UTAS INTERNATIONAL JUSTICE INITIATIVE
Participation in UN Climate Change Negotiations
Bonn, Germany
OVERVIEW

- Background, objectives and achievements in 2016
- Participation in 2017 UN Climate Conference in Bonn
- Public participation and conflicts of interest
- Tracking negotiations
- Supporting international initiatives
- Assisting developing countries
BACKGROUND

• Paris Climate Conference 2015
• Inter-sessional meetings – Bonn 2016
• Marrakech Climate Conference 2016
OBJECTIVES

• Advancing the practice of international law in the public interest
• Providing students with opportunities in international law and policy
• Supporting poor and vulnerable countries and groups with pro-bono advice
• Further strengthening the UTAS Law School's international profile and appeal
Poor countries must find $4tn by 2030 to avert catastrophe, says climate study

As Paris climate change agreement is signed in New York, developing country negotiators highlight gulf between ambition and funding

Developing countries must raise more than $4tn (£2.456bn), or roughly the entire annual budget of the US, to implement their climate change pledges by 2030, according to new research.

But much more money will have to be found by the world’s poorest countries to hold global temperatures enough to avoid catastrophic climate change, say British and Australian researchers who have analysed the financial implications of the pledges made to the UN last December and the money so far offered by rich countries.
Generously supported by a scholarship of $3000 provided by the Faculty of Law, Law School Alumni, and an NGO staffed by UTAS alumni supporting the initiative
PUBLIC PARTICIPATION & CONFLICTS OF INTEREST

• Summarising submissions
• Reviewing national and international law precedents
• Attending UN workshop and negotiations
‘Vulnerable Voices’ Lash Out as Companies Sway Climate Talks

By HIKO TAKUCHI · MAY 16, 2017

But there may be more to American companies’ support of the Paris process than meets the eye.

American corporations have a strong, self-serving motive for urging the United States not to withdraw, said Tamar Lawrence-Samuel, policy director at Corporate Accountability International, which campaigns against corporate influence in public policy.

“It makes complete sense to be at the policy making table than to be on the outside,” Ms. Lawrence-Samuel said. “For years, these talks have been overrun by the very industries at the very heart of the problem.”

CLOSING PLENARY PRESENTATION

• Invited to deliver an intervention at the SBI Closing Plenary on behalf of Environmental NGO Constituency
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>COUNTRY</th>
<th>SUB-REGIONS</th>
<th>SUMMARY</th>
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<tr>
<td>Ghana</td>
<td>West Africa</td>
<td>Ghana’s INDC outlines the long-term goal of Ghana’s adaptation to be to increase climate resilience and decrease vulnerability for enhanced sustainable development. It sets out Ghana’s priority adaptation policy actions to be implemented: building agricultural resilience; sustainable forest resource management; resilient infrastructure planning; early warning and disaster prevention; managing climate-induced health risk; integrated water resources management; and resilience building for gender and the vulnerable. It details Ghana’s adaptation policy actions in Annex 2. It also outlines both the finance, technology and capacity needs of Ghana to fully implement the INDC.</td>
<td>USD 12.79 billion will be required for adaptation. Ghana will mobilize USD 4.21 billion (34%) at the national level and the remaining USD 8.29 billion is the international contribution Ghana seeks in order to meet the cost of implementing its adaptation actions.</td>
<td><a href="http://www4.unfccc.int/submissions/INDC/Published%20documents/Ghana/17581-INDC-62.pdf">http://www4.unfccc.int/submissions/INDC/Published%20documents/Ghana/17581-INDC-62.pdf</a></td>
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<td>Guinea</td>
<td>West Africa</td>
<td>Guinea’s INDC introduces the background and national context of Guinea. Noting that it bears no historic responsibility for climate change, it provides details of a number of adaptation commitments it will undertake in order to deal with the local consequences of climate change. These include: preserving the quality and quantity of water resources; protecting and conserving ecosystems; reviving economic activities and boosting the resilience of communities in its coastal zone; and supporting the adaptation efforts of rural communities. It also identifies four main barriers to meeting these adaptation needs: the cost of adaptation; gaps in terms of reliable climate data and data relating to natural resource management; inadequate integration of adaptation dimension in development planning; and the obsolescence of, and failure to comply with, spatial planning schemes. It references equity and ambition, and details Guinea’s process of planning, implementing and monitoring the INDC. Finally, it details the means of implementation Guinea plans to employ including capacity building and finance.</td>
<td>Funding needs for adaptation (in addition to development funding needs) are estimated at between US$670 million and US$1700 million.</td>
<td><a href="http://www4.unfccc.int/submissions/INDC/Submission%20Pages/submissions.a">http://www4.unfccc.int/submissions/INDC/Submission%20Pages/submissions.a</a> sp</td>
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<td>Guinea-Bissau</td>
<td>West Africa</td>
<td>Guinea-Bissau’s INDC begins by providing its national context. It notes adaptation and risk reduction as priorities, adding that the implementation of such measures requires financial resources, access to technology and capacity building, to be provided by external partners. In addressing adaptation, it provides a summary of trends of climate change impacts and vulnerabilities before outlining short and long term adaptations, objectives and goals. These initiatives aim to increase food security, reduce pressure on forest and fishery resources, and improve access to safe water. It highlights the need to involve all sectors of the national economy within these initiatives and outlines human capacities, skills and finance as specific barriers to adaptation.</td>
<td>It is estimated that over US$20 billion is required for mitigation and adaptation actions across sectors up to 2030.</td>
<td><a href="http://www4.unfccc.int/submissions/INDC/Published%20documents/Guinea">http://www4.unfccc.int/submissions/INDC/Published%20documents/Guinea</a> -Bissau_INDC_Version%201%20of%200242 UNFCCC%20text.pdf</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kenya</td>
<td>Eastern Africa</td>
<td>Kenya’s INDC begins by introducing its national circumstances. It notes that as a minimal contributor to global GHG emissions, Kenya places significant priority on adapting to the effects of climate change. It provides that Kenya will ensure enhanced resilience to climate change by mainstreaming climate change adaptation into its medium term plans and implementing adaptation actions. It is anticipated that this approach, along with its implementation through the NAP, will support the achievement of the country’s medium term development and climate change priorities.</td>
<td></td>
<td><a href="http://www4.unfccc.int/submissions/INDC/Published%20Documents/Kenya/5/Kenya_INDC_20150723.pdf">http://www4.unfccc.int/submissions/INDC/Published%20Documents/Kenya/5/Kenya_INDC_20150723.pdf</a></td>
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Backstopping African Negotiators

Ad-hoc Working Group on the Paris Agreement
Third part of the first session, Bonn, 8-18 May 2016

Agenda item 7 – Modalities and procedures for the effective operation of the committee to facilitate implementation and promote compliance referred to in Article 15.2 of the Paris Agreement

Informal Note by the Co-Facilitators – First iteration

Ad-hoc Working Group on the Paris Agreement (APA)
Second part of the first session, Marrakech, 7-14 November 2016

Agenda item 7 – Modalities and procedures for the effective operation of the committee to facilitate implementation and promote compliance referred to in Article 15.2 of the Paris Agreement

Informal Note by the Co-Facilitators

Submission by the Republic of Mali
on behalf of the African Group of Negotiators
on the modalities and procedures for the effective operation of the committee to facilitate implementation and promote compliance referred to in Article 15 paragraph 2 of the Paris Agreement

30 March 2017

Differences between the informal notes on Agenda Item 7 from Marrakech, 2016 and Bonn, 2017.

Relevant Links:
Bonn informal note 2017:
http://arfscc.gfs/files/sessies/aga/application/pdf/aga_tesi_f_informal_note_first_iterable_8may2017_008x0.pdf
Marrakech informal note 2016:
African Group submission:
http://www.fairfinance.eu/submissions/7/9/8/Submissionsuploaded/a9_215_121257712234979607-
%20AfricanGroup%20Submissions%20to%20the%20%20Signed%20Item%207.pdf

In the first informal note the co-facilitators have made an informal summary of the discussions, with the annex “Possible elements that may be considered for the modalities and procedures for the effective operation of the committee to facilitate implementation and promote compliance referred to in Article 15.2 of the Paris Agreement”. In the new note, this annex is made a part of the informal note, and more detail is provided, part of which came from the informal summary of the first informal note.

Purpose and Nature
The main points of the purpose and nature of the mechanism to facilitate implementation and promote compliance were highlighted in both informal notes. However, the newest one went into detail. It stated that the purpose is to facilitate implementation and promote compliance, and details that this thereby means that it should:

- enhance legitimacy, effectiveness and durability of the agreement
- enhance credibility, confidence, consistency and effectiveness of actions, and trust among parties
- complement and enhance review function and other processes and mechanisms.

The new informal note also states that the mechanism should pay particular attention to the respective national capabilities and circumstances of parties, which is in line with the African Group’s submission.

Structure
Additions:
- There will be 12 members on the committee
- For membership, there should be due regard to member’s expertise and equitable geographic representation as well as gender balance
• Paris Agreement’s review mechanism: the “Global Stocktake”
• Provided support to reporting by the Third World Network
Ad-hoc Working Group on the Paris Agreement (APA)

Third part of the first session, Bonn, 8-18 May 2017

Agenda item 5 – Modalities, procedures and guidelines for the transparency framework for action and support referred to in Article 13 of the Paris Agreement

Informal Note by the Co-Facilitators - First iteration

Reflections of the Co-Facilitators on the discussion in the informal consultations

Note: This informal note is our attempt to informally capture views expressed by Parties, including in their submissions. The content of the note is not exhaustive and neither represents agreed views, ideas or text nor attempts to draw any conclusions on possible areas of convergence or divergence. The note has been prepared under our own responsibility and thus has no formal status. We also recognize that nothing is final until all the MPs are final, and that nothing in this informal note prejudices Parties’ views on the final outcome of the MPs.

I. Overview of the informal consultations on this item

1. During the third part of the first session of the Ad-hoc Working Group (1.3) at SB46 (May 2017), Parties continued the consideration of this agenda item.

2. The Co-facilitators, under their own responsibility and guidance of the Chair, sought to address the issues raised by the Parties.

Specific elements that may apply to (4) - (9), as appropriate:
- recipient,
- objectives and descriptive information,
- amount,
- sector,
- type of support,
- expected timeframe of support provided
- status,
- financial instrument,
- funding source,
- allocation channel,
- implementing institution,
- proof of how this support is new and additional; information pursuant to Article 9.5;
- criteria used to determine priority recipients;
- enabling policies to promote technology development and transfer;
- enabling policies to promote capacity building
- information on how developing country Parties’ needs are taken into account
- information to ensure no double counting

Specific elements that may apply to one or all of (4) - (11):
- name and/or description of need;
- amount of support needed;
- type of support needed;
- expected timeframe of support needed;
- funding country or channel of support received;
- type of support received;
- objective and descriptive information on supported actions;
- instrument of support received;
- domestic implementing institutions of support received;
- status of support received and status of action;
- support gaps;
- use;
- impact and estimated results thereof of support received;
- sharing of experiences and lessons learned in tracking support;
- progress made on implementing capacity-building plans;
- policies, actions or measures;
- information to ensure no double counting.
RESEARCH TO SUPPORT LDC CLEAN ENERGY INITIATIVE

LDC Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Initiative (REEEI) for Sustainable Development

Advancing renewable energy and energy efficiency
Strengthening current initiatives and facilitating LDC access
EXPLORING BONN
SUMMARY

• 5 students have travelled internationally; 11 involved in the Initiative
• UTAS law students have attended 4 UN climate change meetings
• Research and analysis undertaken has covered:
  • Mandates under the Paris Agreement
  • Climate finance
  • Conflicts of interest policies
  • Negotiations of the ‘rule book’ to implement the Paris Agreement
  • Clean energy and climate change adaptation initiatives
• Assisted negotiating groups representing over 68 countries
• Building connections between UTAS and overseas universities, and strengthening the Law School’s international profile
• Planning work on international criminal law, semester 2 2017
• Exploring opportunities in trade law and fisheries
2016/2017 International Justice Initiative participants:

- Aelish White
- Alice van Galen
- Ashleigh McCoach
- Brook Dambacher
- Camilla More
- Frances Medlock
- Gabby McDonald
- Heidi White
- Isabelle Patch
- Kate Raffety
- Lauren Hargrave

THANK YOU