

# 世界氣候變遷會議(COP23)

## 專題報導特輯(二)

2017/11/6- 11/17

### 報告摘要(KEY INFORMATION)

1. 自美國總統川普今年提出將減少氣候科學方面的經費，許多組織面臨預算上的不確定性，法國總統馬克宏表示，歐洲將全力支應有關全球整體氣候的任何經費欠缺。
2. 「注視德國」是一非政府、非營利組織，其在本次於波昂舉行的全球氣候變遷會議中提出報告，指出臺灣受氣候相關災害的嚴重程度居全球第七，僅次於海地、辛巴威、斐濟、斯里蘭卡、越南，與印度。
3. 美國白宮藉推動石化燃料吸引社運人士在氣候變遷會議聚集。但在閉門談話的過程裡，美方談判代表依然堅守歐巴馬時代的定位——儘管今年初川普總統表示將拒絕承認巴黎協議。
4. 隨著可再生能源和儲存技術的價格下降，清潔能源的開發將可望更加迅速，國際可再生能源機構（IRENA）代表表示，至 2050 年，可再生能源技術和能源效率可望共同提供能源系統 90% 以上的緩解需求，以實現「巴黎協定」的雄心壯志。
5. 英國和加拿大啟動了 27 個國家的聯盟，表示未來將淘汰傳統的燃煤電廠，並停止在國內外對煤炭的全部投資。
6. 儘管美國打算在 2020 年離開巴黎協定，但市場力量將加強擴大在美國能源和運輸部門碳減排的力度，美國的幾個州、城市和大公司也承諾要兌現巴黎協議的目標。歐盟在內的 170 多個締約方也表示聲援。
7. 在第 23 屆世界氣候變遷大會結束前，各國政府努力完成最後的談判協議，包含了資金的投入、政府與民間的協調、企業如何減少碳排放、官方協定的批可等，以期未來能加快推動更進一步的氣候行動。

## EUROPE STEPS IN TO COVER US SHORTFALL IN FUNDING CLIMATE SCIENCE

歐洲挺身補足美國退出巴黎協定產生的氣候科學經費缺口

By Matt McGrath · 15 November 2017



**French president Emmanuel Macron says that Europe will cover any shortfall in funding for the global climate body, the IPCC.** The [scientific organisation](#) has faced uncertainty since President Donald Trump outlined plans earlier this year to cut US funding. The UK government also pledged to double their IPCC contribution. Speaking at UN talks in Bonn, Mr. Macron said that climate

change was the most significant struggle of our times.

Today saw the start of the high level segment at this meeting of global climate negotiators known as [COP23](#).

In his statement to negotiators, the French president outlined the need for increased commitments to cut carbon.

### [What is climate change?](#)

### [Trump team looks for climate alternatives](#)

Mr. Macron said these decisions must be based on clear scientific information.

The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) has long been seen as a key element of that system of advice to governments.

### **Meeting the challenge**

Their assessment reports, which come out every six or seven years, are critical in informing the public and governments about the causes and impacts of climate change.

Earlier this year, President Trump [proposed ending US funding for this body](#). Mr Macron said that Europe would now fill the gap.

"I propose that Europe replace America, and France will meet that challenge," he told delegates here in Bonn.

"I would like to see the largest number of EU countries at our side, all together we can compensate for the loss of US funding but I can guarantee from the start of 2018, the IPCC will have all the money that it needs and it will continue to support our decision-making. They will not miss a single euro."

The UK also announced that it would help the IPCC financially, with the Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy (BEIS) announcing a doubling of funding for the organisation.

Mr. Macron was keen to reinforce the leadership of France and the European Union on climate change. He announced that France would close all its coal plants by 2021, putting him at odds with German chancellor Angela Merkel who struggled with this issue as she tried to form a coalition government.

On renewable energy, Mr. Macron outlined plans for projects that would build inter-connections between green energy producers and consumer across the continent.

"We will encourage and actively participate in funding all the projects we need bilaterally, with Germany and France but also with Ireland, Spain, Italy, the Benelux countries and Portugal,"

"These international interconnections will be aimed at utilising renewables most efficiently across our continent, throughout the EU,"

"This will be a guarantee that we will accelerate a reduction of greenhouse gas emissions."

Earlier UN secretary-general Antonio Guterres had addressed the conference of the parties for the first time in his new role. He used the opportunity to call for greater investment in green energy - and an end to subsidies for coal, oil and gas.



"In 2016, an estimated \$825bn were invested in fossil fuels and high emissions sector," he told the meeting.

"We must stop making bets on an unsustainable future that will place savings and societies at risk."

Other leaders and senior ministers were scheduled to address the talks on Thursday amid progress across a raft of technical issues, including the wish of poorer nations to see more action from the richer states in the years before 2020, when the Paris pact kicks in.

There was also some good news from researchers who track the commitments of countries to cut their carbon emissions.

Scientists involved with the [Climate Action Tracker](#) said that while the decision of President Trump to withdraw from Paris would impact US commitments, their analysis showed that on the ground actions in India and China were making a difference in curbing emissions.

The report shows that the projected temperature rise facing the world by 2100 had dropped to 3.4°C compared to 3.6°C a year ago.

"It is clear who the leaders are here," said Bill Hare of Climate Analytics, part of the team the group that put the tracker together.

"In the face of US inaction, China and India are stepping up."

"However, both need to review, and strengthen, their Paris commitments. Our projections show they will meet them much earlier than 2030."

## TAIWAN RANKS SEVENTH IN CLIMATE IMPACT SEVERITY REPORT

### 臺灣受氣候變遷影響的嚴重程度，全球排名第七

By Lin Yu-li and Flor Wang · 13 November 2017

Bonn, Germany, Nov. 12 (CNA) Taiwan ranks seventh in terms of countries most severely impacted by climate change, according to an annual report released by Germanwatch at the U.N. Climate Change Conference being held in the German city of Bonn.

Germanwatch is a non-profit, non-governmental development and environmental organization which lobbies for sustainable global development.



Published on Nov. 9, the Global Climate Risk Index 2018 analyses the extent to which countries have been affected by the impact of weather-related loss events like storms, floods and heat waves. Data from 1997-2016 was the basis of the determination.

In January 2016, Taiwan was hit by a rare wave of low temperatures and later slammed by six

tropical storms and typhoons, Germanwatch pointed out.

The fast surge of Taiwan's ranking -- from 51st last year to seventh -- underscores the vulnerability of small island states and poor countries facing extreme events, Germanwatch said. The top six places were taken by Haiti, Zimbabwe, Fiji, Sri Lanka, Vietnam and India.

Since 1997, more than 520,000 people have been killed by over 11,000 extreme weather events around the world, it said.

Judging from past data, it is clear that extreme weather events have become more frequent and more severe due to climate change, David Eckstein -- one of the authors of the 2018 analysis, told CNA, citing the example of Fiji being struck by the worst hurricane in a century in 2016 and Germany being impacted by severe flooding the same year.

The 23rd session of the Conference of the Parties (COP 23) to the UN Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) is taking place at UNFCCC Secretariat headquarter in Bonn from Nov. 6-17.

## HOW THE BONN CLIMATE TALKS SURVIVED TRUMP

### 波昂氣候論壇如何拯救川普

By Emily Holden · 18 November 2017





**A visitor enters the U.S. "We Are Still In" pavilion at the COP 23 United Nations Climate Change Conference on Nov. 11 in Bonn, Germany. The "We Are Still In" initiative is an alliance of U.S. state and city government representatives, business interests and climate activists who want the nation to remain in the Paris agreement.**

BONN, Germany — The White House goaded activists at the international climate talks by pushing coal and other fossil fuels. But behind closed doors, U.S. negotiators stuck to their Obama-era principles on the 2015 Paris deal — despite President Donald Trump's disavowal of the pact.

State Department negotiators at the U.N. conference that ended Saturday hewed to the United States' long-established positions on the details of how to carry out the Paris agreement. And that's the U.S. role that most foreign political leaders sought to highlight, despite the low expectations inspired by Trump's "America First" agenda and his dismissal of human-caused climate change as a hoax.

"You couldn't have expected more," said German Environment Minister Barbara Hendricks, who described the U.S. delegation as

constructive and neutral. "Its diplomats who are working here, they act professionally."

White House energy adviser George David Banks portrayed the outcome in even more glowing terms, saying the U.S. had been "indispensable in thwarting efforts by some countries to get a free pass" under the Paris agreement.

The American negotiating team, Banks said, had "led across many issues, promoted U.S. national interests, and protected U.S. taxpayers and businesses."

Among the contentious issues that arose were efforts by poorer nations to allow them to use less arduous systems than wealthier countries to ensure they are measuring their greenhouse gas emissions. China had led that push, which the European Union and U.S. have long opposed, though ultimately the issue was left largely unsettled.

Negotiations at the conference, which began Nov. 6, wrapped up Saturday morning after developing nations launched an 11th-hour campaign to require wealthier nations to outline in advance how much climate funding they will provide — a sticking point for countries like the U.S. that amend their budgets each year.

Although observers said the U.S. made no effort to disrupt the talks, former Obama administration climate diplomat Todd Stern said Washington was "not in the negotiations with the same credibility as before."

“It’s not that the U.S. isn’t there, but it’s not the same,” said Stern, who had led the U.S. negotiators in Paris nearly two years ago. “It’s the EU, the U.K. ... New Zealand, Australia, Canada, Japan, etc. They don’t weigh as much as the U.S. did, but they can be very important.”

The State Department sent fewer than 20 staffers, a far smaller delegation than it has sent to other climate gatherings in recent years.

Some observers said a U.S.-sponsored panel discussion earlier this week that promoted coal, natural gas and nuclear power appeared designed to please Trump’s political base and energy industry supporters in the U.S. At the event, which provoked a high-profile [protest](#), Banks told the audience that the U.S. would support “universal access” to affordable and reliable energy, which for many places in the world meant coal.

Andrew Light, who was part of Obama’s delegation and is now a fellow at the World Resources Institute, said bringing that pro-fossil fuel event to the climate talks showed that the U.S. can remain a party to the international talks without substantively changing its positions.

“This administration can continue telegraphing its core beliefs, whether or not anyone one believes that with them,” Light said. “In the long run there’s everything to be gained from an environment where the United States does cooperate with other parties on whatever they want to cooperate on.”

Other U.S. representatives, from companies to a group Democratic governors and mayors led by California Gov. Jerry Brown, sought to reassure the world that many in the U.S. still want to take action to ratchet down carbon pollution, even without Trump. Microsoft Corp. announced own its goal to slash carbon emissions 75 percent by 2030 and pitched sustainable technology, including for agriculture and land-cover mapping, in meetings it held with foreign governments.

But the talks on carrying out the Paris agreement will face major hurdles before the next major gathering next year in Poland. Countries will also face a deadline to finish deciding how they achieve the deal’s goal of keeping global warming to below 2 degrees Celsius, the mark that scientists warn would cause irreversible damage.

“Parties haven’t allowed the threatened U.S. withdrawal to derail this process,” said Elliot Diringer, a former Clinton administration adviser who is executive vice president for the Center for Climate and Energy Solutions. “They’ve made good progress and set themselves up for a more focused negotiation next year. At the same time, the talks here have underscored the significant political challenges ahead next year.”

But Tosi Mpanu-Mpanu, the lead climate change specialist for the environment ministry in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, said many major issues were pushed until next year. “I have a feeling that people were a little bit complacent,” he said, disappointed in what he

called a “self-fulfilling prophecy” that countries wouldn’t make much progress this year.

Environmental advocates insisted they still aren’t seeing the emissions reductions or money necessary to achieve the goals of the Paris deal.

“The conference gets a grade of ‘meets expectations,’” said Andrew Deutz, director of international governmental relations for The Nature Conservancy.

Deutz said that while the U.S. didn’t blow up the process, “the absence of national U.S. leadership was evident within the negotiating process this week and for driving more ambitious climate action in the future.”

Island nations that face the most immediate threats from climate change and sea-level rise pressed their case throughout the two weeks.

Allen Chastanet, the prime minister of Saint Lucia, told reporters that island nations are “paralyzed,” because they can’t stop rising temperatures alone.

Hurricane Maria demolished Barbuda and brought heavy damage to Puerto Rico, after passing just 40 miles from Saint Lucia.

“I have to say to you deep down inside of me I’m angry, I’m anxious and I’m fearful,” he told a news conference. “It can’t be that a prime minister’s only resource is to get on the side of your bed on your knees and pray, and that’s what I feel every time I’m here and a hurricane is developing over the Atlantic, is ‘Lord, please take care of our people.’”

Kalina Oroschakoff and Sara Stefanini contributed to this report.

## ACCELERATED ACTION ON ENERGY NEEDED TO IMPLEMENT PARIS

### 為加速實施巴黎氣候協定所需的能源行動

10 November, 2017



Leaders from a wide range of sectors came together on Friday at Energy Day at the UN Climate Change Conference in Bonn to

announce a new set of initiatives to transition to renewable energy and to show that more ambitious clean energy development can quickly become a bigger part of national climate plans submitted under the Paris Climate Change Agreement.

“With the price of renewable and storage technologies tumbling, and greater understanding on how to set the policy table for a cleaner energy mix and more integrated

energy planning, the question before decision makers is, why wait?" said Rachel Kyte, Special Representative of the UN Secretary-General and CEO, Sustainable Energy for All.

Success stories, action and new commitments shared during Energy Day at the COP23 UN Climate Change Conference from businesses, states, cities and forward-thinking countries continue to show ambition to ensure the clean energy transition is not only underway but is irreversible.

"Our pledge to leave no one behind is a critical component of the Paris Agreement. The energy transition that we can see is underway and must be a transition towards energy systems around the world that secure sustainable energy for all," said Ms Kyte.

"This means placing energy efficiency first, adopting a laser like focus on ending energy poverty and using the renewable energy revolution to achieve universal access and a bending of the emissions curve. With each year, each COP, the health and economic impacts of carbon pollution are better documented and the science of what awaits us, if we continue on our current path, mounts," she said.

Adnan Z. Amin, International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA) Director-General said: "Two-thirds of global greenhouse gas emissions stem from energy production and use, which puts the energy sector front and centre of global efforts to combat climate change. Our analysis shows that renewables and energy efficiency can together provide over 90 per cent of the mitigation needed in the energy system by 2050

to achieve the ambitions of the Paris Agreement, while also boosting the economy, creating jobs and improving human health and well-being."

"We have a large, untapped, and affordable renewable energy potential waiting to be developed. Revising the Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) gives countries an opportunity to take a fresh look at how to harvest this potential, not only for mitigation, but in light of the multiple socio-economic benefits of renewables, also for adaptation," said Mr Amin.

Fatih Birol, International Energy Agency (IEA) Executive Director, said: "The transition of the energy sector in the next decades will be critical to meeting shared climate and sustainable development goals. Widespread action by governments and private sector alike has helped keep global energy-related emissions flat the last three years. Our analysis shows we can meet climate goals while achieving energy access and improving the environment."

The central goal of the Paris Agreement is to keep the average global temperature rise well below 2 degrees Celsius and as close as possible to 1.5 degrees. About one degree of that rise has already happened, underlining the urgency to progress much further and faster with the global clean energy transformation.

Energy Day is organized by The Climate Group, IEA, IRENA and Sustainable Energy for All (SEforALL) as part of a series of thematic action days held under the auspices of the Marrakech Partnership.



Key announcements from the day include:

IRENA releases a new report, 'Untapped Potential for Climate Action: Renewable Energy in Nationally Determined Contributions,' which finds that the renewable energy components of current national climate plans (NDCs) lag behind actual deployment trends, national energy targets and the cost-effective potential for accelerated deployment. The report suggests there is substantial scope for countries to cost-effectively increase the renewable energy ambitions set forth in their NDCs so that they are aligned with the long-term goals of the Paris Agreement.

The Climate Group announces new members to its recently launched EV100 campaign, a major new global electric transport initiative designed to make electric vehicles "the new normal." The campaign is designed to utilize global business buying power to fast-track the roll-out of

electric vehicles and infrastructure and address rising global transport emissions.

13 countries and the International Energy Agency announced on November 7 the launch of the "IEA Clean Energy Transitions Programme," a new multi-year, EUR 30 million plan to support clean energy transitions around the world. Backed by IEA Member Countries committed to promoting the development of clean energy, this new programme will leverage the IEA's unique energy expertise across all fuels and technologies to help accelerate global clean-energy transitions, particularly in major emerging economies.

The day consists of four sessions, covering: the state of the energy transition; policies needed to enable change; experiences of leaders around the world who are catalyzing action; and recommendations for accelerating progress. A full list of speakers and agenda for the day can be found [here](#).

## **COP23: CANADA AND UK LAUNCH ANTI-COAL ALLIANCE IN BONN**

### **加拿大與英國在世界氣候變遷會議啟動反煤聯盟**

16 November 2017, By [Dave Keating](#)



On Thursday, the United Kingdom and Canada launched an alliance of 27 countries and states that have pledged to phase out traditional coal power plants and cease all investment in coal domestically or abroad.

The "Powering Past Coal Alliance" is the brainchild of Canadian climate minister Catherine McKenna and British climate minister Claire Perry, who came up with the idea while

meeting at the UN climate conference in Bonn, Germany. "Claire and I cooked this up, and we're delighted to have so many partners so fast," said McKenna at a launch event on Thursday.

Twenty countries have already joined the alliance, including France, Austria, Costa Rica and New Zealand. Five Canadian provinces and two US states — Washington and Oregon — have also joined the alliance. During the launch event, El Salvador announced it would join as well.

#### A symbolic statement

The alliance is not a bold new commitment, but more a recognition of existing commitments. It does not include the world's top ten consumers of coal. Several of the countries, such as Fiji and the Marshall Islands, have never even used coal.

Others, such as Austria and New Zealand, only have one coal plant that they were already preparing to close. All of the countries already had plans to phase out coal.

The two biggest users of coal in the group are Canada and the Netherlands. Canada, which gets about seven percent of its energy from coal, last year committed to phasing out all coal by 2030.

The Netherlands is the most coal-reliant member of the alliance with a 32 percent share of its energy generation. But the new Dutch government decided in its coalition agreement last month to phase out all coal power by 2030. An earlier decision to close down the oldest coal plants has already resulted in a 10 percent drop in Dutch coal generation in 2016.

#### Day without coal in the UK

The UK government adopted a law in 2015 to phase out coal by 2025 — one of the first countries to do so. It was a recognition of the fact that coal use had already been falling because of market forces,

"In July 2012 we still had 40 percent of coal in our generation profile," said Perry in Bonn. "In July of this year it was down to two percent. In April we had our first day without coal since 1882."

"We could do it in the UK, a country who iconically started our industrial revolution on the back of using the coal under our island," she added.

#### Wooing Germans

Perry said the current group of countries is just the start. The alliance plans to grow to more than 50 members by the time of the next UN climate conference in Poland in 2018. They also want businesses who have pledged to divest from coal to join the alliance.

The potential number of countries that could join is quite large. A report released yesterday by the group Unfriend Coal found that leading insurance companies have now pulled \$20 billion out of investments in coal, as more companies divest. The latest is Zurich, which announced this week it will cease offering insurance to companies which depend on coal for more than 50 percent of their business. With an increasing number of countries adopting phase-outs, the risk of insuring these entities has become too great.

"Sometimes very good ideas start from very small beginnings," said Perry. "This isn't a pilot project. This feels like a very firm commitment

to actually make a major change to the way we power our economies, and in the process achieve our Paris goals."

One of those new members could be Germany. The country was asked to join at COP23, Environment Minister Barbara Hendricks said.

"I asked for their understanding that we couldn't make this decision before we have our next government," Hendricks said. "But the initiative will keep us up-to-date."

Coal a sticking point in coalition talks

German Chancellor Angela Merkel is heading into the home stretch of exploration talks with the Liberals and Greens about building a government coalition, following September's federal election. The Greens have made a phase-out of coal a red line for entering into any coalition. The subject has become one of the most contentious issues in the talks.

The heads of the German Greens don't want to enter a coalition if a coal phase-out isn't in the agreement

"This is a strong signal to Chancellor Merkel and her negotiation partners who are trying to form the next German government," said Lutz Weischer, head of climate policy at the campaign group Germanwatch. "In the G7, Germany will now have to choose whether it wants to stand with the coal friends — Japan and the United States under Trump — or with the friends of climate action — UK, France, Italy and Canada."

Germany is the fifth-largest consumer of coal in the world, with about 40 percent of its energy coming from coal. Merkel acknowledged Germany's addiction to coal during her address to the climate summit yesterday, but said any phase-out needed to be done in a "calm and reliable manner".

## AS CLIMATE TALKS END, IT IS TIME FOR ACTION

在氣候會議結束後該付諸的行動

20 NOVEMBER 2017



It will not go down in history as a great moment of climate diplomacy. But the United Nations climate talks in Bonn, Germany, that ended last week did have their moments. One was the indignant jeering with which audience members and protesters met a White House delegation attempting to justify US President Donald Trump's take on climate and energy policy. Otherwise, two years after the triumph of reaching the Paris agreement on climate change,

delegates were largely preoccupied with the important work of finessing the rules and technicalities of that landmark deal.

Few expected the 23rd Conference of the Parties — the first since the United States announced its intention to quit the Paris accord — to produce more than incremental progress. Opening the two-week meeting, Prime Minister of Fiji Frank Bainimarama invoked the “talanoa spirit” — a term used in his small Pacific state to describe inclusive and transparent dialogue. His plea underlined the push, led by poorer countries disproportionately vulnerable to the consequences of global warming, for accelerated climate action by the world’s leading economies.

It is a dire political setback that the United States, the world’s largest economy (and second-largest emitter of carbon dioxide, behind China), intends to leave the Paris agreement in 2020. But market forces will bolster the expansion of carbon-cutting efforts in the US energy and transport sectors, regardless. And several US states, cities and large companies have promised to honour the Paris goals. In Bonn, the more than 170 parties, including the European Union, that have ratified the agreement pledged solidarity.

Unfortunately, data released while the talks were happening highlight a worrying disconnect between rhetoric and real-world trends. After three years in which global CO<sub>2</sub> emissions have remained flat, they will probably surge by 2% in 2017, reaching a new record level, according to researchers with the Global Carbon Project. And despite countries’ commitments to cut carbon,

the global demand for fossil fuels is set to rise until at least 2040, according to this year’s World Energy Outlook, released last week by the International Energy Agency. Emissions are exceedingly unlikely to peak earlier.

In fact, many industrialized countries — including Japan, Germany and the EU — are struggling to meet their climate goals. By contrast, China is on track to reach its emissions peak before its 2030 target, although its coal consumption seems to have surged again this year. Reliance on coal for electricity also hampers progress in India, which is expected to contribute almost one-third of the projected 30% rise in global energy demand by 2040. For conference hosts Germany, often regarded as a leaders in the race for clean energy, it is embarrassing that coal comprises 40% of its power mix.

Even if — and it is a huge if — all countries meet their current Paris pledges, the world will probably heat up by substantially more than 2 °C above pre-industrial temperatures, with grave consequences for ecosystems and societies. Countries must do more, and must be more transparent in their plans and achievements. In particular, they must strive to break free of the coal trap. A worldwide carbon-pricing scheme would be the most effective way to phase out burning of the cheapest, most plentiful and, alas, dirtiest fossil energy source. At the least, governments should clearly lay out the steps and incentives — taxes, carbon-pricing schemes or clean-technology subsidies, for example — through which they hope to reduce emissions, and should be candid about what efforts will cost. Countries should also open up

their national pledges for review by scientists and economists, to increase trust and transparency.

Science can help in other ways. Fair burden sharing depends on reliable methods of reporting and verifying human-caused CO<sub>2</sub> emissions. Research funders must provide sustained support for accurate atmospheric measurements to allow carbon researchers to

disentangle emissions from human activity and natural processes. The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change is preparing a special report on the impacts of 1.5 °C of warming, due for release next October. It is sure to add urgency to the next round of climate talks. But for nations, regions, cities, companies and individuals, the need for yet more action is immediate.

## CONCRETE CLIMATE ACTION COMMITMENTS AT COP23

### 在 COP23 的具體氣候行動承諾



As the UN Climate Change Conference comes down to the last day and governments work to complete the final negotiation decisions, it's good to be reminded of the new wave of climate action that has been announced during COP23 from countries, cities, states, regions, business and civil society.

The common message from all sides at this conference has been that action to get on track towards the objectives of the Paris Climate Change Agreement and to ultimately achieve the 2030 Agenda Sustainable Development Goals is urgent, time is really running out and everyone simply must do much better together

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to drive climate action further and faster ahead now.

Above all, this means rapidly raising the current global ambition to act on climate change that is captured in the full set of national climate action plans (NDCs) which sit at the heart of the Agreement.

The following list includes announcements made during Cop23 to drive us further, faster and together to this destination.

### Financing Climate Action

Major announcements included funds to support the poorest and most vulnerable, whose plight has been brought into sharp perspective by this year's extreme weather

***InsuResilience Initiative*** additional USD 125 mln from Germany to support provision of insurance to 400 more million poor and vulnerable people by 2020. A G20 and V20 (vulnerable nations) partnership



**Adaptation Fund** exceeds 2017 Target – Germany’s contribution of 50 million euros and Italy’s contribution of 7 million euros means the Fund has now surpassed its 2017 target by over USD 13 million and stands at a total equivalent of USD 93.3 million dollars

**Norway & Unilever** USD 400 mln fund for public and private investment in more resilient socioeconomic development. Investing in business models that combine investments in high productivity agriculture, smallholder inclusion and forest protection

**Germany and Britain** to provide combined USD 153 mln to expand programs to fight climate change and deforestation in Amazon rainforest

**European Investment Bank** will provide USD 75 million for a new USD 405 million investment programme by the Water Authority of Fiji. The scheme will strengthen resilience of water distribution and wastewater treatment following Cyclone Winston, the world’s second strongest storm ever recorded, which hit Fiji in February 2016

**Green Climate Fund and the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development** signed up to free USD 37.6 million of GCF grant financing in the USD 243.1 million Saïss Water Conservation Project to make Moroccan agriculture more resilient

**World Resources Institute** announced a landmark USD2.1 billion of private investment earmarked to restore degraded lands in Latin America and the Caribbean through Initiative 20x20

**UNDP, Germany, Spain and EU** launch EUR 42 million programme NDC Support Programme at

UN Climate Summit to help countries deliver on the Paris Agreement

**NDC Partnership** to establish a new regional hub to support implementation of Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) in the Pacific 13 countries and IEA - EUR 30 mln to “IEA Clean Energy Transitions Programme” to support clean energy transitions around the world

**Ecuador** to reduce 15 million tonnes of CO2 emissions in the forest sector

**Gabon’s** National Park Service to halt illegal logging to stop emission of 20 million tonnes of CO2

## Investing in Climate Action

**HSBC** announces 100 billion for green investments just before COP23

**R20** and Blue Orchard Finance’s African Sub-national Climate Fund to provide ready-to-invest projects and funds to implement at least 100 infrastructure projects by 2020

## Coordinating Climate Action

With so many climate action pledges and initiatives from across government, business and civil society, there is a growing need to coordinate effort to ensure that every cent invested and every minute of work contributed results in a much greater impact than each acting separately.

**SIDS Health Initiative** by WHO, UN Climate Change secretariat and Fijian COP 23 Presidency to ensure small island developing states have health systems resilient to climate change by 2030

**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

**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

**C40 mayors** of 25 pioneering cities, representing 150 million citizens, pledged to develop and begin implementing more ambitious climate action plans before the end of 2020 to deliver emissions neutral and climate resilient cities by 2050

**Global Alliance for Buildings and Construction** – signed agreement to dramatically speed up and scale up collaborative action

below50 -World Business Council on Sustainable Development initiative to grow the global market for the most sustainable fuels.

**EcoMobility Alliance** - Ambitious cities committed to sustainable transport.

**Transforming Urban Mobility Initiative** - Accelerating implementation of sustainable urban transport development and mitigation of climate change.

**The Ocean Pathway 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

**United Nations Development Programme** launched the Global Platform for the New York Declaration on Forests to accelerate achievement of its goals of forest protection and restoration.

## Corporate Emission Cuts

**Mars Inc.** to reduce carbon footprint 27% by 2025 and 67% by 2050

**Microsoft** to cut carbon emissions by 75 percent by 2030

**EV100** – More big companies join transition to electro-mobility

**Walmart** commits to commodities that do not increase deforestation

## Government Ratifications

Syria ratified the Paris Agreement – 170 have now ratified

**Six countries have ratified** the Doha Amendment (Belgium, Finland, Germany, Slovakia, Spain, and Sweden) – 90 countries in total have ratified

**Eight countries have ratified** the Kigali Amendment to the Montreal Protocol (Comoros, Finland, Germany, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Luxembourg, Maldives, Slovakia and the UK) – 19 countries in total have ratified.