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THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

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Paper laid by
chairperson D-C
on Env & Natural Resources
Hon. Karekei Mburu, MP
Tuesday 31/7/2018
A/h

TWELFTH PARLIAMENT – FIRST SESSION

DEPARTMENTAL COMMITTEE ON ENVIRONMENT AND NATURAL
RESOURCES

REPORT OF THE DELEGATION TO THE CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES OF
THE UNFCCC ON ITS TWENTY-THIRD
SESSION (COP23), HELD FROM 6 TO 18 NOVEMBER 2017 IN BONN, GERMANY

CLERK'S CHAMBERS
DIRECTORATE OF COMMITTEE SERVICES
PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS
NAIROBI

JULY, 2018

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ABBREVIATIONS

CMP	-	Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties
COP	-	Conference of the Parties
COP 23	-	Conference of the Parties Twenty-Third Session
COP 24	-	Conference of the Parties Twenty- Fourth Session
ExCom	-	Executive Committee
SBI	-	Subsidiary Body for Implementation
UN	-	United Nations
UNFCCC	-	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
WCC	-	World Climate Conference

1.0 PREFACE

Mr. Speaker, Sir

I wish to table the Report of a delegation to the Conference of the Parties of the UNFCCC on its Twenty-Third Session (COP23), held from 6 to 18 November 2017 in Bonn, Germany.

1.1 Committee's Mandate

The Departmental Committee on Environment and Natural Resources is one of the fifteen (15) Departmental Committees of the National Assembly established under Standing Order 216 whose mandates, pursuant to the Standing Order 216 (5,) are as follows:

- a) To investigate, inquire into, and report on all matters relating to the mandate, management, activities, administration, operations and estimates of the assigned ministries and departments;
- b) To study the programme and policy objectives of Ministries and departments and the effectiveness of their implementation;
- c) To study and review all the legislation referred to it;
- d) To study, access and analyze the relative success of the Ministries and departments as measured by the results obtained as compared with their stated objectives;
- e) To investigate and inquire into all matters relating to the assigned Ministries and departments as they may deem necessary, and as may be referred to them by the House;
- f) To vet and report on all appointments where the Constitution or any law requires the National Assembly to approve, except those under Standing Order No.204 (Committee on appointments);
- (fa) To examine treaties, agreements and conventions;
- g) To make reports and recommendations to the House as often as possible, including recommendation of proposed legislation;
- h) To consider reports of Commissions and Independent Offices submitted to the House pursuant to the provisions of Article 254 of the Constitution; and
- i) To examine any questions raised by Members on a matter within its mandate.

The subject matter of the Departmental Committee on Environment and Natural Resources are stated in the Second Schedule of the National Assembly Standing Orders No. 216 (f) as follows: climate change, environment management and conservation, forestry, water resource management, wildlife, mining and natural resources, pollution and waste management.

1.2 Oversight

In executing its mandate, the Committee oversees the following Government Ministries and Departments namely: -

- a) The Ministry of Environment and Forestry;
- b) The Ministry of Water and Sanitation;
- c) The State Department for Mining; and
- d) The State Department for Wildlife

1.3 Members of the Committee

The Committee comprises the following Members:

1. **The Hon. Japhet M. Kareke Mbiuki, MP** – Chairperson
2. **The Hon. Sophia Abdi Noor, MP** – Vice-Chairperson
3. The Hon. Ali Wario Guyo, M.P.
4. The Hon. Amin Deddy Mohamed Ali, M.P.
5. The Hon. Beatrice Cherono Kones, M.P.
6. The Hon. Benjamin Dalu Tayari, MP.
7. The Hon. Benjamin Jomo Washiali, M.P.
8. The Hon. Charity Kathambi Chepkwony, M.P
9. The Hon. Charles Ong'ondo Were, M.P.
10. The Hon. David Kangogo Bowen, M.P.
11. The Hon. Francis Chachu Ganya, M.P.
12. The Hon. Hassan Oda Hulufu, M.P.
13. The Hon. Hilary Kiplang'at Kosgei, M.P.
14. The Hon. Nasri Sahal Ibrahim, M.P.
15. The Hon. Peter Kimari Kihara, M.P
16. The Hon. Paul Musyimi Nzengu, M.P.
17. The Hon. Rehema Hassan, M.P.
18. The Hon. Rozzah Buyu. M.P.
19. The Hon. Said Hiribae, M.P.

1.4 Secretariat

The Committee is serviced by the following Members of Staff:

- | | |
|----------------------|----------------------|
| 1. Ms. Esther Nginyo | Clerk Assistant III |
| 2. Mr. Dennis Mogare | Clerk Assistant III |
| 3. Mr. Salem Lorot | Legal Counsel II |
| 4. Ms. Winnie Kulei | Research Officer III |
| 5. Ms. Amran Mursal | Fiscal Analyst III |

1.5 Delegation

The delegation that participated in the Assembly was comprised of:

- | | |
|---|-------------------------------|
| 1. The Hon. Francis Chachu Ganya, M.P. | (Leader of Delegation) |
| 2. The Hon. Charity Kathambi Chepkwony, M.P | |
| 3. The Hon. Charles Ong'ondo Were, M.P. | |
| 4. The Hon. Mercy Gakuya, M.P. | |
| 5. Mr. Dennis Mogare Ogechi | (Delegation Secretary) |


1.6 Acknowledgement

Mr. Speaker, Sir

The Delegation is thankful to the Offices of the Speaker and the Clerk of the National Assembly for the logistical and technical support accorded to it during its preparation to participate in the Conference and during the actual participation in the Conference. Equally, the Ministry of Environment and Forestry is commended for its coordinative role that ensured effective participation of the delegation at the Conference.

Mr. Speaker,

It is therefore, my pleasant duty and privilege, on behalf of the delegation and by extension the Departmental Committee on Environment and Natural Resources, to table its Report in the House on the Conference of the Parties of the UNFCCC on its Twenty-Third Session (COP23), held from 6th to 18th November 2017 in Bonn, Germany pursuant to Standing Order 199 (6).

Signed.......... Date26/07/2018.....

(THE HON. FRANCIS CHACHU GANYA, M.P.)

LEADER OF DELEGATION

2.0 BACKGROUND INFORMATION

In 1992, countries joined an international treaty, the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, as a framework for international cooperation to combat climate change by limiting average global temperature increases and the resulting climate change, and coping with impacts that were, by then, inevitable.

By 1995, countries launched negotiations to strengthen the global response to climate change, and, two years later, adopted the Kyoto Protocol. The Kyoto Protocol legally binds developed country Parties to emission reduction targets. The Protocol's first commitment period started in 2008 and ended in 2012. The second commitment period began on 1 January 2013 and will end in 2020. There are now 197 Parties to the Convention and 192 Parties to the Kyoto Protocol.

The 2015 Paris Agreement, adopted in Paris on 12 December 2015, marked the latest step in the evolution of the UN climate change regime and builds on the work undertaken under the Convention. The Paris Agreement charts a new course in the global effort to combat climate change.

The Paris Agreement seeks to accelerate and intensify the actions and investment needed for a sustainable low carbon future. Its central aim is to strengthen the global response to the threat of climate change by keeping a global temperature rise this century well below 2 degrees Celsius above pre-industrial levels and to pursue efforts to limit the temperature increase even further to 1.5 degrees Celsius. The Agreement also aims to strengthen the ability of countries to deal with the impacts of climate change.

To reach these ambitious goals, appropriate financial flows, , by setting a new goal on the provision of finance from the USD 100 billion floor, and an enhanced capacity building framework, including an Initiative for Capacity Building, will be put in place before 2025: thus supporting action by developing countries and the most vulnerable countries, in line with their own national objectives. The Agreement will also enhance transparency of action and support through a more robust transparency framework.

The UNFCCC secretariat supports all institutions involved in the international climate change negotiations, particularly the Conference of the Parties (COP), the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties (CMP), the subsidiary bodies (which advise the COP/CMP), and the COP/CMP Bureau (which deals mainly with procedural and organizational issues arising from the COP/CMP and also has technical functions).

The following is the chronology of world attempts at addressing climate change:

- a) 2015 - Intensive negotiations took place under the Ad Hoc Group on the Durban Platform for Enhanced Action (ADP) throughout 2012-2015 and culminated in the adoption of the Paris Agreement by the COP on 12 December 2015.

- b) 2014 - At COP 20 in Lima in 2014, Parties adopted the 'Lima Call for Action', which elaborated key elements of the then forthcoming agreement in Paris.
- c) 2013 - Key decisions adopted at COP 19/CMP 9 include decisions on further advancing the Durban Platform, the Green Climate Fund and Long-Term Finance, the Warsaw Framework for REDD Plus and the Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage. Under the Durban Platform, Parties agreed to submit "intended nationally determined contributions", known as INDCs, well before the Paris conference.
- d) 2012 - The Doha Amendment to the Kyoto Protocol is adopted by the CMP at CMP 8. More on the Doha Amendment. Several decisions taken opening a gateway to greater ambition and action on all levels.
- e) 2011 — The Durban Platform for Enhanced Action drafted and accepted by the COP, at COP17.
- f) 2010 — Cancun Agreements drafted and largely accepted by the COP, at COP 16.
- g) 2009 — Copenhagen Accord drafted at COP 15 in Copenhagen. This was taken note of by the COP. Countries later submitted emissions reductions pledges or mitigation action pledges, all non-binding.
- h) 2007 — IPCC's Fourth Assessment Report released. Climate science entered into popular consciousness. At COP 13, Parties agreed on the Bali Road Map, which charted the way towards a post-2012 outcome in two work streams: the AWG-KP, and another under the Convention, known as the Ad-Hoc Working Group on Long-Term Cooperative Action Under the Convention.
- i) 2005 — Entry into force of the Kyoto Protocol. The first Meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol (MOP 1) takes place in Montreal. In accordance with Kyoto Protocol requirements, Parties launched negotiations on the next phase of the KP under the Ad Hoc Working Group on Further Commitments for Annex I Parties under the Kyoto Protocol (AWG-KP). What was to become the Nairobi Work Programme on Adaptation is accepted and agreed on.
- j) 2001 — Release of IPCC's Third Assessment Report. Bonn Agreements adopted, based on the Buenos Aires Plan of Action of 1998. Marrakesh Accords adopted at COP 7, detailing rules for implementation of Kyoto Protocol, setting up new funding and planning instruments for adaptation, and establishing a technology transfer framework.
- k) 1997 — Kyoto Protocol formally adopted in December at COP 3.
- l) 1996 — The UNFCCC Secretariat is set up to support action under the Convention.

- m) 1995 — The first Conference of the Parties (COP 1) takes place in Berlin.
- n) 1994 — UNFCCC enters into force.
- o) 1992 — The INC adopts UNFCCC text. At the Earth Summit in Rio, the UNFCCC is opened for signature along with its sister Rio Conventions, UNCBD and UNCCD.
- p) 1991 — First meeting of the Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee (INC) takes place.
- q) 1990 — IPCC's first assessment report released. IPCC and second World Climate Conference call for a global treaty on climate change. United Nations General Assembly negotiations on a framework convention begin.
- r) 1988 — The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change is set up.
- s) 1979 — The first World Climate Conference (WCC) takes place.

3.0 THE 23RD COP TO THE UNITED NATIONS FRAMEWORK CONVENTION ON CLIMATE CHANGE.

The 23rd Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) took place in Bonn, Germany, from 6-17 November, 2017. The UNFCCC was adopted in 1992 at the Rio Earth Summit, which marked the beginning of the international community's first concerted effort to confront the problem of climate change. Known also as the Rio Convention, the UNFCCC established a framework for action to stabilise concentrations of greenhouse gases in the earth's atmosphere. The UNFCCC entered into force in 1994, and nearly all of the world's nations—a total of 195—have now signed on.

Each year the parties to the agreement convene to assess progress in implementing the convention and, more broadly, dealing with climate change. The first Conference of the Parties was held in Berlin in 1995. In 1997, the participants established the Kyoto Protocol, which included legally binding obligations for developed countries to reduce their greenhouse gas emissions. Since 2005 the Conferences have carried another name: CMP. This stands for Conference of the Parties Serving as the Meeting of Parties to the Kyoto Protocol, and so COP23 will also be known as CMP13.

At COP21, held in Paris in November-December 2015, the parties negotiated what is known as the Paris Agreement, which established specific actions and targets for reducing greenhouse gases emissions, mitigating and adapting to the effects of climate change, and financing mitigation and adaptation efforts in developing countries. The agreement took effect nearly a year later. Signatory countries agreed to work to limit global temperature rise to below 2 degrees Celsius and to make strong efforts to keep the rise to 1.5 degrees Celsius. The Paris Agreement is especially significant because it is a legally binding agreement.

Fiji presided over COP23 in Bonn with the support of the Government of Germany. The critical objectives of COP 23 were to:

1. Lay down the principles and agreements for a Paris Rulebook, which must be adopted at COP 24, set for Poland in December, 2018.
2. Identify and move forward to provide resources needed by Developing Countries to move to clean energy and transition to a low or zero carbon economy. (The Green Climate Fund is supposed to have 100 billion USD paid by developed countries for help developing countries implement their mitigation and adaptation efforts.)
3. Make progress on Loss and Damage and Adaptation, especially to provide resources for Developing and highly vulnerable countries who must recover from climate impacts NOW and prepare for climate impacts in the future. (2017 has seen an unprecedented of extreme weather events in damage and costs. E.g. Hurricanes Irma, Harvey and Maria)

4. Hasten Pre-2020 ambition – climate action cannot wait until 2020, so what actions can countries begin to take, voluntarily, but with great urgency.
5. Enhancing ambition – since existing NDCs do not come close to meeting the goals of the PA, countries must do more, including revising their NDC commitments earlier than required.

4.0 KEY OUTCOMES OF UNFCCC COP23

At COP 23, the world embraced Fiji's concept of a Grand Coalition for greater ambition. The aim of advancing the implementation guidelines of the Paris Agreement and prepare for more ambitious action in the Talanoa Dialogue of 2018 was largely accomplished. After days of negotiations, the key achievements from COP23 included:

4.1 Negotiations

In the negotiations front, the following was accomplished:

- 1. 2018 Talanoa Dialogue:** After extensive consultations, the Fijian COP23 Presidency announced an inclusive and participatory process that allows countries, as well as non-state actors, to share stories and showcase best practices in order to urgently raise ambition – including Pre-2020 Action – in nationally determined contributions (NDCs). This is ultimately to enable countries to collectively move closer to the more ambitious Paris Agreement goal of keeping the rise in global temperature to 1.5 degrees Celsius.
- 2. Implementation Guidelines:** While important work remains to be done, COP23 made significant progress toward clear and comprehensive implementation guidelines for the Paris Agreement, which will make the agreement operational. These guidelines will help governments plan their economies, and give confidence to investors and businesses that the low-carbon economy is here to stay. Countries will need to finalize the implementation guidelines at COP24 in Poland next year.
- 3. Finalization of the Gender Action Plan:** Countries finalized the first-ever Gender Action Plan, which aims to increase the participation of women in all UNFCCC processes. It also seeks to increase awareness of and support for the development and effective implementation of gender-responsive climate policy at all levels of government.
- 4. Historic Breakthrough in Agriculture:** Countries reached a historic agreement on agriculture that will help countries develop and implement new strategies for adaptation and mitigation within the sector, to both reduce emissions as well as build resilience to the effects of climate change. This was the first time in the history of the climate negotiations that countries have reached an agreement on agriculture.
- 5. Finalization of the Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples Platform:** This platform will provide direct and comprehensive means to give a greater voice to indigenous people in the climate negotiations and allow them to share their traditional

knowledge and best practices on reducing emissions, adapting to climate change and building resilience.

6. **Adaptation Fund:** The Adaptation Fund was replenished with a total of US \$93.3 million, exceeding the year's (2017) funding target by US \$13 million. The Adaptation Fund has a track record of providing valuable resources to communities in developing countries for projects that help improve resilience to the effects of climate change. Projects may apply for funding to the Adaptation Fund Board, which reviews applications through a transparent process. Countries also took an important next step to ensure that the Adaptation Fund shall serve the Paris Agreement.
7. **First Open Dialogue between Governments and Non-State Actors:** The Fijian COP23 Presidency presided over the first ever Open Dialogue between governments and non-state actors (including civil society, local and regional governments and businesses) within the formal climate negotiations. Discussions were held surrounding two important topics. The first was how non-state actors can help countries design and implement more ambitious NDCs and the second was how to better integrate non-state actors into the climate negotiations process. Based on the success of the Dialogue, there was strong enthusiasm to continue similar discussions at future COP meetings.
8. **“Suva” Expert Dialogue on Loss and Damage:** Countries adopted a decision that will strengthen the Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage through the endorsement of the rolling five-year work plan of the executive committee (ExCom) and reaffirmation of the ExCom's ability to enhance its effectiveness. Importantly, countries also agreed to request the chair of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation (SBI) – one of two permanent subsidiary bodies to the UNFCCC – to organize an expert dialogue on loss and damage at the SBI session in April/May 2018. This dialogue will provide an important space to raise awareness about the vulnerability of Small Island Developing States and will explore options for mobilizing expertise, technology and support for the victims of climate change.
9. **Launch of the Fiji Clearing House for Risk Transfer:** This new online resource will help connect vulnerable countries with the best available information on affordable insurance and solutions – tailored to their unique circumstances – that will allow them to better prepare for the risks posed by climate change.

4.2 Global Partnerships

In the creation of partnerships front, the following was accomplished:

1. **Launch of the Ocean Pathway Partnership:** The COP23 launched the Ocean Pathway Partnership to encourage the climate negotiations process to address the

relationship between climate change and the ocean. In the true spirit of the Grand Coalition, the partnership will consolidate existing work being done to create a coordinated effort among governments at all levels, existing ocean alliances and coalitions, civil society and the private sector. The partnership will be co-chaired by Fiji and Sweden, who are joining forces again after leading the inaugural UN Ocean Conference in June 2017.

2. **Launch of InsuResilience Global Partnership:** The German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) contributed 110 million Euros (US \$125 million) to launch the InsuResilience Global Partnership for Climate and Disaster Risk Finance and Insurance Solutions, which aims to bring affordable insurance and other financial protection to millions of vulnerable people around the world. The contribution from BMZ follows a £30 million (US \$39 million) commitment that was made by the Government of the United Kingdom in July.
3. **Bonn-Fiji Commitment:** Local and regional leaders gathered to officially adopt the Bonn-Fiji Commitment of Local and Regional Leaders to Deliver the Paris Agreement at All Levels, a pledge that signals their commitment to bring forward a critical shift in global development. The Bonn-Fiji Commitment highlights the pledge to raise collective ambition for climate action.
4. **Health Initiative for the Vulnerable:** The World Health Organization, in collaboration with the UNFCCC, launched a special initiative to protect people living in Small Island Developing States from the health impacts of climate change. Its goal by 2030 is to triple the level of international financial support to climate and health in Small Island Developing States.
5. **America's Pledge:** A delegation of sub-national leaders led by Governor Jerry Brown of California and former New York City Mayor Michael Bloomberg presented a report on the ongoing efforts by American States, cities, businesses and civil society to uphold the emissions reduction target of the United States under the Paris Agreement.

5.0 PARLIAMENTARY MEETING ON THE OCCASION OF UNFCCC COP 23

The IPU, the Parliament of Fiji and the German Parliament jointly organized a Parliamentary Meeting on the occasion of the Climate Change Conference in Bonn. The Meeting took place on 12th November 2017 on the premises of the University of Bonn. The Meeting was held with a view to providing parliamentarians with an opportunity to:

1. Obtain first-hand information on the main issues and orientations of COP 23,
2. Interact with experts and negotiators directly involved in the UNFCCC decision-making process,
3. Gain better knowledge of the recommendations included in the IPU's Parliamentary Action Plan on Climate Change and
4. Discuss ways of ensuring implementation of the Paris Agreement.

5.1 Remarks by UNFCCC Executive Secretary

Ms. Patricia Espinosa

In her remarks, she pointed out that:

1. COP 23 was taking place in a context that underlines the need for urgent action since extreme weather events were affecting every continent on the planet, people were suffering and lives and livelihoods had been lost.
2. The World Meteorological Organization shows that CO₂ concentrations in our atmosphere are rising at an alarming rate – and 2017 was supposedly one of the top-three hottest years and the latest from UN Environment is that current climate commitments fall far short of our global goals.
3. We must transform all aspects of development – energy, finance, transport, urban planning and land management. We must plan for inevitable impacts.
4. The Paris Agreement and Agenda for Sustainable Development capture aptly this vision, the deep transformation that has to happen quickly.
5. She urged that COP23 be a launch pad towards the next, higher level of ambition by all nations.
6. Every level of society, every community, and every sector of every economy must be involved in actualizing the Paris Agreement.
7. Regional and city governments are sharing how they are getting on the path to sustainable development, Businesses and investors are showing the world their

ambitious actions, Young people, indigenous people and people from all walks of life were at COP23 in solidarity and support of higher ambition.

8. Parliamentarians play a crucial role in accelerating action since they turn national climate action plans into concrete action; they put in place the legal and governance framework which form the foundation for transforming development in all the areas.
9. Therefore, as the Paris Agreement implementation shifts to the country level, parliamentarians can accelerate action. The policies they put in place to incentivize for example renewable energy, energy efficiency or sustainable transportation reduce the emissions that drive risk.
10. Investing up front for resilient infrastructure protects people when extreme weather hits – and helps get the economy up and running more quickly afterwards. Sustainable management of your country’s natural capital – forests and soils and coastal ecosystems – helps absorb emissions. It also improves food and water security, and provides good jobs. These steps close the gap between our ambition and our goals – and put us on course to the transformation that achieves our climate and sustainability goals. This in turn protects our planet and improve the lives of billions of people today and future generations.

5.2 Remarks by The Deputy Speaker of the German Parliament

Ms. Claudia Roth

In her remarks, she pointed out that:

1. The urgency of implementing the Paris Agreement can’t be gainsaid. 2016 was the third year in a row in which global average temperatures were the highest on record.
2. The concentration of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere rose in 2016 more quickly than ever before.
3. For millions of people across the world, climate change has long ceased to be merely a theoretical phenomenon: it means a failed harvest or water shortage, flooding or a heat wave, it means the immeasurable suffering of losing their homeland.
4. The existence of climate change is scientifically proven and the human factor can’t be ignored. In this context, the signature of the Paris Agreement was without doubt a milestone. Yet true historical significance can only be measured retrospectively, it does not materialize merely by signing an agreement, but by actually implementing it.
5. The Paris Agreement defined what global responsibility means what remains is a demonstration of this sense of responsibility.

6. Tackling climate change is not a merely technical affair, it is a challenge to be addressed on the basis of our “common but differentiated responsibility” – meaning not least that solidarity from wealthier countries is required, and that climate change must finally also be understood as a question of social equity.
7. It is vital that sufficient resources are mobilized for the relevant funds but more crucial is recognizing and combating climate change as a challenge which particularly affects those countries that, firstly, have done the least to contribute to climate change, secondly, are already faced with severe poverty and inequality, thirdly, therefore have the least resources for adaptation – and where fourthly climate change poses a particular threat for certain groups: for women and children, for older people, for those with disabilities.
8. There is need for equity among the individual countries of the international community, equity within societies – but also: intergenerational equity. The future generations have not contributed to climate change, yet they will be the ones to suffer if no action is taken to curb it now.
9. Parliamentarians have the opportunity and the mandate to be the voice of citizens, the legitimate and legitimized representatives of the majority and the minority – not least of individual communities, whose physical resource base already risks literally becoming submerged, yet whose concerns risk being overlooked in the negotiations.
10. Parliamentarians have to ensure that the policies of our own countries, that our production and consumption no longer lead to poverty or inequality, no longer contribute to the over-exploitation of natural resources – neither at home or elsewhere.
11. Germany not only supports other countries in tackling climate change, but also strives to meet its climate goals for 2020, 2030 and 2050; to phase out fossil-fuel power completely, switch to 100 per cent renewables and usher in a transition both in the transport and agricultural sectors.

5.3 Climate-Induced Migration

By Mr. Patrick Sakdapolrak, Research Group Leader, Department of Geography and Regional Research, University of Vienna.

In his presentation he stated that:

1. Climate change increasingly threatens the human security of vulnerable populations and has an effect on patterns of human mobility.
2. The relationship between climate change and migration is complex. Apocalyptic narratives are unhelpful in the search for adequate solutions.

3. Migration must be considered not only as a problem. Migration can be part of the solution for successful adaptation.
4. The following can be done in response to climate-induced migration:
 - a) Strengthen the capacity of the vulnerable to adapt –increase their freedom to decide to move or to stay.
 - b) Put human security in the centre regardless where people are –acknowledge the special vulnerabilities of migrants on the journey and in the place of destination.
 - c) Make migration work for adaptation.

5.4 Low Carbon Economy: The Role for Legislators.

By Alina Averchenkova, Principal Research Fellow, Lead for Governance and Legislation Grantham Research Institute for Climate Change and the Environment London School of Economics

In his presentation he stated that:

1. There was a proliferation in climate change laws across the world. There was climate legislation in 177 countries in 2017.
2. Climate laws and policies largely focused on the following areas in order of importance:
 - a) Climate change/ low carbon transitions
 - b) Energy
 - c) Forestry
3. Court action is increasingly used to hold governments accountable and to increase ambition. Court cases might address actions or inaction related to climate change mitigation and adaptation.
4. Adaptation is under-legislated compared to mitigation. There was therefore need for legislative focus on adaptation.

5.5 Transformation Towards a Low/ Zero Carbon Economy

By Mr. Dirk Messner, Director of the German Development Institute

In his presentation he stated that:

1. Carbon dioxide emissions are rising driven by fossil fuels and cement.

2. In 50 years we tipped from 10,000 years Holocene to the Anthropocene. What is done in the next 50 years will determine next 10,000 years.
3. What needs to be done after Paris: transform the structures of the global economy, Energy, Urbanization and Land use.
4. There is therefore need for proper city planning, buildings, building material/urbanization shift, establishing carbon efficient mobility systems and institute plans to phase out coal.
5. There is equally urgent need for fighting inequalities which is a precondition for ambitious climate protection.

5.6 Adoption of the Outcome Document

1. The co-Rapporteurs of the Parliamentary Meeting, Ms. Bärbel Höhn and Mr. Inia Seruiratu, appointed by the Parliaments of Germany and Fiji respectively, prepared a preliminary draft of the outcome document.
2. IPU Members were invited to examine the preliminary draft and provide comments and observations on its form and content by 27 October 2017 at the latest. Participants of the 137th IPU Assembly also had an opportunity to discuss the preliminary draft outcome document during the session of the IPU Standing Committee on Sustainable Development, Finance and Trade which took place in St. Petersburg on 16 October 2017. The co-Rapporteurs then finalized the draft and the IPU published it on its website ahead of the Meeting in Bonn.
3. The draft outcome document was presented and was, after deliberations, unanimously adopted (The document is annexed to this report).
4. In essence the document captures the following, that:
 - a) For three years in a row, the global average temperatures have been the highest on record and observe with great concern and sympathy the fact that large parts of the world are already suffering massively from the impacts of global warming in the form of extreme weather events such as floods, droughts and hurricanes.
 - b) The Paris Agreement is an agenda for transformations in the real economy and the financial industry and it therefore represents a milestone in climate protection. For the first time, almost all states on the planet have defined national contributions for combating climate change through taking actions to achieve the objectives of these contributions. At the same time, the Agreement provides for support in the form of finance, capacity-building measures, technology transfer and development

for countries with lower capacities so that they can implement mitigation and adaptation actions.

- c) Parliamentarians welcomed the fact that, the international community reaffirmed its commitment to mobilize US\$ 100 billion per year by 2020 to support international climate protection measures.
- d) Climate change and its impact is an existential threat for humanity and we reaffirm our determination to hold the increase in the global average temperature to well below 2 degrees Celsius above pre-industrial levels and to pursue efforts in our national and regional parliaments to limit the temperature increase to 1.5 degrees Celsius above pre-industrial levels.
- e) Parliamentarians welcomed the rapid ratification of the Paris Agreement and its accelerated entry into force in the year after its adoption, on 4 November 2016, which underlines its importance and demonstrates the determination of the international community to effectively combat climate change.
- f) Parliamentarians viewed the Paris Agreement as part of a series of successful international actions and conferences such as the adoption of the 2015 Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction, the 2015 Third International Conference on Financing for Development, the UN Sustainable Development Summit 2015 and the adopted 2030 Agenda, the 2016 UN Habitat III Conference, the 2016 UN Biodiversity Conference, and the 2017 UN Ocean Conference.
- g) All states were called upon to update their initial 2020 NDCs or communicate new ones to achieve the objectives of the Paris Agreement.
- h) As the CO₂ emissions per year were still far too high and as the gap between the reductions needed and the national pledges made in Paris is alarming, developed country Parties should undertake economy-wide absolute emission reduction and developing country Parties should continue enhancing their mitigation efforts in line with the principle of equity and common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities in different national circumstances.
- i) The fact that renewable energies were already cheaper than fossil energy sources in large parts of the world also make ending the use of climate-damaging energies economically attractive.
- j) The parliamentarians from across the world viewed the Climate Change Conference in Bonn presided by Fiji as an important milestone in implementing the Paris Agreement and expressed their desire to pay particular attention to the interests of the most vulnerable states.

6.0 OBSERVATIONS

The delegation observed that:

1. Kenya had enacted the Climate Change Act. No. 11 of 2016 and had in place the National Policy on Climate Finance (Sessional Paper No. 003, of 2017) which were aimed at actualizing the implementation of the Paris Agreement.
2. Kenya was not fully utilizing the potential of carbon trading to tap into international structures set up for the same.

7.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

The delegation recommends that:

1. The Ministry of Environment and Forestry fast tracks the implementation of the Climate Change Act. No. 11 of 2016 and the National Policy on Climate Finance (Sessional Paper No. 003, of 2017).
2. The Ministry of Environment and Forestry in conjunction with the National Treasury should come up with strategies and policies of harnessing the potential of the country to benefit from carbon trading arrangements.

LIST OF APPENDICES

1. Adopted Agenda for the Conference of the Parties Twenty-Third Session Bonn, Germany, 6–17 November 2017.
2. Programme for the Parliamentary Meeting on the Occasion of the United Nations Climate Change Conference Bonn, 12 November 2017.
3. Outcome Document for the Parliamentary Meeting on the Occasion of the United Nations Climate Change Conference Bonn, 12 November 2017

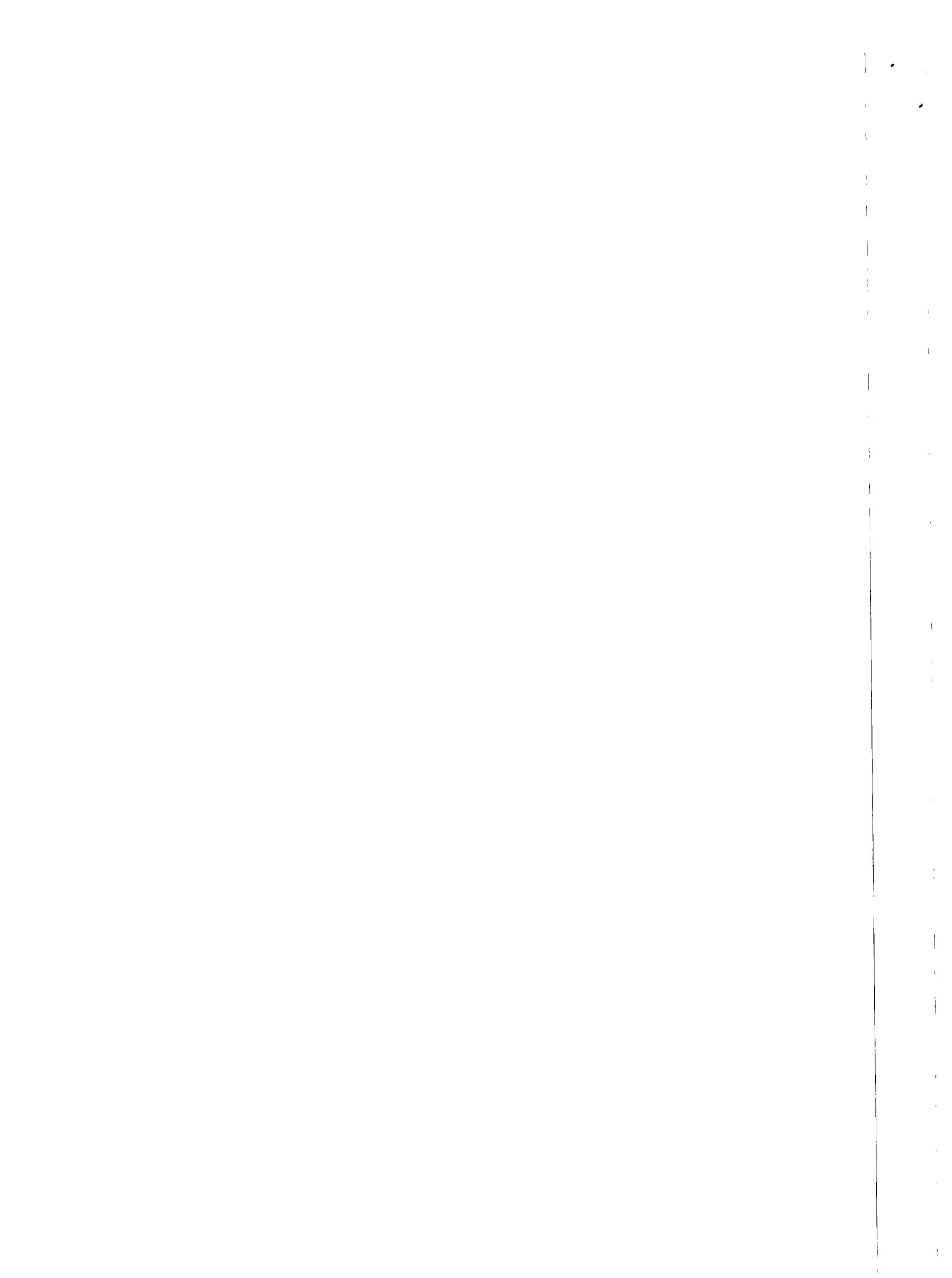
Conference of the Parties

Twenty-third session

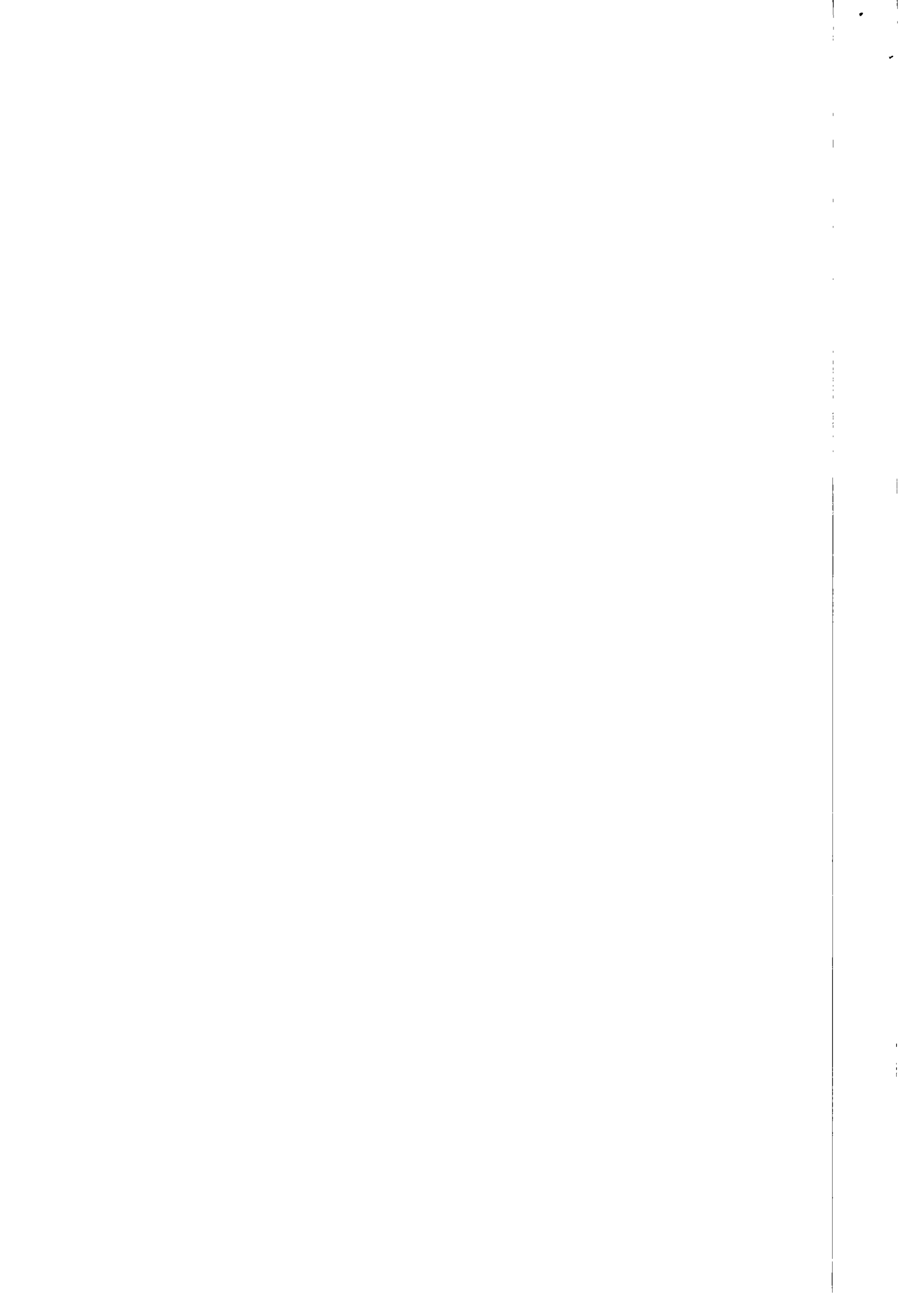
Bonn, Germany, 6–17 November 2017

Adopted agenda

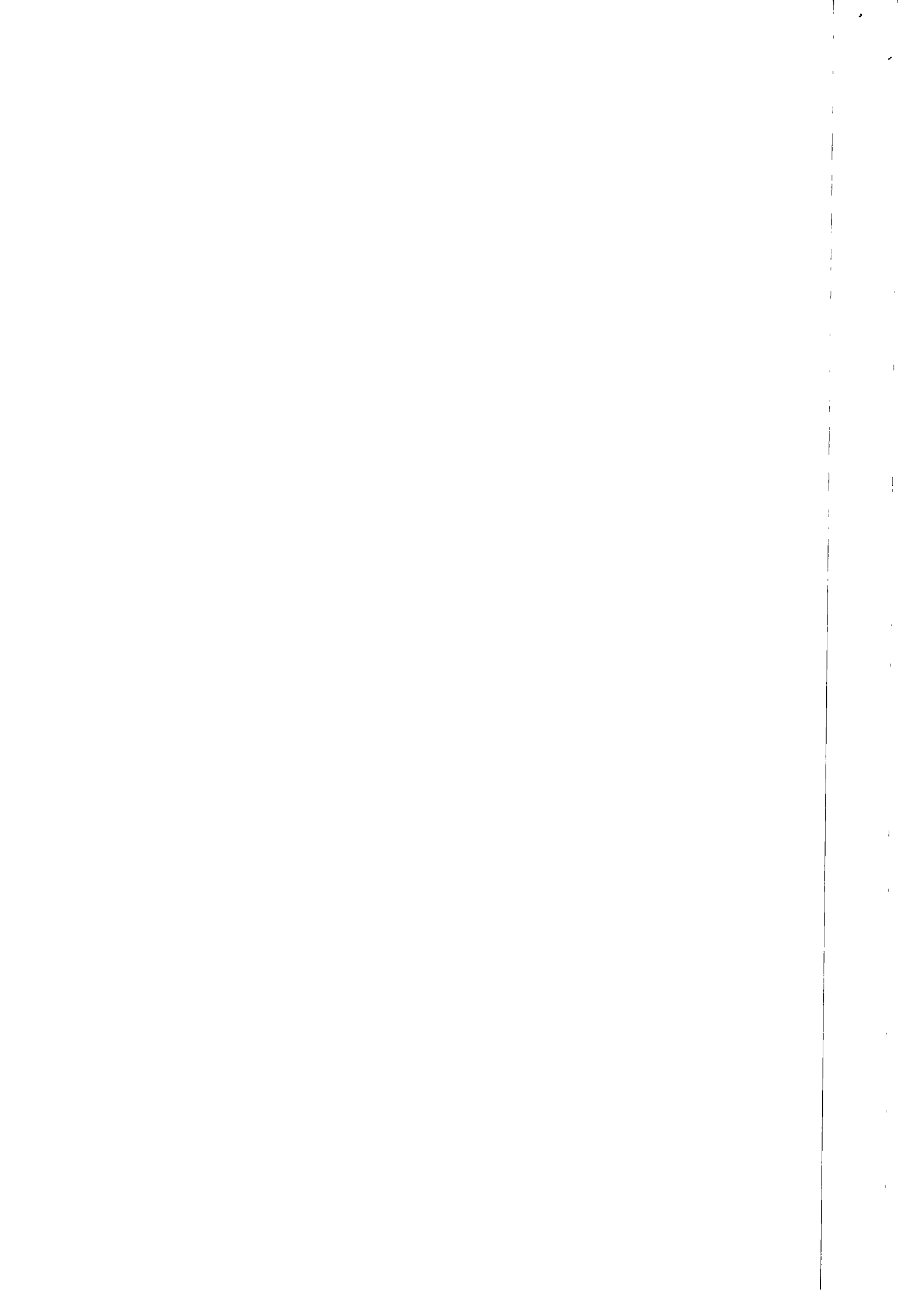
1. Opening of the session.
2. Organizational matters:
 - (a) Election of the President of the Conference of the Parties at its twenty-third session;
 - (b) Adoption of the rules of procedure;
 - (c) Adoption of the agenda;
 - (d) Election of officers other than the President;
 - (e) Admission of organizations as observers;
 - (f) Organization of work, including for the sessions of the subsidiary bodies;
 - (g) Dates and venues of future sessions;
 - (h) Adoption of the report on credentials.
3. Reports of the subsidiary bodies:
 - (a) Report of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice;
 - (b) Report of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation;
 - (c) Report of the Ad Hoc Working Group on the Paris Agreement.
4. Preparations for the implementation of the Paris Agreement and the first session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement.
5. Consideration of proposals by Parties for amendments to the Convention under Article 15:
 - (a) Proposal from the Russian Federation to amend Article 4, paragraph 2(f), of the Convention; (*held in abeyance*)
 - (b) Proposal from Papua New Guinea and Mexico to amend Articles 7 and 18 of the Convention.
6. Report of the Adaptation Committee.
7. Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage associated with Climate Change Impacts.



8. Development and transfer of technologies and implementation of the Technology Mechanism:
 - (a) Joint annual report of the Technology Executive Committee and the Climate Technology Centre and Network;
 - (b) Review of the effective implementation of the Climate Technology Centre and Network.
9. Second review of the adequacy of Article 4, paragraph 2(a) and (b), of the Convention. (*held in abeyance*)
10. Matters relating to finance:
 - (a) Long-term climate finance;
 - (b) Matters relating to the Standing Committee on Finance;
 - (c) Report of the Green Climate Fund to the Conference of the Parties and guidance to the Green Climate Fund;
 - (d) Report of the Global Environment Facility to the Conference of the Parties and guidance to the Global Environment Facility;
 - (e) Sixth review of the Financial Mechanism;
 - (f) Process to identify the information to be provided by Parties in accordance with Article 9, paragraph 5, of the Paris Agreement.
11. Reporting from and review of Parties included in Annex I to the Convention.
12. Reporting from Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention.
13. Capacity-building under the Convention.
14. Implementation of Article 4, paragraphs 8 and 9, of the Convention:
 - (a) Implementation of the Buenos Aires programme of work on adaptation and response measures (decision 1/CP.10);
 - (b) Matters relating to the least developed countries.
15. Assessment of the technical examination processes on mitigation and adaptation.
16. Gender and climate change.
17. Other matters referred to the Conference of the Parties by the subsidiary bodies.
18. Administrative, financial and institutional matters:
 - (a) Audit report and financial statements for 2016;
 - (b) Budget performance for the biennium 2016–2017;
 - (c) Programme budget for the biennium 2018–2019;
 - (d) Decision-making in the UNFCCC process;
 - (e) Review of the process established by decision 14/CP.1 relating to the selection and nomination of the Executive Secretary (at the level of Under-Secretary-General) and the Deputy Executive Secretary (at the level of Assistant Secretary-General).



19. High-level segment:
 - (a) Statements by Parties;
 - (b) Statements by observer organizations.
 20. Other matters.
 21. Conclusion of the session:
 - (a) Adoption of the draft report of the Conference of the Parties on its twenty-third session;
 - (b) Closure of the session.
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PARLIAMENTARY MEETING ON THE OCCASION OF
THE UNITED NATIONS CLIMATE CHANGE CONFERENCE
Bonn, 12 November 2017

PROGRAMME

- 8.00 – 18.00 Registration of participants
- 9.00 – 10.45 Opening session
Moderator: Ms. Aleksandra Blagojevic, Programme Manager, IPU Secretariat
- Ms. Jiko Luveni, Speaker, Parliament of Fiji
 - Ms. Claudia Roth, Deputy Speaker, German Parliament
 - Ms. Gabriela Cuevas Barron, IPU President
 - Mr. Abdelhakim Benchamach, President, House of Councillors of Morocco
- Special guests
- Mr. Frank Bainimarama, Prime Minister of Fiji, President of COP 23
 - Ms. Patricia Espinosa, UNFCCC Executive Secretary
- 10.45 – 13.00 Interactive panel discussion
Low-carbon economy: What role for legislators?
- Moderator: Lord Prescott, Member of the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe (PACE); Rapporteur on *Climate Change and implementation of the Paris Agreement*
- Mr. Dirk Messner, Director of the German Development Institute
 - Ms. Alina Averchenkova, Principal Research Fellow, Grantham Research Institute on Climate Change and the Environment, London School of Economics and Political Science
- 13.00 – 14.15 Lunch
- 14.15 – 15.00 Special presentation
Climate change science: What is at stake?
- Moderator: Mr. Martin Chungong, IPU Secretary General
- Mr. Robert Ondhowe, Programme Officer, United Nations Environment Programme
- 15.00 – 17.30 Interactive panel discussion
Climate-induced migration: The next challenge?
- Moderator: Mr. Amadou Cissé, MP, Mali; Vice-President of the IPU Standing Committee on Sustainable Development, Finance and Trade
- Mr. Patrick Sakdapolrak, Research Group Leader, Department of Geography and Regional Research, University of Vienna
 - Ms. Winifred Masiko, Member of Parliament, Uganda
- 17.30 – 18.00 Adoption of the outcome document and closing
- Moderator: Ms. Gabriela Cuevas Barron, IPU President
- Co-rapporteurs of the Parliamentary Meeting: Ms. Bärbel Höhn, member of the German Parliament, and Ms. Mere Vuniwaqa, member of the Parliament of Fiji
 - Mr. Martin Chungong, IPU Secretary General



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PARLIAMENTARY MEETING ON THE OCCASION OF THE UNITED NATIONS CLIMATE CHANGE CONFERENCE

Bonn, 12 November 2017

Organized jointly by the Inter-Parliamentary Union, the Parliament of Fiji and the German Parliament

Outcome document

Adopted by consensus on 12 November 2017

1. We, parliamentarians from around the world, gathered in Bonn under the presidency of Fiji at the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (COP23), note with concern the fact that, for three years in a row, the global average temperatures have been the highest on record and observe with great concern and sympathy the fact that large parts of the world are already today suffering massively from the impacts of global warming in the form of extreme weather events such as floods, droughts and hurricanes.
2. The Paris Agreement is an agenda for transformations in the real economy and the financial industry and it therefore represents a milestone in climate protection. For the first time, almost all states on the planet have defined national contributions for combating climate change through taking actions to achieve the objectives of these contributions. At the same time, the Agreement provides for support in the form of finance, capacity-building measures, technology transfer and development for countries with lower capacities so that they can implement mitigation and adaptation actions.
3. We welcome the fact that, the international community reaffirmed its commitment to mobilise US\$ 100 billion per year by 2020 to support international climate protection measures.
4. Climate change and its impact is an existential threat for humanity and we reaffirm our determination to hold the increase in the global average temperature to well below 2 degrees Celsius above pre-industrial levels and to pursue efforts in our national and regional parliaments to limit the temperature increase to 1.5 degrees Celsius above pre-industrial levels. To this end, we will also use available instruments to strengthen relevant dialogues within society and to set in motion the needed stakeholder processes. We are committed to ensuring that the capacity to adapt to the adverse impacts of climate change is increased and that climate resilience is fostered. In addition, we intend to help ensure that our fiscal and investment policies are in line with the goals of the Paris Agreement, thus helping to ensure that financial flows are consistent with greenhouse gas-neutral development.

3. 2. 1.

5. The rapid ratification of the Paris Agreement and its accelerated entry into force in the year after its adoption, on 4 November 2016, underlines its importance and demonstrates the determination of the international community to effectively combat climate change. We welcome this and encourage all states which have not yet ratified the Agreement to do so, to undertake concrete mitigation measures before 2020 and to formulate their nationally determined contributions (NDCs). Furthermore, we welcome the fact that several states have already presented their long-term strategies on climate-neutral development and we encourage all states to develop long-term strategies and to submit them before 2020, as agreed in Paris. Announcements such as those made by the Climate Vulnerable Forum of their intention to switch to 100 per cent renewable energies by 2050 at the latest, or the fact that many countries have already presented their NDCs, demonstrate that the international community is committed to the path on which it has embarked.

6. We also view the Paris Agreement as part of a series of successful international actions and conferences such as the adoption of the 2015 Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction, the 2015 Third International Conference on Financing for Development, the UN Sustainable Development Summit 2015 and the adopted 2030 Agenda, the 2016 UN Habitat III Conference, the 2016 UN Biodiversity Conference, and the 2017 UN Ocean Conference. We see this as a clear signal from the international community of its commitment to address the major global challenges and take corresponding action. In addition, we welcome the engagement of the many governmental and non-governmental stakeholders that, along with the newly established partnerships such as the Marrakech Partnership for Global Climate Action and the NDC Partnership, demonstrate a broad-based willingness to take action.

7. The path embarked on in Paris was successfully carried forward at the 2016 Marrakech Climate Change Conference. A clear political signal on the implementation of the Paris Agreement was sent and the course set for the further development of the Agreement. The next step that must be taken now in Bonn is to create the foundations for the adoption of a robust rulebook at the 2018 COP24. In addition, it is important to develop a design on an initial stocktaking of mitigation ambition (Facilitative Dialogue 2018) and to identify concrete opportunities for an increase in ambition.

8. All states are called upon to update their initial 2020 NDCs or communicate new ones to achieve the objectives of the Agreement. We will work within our parliaments, against the background of the Facilitative Dialogue 2018, to ensure that future investments are shaped to achieve the climate goals.

9. As the CO₂ emissions per year are still far too high and as the gap between the reductions needed and the national pledges made in Paris is alarming, developed country Parties should undertake economy-wide absolute emission reduction and developing country Parties should continue enhancing their mitigation efforts in line with the principle of equity and common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities in different national circumstances. They are encouraged to move over time towards economy-wide emission reduction and limitation targets. The right groundwork thus now needs to be laid in all areas to trigger timely structural change and end subsidies for climate-damaging fossil fuels. National implementation must pay sufficient attention to industry, agriculture, the transport sector, the heating and cooling sectors, and forests and green infrastructure. It is particularly important for concrete measures to be taken soon so that the mitigation goals set in Paris can be achieved by the second half of this century.

10. The fact that renewable energies are already today cheaper than fossil energy sources in large parts of the world also makes ending the use of climate-damaging energies economically attractive. The worldwide expansion of renewable energies and greater energy efficiency also contribute significantly to creating green jobs and fighting poverty. It is against this background in particular, that we encourage all states of the world to review their NDCs and to adapt them accordingly.

11. We parliamentarians from across the world view the Climate Change Conference in Bonn presided by Fiji as an important milestone in implementing the Paris Agreement and hereby express our desire to pay particular attention to the interests of the most vulnerable states.

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