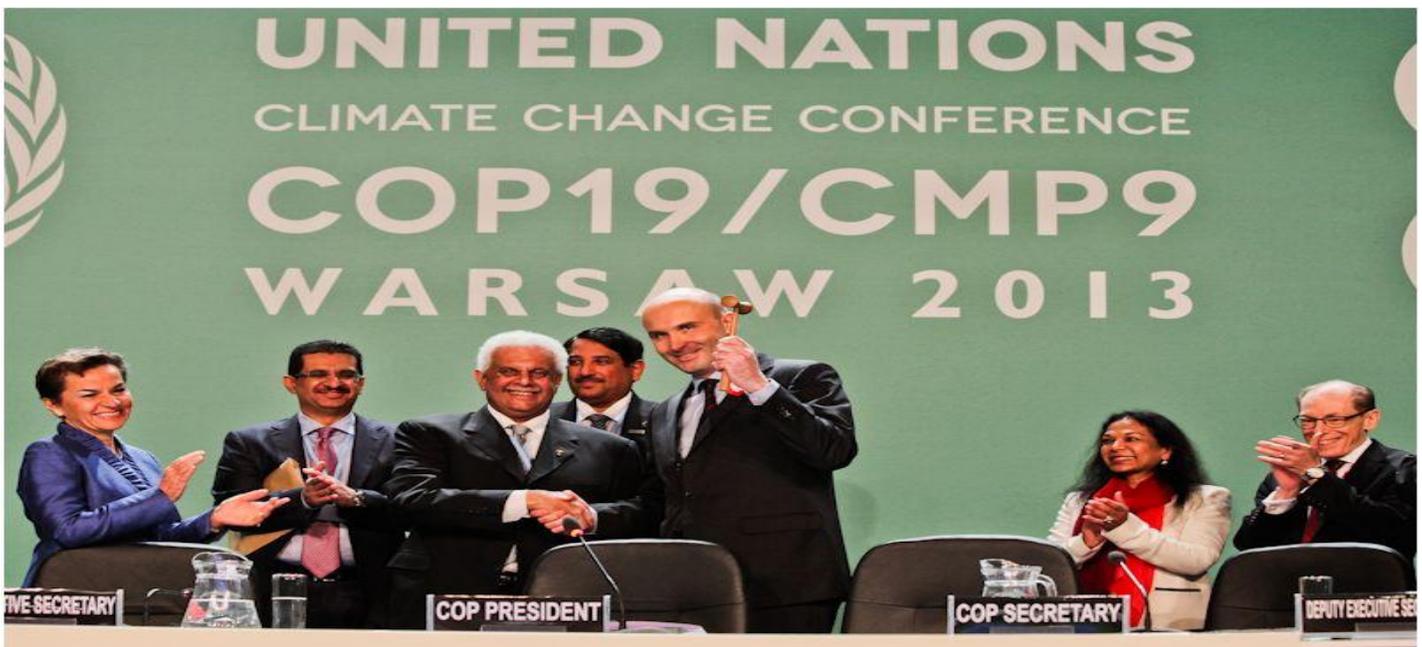
### C. Adoption of the agenda

The COP considered a note by the Executive Secretary containing the provisional agenda and annotations (FCCC/CP/2013/1). Regarding sub-item 17(d) of the provisional agenda, the President also provided clarifications and reassurances to Parties that the discussions would be forward-looking. Following the proposal of the President, the agenda was adopted by the COP.

### D. Election of officers other than the President

The President thanked Mr. Delano Bart, Vice-President of the COP for his assistance. Acting on a proposal by the President, the COP was elected by the following Bureau of COP 19.

Post	Bureau
<b>Vice-Presidents</b>	Mr. Jaime Hermida Castillo (Nicaragua)
	Mr. Cheikh Ndiaye Sylla (Senegal)
	<b>Mr. Ravi Shankar Prasad (India)</b> <b>Joint Secretary, Climate Change, MoEF</b>
	Ms. Jo Tyndall (New Zealand)
	Mr. Jorge Voto-Bernaes (Peru)
	Mr. Su Wei (China)
	Ms. Nicole Wilke (Germany)
<b>Chair of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice</b>	Mr. Emmanuel Dumisani Dlamini (Swaziland)
<b>Chair of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation</b>	Mr. Amena Yauvoli (Fiji)
<b>Rapporteur</b>	Ms. Marina Shvangiradze (Georgia)



### **E. Admission of organizations as observers**

The COP considered a note by the secretariat on the admission of organizations as observers, listing five intergovernmental organizations (IGOs) and 55 non-governmental organizations (NGOs) that applied to be admitted as observers.

### **F. Organization of work, including the sessions of the subsidiary bodies**

The COP decided to refer the following items to the subsidiary bodies: Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice

Item 7 Report of the Adaptation Committee

Item 8(a) Joint annual report of the Technology Executive Committee and the Climate Technology Centre and Network

Item 8(b) Report on modalities and procedures of the Climate Technology Centre and Network and its Advisory Board

Item 9 The 2013–2015 review

Item 12(a) National communications from Parties included in Annex I to the Convention

Item 12(b) National communications from Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention

Item 13 Capacity-building under the Convention

Item 14(a) Implementation of the Buenos Aires programme of work on adaptation and response measures (decision 1/CP.10)

Item 14(b) Matters relating to the least developed countries

Item 15 Gender and climate change

Item 17(a) Budget performance for the biennium 2012–2013

Item 17(b) Programme budget for the biennium 2014–2015

Item 17(c) Privileges and immunities for individuals serving on constituted bodies established under the Convention



## DISCUSSIONS

### MAJOR KEY ISSUE (requiring finalization)

The President undertook consultations under his own authority in an effort to find common ground on several key issues requiring finalization. In this regard, he requested support and was assisted through ministerial outreach and consultations as follows:



(a) On approaches to address loss and damage associated with climate change impacts, ministerial outreach was undertaken by Ms. Edwa Molewa (South Africa) and Ms. Lena Ek (Sweden);

(b) On matters relating to finance, ministerial outreach was undertaken by Ms. Maria Kiwanuka (Uganda), Mr. Ephraim Kamuntu (Uganda) and Mr. Martin Lidegaard (Denmark);

(c) On reducing emission from deforestation and forest degradation in developing countries, and the role of conservation, sustainable management of forests and enhancement of forest carbon stocks in developing countries (REDD-plus), consultations were undertaken by Mr. Tomasz Chruszczow (Poland)

(d) On the impact of the implementation of response measures, consultations were undertaken by Ms. Diann Black-Layne (Antigua and Barbuda);

(e) On the programme budget for the biennium 2014–2015, consultations were undertaken by

Mr. Robert F. Van Lierop (Saint Kitts and Nevis) and Mr. Tosi Mpanu Mpanu (Democratic Republic of the Congo).

## WARSHAW OUTCOMES

At the UN Climate Change Conference in Warsaw, governments took further essential decisions to stay on track towards securing a universal climate change agreement in 2015. The objective of the 2015 agreement is twofold:

- First, to bind nations together into an effective global effort to reduce emissions rapidly enough to chart humanity's longer-term path out of the danger zone of climate change, while **building adaptation capacity**.
- Second, to stimulate faster and broader action now.

Importantly, further progress was also made in helping countries, especially the poorest, **adapt to the impacts of climate change and build their own sustainable, clean energy futures**.



In a breakthrough outcome, the rulebook for reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation was agreed, together with measures to bolster forest preservation and a results-based payment system to promote forest protection. The **Green Climate Fund**, planned

to be a major channel of financing for developing world action, will be ready for capitalization in the second half of 2014.



Additionally, governments agreed on a **mechanism to address loss and damage** caused by long-term climate change impacts. The most recent climate science shows that human-generated climate change is beyond doubt, but we have a limited time to keep warming to a maximum of under two degrees. However, global greenhouse gas emissions need to peak this decade, and get to zero net emissions by the second half of this century. To achieve this, it is critical that action is taken and coordinated swiftly at all levels: **international, domestic, business and finance**.

For this reason, COP19 in Warsaw also provided a **showcase for climate action** by business, cities, regions and civil society. The solutions to climate change are already clear and the world has the money and technology, the knowledge and models to succeed. The results of effective climate action are also clear: immediate, shared benefits to all economies and citizens and a sustainable future for all.

Below is an overview of key outcomes that governments agreed in Warsaw:

- Governments advanced the timeline for the development of the 2015 agreement. They will elaborate the elements of the new climate agreement as of their first meeting in **March 2014**, table an initial draft text by December 2014, and

submit the formal draft text by May 2015, all with a view to enabling the negotiations to successfully conclude in December 2015.

- Governments decided to either begin or to intensify domestic preparations for their nationally determined contributions towards the agreement so that they are ready well before December 2015 and ideally by the first quarter in 2015. This is an important part of the timeline of the negotiations.
- It was also decided that nationally determined contributions would be put forward in a clear and transparent manner. Developed country governments were urged to provide support to developing countries for this important domestic process.
- Governments agreed to identify the precise information that countries will provide when putting forward their nationally determined contributions by the beginning of the UN Climate Change Conference in Lima at the end of 2014.



“Warsaw has set a pathway for governments to work on a draft text of a new universal climate agreement so it appears on the table at the next UN Climate change conference in Peru. This is an essential step to reach a final agreement in Paris, in 2015,” concluded by Marcin Korolec, President of the COP19 conference.

## With the conclusion of COP 19, the torch of the COP was handed to the president of COP 20.



The Warsaw COP achieved the additional outcomes needed to develop the process. There is now a 2015 climate deal roadmap but it leaves nations with much hard work over the next two years. Nations were asked to prepare and submit ‘national offers’ to reduce emissions in the first quarter of 2015. This will give us all plenty of time to review and analyse these offers and determine how serious they are in addressing climate change.

This decision increases the potential of Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMAs). It is predictable NAMAs will now climb fast the domestic and international climate change agenda. The NAMA facility - a joint initiative by UK and Germany which has committed 70 million Euros to NAMA implementation – has been successful. It leaves a thought that more NAMAs will be developed in 2014 with formal links to multilateral funding channels and increasingly attracting business community interest.

### Climate finance decisions

This COP also saw key decisions on climate finance. However, much more needs to be done to organize finance sufficiently to help developing nations address climate change. One key agreement reached was to ‘operationalize’ the GCF. But an agreement (possibly the most important one) on initial capitalisation of the fund was not reached.

This sets a challenge to the GCF to complete its design work and have a plan for initial funding by COP 20 in Peru next year.

This COP also put strong emphasis on the private sector and its role in implementing and developing solutions to deliver climate resilience and reduce emissions. The discussions with several people from the business community and the message that came out strongly are for more clarity. Business wants policy certainty to make decisions. They will make change if the government gives the framework and creates a level playing field.

### Hopes for future

The future of COP is fully optimistic. It is not expected the long standing deadlocks over division of responsibility for emissions cuts to be solved overnight. Whether and how richer nations would meet their promises to channel \$100 billion a year by 2020 into the GCF remains to be seen. It is believed in the ability of nations and businesses to recognize climate change’s importance and their willingness to devote serious time and effort to it. It is just starting a long and potentially difficult journey of replacing Kyoto.

## Lima Climate Change Conference - December 2014



The 20th session of the Conference of the Parties and the 10th session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the Meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol will be held from **1 to 12 December**. COP 20/CMP 10 will be hosted by the Government of Peru, in Lima,

Peru. The Government of Peru is highly committed to ensure the success of our Conference. The Lima Conference is a national priority for Peru and involves the commitment and participation of our Government, at the highest level. Peru would also like to see that Parties at COP20/CMP 10 produce an outcome to enhance pre 2020 objectives and options to close the global ambition gap. Three years have gone by. Only six years separate us from 2020. They believe it is time to capture in a decision what we have learned, time to recognize and encourage new action with high mitigation potential, and perhaps also time to articulate and support better such action under the Convention.

**LIMA CONSIDERATIONS: Mr. MANUEL PULGAR-VIDAL PRESIDENT-DESIGNATE OF COP 20/CMP 10**



*The President stated "Lima is a crucial moment to reach a climate agreement in 2015. Together with all actors, the Presidency of COP20-CMP10 will lead the process and take actions on the principles of*

*transparency and inclusiveness to build trust and confidence. They have the strong responsibility to facilitate a complex global negotiation process in a changing world, so they are focused on achieving realistic goals, building on the mandates and recognizing the process and actors. Based on sobering science they have the urgency to raise ambition and seize the opportunity to work together in Lima to change the world."*

He updated a bit on the political views of Peru as incoming president for the process. The Peruvian Presidency's preparations trying to take into account the following elements:

- Consolidation of the political will of the parties
- Sense of urgency and hope
- Building on trust and confidence
- Focusing the process with emphasis on togetherness and inclusiveness
- Ambition and constructive leadership

Peru is committed to work towards a Lima draft, with a certain structure, as much as substantive and focused as possible, to meant to be a solid basis of the legally binding agreement (LBA), because is the time to achieve advance and progress our negotiations. Another key issue for us is to strengthen the global adaptation agenda and support national adaptation plans and explore its links to climate finance. But our aim is much larger, of course: Peru is determined to contribute to a new global legacy on climate responsibility. I invite you to Peru, but I ask you to come ready for compromise, ready for action, ready for solidarity."

H.E. Mr. Manuel Pulgar-Vidal, Minister of the Environment of Peru and President-Designate of COP 20 and CMP 10

**A word from the Co-Host: Christiana Figueres, Executive Secretary UNFCCC**

*She stated "In this Year of Climate Ambition, they would be honored to be supporting the Government of Peru in their leadership toward COP20-CMP10. The litmus test of success in Lima will be a clear draft of the universal agreement, a shared determination by all to deliver significant national contributions to build a low carbon resilient future, initial capitalisation of the Green Climate Fund, and the mobilisation of a broad coalition of actors turning potential into reality on the ground without delay."* Christiana Figueres, Executive Secretary UNFCCC

