



**COP23 | FIJI**

UN CLIMATE CHANGE CONFERENCE

**BONN 2017**

**Network of Regional Governments for  
Sustainable Development at COP23**

**Wrap-Up Edition**

## Further, faster, together – the 2017 UNFCCC Climate Change Conference in Bonn



From 6 to 17 November the UN Climate Change Conference under the Presidency of Fiji took place, hosted by the UNFCCC Secretariat in Bonn. The Conference included sessions of the Conference of the Parties ([COP 23](#)); the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol ([CMP 13](#)); the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement ([CMA 1.2](#)); as well as the three Subsidiary Bodies ([SBI 47](#), [SBSTA 47](#), [APA 1.4](#)). The goals for the conference were to further advance on the Paris Agreement work programme before its finalisation next year at COP 24, to provide clarity on how the Facilitative dialogue will be conducted, as well as moving forward to fulfil pre-2020 commitments and bridge between the pre- and post-2020 eras.

### **One conference, two zones**

The COP 23 presented the piloting of a new setting for future climate conferences: Under the “One conference, two zones” concept, plenary halls and meeting rooms for negotiations, delegation offices as well as major media facilities were housed in the “Bula Zone”, whereas the “Bonn Zone”, accommodated climate action events including some high-level events, side events and exhibits, some media activities as well as events in the delegation pavilions. The conference brought together more than 16,000 participants in the Bula Zone, including over 9,200 government officials, 5,500 representatives of UN bodies and agencies, intergovernmental organizations and civil society organizations, and 1,200 members of the media; and nearly 6,000 participants in the Bonn Zone.

### **Eco-friendly conference**

The COP 23 in Bonn was the first UN Climate Change Conference to receive official certification for eco-friendly performance by the Eco-management and Audit Scheme (EMAS) certificate. The certificate verifies the event management's successful and environmentally-friendly organisation of the conference. Participants were encouraged to use public transportation in order to arrive to and depart from the COP 23 venues, by the provision of free transportation within Bonn and surrounding areas, and electric vehicles and bicycles were provided to get from one zone to the other. Other measures included waste avoidance and strict waste separation, climate-friendly catering, environmentally sound and reusable materials the temporary structures, as well as the provision of reusable drinking bottles that could be refilled at the numerous drinking fountains at the conference. Greenhouse gas emission caused among others by the arrival and departure of participants will be offset with certified emission reduction credits.

## Highlights from the negotiations

### Decisions:

#### COP: Fiji Momentum for Implementation

The negotiations officially concluded on early Saturday morning with 31 decisions adopted in total, 24 under the COP and seven under the CMP. The outcome document of the conference, the "[Fiji Momentum for Implementation](#)," contains three main areas: 1) the Paris Agreement Work Programme, 2) the Talanoa Dialogue (the name for the 2018 Facilitative Dialogue), and 3) Pre-2020 implementation and action.

The COP welcomed the progress made at this year's Climate Change Conference and confirmed that the work programme should be completed in 2018 at COP 24 in Poland. It requested an online platform to be created that will give an overview on the work of the different bodies on the work programme and kept open the possibility of conducting additional negotiating sessions for all three subsidiary bodies in order to facilitate the timely completion of the work programme.

The [Talanoa Dialogue](#) was launched and will start in January 2018. It will consist of a preparatory and a political phase and will give answers to the following questions:

- Where are we?
- Where do we want to go?
- How do we get there?

The preparatory phase will start in January 2018 and will end at COP 24. Parties and **non-Party stakeholders are invited to cooperate in convening local, national, regional or global events in support of the dialogue and to prepare and make available relevant inputs**. The May discussions will be used to explore the three central topics informed by inputs by various actors and institutions, including from the **Technical Examination Process** and **Global Climate Action**, with the support of the high-level champions.

Regarding the pre-2020 implementation and ambition, the COP requests enhanced effort in order to advance the ratification of the Doha Amendment to the Kyoto Protocol, and launches a call for submissions on the pre-2020 implementation and ambition input. It further establishes two stocktake mechanisms at COP 24 and COP 25 gathering input from the following sources:

#### Stocktake at COP 24

- Input by the COP, CMP, SBSTA, SBI, constituted bodies, and the operating entities of the Financial Mechanism
- Pre-2020 mitigation efforts and provision of support
- **Marrakech Partnership for Global Climate Action (MPGCA) outcomes**, including the Summary for Policymakers of the Technical Examination Processes and the Yearbook.

#### Stocktake at COP 25

- Input by the COP, CMP, SBSTA, SBI, constituted bodies, and the operating entities of the Financial Mechanism
- Outcomes of the 2018 high-level ministerial dialogue on climate finance, **Talanoa Dialogue**, and the **Stocktake at COP 24**
- **MPGCA outcomes**, including the Summary for Policymakers of the Technical Examination Processes and the Yearbook

As can be seen from the COP (draft) decision, non-Party stakeholders are seen as important stakeholders, especially within the Talanoa Dialogue and the two stocktakes at COP 24 and 25 through the Marrakech Partnership, its Yearbook and the Technical Examination Processes.

### COP: Assessment of TEP-M and TEP-A

The Technical Examination Processes on Mitigation ([TEP-M](#)) and Adaptation ([TEP-A](#)) were established in 2014 and 2015 respectively in order to accelerate action prior to 2020. The core component of the two processes are the Technical Experts Meetings (TEMs) on climate change mitigation and adaptation held regularly and their outcome will be summarised in the [Summary for Policymakers](#) as a tool for Parties to the UNFCCC and non-Party stakeholders, within their climate actions. In its [assessment](#) of the TEPs the COP stresses the urgency of improving the two processes and to better **integrate them with the MPGCA**. Mitigation and adaptation opportunities should be enhanced, including those with sustainable development co-benefits. It further invites expert organisations, constituted bodies under the convention and **non-Party stakeholders to enhance their engagement in the processes** and requests improvements in the organisation of the TEMs. Parties and **non-Party stakeholders are invited to organise regional TEMs** and to provide reports on them as input to the TEPs, as well as to **share experiences and actions taken and pledges made**.

### COP: Capacity-building under the Convention

As part of the Adoption of the Paris Agreement, the [Paris Committee on Capacity-building](#) (PCCB) was established to address gaps and needs in implementing capacity-building in developing country Parties and further enhancing capacity-building efforts. In its [decision](#) on the annual technical progress report of the PCCCP 2017, the COP encourages the Paris Committee on Capacity-building, when implementing its workplan, to **identify and collaborate with institutions and other stakeholders with relevant expertise, tools and resources**, including bodies established under the Convention. The COP also takes note of the recommendation contained in the annual technical progress report of the PCCCP 2017. One of the recommendations of said [report](#) was the need to recommend better coordination among different international and national stakeholders, and **partnering with entities at the subnational level**, including cities, counties and provinces, to implement NDCs.

### CMP: The Adaptation Fund

The [Adaptation Fund](#) was established under the Kyoto Protocol of the UNFCCC and finances projects and programmes that help vulnerable communities in developing countries adapt to climate change based on their needs, views and priorities. In its [decision](#) on the third review of the Fund, the CMP recognises the comparative advantage of the Adaptation Fund, including the **strategic engagement by stakeholders at the subnational level**. It encourages the Adaptation Fund Board to **continue to engage with subnational actors** and the private sector through, inter alia, microfinance schemes, weather-based insurance arrangements, involvement with local industry groups and farmers in adaptation projects, and public–private partnerships. In addition, the CMP requests the Adaptation Fund Board to continue monitoring the adaptation impacts and results of the Adaptation Fund, including using **local** and sector-specific **metrics**. Further, the CMP decides that the Adaptation Fund shall serve the Paris Agreement subject to and consistent with decisions to be taken by the CMA at COP 24. It will also consider whether the Fund shall serve the Paris Agreement exclusively under the guidance of and accountable to the CMA. Therefore, the CMA should make a recommendation on this matter at COP 25 in 2019. The progress made by the APA in undertaking the necessary preparatory work was noted and further recommendations from the APA in 2018 will be awaited. The decision on the Adaptation Fund to serve the Paris Agreement marks important progress in the negotiations. It is more precise than in previous sessions, now containing a concrete timing.

### COP: Gender and climate change

The gender action plan aims to make women part of all climate change projects and decisions internationally and nationally and is a historic document, as it constitutes the first gender action plan of the UNFCCC. The COP in its decision adopts the plan under the Lima Work Programme in Gender and invites parties, members of constituted bodies, UN organizations, observers, and other stakeholders to participate and engage in implementing the gender action plan, with a view to advancing towards the goal of mainstreaming a gender perspective into all elements of climate action.

### **COP: Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples Platform**

The Paris Agreement has recognized the unique role that indigenous peoples and local communities play related to addressing and responding to climate change and therefore foresees the creation of a local communities and indigenous peoples platform, which was made operational at the COP 23. In its [decision](#), the COP defined the purpose of the platform will be to strengthen the knowledge, technologies, practices, and efforts of local communities and indigenous peoples related to addressing and responding to climate change, to facilitate the exchange of experience and the sharing of best practices and lessons learned on mitigation and adaptation in a holistic and integrated manner, and to enhance the engagement of local communities and indigenous peoples in the UNFCCC process. The functions of the platform will be to promote exchange of experiences and best practices with regards to traditional knowledge, capacity-building of indigenous peoples and local communities to enable their engagement in the UNFCCC process and the integration of traditional knowledge in international and national policies. The first activity of the platform will be a multi-stakeholder workshop on implementing these functions.

### **COP: Agriculture:**

Negotiations were blocked since a few years, so it was considered a significant step that work on the international level on this topic will continue. In its decision the COP requests the SBSTA and the SBI to work together in addressing issues related to agriculture. Parties and observers are invited to share their views on elements to be included in the work for consideration at the Bonn sessions next year, starting with modalities for implementation of the outcomes of the five in-session workshops; methods and approaches for assessing adaptation, adaptation co-benefits, and resilience; improved soil carbon, health, and fertility; improved nutrient use and manure management; improved livestock management systems; and socio-economic and food security dimensions of climate change. The Subsidiary Bodies are further requested to report to COP 26 on progress and outcomes of the work.

### **Events/Meetings:**

#### **Open Dialogue between Parties and Non-Party Stakeholders**

The crucial role of non-Party stakeholders was also underlined in the [Open Dialogue between Parties and Non-Party Stakeholders](#) convened by the COP 23 Presidency. The dialogue was drawn from the last [report](#) (Art. 119 b) (i)) of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation (SBI) at the Intersessional in May, providing a new vision for the engagement of non-Party stakeholders in the UNFCCC process, and constitutes the first time in the UNFCCC process during the formal proceedings that an official dialogue between Parties and non-Party stakeholders has been convened. Almost 50 Parties and numerous non-Party stakeholders, including environmental organizations, business and private sector, trade unions, youth, women, indigenous peoples, local governments, farmers and research institutions took part in the dialogue to discuss in two sessions on 1) the NDC enhancement and implementation; and 2) Enhancing observer access and participation. Questions, such as how non-Party stakeholders can contribute to the Talanoa Dialogue and collaborate with Parties for enhancing and implementing NDCs were discussed, as well as how Parties could make greater use of inputs by non-Party stakeholders and how intervention opportunities could be improved. The crucial role of non-Party stakeholders in supporting effective implementation, strengthening domestic enabling environments and providing analytical inputs to identify new opportunities for mitigation and adaptation action, both at the NDC level and through greater participation in the UNFCCC process, was evident from the discussions.

The Fijian Presidency released a [report](#) on the dialogue with recommendation on the two topics discussed, including the presence of non-Party stakeholders in the NDCs development and implementation, access to and participation of non-Party stakeholders in formal meetings, encourage direct communication between admitted observers and individual Parties through bilateral meetings and the enhanced engagement of non-Party stakeholders in the Talanoa Dialogue.

### 11th Focal Point Forum of the Nairobi Work Programme

The [11th Focal Point Forum of the Nairobi Work Programme](#) further provided an opportunity for subnational governments and their networks, as well as NWP partner organizations, Parties and other relevant organizations to share information and facilitate collaboration and partnerships focused on the topic of human settlements and adaptation. The Forum provided [key findings](#) drawn from the call for submissions to which nrg4SD and some of its member regions contributed earlier this year. In parallel focus groups participants discussed different issues, such as how to assess climate vulnerability, the role of national governments in supporting local adaptation and National Adaptation Plans (NAPs). The UNFCCC secretariat will compile a detailed synthesis paper containing the key findings from the submissions and the forum discussions that will be presented during the May sessions in 2018.

## Climate action and events in the Bonn Zone

### Marrakech Partnership for Global Climate Action

The [Marrakech Partnership for Global Climate Action](#) (MPGCA) organised a [six-day programme](#) aimed at scaling up climate action by non-Party stakeholders which started on 10 November and was finalised on 15 November. The events were structured around the seven thematic areas of the Partnership (energy, industries, transport, land use, water, oceans and coastal zones, and human settlements) and divided into thematic days, taking place between 10 and 12 November, and high-level days on 13 and 14 November.

The events for the human settlements theme, including an event jointly organised by the nrg4SD and CDP, were taking place on Saturday, 11 November. This thematic day aimed to make recommendations on mitigation and adaptation, highlighted progress and promising initiatives, outlined how the different actors within the human settlements theme can contribute to implement the Paris Agreement, and promoted actions and commitments from different sectors.

The high-level day on Monday, 13 November was dedicated to [SDG 11](#) and consisted of different high-level roundtables organised by members of the human settlements content group, including the nrg4SD, showing how the engagement of human settlement stakeholders have shifted into an implementation phase since the adoption of the Paris Agreement and SDG 11.

The programme of the MPGCA was finalised at the [high-level closing event](#) on 15 November. The event highlighted the most relevant outcomes of the climate action events at COP 23 and included the launch of the [Yearbook of Global Climate Action 2017](#). The first Yearbook of the Marrakech Partnership provides an overview of action in the GCA thematic areas, highlighting the achievements made under the Marrakech Partnership and spotlights how pre-2020 ambition can be accelerated.

On the last day of the conference, Tomasz Chruszczow was announced as the COP 24 High-level Champion. Together with Fijian Minister Inia Seruiatu he will guide the Marrakech Partnership for Global Climate Action to accelerate climate action until 2020.

### Climate Summit of Local and Regional Leaders

On Saturday, 12 November, the [Climate Summit of Local and Regional Leaders](#) took place. The Summit brought together over 330 local and regional leaders, as well as more than 1000 delegates and was the first Summit of Local and Regional Leaders that was held on the premises of the UNFCCC.

Speakers from the local and regional level highlighted the key role of their governments in climate action and showcased possibilities of how to advance multi-level governance and cooperation with the private sector. The day-long event composed five different sessions on topics such as the integration of climate and sustainability, community engagement, and transboundary climate action. **nrg4SD Co-Chair for the South, Maria Cecilia Alvarado from Azuay, and nrg4SD Vice-Chair for Africa, Didier Robert from Reunion Island** spoke on behalf of their regions and nrg4SD about their commitment to climate action. They highlighted the different





initiatives of nrg4SD, like the RegionsAdapt, as well as presented the common [position paper](#) developed as the outcome of the [International Conference on Climate Change Adaptation](#) held in October this year. The local and regional leaders then adopted the [Bonn-Fiji Commitment of Local and Regional Leaders](#) to Deliver the Paris Agreement at All Levels, a pledge contributed and supported by nrg4SD, that signals their commitment to bring forward a critical shift in global development. The document includes commitments, ambitions and actions of local and regional governments in the fight against climate change and for resilient territories, calls to the Parties of the UNFCCC with relation to their NDCs

and the global climate architecture, as well as 20 concrete and joint initiatives, including RegionsAdapt. The Bonn-Fiji Commitment was referenced in the final UNFCCC COP 23 [Press Release](#), that summarises all major outcomes of the conference, as the major input from local and regional governments to deliver the Paris Agreement. It is the first time that a Leaders Summit outcome has been so prominently featured in a COP final press release, which demonstrate the success of local and regional governments and their collaboration with the COP Presidencies and the UNFCCC secretariat.

### nrg4SD activities at COP 23

nrg4SD and RegionsAdapt members had the chance to share their position and achievements through multiple events organised, co-organised and supported by nrg4SD:

Saturday, 11 November, started with the event **“Multi-level governance – An opportunity for effective climate change adaptation”** jointly organised by nrg4SD and CDP. The event was part of the Marrakech Partnership’s Human Settlements Thematic Day and brought together representatives from the local and regional level, including **Jalisco, Rabat-Salé-Kenitra** and **Saint Louis**, to discuss the role of multi-level governance in driving climate adaptation and how climate data is vital to achieve effective adaptation. **Jalisco** explained their challenges and cooperation with local farmers and how the state invests in renewable energies and solar power. **Rabat-Salé-Kenitra** underlined that sustainable development and environmental protection are cross cutting themes and presented its regional development projects, among them a project on waste management, in which it involves young people. **Saint Louis** stated that the region faces a number of challenges with regards to climate change, such as desertification, flooding, and coastal erosion. The lack of data in this regard is a huge constraint as it goes hand in hand with a lack of means. On the other hand, international networks and initiatives, such as nrg4SD help the region to be more committed in its response to climate change and the preservation of natural heritage.

The event was broadcasted live and is available as video (01h:54m – 03h:08m) here: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=blqNp4voAdw>.



In the afternoon, nrg4SD and RegionsAdapt member regions came together at the Energies2050 Pavilion to discuss **“How subnational governments accelerate action in climate adaptation.”** Representatives from the **Basque Country, Rio Grande do Sul** and **South Australia** shared their adaptation efforts and successes, as well as their fruitful work within the RegionsAdapt initiative. **South Australia** presented its State Adaptation Action Plan: “Towards a Resilient State – The South Australian Government Climate Change Adaptation Plan.” The Plan outlines 15 priority adaption action areas that are critical to the continued prosperity of South Australia’s urban and regional communities and businesses. **Rio Grande do Sul**



showcased the results they have achieved so far within RegionsAdapt and the Water Resources and Management Working Group, the projects proposed and implemented as a coordinator of the said working group, as well as the [“Rio Grande do Sul & RegionsAdapt 2016-2017 Report.”](#) The **Basque Country** presented its climate change strategy “Klima 2050” developed in order to reduce the region’s emissions and ensure the resilience of the territory. The region showed a number of actions in accordance with the different thematic areas of the RegionsAdapt initiative.

Monday, 13 November, was a packed day for nrg4SD members:

The day started with the official side event **“Implementing NDCs: Planning and coordination at the regional, national and sub national level”** co-organised by nrg4SD together with the South Asia Co-operative Environment Programme and Pakistan. Representatives from national and regional governments, including **Wales** and **Jalisco**, showcased their efforts in NDC planning and implementation. They highlighted the role of alignment between national and subnational governments for an effective NDC process, as well as the importance of global and regional cooperation, as well as transnational initiatives and organisations in order to raise ambition on climate action.

In his introductory presentation, Dr Asim Zia, Associate Professor, University of Vermont and Director Institute for Environmental Diplomacy and Security (IEDS) presented the challenges and opportunities for the implementation of NDCs and highlighted that a bottom-up approach is required in order to achieve the Paris Agreement.



**Wales** introduced what the governments is doing with regards to the fight against climate change. He highlighted that the region needs to show responsibility and work with its local government organisations to reduce its emissions. He further introduced the substantial improvements that Wales has made with regards to waste management. **Jalisco** reminded the participants of the panel that subnational governments are key stakeholders that can support the transition to a low-carbon economy and emphasised that effective measurement, reporting and verification mechanisms are needed and that it is the work of the state to provide those mechanisms. In his keynote speech **Thoriq Ibrahim**, Minister for Environment and Energy of the Maldives underlined that the countries in South Asia are at the forefront of experiencing the impacts of climate change and therefore resilience is a key part of the country’s NDC.

The event was broadcasted live and is also available as video (00h:15m – 01h:40m) here: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ZxQkKITDfA>.

In the following event, nrg4SD together with several of its **members announced their adherence to the [BreatheLife Campaign](#)**. The panel was organised by UN Environment and nrg4SD to celebrate the 10 regional governments across the world that joined the BreatheLife Campaign. **Azuay**, the **Basque Country** and **Jalisco** together with Ibrahim Thiaw, UN Environment’s Deputy Executive Director, and Dr Maria Neira, Director of



Public Health and Environment at the World Health Organisation (WHO) and Natalia Vera from the nrg4SD Secretariat, called to other regions to join and address the air pollution crisis. **Azuay** talked about its MAR-Strategy (Mitigation, Adaptation and Reversion) and how the region combines inclusive approaches to sustainable agriculture and waste management in order to tackle air pollution from different sources. The **Basque Country** showed that despite being a very industrial region, the government is committed to reduce emissions and create a great impact through providing awareness of the topic of air pollution among its citizens. She highlighted that is important to the region to

actively involve the local population in the fight against air pollution and that it is possible to reverse some negative environmental impacts as shown by the region. At the end of the event, the three regions were joined by **Catalonia** and **Lombardy** to leave their messages on a signing wall, declaring their commitment to the campaign and its goals.

The announcement event was followed by the panel discussion “**Innovative Solutions for the International Clean Air Crisis.**” Representatives from **Catalonia** and **Jalisco** discussed together with private sector representatives discussed on how to overcome the health and economic risks of air pollution with effective national, regional and local government policies.

In the afternoon, the high-level roundtable on SDG 11 “**Implementing the Paris Agreement: The role of regions and cities in resilience and adaptation**” was convened as part of the Marrakech High-level Day on Finance, and SDG 11 and Climate Action. Organised together by nrg4SD and ICLEI, the discussion was focused on solutions and challenges for regions and cities in the implementation of SDG 11.b. **Azuay** and the **Basque Country** together with other participants discussed how cities and regions can become more resilient facing the increasing impacts of climate change. They presented solutions on how effective disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation programming can be facilitated in their territories, as well as interlinkages across different sectors, like energy, water, food, disaster risk reduction or adaptation and mitigation. Within the event, **Azuay** highlighted that there should be an environmental focus applied on all public policies and projects and that a multi-level governance approach is crucial in tackling climate change. Rural-urban linkages are crucial in this regard, as for example in Ecuador, 60% of the territory is rural. She highlighted that while the regional government tries to engage with the national government, there sometimes exist a great conflict potential between the two levels over large scale projects planned on the national level but highly affecting the regional and local level. The **Basque Country** presented its approach on multi-level governments with the creation of a network of municipalities that integrates city councils in order to ensure that small cities benefit from resources and technologies of big cities, thereby facilitating a homogenous development of the territory. The region further mainstreams climate action into all policies and is keen to involve the local population.



On 14 November, the IUCN organised the event “**Nature based solutions for a climate resilient Europe**” with participation of **Wales** and the **nrg4SD Secretariat**, national and local leaders, the EU Commission’s DG Climate Action, NGO and business representatives. They discussed how healthy, well-functioning ecosystems can improve the resilience of nature and society, while at the same time having a high return on investment rate. The event highlighted the opportunities offered by nature based solutions and how they can help Europe to mitigate and adapt to climate change.

The following day, 15 November, saw the last event of nrg4SD at the COP 23 with the topic “**Adaptation under the Paris Agreement: The potential of regional governments.**” Representatives from **California, Catalonia, Chaco, the Council of Governors** from Kenya, **Quebec** and **Rio Grande do Sul** highlighted the potential of regional governments towards efficient and coherent climate change adaptation. They shared successful experiences and challenges regarding their adaptation strategies and plans, as well as their work within international networks and initiatives, like RegionsAdapt.

In addition to the organised events, our Co-Chair for the South, Maria Cecilia Alvarado from Azuay was interviewed by the Climate Action Studio of the UNFCCC. The interview focused on collaborative actions between Parties and non-Party stakeholders and what needs to be done in order to raise ambition of Parties in

climate action. It was said that vertical integration in policy development and implementation is key in order to tackle climate change and its impact and that regional governments need to be considered as key partners to their national counterparts. A short summary of the interview can be found here: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=BKFOwIt456w>.

## Announcements made during COP 23

In addition to the initiatives and commitments announced in the Fiji-Bonn Commitment, the following announcements have been made during COP 23, amongst others:

- The **Adaptation Fund** exceeds its 2017 target with Germany's contribution of 50 million euros and Italy's contribution of 7 million euros by over USD 13 million and stands at a total equivalent of USD 93.3 million dollars.
- **America's Pledge** brings together private and public sector leaders to ensure the US remains a global leader in reducing emissions and delivers the country's climate goals under the Paris Agreement.
- Launch of **Fiji Clearing House for Risk Transfer**, a new online platform that serves as a repository for information on insurance and risk transfer, in order to facilitate the efforts of Parties to develop and implement comprehensive risk management strategies.
- **InsuResilience Initiative** announced additional funding and partners in order to increase insurance coverage to protect people against the adverse impacts of extreme weather events. The initiative's goal is to facilitate access to direct or indirect insurance for an additional 400 million poor and vulnerable people in developing countries by 2020.
- **NDC Support Programme** was launched by UNDP, together with the Governments of Germany and Spain, and the European Commission, to support countries in making progress on their commitments under the Paris Agreement.
- The **Ocean Pathway Partnership** was launched as a COP 23 Presidency ocean initiative. The Partnership aims, by 2020, to strengthen action and funding that links climate change action; healthy oceans and livelihoods including through the UN Climate Change process and via national climate action plans.
- **Powering Past Coal Alliance** brings together 25 countries, states and regions to accelerate the rapid phase-out of coal and support affected workers and communities to make the transition.
- **SIDS Health Initiative**, launched by WHO, in collaboration with the UN Climate Change secretariat and in partnership with the Fijian Presidency to protect people living in Small Island Developing States from the health impacts of climate change.

**After a very busy COP 23 in Bonn, we would like to recognise and congratulate all nrg4SD members for their hard work, engagement, leadership and contributions. We have an exciting path to follow together to reach a more inclusive global decision making, implement the Paris Agreement on all levels, and increase resilience in our territories. Working together, makes us stronger and determination will be guiding our work, so let us keep working further, faster, together!**

For any questions or suggestions, do not hesitate to contact us.

Photos of our presence in COP 23 can be found at: [https://www.flickr.com/gp/nrg4sd\\_net/p9563n](https://www.flickr.com/gp/nrg4sd_net/p9563n) and [https://www.flickr.com/gp/nrg4sd\\_net/8Ms0u9](https://www.flickr.com/gp/nrg4sd_net/8Ms0u9).

## Upcoming events

A series of international events and conferences on climate change are already scheduled:

- The [One Planet Summit](#) convened by French President Emmanuel Macron on 12 December in Paris, France will bring together world leaders to discuss on how public and private finance can support climate action;
- The **first sessional period** of the three UNFCCC subsidiary bodies in Bonn, Germany, from 30 April to 10 May 2018;
- The [Global Climate Action Summit](#) in San Francisco, U.S., from 12 to 15 September 2018 will be a meeting point for non-Party stakeholders in their fight against climate change and its impacts;
- **COP 24** taking place in Katowice, Poland, from 3 to 14 December 2018; and
- **UN Climate Summit** in September 2019 by UN Secretary-General António Guterres.