

Climate SAR

Climate Science And Research

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CLIMATE CHANGE AND COP24



COP24-KATOWICE 2018
KONFERENCJA NARODÓW Z EDUKACYJNYCH
W SPRAWIE ZMIAN KLIMATU



KATOWICE
dla odmiany



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COP24 • KATOWICE 2018

UNITED NATIONS CLIMATE CHANGE CONFERENCE

33-3-3-14 DECEMBER 2018, POLAND



FROM EDITOR



24th Session of the Conference of Parties (COP 24) to the UNFCCC was held at Katowice, Poland from December 3-14, 2018. The main task of COP 24 was to finalize 'Rulebook' for implementation of Paris Agreement on Climate Change. This included guidelines on how governments will measure, report and verify their NDC's targets to limit global warming to 2°C and possibly below, even 1.5°C.

Paris Agreement on Climate Change under UNFCCC was evoked in the 21st meeting of COP held in Paris in 2015 and came into force in 16th November 2016. The Climate Change Research Institute (CCRI) planned to hold a Session on a 'Climate Change Education' in collaboration with IISER Pune. Education on Climate Change is covered in the Article 12 of the Agreement.

*The CCRI has started this Bulletin of 'Climate Science and Research' – **Climate SAR** for wider dissemination of information about environment & climate change education. In this issue you learn about the global negotiation process on Climate Change.*

We welcome your feedback to contactus@ccri.in

Dr. (Mrs.) Malti Goel
President

Climate Change Research Institute



*One day
we will have to apologize to the
Earth and tiptoe quietly away.*

Abdellatif Laâbi, 1992



EARTH'S CLIMATE

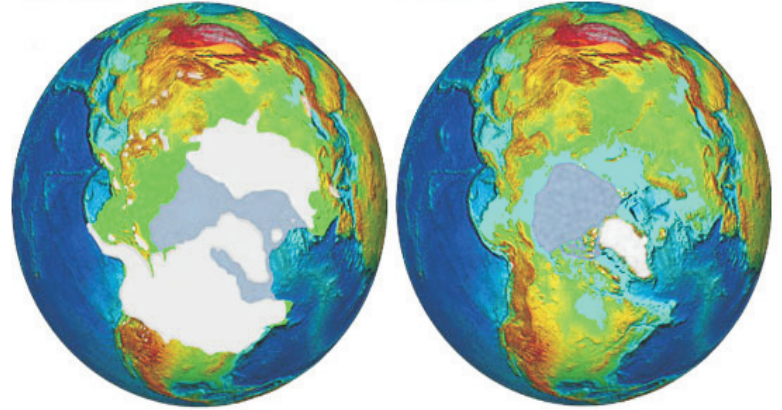
Earth's climate has always changed and evolved from the ancient history. Some of these changes have been due to natural causes, others are attributed to human activities including deforestation and industrialization. The emissions from industry and transport get stored in the atmosphere and these emissions are known as Greenhouse Gases (GHGs).

THE UNFCCC

To address the concerns of global warming due to GHGs, the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) was adopted at the 'Rio Earth Summit' held in 1992. The UNFCCC provides the basis for concerted actions to mitigate climate and adapt to its impacts. The provisions in the Convention are innovative and are firmly embedded in the concept of **Sustainable Development**. The Convention has 189 countries as its members and are known as 'Parties'.

Pleistocene (18,000 Years Ago)

Modern Day



□ Glacial Ice □ Sea Ice

WHAT IS THE COP?

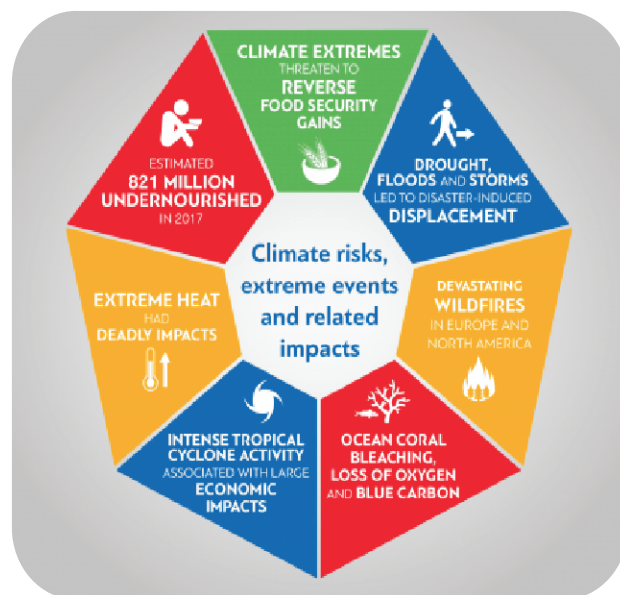
The Conference of the Parties (COP) is the supreme body of the UNFCCC. It consists of the representatives of the Parties to the UNFCCC and holds its sessions every year. A key task for the COP is to review the national communications and emission inventories submitted by the Parties to UNFCCC in response to International Protocols on Climate Change.

COPs negotiate implementation of decisions/agreements of the convention in the meeting. Other tasks are; adaptation and mitigation actions, finance, technology transfer, capacity building and reporting on climate change. It regularly reviews and hold discussions to shape future actions as well.



ABOUT COP24

COP24 is the 24th 'Conference of the Parties' meeting held on 3-14 December 2018 in Katowice, Poland attended by almost 200 Parties and 23,000 delegates. Poland was the Chair of the Conference of the Parties for the fourth time and third time host for the event. The main agenda was the landmark 2015 Paris Agreement, which aims at keeping global warming well below 2°C by 2050 and to develop pathways to limit the rise to 1.5°C. The conference focused on three key issues; (i) Implementation of **Paris Agreement** (ii) Facilitative **Talanoa Dialogue** and (iii) **Global Stocktake of Pre-2020** actions- implementation and ambition.



IMPORTANCE OF COP24 IN CLIMATE CHANGE

The COP in Katowice, Poland, was particularly crucial because 2018 is the deadline that the signatories of the **Paris Agreement on Climate Change** agreed to adopt a work programme for the implementation of the Paris commitments. This deal for climate actions would be decisive for all the countries across the globe post-2020 and required that countries must collectively agree on a bold, decisive, ambitious and accountable way forward to develop trust and establish climate finance to ensure greater support for climate actions in the developing countries.



VISION OF THE POLISH PRESIDENCY OF COP24

During COP24, the **Polish Presidency** had planned to focus its attention on three key topics:

- **Technology** - to show that there are climate-friendly modern solutions, such as electro-mobility allowing for sustainable urban development, clean air and an opportunity for modern jobs;
- **Human** - emphasizing the need to lead change together with people through the solidarity and fair transformation of regions and industrial sectors;
- **Nature** - including multifunctional and sustainable forest management as part of climate neutrality and the role of forests as greenhouse gas sinks, and support for a synergic view of the three UN key Conventions: on Climate Change, on Biodiversity and on controlling Desertification.

In this context, the Polish Presidency launched a declaration on '**forests for climate**', highlighting the important role of forests in reaching Paris Agreement goals.

Polish Presidency jointly with the U.K. released a declaration targeting '**low emission transport**.' The declaration was joined by 38 countries and 1200 companies, urging cooperation to make efforts to achieve '**an e-mobility revolution**'.

In an important step Polish Presidency launched '**Silesia declaration**' emphasizing the need for emission reduction policies to ensure a joint transition of the workforce '**that creates decent work and quality jobs**'.



KEY OUTCOMES OF COP 24

- The Paris Agreement 'Rulebook', which elaborates on how governments will measure, report on and verify their emissions-cutting efforts. It is a commitment to boost the ambition of Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) earlier submitted by countries to UNFCCC Secretariat.
- Building trust and confidence in the multilateral approach and encourage ambition of each other building upon the existing guidelines while providing flexibilities for developing countries. Negotiations over the implementation of Article 6 of the Paris Agreement to continue.
- Initiating work on setting up the new collective finance goals post-2020 from the floor of USD 100 billion and holding the next Climate Summit COP25 in Santiago, Chile, 2-13 December 2019.

OUTCOME OF COP24 : INDIA

India engaged positively and constructively in all the negotiations while protecting India's key interests including flexibilities for developing countries and consideration of principles based on Equity and Common but Differentiated Responsibilities and Respective Capabilities (CBDR-RC).

⇒ Guidance on **Nationally Determined Contributions** preserves the nationally determined nature of NDCs already submitted and provides for Parties to submit different types of contributions including adaptation. The overall guidance reflects the principles of the Paris Agreement and recognizes the leadership that developed countries need to display for achieving the objectives of the Paris Agreement.

⇒ Modalities for **Global Stocktake** taking into consideration the core principles of equity and include assessment of collective progress on all the pillars of climate action.

⇒ Engagement in facilitative **Talanoa Dialogue** as an inclusive and participatory process which led to exchanging best practices between all stakeholders.



KATOWICE CLIMATE CHANGE CONFERENCE (UNFCCC COP24)

The Katowice Climate Change Conference was held in the 24th session of the Conference of the Parties (COP 24) to the UNFCCC, in Poland. It included 14th session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the Meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol (CMP); the third part of the first session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement (CMA 1-3); 49th sessions of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice (SBSTA) and the Subsidiary Body for Implementation (SBI); and the seventh part of the first session of the Ad Hoc Working Group on the Paris Agreement (APA 1-7). It also included a number of high-

level side events, mandated events, action events and roundtables.

Education is a powerful tool to prepare societies for the global challenges that climate change brings. The COP24 dedicated one **Thematic Day, 13 December to education** and the pivotal role it plays in global responses to climate change. UNESCO held events to promote education for Sustainable Development, as an integral part of the strategy to combat the effects and causes of climate change.

Climate Change Research Institute-Delhi (Dr. Ms. Malti Goel) and Indian Institute of Science

Education and Research, Pune (Dr. Rahul Chopra) agreed a Session on 'Climate Change Education and Training – Leadership and Excellence, in the EU Side Event Programme at COP24 held in Katowice, Poland, 3rd -14th December 2018.





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