

Enhancing Climate Diplomacy in a changing political environment



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Focus of the intergovernmental negotiations up to 2018: designing the detailed governance regime for the *Paris Agreement*. Process largely technical and depoliticised.



Action



Fiji-Bonn deliverables in a nutshell

- Agreement on the design of the 2018 Talanoa Dialogue, gender action plan, local communities and indigenous peoples platform, agriculture
- → Sustained momentum and global determination
- ⇒ Strong evidence of solidarity & action = pre2020
- → Moderate progress on the Paris rulebook
- → Many challenges on the Paris balance, rolling back to the outdated dichotomy

Preparations for the new regime still on track!





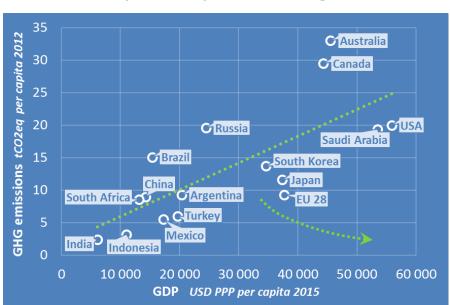
Engaging with partner countries

What's expected from partner countries

- Scaled up mobilisation of climate financing
- Implementation of NDCs
- Adaptation undertakings
- Enhance monitoring and reporting systems
- Mid-century strategies
- NDC updating / enhancement

Major economies (G20)

- Climate policy dialogues
- Promote peer-to-peer exchanges



Key cooperation partners (Neighb., ACP)

- Capacity development
- Mainstreaming NDCs/SDGs in aid instruments





Why does climate diplomacy matter?

- Reassurances of early action & global solidarity
- Paris a universal agreement based on national determination of action and ambition according to capabilities
- The 1990s Annex-approach updated to reflect today's reality China and Saudi Arabia are **NOT** the same as Chad or Mali in terms of ability to act
- All major emitters (G20) need to lead and deliver
- Public climate financing **MUST** prioritise the most vulnerable

Action

Attempts to revert to pre-Paris to be rejected

