

6- 17 NOV., 2017

BONN, GERMANY

COP23

**COP PRESIDENT: FRANK BAINIMARAMA,
PRIME MINISTER OF FIJI**



Summit Kickoff:

About 16,000 participants attended the 23rd Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (COP23) including more than 9,200 government officials, 5,500 representatives of United Nations bodies and agencies, intergovernmental organizations and civil society organizations, and 1,200 members of the media.

The countries of the world met at COP23 under the presidency of the Fiji government. This was to promote the goals and principles of the "Paris Agreement", which is the first concerted effort of the international community to confront the problem of climate change as well as a framework for action to stabilize the concentrations of greenhouse gases in the Earth's atmosphere.



Summit negotiations focused on how to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, mitigate and adapt to climate change, and finance climate change mitigation and adaptation.

During the conference, representatives of cities, companies and civil society in the United States pledged to work to confront climate change, contrary to the announcement of former US President Donald Trump to withdraw from "Paris Agreement".

Discussions dealt with social issues, and the conference witnessed the development of a gender action plan, highlighting the role of women in climate action and promoting gender equality.

Country delegates, international experts and representatives of NWP partner organizations discussed challenges and opportunities to enhance climate resilience in human settlements around the world by tracking the strategy of Managing Climate Risks and Building Resilience. This is conducted through strengthening the loss and damage mechanism and developing a substantive loss and damage financing plan that will be a major advance for COP23 in the Pacific region.

The summit also highlighted divergent political cycles at the local and national levels, lack of funding for adaptation, competing development priorities as well as gender issues and lack of access to data as key challenges.

The sustainable management of forests in the face of climate change was also discussed given its importance in minimizing risks and adapting forest ecosystems to changing climatic conditions through, inter alia, selecting the most appropriate species and taxa. This is the most cost-effective solution for managing Forests as a tool to mitigate climate change.

Summit Conclusions and Recommendations:

- The Conference made a significant progress towards establishing clear and comprehensive guidelines for the implementation of "Paris Agreement". This will make the agreement feasible. These guidelines will help governments plan their economies and give confidence to investors and businesses that a low-carbon economy is better. Countries will have to finalize the implementation guidelines at the COP24 summit in Poland.
- The countries participating in the conference reached an agreement on agriculture that will help them develop and implement new adaptation and mitigation strategies within the sector. This is to reduce emissions as well as build resilience to the effects of climate change, and it was the first time in the history of climate negotiations that countries reached an agreement on agriculture.