

CLIMATE

GLOBAL CLIMATE ACTION AGENDA

A TOOL AT THE SERVICE
OF THE PARIS AGREEMENT

—
A SMALL GUIDE

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Ronan DANTEC

President of the association Climate Chance

Climate Chance supports the Global Climate Action Agenda by raising the voice of Non-State Actors in their diversity, because they are those who implement the solutions in their territories. Multi-actor collaborations are essential to meet the challenges of climate change. More than ever, it is time for concrete initiatives adapted to the different territorial contexts. »

Claire TUTENUIT

General Delegate of Enterprises for the Environment (EpE)

Since COP21 and the first Business & Climate Summit, EpE and its member companies participate in COP and they also organise exchanges with their stakeholders. This involvement within the Global Climate Action Agenda makes it possible to build and promote collective corporate initiatives, such as the ZEN2050 project on carbon neutrality".

Yann FRANÇOISE

Head of the Climate, Energy and Circular Economy Division for the City of Paris

As an actor involved in international cooperation, Paris intends to actively participate in city diplomacy and strengthen the role of Non-State Actors in the implementation of the Paris Agreement, through its dynamic participation in the Global Climate Action Agenda. In particular, it will advocate the development of long-term climate strategies and policies for cities by 2050. »

ACCELERATING GLOBAL CLIMATE ACTION

The Global Climate Action Agenda is a set of initiatives bringing together States and Non-State Actors to support and accelerate the fight against climate change. It has been gradually structured internationally since 2014 and was one of the key elements for the success of COP21 and the adoption of the Paris Agreement in 2015.

The basis of its current organization is defined by the Marrakech Partnership for Global Climate Action.

Acting as an actual ecosystem, the Global Climate Action Agenda brings together actors of all types, at all scales and all over the world. These actors come together and exchange ideas, make commitments, develop solutions with a common ambition: to achieve the objectives of the Paris Agreement.

GLOSSARY

Paris Agreement

First universal climate agreement. Its central objective is to hold the increase in the global average temperature well below 2°C above pre-industrial levels and pursue efforts to limit the temperature increase to 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels. In addition, the agreement aims to increase countries' capacities to cope with the impacts of climate change and to adapt to its effects.

Non-State Actors (NSA)

They were identified during the Earth Summit in 1992 (Rio de Janeiro, Brazil) as a set of nine major groups: women, children and young people, indigenous peoples and their communities, non-governmental organizations

(NGOs), local authorities, workers and their unions, trade and industry, scientific and technical community and farmers. More broadly, the municipalities, citizens, banks, finance, financial services insurance companies, political parties, the media and organizations international are also Non-State Actors.

Conference of the Parties (COP)

Supreme decision-making body of the UNFCCC. It meets annually to negotiate and monitor the implementation of the Convention. Parties are the States that have ratified the UNFCCC treaty.

United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)

Convention adopted during the Earth Summit (Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, 1992) and currently ratified by 197 countries. It aims at establishing a comprehensive framework to address the challenge of climate change.

Initiative

The term initiative refers to a new proposal or action.



GLOBAL CLIMATE ACTION AGENDA

WHAT IS IT FOR?

The Global Climate Action Agenda aims to accelerate the fight against climate change and to extend it to all sectors of the economy and society. In particular, it serves to:

- Enhance existing partnerships and encourage new initiatives;
- Identify good practices and opportunities (environmental, economic, technological);
- Create synergies between State and Non-State Actors;
- Mobilize financing for low-carbon projects;
- Identify impacting projects in order to replicate them elsewhere (we talk about replicability).

By strengthening the implementation of climate solutions, the Global Climate Action Agenda contributes to the achievement of the objectives that countries have set for themselves in their nationally determined contributions (NDC).

SINCE WHEN?

In 2014, the New York Summit, organised by the United Nations General Secretariat, launched a series of climate initiatives involving national governments and Non-State Actors. They formed the basis of the Lima-Paris Action Plan (LPAA) adopted in December of the same year. During COP21 in 2015, the participation of Non-State Actors was unprecedented: more than 70 international coalitions were launched and 10 000 individual commitments were made by companies, cities, regions, NGOs, universities...

The Marrakech Partnership consolidates the foundations of the Global Climate Action Agenda and accelerates global climate action for the period 2017-2020. In particular, it has implemented an approach structured around 7 main themes: energy, transport, industry, cities and buildings, water, land use, oceans and coastal areas.

CHRONOLOGICAL LANDMARKS

- SEPTEMBER 2014: Launch of multi-stakeholder coalitions, United Nations Climate Summit (New York, United States)
- DECEMBER 2014: Lima-Paris Action Plan, COP20 (Lima, Peru)
- DECEMBER 2015: Recognition of the importance of Non-State Actor participation in the preamble of the Paris Agreement (Paris, France)
- DECEMBER 2016: Marrakech Partnership for Global Climate Action, COP22 (Marrakech, Morocco)

GLOSSARY

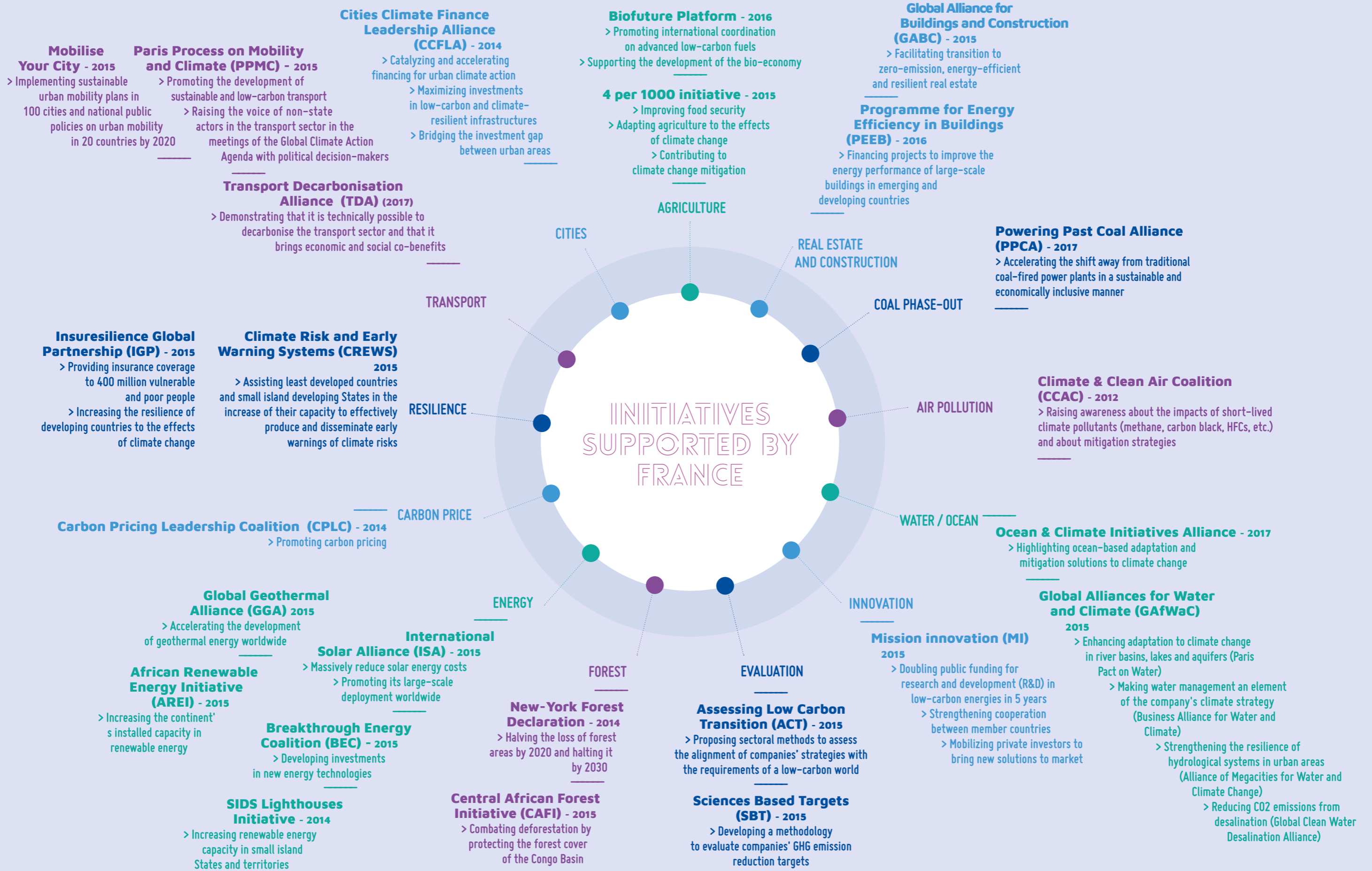
Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC)

Quantified contributions corresponding to the national efforts envisaged in the context of the fight against climate change. This quantified contribution must be revised upwards every 5 years.

Greenhouse gases (GHGs)

Gases produced by natural or human-induced (anthropogenic) processes that contribute to maintain heat in the Earth's atmosphere. The main one is CO₂, but others are to be taken into account such as methane (CH₄), hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)...



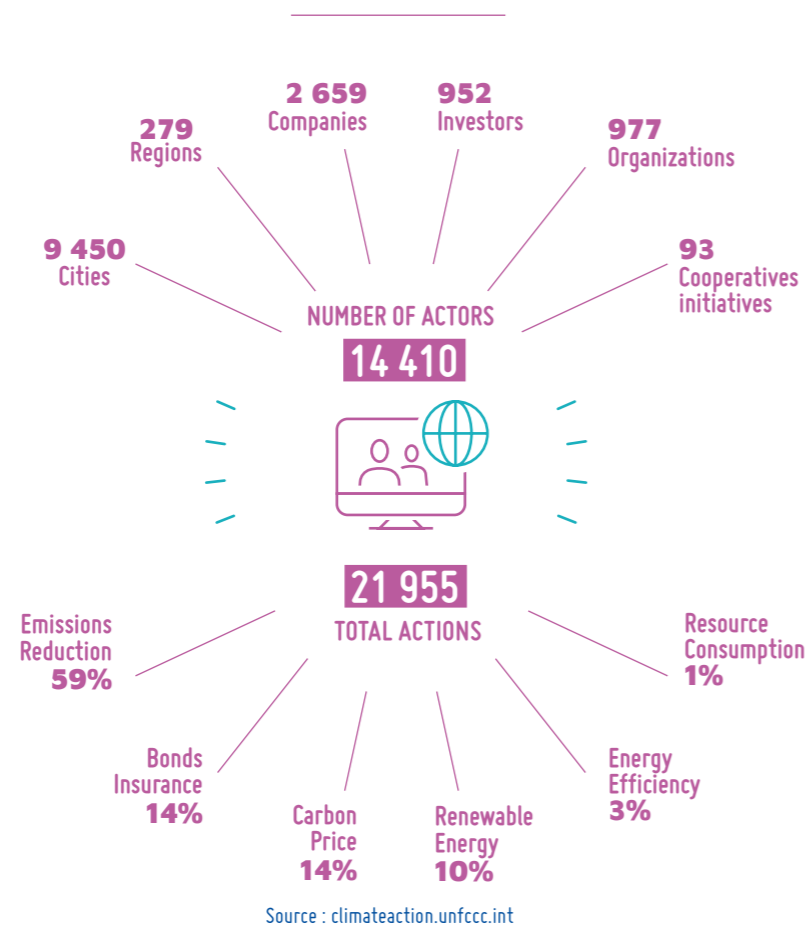


ACTORS



The Global Climate Action Agenda gathers more than 12 000 stakeholders from 180 countries, including 9 000 local authorities and 2 400 companies engaged in 20 000 actions registered by the UNFCCC.

Beyond individual initiatives, the Global Climate Action Agenda supports multi-stakeholder coalitions in order to create synergies, develop concrete local or global solutions, and thus accelerate the transition to a low-carbon economy.



NAZCA is the platform that identifies the individual and collective commitments made within the Global Climate Action Agenda.

Global Climate Action Portal:

unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/Summit-to-Summit-Programme.pdf

Newsletter of the Marrakech Partnership:

The Global Climate Action Portal, formerly known as NAZCA, relaunched today with a new interactive map and country profile pages.

STRUCTURE



The Global Climate Action Agenda is led by two high-level champions who set out a vision. Selected for a two-year term by the COP presidencies, the champions work together to:

- make the Global Climate Action Agenda visible at a high level;
- connect the actors;
- encourage new initiatives.

The two champions are supported by a team from the UNFCCC Secretariat responsible for:

- organizing meetings between the actors of the Global Climate Action Agenda;
- monitoring the progress of climate initiatives;
- writing different documents to report on the Global Climate Action Agenda;
- ensuring the coherence of the many international climate meetings in different regions of the world.

A FOLLOW-UP TOOL



Published annually, the Yearbook takes stock of the Global Climate Action Agenda's progress and presents a selection of actions and initiatives. This document demonstrates that significant progress in the fight against climate change is at work and contributes to the achievement of the Paris Agreement's objectives.

MEETINGS



All the actors involved in Global Climate Action meet several times during the year. COP are the climax of these exchanges, with specific sequences dedicated to the Global Climate Action Agenda.

These sequences make possible a link, including at a high political level, between the climate negotiations conducted by the States and the European Union and the actions of Non-State Actors. Launched at COP23, the Talanoa Dialogue represents an opening of the climate negotiations: Non-State Actors are now able to actively participate and submit their ideas on how national governments can improve their greenhouse gas emission reduction targets and adaptation actions.

Regional Climate Weeks are a lever to mobilize States and Non-State Actors. This networking at the regional level (Asia, Africa, Latin America) promotes the deployment of solutions around common issues to a continent or a regional community.

Climate action is also developing through complementary meetings of the Global Climate Action Agenda, such as the One Planet Summit and the G7 Summit. The One Planet Summit is an initiative of the President of the French Republic, launched in 2017. It brings together public and private actors around the core issue of climate financing. The G7 summit or "Group of 7" brings together Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, the United Kingdom and the United States. This summit is a meeting place where France promotes Global Climate Action initiatives.

GLOSSARY

Talanoa Dialogue launched in 2017 at COP23 by the Fijian Presidency. It is named after the word used in Fiji and the Pacific to describe an open, participatory and transparent dialogue. The goal is to share stories, develop empathy and make wise decisions for the common good. Within the UN framework, this discussion format was established at COP24 to collectively assess progress towards achieving the Paris Agreement's objective.

The Talanoa Dialogue is structured around three questions:
 > Where are we now?
 > Where do we want to go?
 > How do we get there?

Given the success of the Dialogue, the format could be renewed in the future.



TEST YOUR KNOWLEDGE OF THE GLOBAL CLIMATE ACTION AGENDA

1 AMONG THESE ACTORS, WHICH ONE IS NOT PART OF THE NON-STATE ACTORS (NSA)?

- A | Local governments (regions, departments, municipalities)
- B | National governments (countries)
- C | Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs)
- D | Companies

2 DURING WHICH COP WAS THE MARRAKECH PARTNERSHIP FORMALIZED?

- A | COP21 in France in 2015
- B | COP22 in Morocco in 2016
- C | COP23 in Germany, under the Fijian presidency, in 2017

3 HOW IS THE GLOBAL CLIMATE AGENDA FOR ACTION ALSO CALLED?

- A | The timetable for action
- B | The Marrakech Partnership for Global Climate Action
- C | The Action Directory

4 THE GLOBAL CLIMATE ACTION AGENDA IS...

- A | Collaborations between Non-State Actors and States on climate change
- B | Climate negotiations between States
- C | A list of actions to be undertaken between each COP

5 WHERE CAN WE FIND THE COMMITMENTS OF THE GLOBAL CLIMATE ACTION AGENDA?

- A | In the Yearbook, an annual document
- B | On the NAZCA online platform
- C | There are too many to identify

6 HOW MANY HIGH-LEVEL CLIMATE CHAMPIONS ARE SIMULTANEOUSLY DEVELOPING THE GLOBAL CLIMATE ACTION AGENDA?

- A | 1
- B | 2
- C | 3

FOR MORE INFORMATION

unfccc.int/fr

ecologique-solidaire.gouv.fr

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