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## ABBREVIATIONS

ADB	–	Asian Development Bank
APA	–	Ad Hoc Working Group on the Paris Agreement
°C	–	degree Celsius
CMA	–	COP serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement
COP	–	Conference of the Parties
DMC	–	developing member country
GCF	–	Green Climate Fund
GEF	–	Global Environment Facility
GGCS	–	Green Growth Certification Standard
GGGI	–	Global Green Growth Institute
GHG	–	greenhouse gas
INDC	–	intended nationally determined contribution
LDC	–	least developed country
MAP	–	Marrakech Action Proclamation for Our Climate and Sustainable Development
MDB	–	multilateral development bank
NDC	–	nationally determined contribution
PRC	–	People’s Republic of China
SDCD	–	Climate Change and Disaster Risk Management Division
SDG	–	Sustainable Development Goal
UNFCCC	–	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
US	–	United States
WBG	–	World Bank Group

### NOTE

In this report, “\$” refers to US dollars.

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## I. INTRODUCTION

1. The 22nd session of the Conference of the Parties (COP 22) to the United Nations Climate Change Convention, the 12th session of the COP serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol, and the first session of the COP serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement (CMA 1) were held in Bab Ighli, Marrakech, Morocco 7–18 November 2016. Three subsidiary bodies of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) also convened: the Subsidiary Body for Implementation, the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice, and the Ad Hoc Working Group on the Paris Agreement (APA). Side events were also held during the conference, and business exhibits were hosted at a designated “Green Zone” next to the official venue. With 22,500 participants, including 50 heads of state or government, it was again a large conference. The Asian Development Bank (ADB) was represented by the director of the Climate Change and Disaster Risk Management Division (SDCD) and two staff members.<sup>1</sup>

2. The unprecedented political momentum on display at COP 21 in December 2015, with the adoption of the landmark Paris Agreement, carried into 2016. Countries have worked more quickly than anticipated to ratify and institute the agreement. On 5 October 2016, the threshold for entry into force of the agreement—formal acceptance by 55 countries accounting for at least 55% of global emissions—was achieved in a remarkably fast ratification process. The Paris Agreement entered into force on 4 November 2016. By the close of the Marrakech conference, it had been ratified by 111 countries representing more than 75% of global emissions. The UNFCCC COP 22 thus held the first session of the CMA. While the CMA session was historic, it was procedural in nature.

3. Two further climate policy developments took place in the month before COP 22 (October 2016): the International Civil Aviation Organization agreed on a new global market-based measure to offset carbon dioxide emissions from international flights, as well as a road map for the sustainable future of international aviation; and almost 200 countries passed the Kigali Amendment to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer, setting a pathway for emission reduction of hydrofluorocarbons, a class of very potent greenhouse gases (GHGs).

4. COP 22 marked a turn towards implementation and action, and a crucial outcome was to proceed with writing the rule book—or operational manual—for the Paris Agreement. The agreement calls for a significant increase in transparency, including for measuring and accounting emissions reductions, the provision of climate finance, and the development and transfer of technology. It also includes work to design the “adaptation communications,” which is the agreement’s primary vehicle to share individual adaptation efforts and support needs. Countries proceeded with the rule book, and set a fast-track date of 2018 (COP 24) for completion, along with a review in 2017. Countries have already prepared for this by peer assessing each other’s actions to cut emissions through a transparent process that began in 2014.

5. Key building blocks of the Paris Agreement are the intended nationally determined contributions (INDCs) through which all countries communicate the measures they intend to undertake after 2020 to (i) reduce GHG emissions; (ii) adapt to climate change; and (iii) for developed countries, provide financial, technological, and capacity-building support to developing countries. In total, 163 INDCs have been submitted, representing 190 countries and

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<sup>1</sup> The ADB delegation is listed in Appendix 1.

98.9% of global GHG emissions. In 2015, the UNFCCC report found that the INDCs will reduce global average per capita emissions by as much as 8% in 2025 and 9% in 2030, and have the potential of limiting the temperature rise to about 2.7 degrees Celsius (°C) by 2100—still short of the 2°C warming target, which will avoid dangerous impacts of climate change.<sup>2</sup> COP 21 invited Parties to communicate their first nationally determined contribution (NDC) no later than when they submit their respective instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession of the Paris Agreement. It further stated that if a Party had communicated an INDC prior to joining the agreement, that INDC will be considered its NDC, unless the Party decides otherwise. So far, seven developing countries have presented updates towards implementing their NDC, including Indonesia and Pakistan among ADB developing member countries (DMCs).

6. In addition to NDCs, the Paris Agreement stipulates that all Parties should strive to formulate and communicate long-term low GHG emission development strategies that are mindful of the 2°C warming target. Showing first signs of momentum for long-term plans, four countries used the Marrakech conference to announce and formally submit their 2050 decarbonization strategies: Canada, Germany, Mexico, and the United States (US). In addition, 22 developing countries joined together as the “2050 Pathways Platform”, and have committed to formulate long-term plans, including one ADB DMC, the Marshall Islands. Furthermore, 47 of the world’s poorest countries—forming the “Climate Vulnerable Forum”—committed to generating 100% of their energy from renewable sources as soon as possible, and pledged to update their NDCs before 2020 and prepare long-term strategies.

7. In the Paris Agreement, countries agreed to make “finance flows consistent with a pathway towards low GHG emissions and climate-resilient development.”<sup>3</sup> Developing countries will receive financial resources for both mitigation and adaptation actions, while developed countries are expected to continue leading in mobilizing climate finance from various sources, including public funds, to reach the previously agreed \$100 billion annual target by 2020, and deciding on an increased target by 2025. In October 2016—coinciding with the Pre-COP Ministerial Meeting held by the COP 22 Moroccan Presidency—developed countries, led by Australia and the United Kingdom, presented a climate finance “Roadmap to US\$100 Billion” to meet their collective annual mobilization goal by 2020. The road map “aims to provide increased predictability and transparency about how the goal will be reached, and sets out the range of actions developed countries will take to meet it.” Meeting on 6 October, the Vulnerable Twenty Group’s finance ministers had reiterated the longstanding call by developed countries for “a clear road map for raising US\$100 billion in additional financing to build resilience to climate impacts in countries most vulnerable to climate change.”

8. The 2015 Joint Report on Multilateral Development Banks’ Climate Finance, prepared by ADB together with multilateral development bank (MDB) partners<sup>4</sup> and published in August 2016, outlines that \$81 billion in climate finance was mobilized for projects funded by the world’s six largest MDBs in 2015. This included \$25 billion of MDBs’ direct climate finance, combined with \$56 billion from other investors (climate cofinancing). This important contribution to the global climate change challenge was reinforced by pledges from all MDBs in 2015 to

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<sup>2</sup>UNFCCC. 2015. Synthesis Report on the Aggregate Effect of INDCs.

[http://unfccc.int/focus/indc\\_portal/items/9240.php](http://unfccc.int/focus/indc_portal/items/9240.php)

<sup>3</sup> Paris Agreement article 2.1.c.

<sup>4</sup> The MDBs involved in the climate finance tracking initiative are the African Development Bank, ADB, the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the European Investment Bank, the Inter-American Development Bank Group (Inter-American Development Bank and the Inter-American Investment Group), and the World Bank Group (WBG) (International Finance Corporation, Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency, and the World Bank—International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and the International Development Association).

significantly increase their climate financing, including ADB's commitment to double its climate finance to \$6 billion by 2020. In 2016, there was no continuation of the significant new climate finance pledges announced in 2015 prior to COP 21 by developed countries and international financial institutions, including all MDBs. The two operating entities of the UNFCCC Financial Mechanism, the Green Climate Fund (GCF) and the Global Environment Facility (GEF), held board (GCF) and council (GEF) meetings in October 2016. The GCF board approved funding proposals for 10 projects totaling \$745 million, and the GEF council approved its Work Program, comprising 16 project concepts and three programmatic frameworks, with \$302 million in resources. In addition, the Adaptation Fund Board<sup>5</sup> held its 28th meeting, approving two new projects totaling \$7 million.

9. Several climate finance initiatives were launched in the months prior to or during the Marrakech conference. Combining NDC support and climate finance, in October the Inter-American Development Bank launched "NDC Invest," as a "one-stop shop to help countries access resources needed to translate national climate commitments into investment plans and bankable projects." The public-private platform comprises four elements—NDC Programmer, NDC Pipeline Accelerator, NDC Market Booster, and NDC Finance Mobilizer—and will be developed over the coming months. The "Marrakech Investment Committee for Adaptation Fund" is a first-ever private adaptation and resilience investment vehicle—a \$500 million fund launched in partnership with the GEF, US-based The Lightsmith Group, and Africa-based BeyA Capital. The GEF announced a "Capacity-building Initiative for Transparency" backed by 11 developed country donors providing \$50 million in funding. The "Middle East and North Africa (MENA) Climate Action Plan" aims to nearly double the World Bank's financing dedicated to climate action, to about \$1.5 billion per year, by 2020.

10. In 2016, the recognition of non-state climate action as an important driver of near- and long-term progress towards achieving UNFCCC and Paris Agreement goals continued to grow. The Lima-Paris Action Agenda was launched at COP 20 in Lima to increase momentum through the 2015 Paris conference by demonstrating the wealth of non-state initiatives, including actions by cities, regions, the private sector, and civil society. By the Marrakech conference, more than 12,500 actions and initiatives had been registered in the Non-State Actor Zone for Climate Action Portal. The number of companies making climate commitments through the "We Mean Business" coalition has more than doubled since COP 21, to 471 companies with more than \$8 trillion in market capitalization. In addition, almost 200 companies have joined the Science Based Targets initiative. Cities, towns, and regions continue to make significant impacts by implementing their climate commitments, individually and through joint climate actions.

## II. OUTCOMES

11. COP 22 was the first major climate summit since the 2015 Paris Agreement. It focused on how countries and non-state actors can pursue solutions to climate change in sectors such as energy, transport, forest and land use, and resilience. Morocco, acting as COP 22 host country and current president of the process, focused the agenda on initiatives such as finance and adaptation. The conference was also labeled by many as a "working COP" or "procedural COP" because of its focus on the Paris Agreement implementation strategies.

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<sup>5</sup> At the third session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol (CMP), held in Bali, Indonesia in 2007, Parties established the Adaptation Fund Board (AFB) as the operating entity to supervise and manage the Adaptation Fund, under the authority and guidance of the CMP. The AFB is fully accountable to the CMP, which decides on the overall policies of the Adaptation Fund.

## **A. Marrakech Action Proclamation for Our Climate and Sustainable Development**

12. On 17 November, as an initiative of the Moroccan Presidency, the presidency read out the Marrakech Action Proclamation for Our Climate and Sustainable Development (MAP) to the COP plenary. His Majesty the King of Morocco, Mohammed VI, issued this proclamation to signal a new era of implementation and action on climate and sustainable development. MAP reiterates the Parties' resolve to inspire solidarity, hope, and opportunity for the current and future generations. Similar messages were given throughout the conference by businesses, cities, states, and nongovernment organizations, as well as by heads of state and ministers from Africa, the People's Republic of China (PRC), Europe, Latin America, and elsewhere, including by US Secretary of State John Kerry.

13. MAP highlights that the momentum to address climate change is irreversible. It stresses that the Paris Agreement's implementation period will (i) be inclusive and fair: Parties are called to strengthen and support efforts to eradicate poverty, ensure food security, and take stringent action to deal with climate change challenges in agriculture; (ii) build momentum: Parties are asked to purposefully reduce GHG emissions and foster adaptation efforts, thereby benefiting and supporting the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and its Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs); (iii) support the most vulnerable: it calls for further climate action and support, well in advance of 2020, accounting for the specific needs and special circumstances of developing countries, the least developed countries (LDCs), and those particularly vulnerable to adverse impacts of climate change; (iv) be supported by finance: Parties are called to increase the volume, flow, and access to finance for climate projects, alongside improved capacity and technology; and MAP reaffirms the \$100 billion mobilization goal; (v) follow through on pre-2020 actions: Parties to the Kyoto Protocol are encouraged to ratify the Doha Amendment; and (vi) recognize the important role of non-state actors: implementation is being driven not only by governments, but by business, civil society, academia, and global actions at all levels.

## **B. Implementation of the Paris Agreement**

14. The Paris Agreement defines Parties' basic obligations and establishes new procedures and mechanisms. But for these to be fully operational, their details must be further elaborated. This requires that Parties adopt an extensive set of decisions known loosely as the "Paris rulebook". With the entry into force of the Paris Agreement, the 2016 Marrakech COP automatically became the first CMA (CMA 1). The CMA will be the agreement's governing body, responsible for making decisions and driving implementation. Holding CMA 1 less than a year after the Paris Agreement was adopted in December 2015 was an extraordinary achievement.

15. While the Paris Agreement stipulates that the rule book decisions should be adopted at CMA 1, the agreement's earlier-than-expected entry into force meant no decisions were ready for adoption. To address this, Parties decided to extend CMA 1 beyond Marrakech. CMA 1 (CMA 1-1) decided to: (i) convene at COP 23 (2017) a joint meeting with the second session of CMA 1 (CMA 1-2) to review work program implementation progress and (ii) conclude the work program as soon as possible and forward the outcomes, at the latest, to the third session of CMA 1 (CMA 1-3)—to be convened alongside COP 24 (2018)—for its consideration and adoption. CMA requested the APA to continue considering possible additional matters related to the Paris Agreement implementation and the convening of CMA 1.

16. The Paris Agreement establishes a new 12-member expert committee to "facilitate implementation" and "promote compliance" in a "facilitative" and "non-punitive" manner. The APA began considering issues including: the scope of the mechanism—for example, whether it

will consider only Parties' binding procedural obligations or also the achievement of NDCs, which are not binding; how the mechanism will be triggered—for example, whether a Party can ask the committee to examine another Party's compliance; and how Parties' varied circumstances and capabilities will be taken into account.

### **C. Nationally Determined Contributions, and Mitigation**

17. **Global stocktake.** The Paris Agreement establishes a “global stocktake” every 5 years starting in 2023 to assess collective progress toward the agreement's long-term goals. The stocktake will begin with a “facilitative dialogue” in 2018, when Parties will evaluate how their NDCs compare with the near-term goal of peaking global emissions and the long-term goal of achieving net zero emissions by the second half of the 21st century. The stocktake will help prepare for Parties' submission of successive rounds of NDCs. In Marrakech, Parties began discussing how to structure the stocktake, including its format, inputs, timeline, duration, and output, and its linkage to other elements of the Paris Agreement.

18. The agreement called for further guidance to Parties on the features of NDCs, the up-front information to be provided by Parties when communicating future NDCs, and Parties' accounting of their NDCs. The COP 22 decision notes the CMA's request for the APA to continue considering these and other matters of Paris Agreement implementation, as well as the convening of CMA 1—for example by continuing to undertake inclusive and transparent consultations with Parties.

19. Several developing countries presented updates to their original INDCs as they communicated their NDCs to the UNFCCC Secretariat, including ADB DMCS Indonesia and Nepal.

### **D. Adaptation, and Loss and Damage**

20. The CMA decided that “the Adaptation Fund should serve the Paris Agreement” following subsequent decisions to be taken at COP 24 in 2018 that address the fund's governance, institutional arrangements, safeguards, and operating modalities.

21. Within the APA, Parties discussed the periodic adaptation communications they are encouraged to submit under the agreement, outlining their adaptation needs and/or efforts. This included the possible elements of these communications and their potential links to the transparency system and global stocktake. In parallel, the Adaptation Committee began considering how developing country adaptation efforts will be recognized, and how to regularly assess the adequacy and effectiveness of adaptation efforts and support.

22. With a new framework and 5-year rolling work plan for its Executive Committee, the Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage associated with Climate Change Impacts will deal with impacts not addressed through planned adaptation, including displacement, migration and human mobility, and comprehensive risk management—was adopted. Parties conducted the first review of the mechanism, which was established as an interim body at COP 19 and will serve the Paris Agreement after 2020. The next review will take place in 2019, and further reviews will be conducted on a 5-year cycle, which could align with the global stocktakes.

### **E. Climate Finance and Technology**

23. In Marrakech, Parties continued considering aspects of climate finance and technology, among other things, through workshops, including on linkages between the technology



mechanism and the financial mechanism of the convention, long-term climate finance, scaling up climate finance, and advance information. Procedural reports from the Standing Committee on Finance and guidance to, for example, the GCF and the GEF were discussed and decided.

24. Acknowledging the importance of climate finance, the need for momentum on scaling-up finance flows was reiterated in Marrakech, and some new commitments were made:

- (i) The Adaptation Fund met its 2016 resource mobilization target of \$80 million at the Marrakech climate conference, with official announcements of new contributions from Germany (€50 million), Italy (€5 million), and Sweden (kr100 million), as well as the Belgium regions of Flanders (€6.25 million) and Walloon (€3.25 million), amounting to about \$81 million.
- (ii) The \$500 million Marrakech Investment Committee for Adaptation Fund was launched in partnership with the GEF, US-based The Lightsmith Group, and Africa-based BeyA Capital. This first-of-its-kind mechanism proposes to address adaptation finance in partnership with private investors.
- (iii) The GCF was noted for its progress but also requested to overcome impasses at its Board and speed up implementation of its institutions and finance delivery.
- (iv) The GEF announced a capacity-building initiative for transparency backed by 11 developed country donors providing \$50 million in funding.
- (v) In 2016, the GEF approved more than 30 emission-reduction projects with technology transfer objectives, for \$188.7 million in GEF funding and \$5.9 billion in cofinancing.

25. As the Technology Mechanism's implementation arm, the Climate Technology Center and Network (CTCN) is an institution that enables nations to realize their Paris Agreement commitments. Countries pledged more than \$23 million to CTCN, which supports developing countries with climate technology development and transfer.

## F. Carbon Markets

26. **Market and non-market mechanisms.** The form of new market mechanisms (Paris Agreement Article 6) is part of the “rule book” discussions on the Paris Agreement's implementation modalities. Details on the two market-related provisions of the Paris Agreement were considered—to ensure that there will be no double counting of transferred units in the case of Parties using internationally transferred mitigation outcomes to meet their commitments, and to develop a new mechanism contributing to mitigation and sustainable development that may, like the Kyoto Protocol's Clean Development Mechanism, generate tradable emission units. The agreement additionally calls for a framework for non-market approaches, and Parties began exploring what this could encompass. Ideas include the coordination of policies such as feed-in tariffs, and fossil fuel subsidy reforms. Parties have until 17 March 2017 to submit their views on each item, after which an in-session roundtable discussion will be held in May 2017 in Bonn, Germany.

27. A planned review of the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) modalities and procedures was not undertaken. No significant decisions on market mechanisms under the Kyoto Protocol were made, with discussions reflecting some dissatisfaction among developing country Parties at the delays in Annex 1 Parties<sup>6</sup> ratifying the Doha Amendment.<sup>7</sup>

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<sup>6</sup> These countries are classified as industrialized countries and economies in transition as defined under the Kyoto Protocol.

### III. INITIATIVES LAUNCHED

28. Several other significant outcomes from COP 22 were new partnerships and initiatives:
- (i) **Marrakech Partnership for Global Climate Action.** A UNFCCC High-Level Event on Accelerating Climate Action highlighted outcomes from the conference “Action Days” and launched the Marrakech Partnership for Global Climate Action. The objective of the partnership is to provide stability for governments and non-state actors to align their efforts in 2017–2020. Seen by some as an act of defiance to global political events at the time of the meeting, it also reflects the realization that large parts of climate change work are and will be done by non-state actors: “Governments alone cannot deliver the Paris agenda.”
  - (ii) **Nationally determined contribution partnership.** The NDC partnership is a coalition of developing and developed countries, and international institutions to help countries receive technical and financial support to meet their climate goals and SDGs. The partnership is open to all countries and international institutions committed to ambitious NDC and related SDG implementation. Non-state actors including non-government organizations and development finance institutions are also able to participate as associate members. The partnership is co-chaired by the governments of Germany and Morocco. Funded by Denmark, Germany, and the Netherlands, its support unit is housed with the World Resources Institute. Among ADB DMCs, Bangladesh, Indonesia, Maldives, Marshall Islands, Pakistan, Vanuatu, and Viet Nam are members. Among MDBs, the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, Islamic Development Bank, and the World Bank Group (WBG) have joined. The steering committee of the NDC partnership is composed of Australia, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Costa Rica, France, the Marshall Islands, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom, and Viet Nam, as well as UNFCCC, the United Nations Development Programme, and WBG. WBG will represent international financial institutions on the partnership’s steering committee.
  - (iii) **InsuResilience.** InsuResilience, the G7 Climate Risk Insurance Initiative, reaffirmed its aim to increase access to direct or indirect insurance coverage against the impacts of climate change for up to 400 million of the most vulnerable people in developing countries by 2020. The initiative welcomed the European Union Commission and the Netherlands as two new partners, with funding increasing to \$550 million and a significant increase in beneficiaries expected.
  - (iv) **Global Peatlands Initiative** (United Nations Environment Programme) aims to reduce global GHGs by protecting peatlands, the world’s largest terrestrial organic soil carbon stock.
  - (v) **We Mean Business.** We Mean Business announced that 471 companies (representing every sector and geography) with more than \$8 trillion in market capitalization have undertaken more than 1,000 ambitious commitments to climate action.
  - (vi) **Science Based Targets.** The Science Based Targets initiative announced that 200 companies joined the initiative in 2016, an average growth rate of more than two companies per week.

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<sup>7</sup> The Doha Amendment aims to facilitate implementation of the Kyoto Protocol after the first commitment period and includes quantified emission limitation or reduction commitments for the second commitment period for several Annex I Parties.

- (vii) **Middle East and North Africa (MENA) Climate Action Plan.** The MENA Climate Action Plan aims to nearly double the portion of WBG financing dedicated to climate action, to about \$1.5 billion per year by 2020.

#### IV. ADB ENGAGEMENT

29. The ADB mission was led by the Climate Change and Disaster Risk Management Division (SDCD) director, and included one staff each from the Sustainable Development and Climate Change Department and European Representative Office. The small contingent this year reflected that COP 22 was focused on procedural issues for climate action, following the previous year's landmark Paris climate conference. ADB representatives participated and presented in plenary meetings, side events, and meetings with bilateral and multilateral agencies and other development partners (see Appendix 2).

30. ADB met with many stakeholders, including Bhutan, Georgia, India, Indonesia, the Netherlands, Norway, Switzerland, Tonga, and the United Kingdom to consult on, among other topics, ADB's planned Climate Change Strategic Framework.<sup>8</sup>

31. **United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change Facilitative Dialogue on Enhancing Ambition and Support (11 November 2016).** At this session, different actors presented an overview of actions or initiatives for the provision and mobilization of financial support from the perspective of providers and recipients. For the scene-setting presentation, ADB presented the work of the joint MDB climate finance working group to the plenary. Panelists included Mr. Tosi Mpanu Mpanu, LDC Chair, Ms. Janine Felson, Belize, and Mr. Archie Young, United Kingdom. The COP 22 decision on the Report of the Standing Committee on Finance furthermore expressed "its gratitude to the Government of the Philippines and the Asian Development Bank for their support in ensuring the success of the 2016 forum of the Standing Committee on Finance" hosted at ADB headquarters in September 2016.

32. **High-level forum with the People's Republic of China and Morocco (14–15 November 2016).** The forum was hosted at the PRC Pavilion and opened by Mr. Zhenhua Xie, Special Representative on Climate Change Affairs, PRC; Mr. Salaheddine Mezouar, Minister of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation, and COP 22 President, Morocco; Mr. David Nabarro, Special Advisor of the Secretary-General on the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and Climate Change, United Nations; and Ms. Patricia Espinosa, Executive Secretary of UNFCCC, among others. ADB's SDCD director presented at the event on "South–South Cooperation and Financing for Climate and Sustainable Development," joining a panel with Mr. Nizar Baraka, President of the Moroccan Economic, Social and Environmental Council, and President of the Scientific Committee of COP 22; Mr. Yucheng Zhang, Department of Climate Change, National Development and Reform Commission, PRC; Mr. Tosi Mpanu Mpanu, Chair of the LDC Group, Democratic Republic of Congo; Ms. Dechen Tsering, Finance, Technology and Capacity-building Program Director, UNFCCC; Ms. Amal-Lee Amin, Chief, Climate Change and Sustainability Division, Inter-American Development Bank; and Mr. Sze Ping Lo, Chief Executive Officer, World Wildlife Fund for Nature PRC. European Representative Office's representative also presented on "Promoting Climate Financing for Low Carbon Development and Climate Resilient Society" on a panel with Mr. Gao Li, Deputy Director General, Climate

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<sup>8</sup> The Climate Change Strategic Framework will outline future directions for the period 2017-2030 to supporting DMCs in increasing climate resilience and shifting to low carbon development pathways. It will focus on (i) meeting the ADB objective to finance at least \$6 billion, and (ii) meeting the anticipated growth in demand from DMCs for ADB support for climate action to 2030.

Change Department; Mr. Jun Ma, Chief Economist, Research Department, the People's Bank of China; and Mr. Yong Liu, Chief Economist and Director General of Research Department, China Development Bank.

**33. Building energy sector resilience (International Energy Agency) (11 November 2016).** ADB's presentation at the event focused on its climate risk screening and management process, and examples of this. It also highlighted the need for and efforts towards building resilience, in the context of ADB's \$2 billion target for adaptation financing by 2020.

**34. Nationally Determined Contribution Partnership launch, technical meeting (13 November 2016).** ADB participated in the launch alongside other international organizations and country representatives to discuss the partnership's objectives and modes of implementation.

## V. CONCLUSION

**35.** Despite some global political uncertainties, governments meeting in Marrakech pushed forward with the recently created Paris Agreement on climate change, setting 2018 as their deadline for making the decisions needed to fully implement the agreement. In the high-level Marrakech Action Proclamation, Parties collectively declared that the "extraordinary momentum on climate change worldwide... is irreversible." Similar messages were provided throughout the conference by businesses, cities, states, and nongovernment organizations, as well as by heads of state and ministers from Africa, PRC, Europe, India, Latin America, and elsewhere, including US Secretary of State John Kerry.

**36.** In the long history of the United Nations climate effort, Marrakech was an important transitional moment, pivoting from the years of negotiation that produced the Paris Agreement to a new phase focused on implementation and climate action. There was no expectation heading into Marrakech that such issues would be resolved there. Rather, the aims were to better understand the issues involved in expanding upon the agreement's architecture, delineate the areas of convergence and divergence, and adopt a work plan to have final decisions by 2018—and these were largely achieved.

**37. Future meetings.** Negotiations will resume at the annual Subsidiary Bodies meeting, 8–18 May, 2017 in Bonn, Germany. Fiji will assume the COP presidency at COP 23, 6–17 November 2017 in Bonn. Poland will host COP 24, 5–16 November 2018.

**38.** Near-term work to be done under the UNFCCC following Marrakech includes:

- (i) the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change will provide a special report in 2018 on the impacts of 1.5°C climate change, and how to observe this limit;
- (ii) countries will communicate 2050, long-term, low-GHG-emission development strategies by 2020;
- (iii) CMA will set a collective, quantified goal for climate finance by 2025;
- (iv) a work plan for capacity building between 2016 and 2020 will be launched; capacity-building progress of the Paris committee will be reviewed in November 2019 at COP 25;
- (v) the technical examination process on mitigation will be strengthened between 2016 and 2020; and
- (vi) the technical examination process on adaptation will be launched for 2016–2020.

39. **Implications for ADB.** Since the Paris Agreement's entry into force, there is a strong focus on executing the underlying elements and climate action, including countries' preparation for implementing NDCs. Countries are at varying stages of preparedness for turning NDCs into climate investment plans. Several initiatives have been launched to support this process and coordinate related efforts. MDBs can play an important role, including ADB as a non-state actor in a region where most countries remain vulnerable to climate change. Work may include assisting DMCs to implement their NDCs and develop their adaptation communications, and continuing to facilitate climate finance from internal and external bilateral and multilateral sources, including the GCF.

40. The ADB Climate Change Strategic Framework's envisaged focus on climate resilience aligns with themes of the Marrakech conference and international processes on climate change. ADB will reexamine its engagement with the Adaptation Fund.

41. ADB will monitor opportunities that existing and upcoming partnerships present, including the newly launched NDC Partnership and InsuResilience, and activities undertaken or joined by MDBs as a group. ADB will continue engaging with GCF and GEF, and will monitor the newly launched GEF Capacity Building Transparency Initiative.

42. In 2017, ADB is responsible for coordinating MDBs and the Heads of MDBs meetings, with climate change and country NDC engagement part of the overall priorities for collaboration.

**ADB DELEGATION TO THE 22<sup>ND</sup> CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES**

<b>Members of the Delegation</b>		<b>Designation and Office or Department</b>
1	Preety Bhandari	Director, Climate Change and Disaster Risk Management Division, Sustainable Development and Climate Change Department
2	Debra Kertzman	Representative, European Representative Office
3	Christian Ellermann	Climate Change Specialist, Climate Change and Disaster Risk Management Division, Sustainable Development and Climate Change Department

## LIST OF EVENTS

1. The Asian Development Bank (ADB) had a presenter role at several events, including:
  - (i) International Energy Agency: Building Energy Sector Resilience to Climate Impacts: Regional Challenges and Opportunities;
  - (ii) United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change: Facilitative Dialogue on Enhanced Ambition and Support;
  - (iii) High-level forum with the People's Republic of China and Morocco: South–South Cooperation and Financing for Climate and Sustainable Development; and
  - (iv) People's Republic of China Pavilion: Promoting Climate Financing for Low Carbon Development and Climate Resilient Society.
  
2. ADB also participated in many events:
  - (i) **Climate Policy Initiative, Overseas Development Institute and World Resources Institute: Climate Finance Effectiveness Dinner.** The invite-only discussion was framed around a growing body of work on climate finance effectiveness, including Overseas Development Institute's work on climate funds and options for strengthening support for developing viable programs that can attract finance, Climate Policy Initiative's update to the Landscape of Climate Finance and ongoing work on the Climate Finance Innovation Lab, World Resources Institute's research on the future of the climate finance institutional architecture and finance transparency rules under the Paris Agreement, and the three organizations' work on financing the implementation of nationally determined contributions.
  - (ii) **Global Green Growth Institute: Green Growth Certification Standard.** Following a preliminary meeting held at the Global Green Growth Week 2016 in Jeju, Republic of Korea, the Global Green Growth Institute (GGGI) hosted this invite-only consultation event, jointly organized with the African Development Bank. GGGI's Director-General Frank Rijsberman provided opening remarks. The event aimed to raise awareness on the technical and institutional opportunities and challenges of creating a Green Growth Certification Standard (GGCS), promote the GGCS as an instrument that will bring multiple benefits to both project developers and green financiers, foster a discussion on the GGCS as tool to enhance green and inclusive growth (i.e., to increase funding likelihood, increase disbursement, and accelerate development), and gather input from the COP 22 audience on how to best develop the GGCS.
  - (iii) **Climate Investment Funds, Senegal and the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change: Harmonizing Greenhouse Gas Accounting Standards to Mobilize Public and Private Finance for Climate Action.** The event highlighted the opportunities, challenges, and way forward for harmonizing GHG accounting among international financial institutions and beyond.
  - (iv) **United States Agency for International Development: Launch of the Nationally Determined Contribution Leaders Compact.** The United States Special Envoy for Climate Change, Jonathan Pershing, and United States Agency for International Development Assistant Administrator, Eric Postel, co-hosted the discussion with high-level officials from several countries leading the way on climate action. Panelists from Colombia, Jamaica, Kenya, Mexico, and Morocco, among others, described their countries' major accomplishments in implementing their nationally determined contributions.

**ADB DEVELOPING MEMBER COUNTRIES' STATUS OF (INTENDED) NATIONALLY DETERMINED CONTRIBUTIONS (I)NDCS**

<b>ADB DMC<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>INDC Submitted</b>	<b>1st NDC<sup>2</sup></b>
<b>Central and West Asia</b>		
Afghanistan	✓	
Armenia	✓	
Azerbaijan	✓	
Georgia	✓	
Kazakhstan	✓	✓
Kyrgyz Republic	✓	
Pakistan	✓	✓
Tajikistan	✓	
Turkmenistan	✓	✓
Uzbekistan		
<b>East Asia</b>		
PRC	✓	✓
Mongolia	✓	✓
<b>Pacific</b>		
Cook Islands	✓	✓
Fiji	✓	✓
Kiribati	✓	✓
Marshall Islands	✓	✓
FSM	✓	✓
Nauru	✓	✓
Palau	✓	✓
Papua New Guinea	✓	✓
Samoa	✓	✓
Solomon Islands	✓	✓
Timor-Leste		
Tonga	✓	✓
Tuvalu	✓	✓
Vanuatu	✓	✓
<b>South Asia</b>		
Bangladesh	✓	✓
Bhutan	✓	
India	✓	✓
Maldives	✓	✓
Nepal	✓	✓
Sri Lanka	✓	✓
<b>Southeast Asia</b>		



<b>ADB DMC<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>INDC Submitted</b>	<b>1st NDC<sup>2</sup></b>
Cambodia	√	
Indonesia	√	√
Lao PDR	√	√
Malaysia	√	√
Myanmar	√	
Philippines	√	
Thailand	√	√
Viet Nam	√	√
<b>Total</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>28</b>

Notes: <sup>1</sup> ADB developing member countries receiving regular ADB assistance.

<sup>2</sup> Parties that have communicated their first NDC following 1/CP.21 (the Adoption of the Paris Agreement), para. 22.

ADB = Asian Development Bank, DMC = developing member country, FSM = Federated States of Micronesia, INDC = intended nationally determined contribution, NDC = nationally determined contribution, PDR = People's Democratic Republic, PRC = People's Republic of China.