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MARRAKECH, MOROCCO

# COP22

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## Summit Kickoff:

More than 22,500 participants attended the conference including approximately 15,800 government officials, 5,400 representatives of United Nations bodies and agencies, intergovernmental organizations and civil society organizations, and 1,200 members of the media.

Marrakesh Summit is an important transitional moment. As "Paris Agreement", which was reached at COP21 in 2015, moved to a new stage focused on implementation, the Climate Summit aimed at developing a number of rules for implementing the "Paris Agreement". This includes reporting and reviewing the climate efforts of countries and a new five-year cycle to assess progress, update Parties' contributions, and use market-based approaches.



The most pressing issue at this summit was “Paris Agreement” entry into force. In addition, the conference addressed a number of issues related to water scarcity, sanitation and sustainability mechanisms, and the need to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and use low-carbon energy sources.

The summit requested the “Asian Parliamentary Assembly” to consider possible additional issues related to the implementation of “Paris Agreement”, address the administrative and institutional arrangements, safeguard modalities of operation of the Adaptation Fund to serve “Paris Agreement”, and invite Parties to provide their views on this matter. The Conference assigned the responsibility for making decisions related to the Adaptation and Transparency Fund, among others, to various bodies, led by the newly established “Ad Hoc Working Group on the Paris Agreement”. This is in case these decisions will be ready when the 24th session of the Conference of the Parties is held in 2018.

### Summit Conclusions and Recommendations:

- The “Paris rulebook” was developed to make the “Paris Agreement” feasible in addition to a new agreement to reduce emissions from international aviation and an agreement to reduce strong climate pollutants known as hydrofluorocarbons.
- Parties decided to maintain the Adaptation Fund to serve the Paris Agreement, which was established under the Kyoto Protocol, and provides adaptation support to developing countries.
- A new initiative called the “Pathway Platform 2050” was launched, with the support of a wide range of governments, cities, states and national companies to help other countries develop their mid-century strategies.
- Developed countries released a roadmap outlining how they foresee meeting the goal of mobilizing USD 100 billion a year in public and private finance for developing countries by 2020. Countries announced a variety of new financial pledges, including USD 23 million for the Climate Technology Centre and Network (CTCN), which provides technical assistance and capacity building for developing countries. This is in addition to doubling the World Bank’s climate finance for the Middle East-North Africa region to USD 1.5 billion by 2020.
- Parties conducted the first review of the Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage associated with Climate Change Impacts (WIM). The mechanism, established as an interim body at COP19 and subsequently brought under the Paris Agreement, is charged with developing approaches to help vulnerable countries cope. The next review will take place in 2019, and further review of the references will be conducted over a five-year cycle.