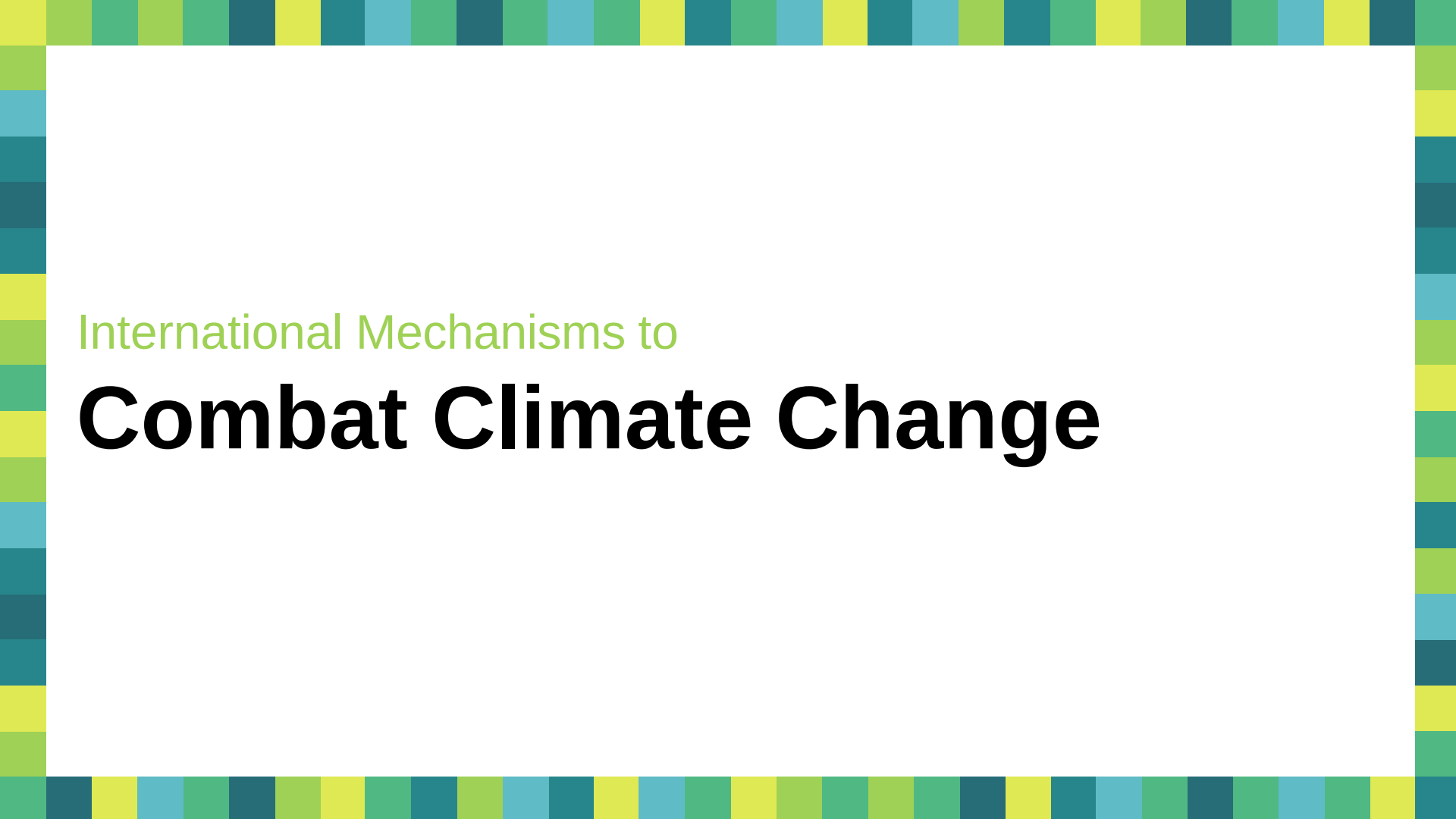
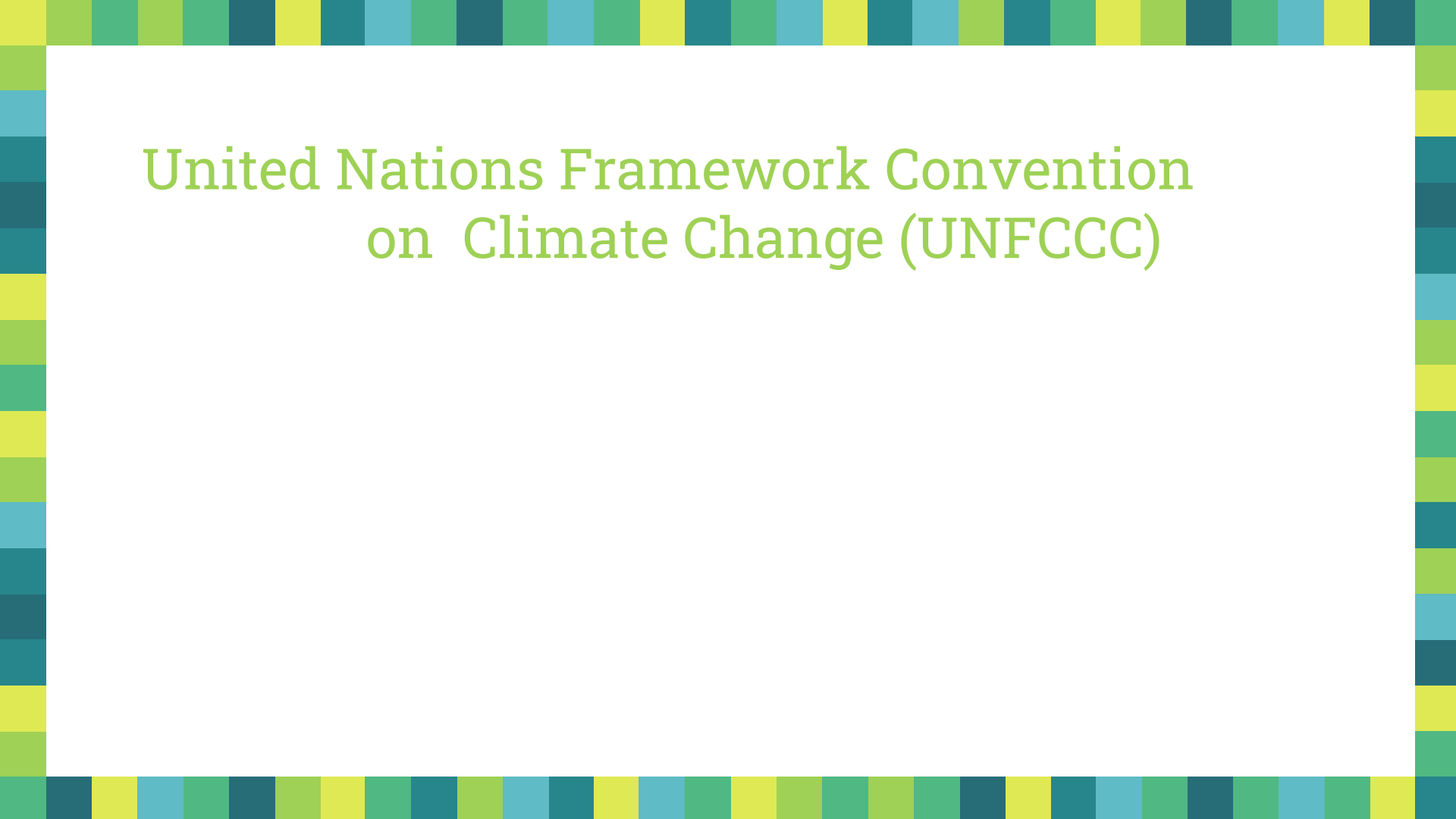


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International Mechanisms to

Combat Climate Change

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United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)

- 1 1995: COP 1, Berlin, Germany
- 2 1996: COP 2, Geneva, Switzerland
- 3 1997: COP 3, Kyoto, Japan
- 4 1998: COP 4, Buenos Aires, Argentina
- 5 1999: COP 5, Bonn, Germany
- 6 2000: COP 6, The Hague, Netherlands
- 7 2001: COP 6, Bonn, Germany
- 8 2001: COP 7, Marrakech, Morocco
- 9 2002: COP 8, New Delhi, India
- 10 2003: COP 9, Milan, Italy
- 11 2004: COP 10, Buenos Aires, Argentina
- 12 2005: COP 11/CMP 1, Montreal, Canada
- 13 2006: COP 12/CMP 2, Nairobi, Kenya
- 14 2007: COP 13/CMP 3, Bali, Indonesia
- 15 2008: COP 14/CMP 4, Poznań, Poland
- 16 2009: COP 15/CMP 5, Copenhagen, Denmark
- 17 2010: COP 16/CMP 6, Cancún, Mexico
- 18 2011: COP 17/CMP 7, Durban, South Africa
- 19 2012: COP 18/CMP 8, Doha, Qatar
- 20 2013: COP 19/CMP 9, Warsaw, Poland
- 21 2014: COP 20/CMP 10, Lima, Peru
- 22 2015: COP 21/CMP 11, Paris, France
- 23 2016: COP 22/CMP 12/CMA 1, Marrakech, Morocco
- 24 2017: COP 23/CMP 13/CMA 1-2, Bonn, Germany
- 25 2018: COP 24/CMP 14/CMA 1-3, Katowice, Poland
- 26 2019: SB50, Bonn, Germany
- 27 2019: COP 25/CMP 15/CMA 2, Madrid, Spain
- 28 2021: COP 26/CMP 16/CMA 3, Glasgow, UK

UNFCCC

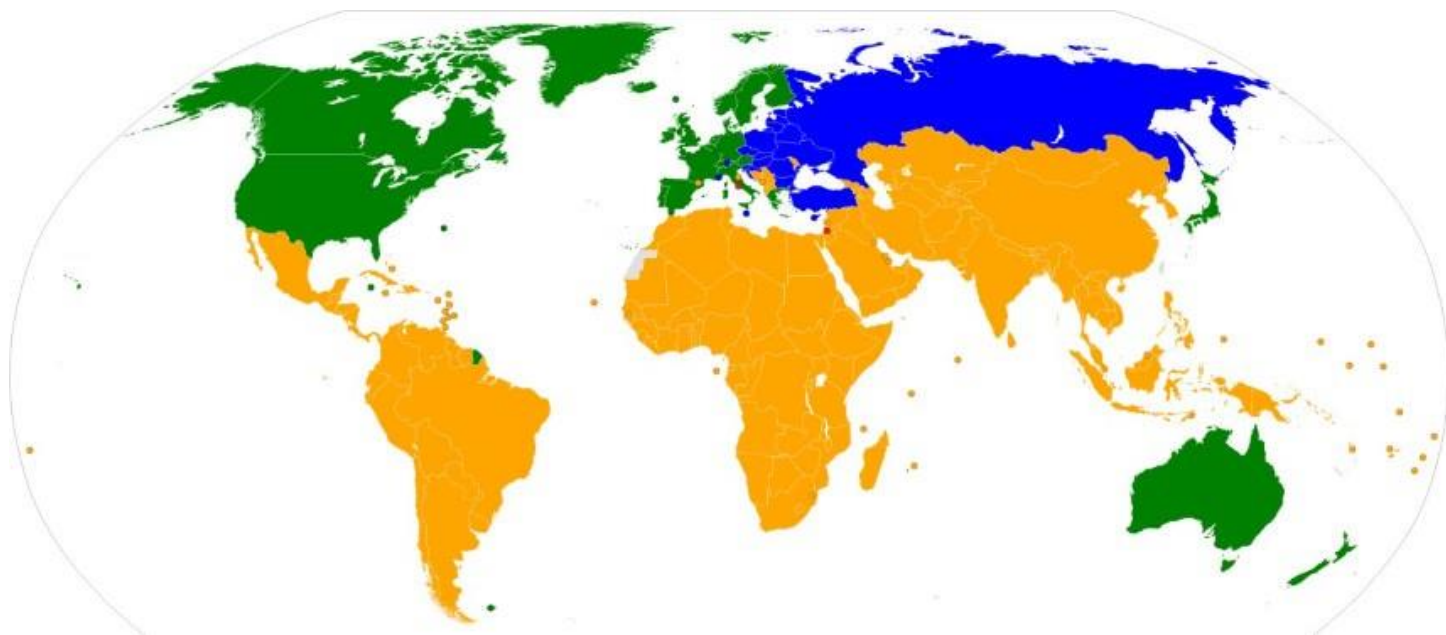
- In 1990, the IPCC released its First Assessment Report.
- It mentioned 'emissions resulting from human activities are substantially increasing the atmospheric concentrations of greenhouse gases'.
- This led to calls by the IPCC and the second World Climate Conference for a global treaty.

- In 1992, the text of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change was adopted at the United Nations Headquarters in New York.
- The UNFCCC opened for signature at the Earth Summit in Rio de Janeiro in Brazil in 1992, bringing the world together to curb greenhouse gas emissions and adapt to climate change.
- The UNFCCC has two sister Conventions also agreed in Rio,
 - The UN Convention on Biological Diversity and
 - The Convention to Combat Desertification.

- The UNFCCC entered into force in 1994.
- Countries that signed the treaty are known as 'Parties'.
- With 196 Parties, the UNFCCC has near-universal membership.
- Parties meet annually at the Conference of the Parties (COP) to negotiate multilateral responses to climate change.

- The ultimate objective of the Convention is to stabilize greenhouse gas concentrations "at a level that would prevent dangerous anthropogenic (human induced) interference with the climate system."
- They are called Annex I countries and belong to the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD). They include 12 countries with "economies in transition" from Central and Eastern Europe. including the Russian Federation, the Baltic States, and several Central and Eastern European States. Annex I countries were expected by the year 2000 to reduce emissions to 1990 levels.

Annex I	Developed countries [US, UK, Russia etc.] + Economies in transition (EIT) [Ukraine, Turkey, some eastern European countries etc.]
Annex II	- Developed countries (Annex II is a subset of Annex I). - Required to provide financial and technical support to the EITs and developing countries to assist them in reducing their greenhouse gas emissions.
Annex B	- Annex I Parties with first or second-round Kyoto greenhouse gas emissions targets. - The first-round targets apply over the years 2008–2012 and the second-round Kyoto targets, which apply from 2013–2020. - Compulsory binding targets to reduce GHG emissions.
Non-Annex I	- Parties to the UNFCCC not listed in Annex I of the Convention (mostly low-income developing countries). - No binding targets to reduce GHG emissions.
LDCs	- Least-developed countries - No binding targets to reduce GHG emissions.



- Parties to the UNFCCC
- Annex I and II parties
 - Annex I parties
 - Non-annex parties
 - Observer states

- Annex II parties: OECD members of Annex I countries but not the EIT parties
- Non-annex parties: Developing countries with non-binding targets
- LDCs- 49 countries with limited capacities.

- **What is commitment period – Kyoto Protocol?**

- Under Kyoto Protocol, there are two commitment periods:
 1. **2008 – 2012 and**
 2. **2013 – 2020.**
- The second commitment period was agreed on in 2012, known as the **Doha Amendment to the protocol**.
- Each commitment period has its own binding targets set for developed countries to reduce their GHG emissions.
- Nations that miss their Kyoto target in 2012 **will incur a penalty of an additional third** added to whatever cut they agree under a new treaty in Copenhagen.
- During first commitment period (2008-12), more than 35 countries had binding targets.
- **Canada withdrew in 2012 after the first commitment period.**
- **Japan, New Zealand and Russia** have participated in Kyoto's first-round but have not taken on new targets in the second commitment period.
- Thus, the **second commitment period is a failure**.
- Negotiations were held in Lima in 2014 to agree on a post-Kyoto legal framework that would obligate all major polluters to pay for CO₂ emissions.

COP 1, Berlin

- In 1995, the first COP (COP1) was held in Berlin.
- The Parties agreed that commitments in the Convention were 'inadequate' for meeting Convention objectives.
- The Berlin Mandate established a process to negotiate strengthened commitments for developed countries, thus laying the groundwork for the Kyoto Protocol.

Kyoto Protocol

- The Kyoto Protocol was adopted in Kyoto, Japan, in December 1997 and entered into force in February 2005.
- The detailed rules for the implementation of the Protocol were adopted at COP 7 in Marrakesh, Morocco, in 2001, and are referred to as the "Marrakesh Accords."
- It was the world's first greenhouse gas emissions reduction treaty.
- Its first commitment period started in 2008 and ended in 2012.

It applies to the six greenhouse gases listed in Annex A:

- Carbon dioxide (CO₂),
- Methane (CH₄),
- Nitrous oxide (N₂O),
- Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)
- Perfluorocarbons (PFCs) and
- Sulphur hexafluoride (SF₆)
- Nitrogen trifluoride: New mandatory Kyoto Protocol greenhouse, 2nd commitment period 2013-2020

- During the first commitment period, 37 industrialized countries and the European Community committed to reduce GHG emissions to an average of five percent against 1990 levels on the basis of the principle of ‘common but differentiated responsibility’.
- The US has not ratified the Kyoto Protocol, while Canada denounced it in 2012. The Kyoto Protocol has been ratified by all the other Annex I Parties.

- All States that are Parties to the Kyoto Protocol are represented at the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol (CMP).
- The CMP oversees the implementation of the Kyoto Protocol and takes decisions to promote its effective implementation.
- The CMP meets annually during the same period as the COP.
- Parties to the Convention that are not Parties to the Protocol are able to participate in the CMP as observers, but without the right to take decisions.

Kyoto Mechanisms

- Under the Protocol, countries must meet their targets primarily through national measures.
- However, the Protocol also offers them an additional means to meet their targets by way of three market-based mechanisms.
- The Kyoto mechanisms are:
 1. International Emissions Trading
 2. Clean Development Mechanism (CDM)
 3. Joint implementation (JI)

- **Carbon credit – Kyoto Protocol**

- A carbon credit (often called a **carbon offset**) is a **tradable certificate or permit**.
- One carbon credit is equal to **one tonne of carbon dioxide**.
- Carbon credits are a part of attempts to mitigate the growth in concentrations of GHGs.

Carbon credits or carbon offsets can be acquired through afforestation, renewable energy, **methane capture, buying from an exchange (carbon credits trading)** etc..

- Carbon trading is the name given to the **exchange of emission permits**.
- This exchange may take place within the economy or may take the form of international transaction.
- Under Carbon Credits Trading mechanism countries that emit more carbon than the quota allotted to them buy carbon credits from those that emit less.
- In Carbon trading, one credit gives the country or a company right to emit **one tonne of CO₂**.
- A developing nation such as India, turns out to be a seller of such credits, which eventually provides them with monetary gains.
- Carbon credits are traded at various exchanges across the world.
- **Multi-Commodity Exchange of India** (MCX) launched futures trading in carbon credits in 2009.

Trading units in the carbon market:

- A removal unit (RMU) by reforestation.
- An emission reduction unit (ERU) generated by a joint implementation project.
- A certified emission reduction (CER) generated from a clean development mechanism project activity.

- Another variant of carbon credit is to be earned by a country by investing some amount of money in such projects, known as **carbon projects**, which will emit lesser amount of greenhouse gas in the atmosphere.
- For example, suppose a thermal plant of 800 megawatt capacity emit 400 carbon-equivalent in the atmosphere. Now a country builds up an 800 megawatt wind energy plant which does not generate any amount of emission as an alternative of the thermal plant. Then by investing in this project the country will earn 400 carbon-equivalent.

Clean Development Mechanism (CDM)

- Annex B countries can meet their targets by implementing an emission-reduction project in Non-Annex (developing) countries.
- Such projects can earn saleable certified emission reduction (CER) credits, each equivalent to one tonne of CO₂, which can be counted towards meeting Kyoto targets.
- Former can also buy Certified Emission Reduction (CER) units from CDM emission reduction projects in developing countries.
- It is the first global, environmental investment and credit scheme of its kind, providing a standardized emissions offset instrument, CERs.

- In simple terms: Developed countries emit more and lose carbon credits. They provide financial assistance to developing and least developed countries to create clean energy (solar, wind energy etc.) and gain some carbon credits thereby meeting their Kyoto Quota (Kyoto units) of emissions without violations.
- Suppose a developed country has a Kyoto Quota of 100 Carbon Credits, it can emit 100 tonnes of CO₂.
- Due to negligence it emits 110 tonnes of CO₂, i.e. 10 carbon credits are lost (Kyoto Quota violation).
- Now the country has to make up for its lost carbon credits to avoid penalty.
- So, it invests some money (equal to 10 carbon credits) in developing and LDCs to build clean energy infrastructure like solar plants, wind farms etc. and will make up for its 10 lost carbon credits and avoid penalty.

- A CDM project activity might involve, for example, a rural electrification project using solar panels or the installation of more energy-efficient boilers.
- The mechanism stimulates sustainable development and emission reductions, while giving industrialized countries some flexibility in how they meet their emission reduction or limitation targets.
- Most of the CDM projects have been undertaken in China and India.
- These projects are in various favourable areas such as agriculture, waste handling and disposal, afforestation and reforestation.

Joint implementation (JI)

- JI allows one Annex I party to earn emission reduction units (ERUs) from an emission-reduction or emission removal project in another Annex I Party.
- These units, each equivalent to one tonne of CO₂, can be counted towards meeting former's Kyoto target.
- Most JI projects are taken in Annex B countries (EIT)
 - Annex B Parties: Parties with first or second-round Kyoto greenhouse gas emissions targets
 - Annex II parties are subset of Annex I (i.e. Annex I minus EITs)

- Win-win situation for both:
 - A flexible and cost-efficient method for meeting commitments for the implementing country
 - Foreign investment and technology transfer for the host country

Bali Meet

- 13th Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (COP 13)
- Also the 3rd Meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol (MOP 3 or CMP 3).
- Objectives:
 - Stimulate the world to work for GHG reduction
 - Discuss action plan on what happens after Kyoto period expires in 2012.

Bali Roadmap

- Bali roadmap= a two year process to finalize a binding agreement in Copenhagen in 2009.
- The Bali Road Map includes:
 1. Bali Action Plan (BAP)
 2. Decisions on technology transfer and on reducing emissions from deforestation.

Bali Action Plan

Pillars of BAP:

- A shared vision for long-term cooperative action, including a long-term global goal for emission reductions.
- Enhanced national/international action on mitigation of climate change.
- Enhanced action on adaptation.
- Enhanced action on technology development and transfer to support action on mitigation and adaptation.
- Enhanced action on the provision of financial resources and investment to support action on mitigation and adaptation and technology cooperation.

Copenhagen summit, 2009

- COP-15/MOP-5 in Copenhagen, Denmark.

Copenhagen Accord

- Recognized that deep cuts in global emissions are required as per IPCC AR4.
- Developed countries to strengthen their existing Kyoto targets.
- Developing countries to take Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMA).
- Recognized the crucial role of reducing emission from deforestation and forest degradation.
- Need to establish a mechanism (including REDD-plus) to enable the mobilization of financial resources from developed countries to help achieve above mentioned goal.

- Agrees a "goal" for the world to raise \$100 billion per year by 2020 to help developing countries cut carbon emissions (mitigation).
- Mention of Green Climate Fund.

Cancun Summit

- COP 16/CMP6
- The Green Climate Fund, the Technology Mechanism and the Cancun Adaptation Framework are established.

A Green Climate Fund (GCF)

- GCF helps developing countries limit or reduce their greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and adapt to climate change.
- It aims to deliver equal amounts of funding to mitigation and adaptation, while being guided by the UNFCCC's principles and provisions.
- The Fund is governed by the GCF Board comprised equally of developed and developing countries, representing the United Nations Regional Groups.
- It makes decisions based only on the consensus agreement of all board members.
- It mobilises resources from developed and developing countries.

Technology Mechanism

- Within the UN Climate Change process, countries have confirmed the importance of enhancing technology development and transfer to developing countries.
- The Technology Mechanism consists of two bodies:
 - The Technology Executive Committee and
 - The Climate Technology Centre and Network

1. Technology Executive Committee

- The Technology Executive Committee is the Technology Mechanism's policy body.
- It analyses issues and provides policy recommendations that support country efforts to enhance climate technology development and transfer.
- The committee consists of 20 technology experts representing both developed and developing countries.
- It meets several times a year and holds climate technology events that support efforts to address key technology policy issues.

2. Climate Technology Centre and Network

- The Climate Technology Centre and Network is the implementation body of the Technology Mechanism.
- It accelerates the development and transfer of technologies through three services:
 1. Providing technical assistance at the request of developing countries on technology issues
 2. Creating access to information and knowledge on climate technologies
 3. Fostering collaboration among climate technology stakeholders via its network of regional and sectoral experts

Doha summit (COP-18)

- Kyoto extended for 8 years (2013-2020).
- National Adaptation Plans, funding and other support for least developed countries (LDCs)
- But still-
 - No money transfer to GCF,
 - No compensation to vulnerable countries under “loss and damage”,
 - No agreement to cut down GHG emission from agriculture (14% of global emissions)

- In Doha, Qatar, on 8 December 2012, the "Doha Amendment to the Kyoto Protocol" was adopted. The amendment includes:
 - New commitments for Annex I Parties to the Kyoto Protocol who agreed to take on commitments in a second commitment period from 1 January 2013 to 31 December 2020;
 - A revised list of greenhouse gases (GHG) to be reported on by Parties in the second commitment period; and

- During the second commitment period, Parties committed to reduce GHG emissions by at least 18 percent below 1990 levels in the eight-year period from 2013 to 2020. However, the composition of Parties in the second commitment period is different from the first.

Warsaw summit (COP-19)

- The conference led to an agreement that all states would start cutting emissions as soon as possible, but preferably by the first quarter of 2015.
- The term Intended Nationally Determined Contributions was coined in Warsaw upon a proposal from Singapore. Countries agreed to publicly outline **what actions they intend to take under a global agreement well before the Paris Summit 2015.**
- These country commitments are known as Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (INDCs).
- Adopted REDD+ to deal with ecological damage from deforestation.

Further the **Warsaw Mechanism** was proposed, which would provide expertise, and possibly aid, to developing nations to cope with loss and damage from such natural extremities as heatwaves, droughts and floods and threats such as rising sea levels and desertification

- **India's INDC objectives**

- Announced in October 2015 (Lima summit urged every country to announce its INDCs by Nov 2015)
- **Reduce emission intensity by 33 to 35 per cent by 2030 compared to 2005 levels.**

Paris meet (COP-21/CMP-11)

- The Paris Agreement central aim is to
 - Strengthen the global response to the threat of climate change by keeping a global temperature rise this century well below 2 degrees Celsius above pre-industrial levels and
 - To pursue efforts to limit the temperature increase even further to 1.5 degrees Celsius.
- Additionally, the agreement aims to strengthen the ability of countries to deal with the impacts of climate change.
 - It entered into force in November **2016** after (ratification by 55 countries that account for at least 55% of global emissions) had been met.

The Paris Agreement is a **legally binding international treaty on climate change**. It was adopted by 196 Parties at COP 21 in Paris, on 12 December 2015 and entered into force on 4 November 2016. Its goal is to **limit global warming** to well below 2, **preferably to 1.5 degrees Celsius**, compared to pre-industrial levels.

TARGETS FOR PARIS AGREEMENT



INDIA

Emission intensity of GDP **33-35%** below 2005 levels by 2030, Power capacity to be 40% non fossil fuel based

Source: uefcc.int



CHINA

Emission intensity of GDP **60-65%** below 2005 levels by 2030. Peak emissions around 2030. Non-fossil fuel to be 20% of primary energy consumption by 2030



USA

Absolute emissions **26-28%** below 2005 levels by 2025



EU (28)

Absolute emissions **40%** below 1990 levels by 2030

- The agreement calls for **zero net anthropogenic greenhouse gas emissions to be reached during the second half of the 21st century.**
- In the adopted version of the Paris Agreement, the parties will also "pursue efforts to **limit the temperature increase to 1.5 °C.**"
- The 1.5 °C goal will require zero emissions sometime between 2030 and 2050, according to some scientists.
- The developed countries reaffirmed the commitment to mobilize **\$100 billion a year** in climate finance by 2020 and agreed to continue mobilizing finance at the level of \$100 billion a year until 2025.

- To reach these ambitious goals, appropriate financial flows, a new technology framework and an enhanced capacity building framework will be put in place, thus supporting action by developing countries and the most vulnerable countries, in line with their own national objectives.
- Parties also agreed to a long-term goal for adaptation– to increase the ability to adapt to the adverse impacts of climate change and foster climate resilience and low greenhouse gas emissions development, in a manner that does not threaten food production.
- Additionally, they agreed to work towards making finance flows consistent with a pathway towards low greenhouse gas emissions and climate-resilient development.

With the Paris Agreement, countries established an **enhanced transparency framework (ETF)**. Under ETF, starting in 2024, countries will report transparently on actions taken and progress in climate change mitigation, adaptation measures and support provided or received. It also provides for international procedures for the review of the submitted reports.

- Nationally determined contributions (NDCs) are at the heart of the Paris Agreement and the achievement of these long-term goals.
- The Paris Agreement requests each country to outline and communicate their post-2020 climate actions, known as their NDCs.
- A five year review mechanism was put in place to check progress on INDCs every five years.
- Principles of CBDR.

- India's INDC:
 - Reduction in the emissions intensity of its GDP by 33 to 35 percent by 2030 from 2005 level. (China- 60-65%)
 - Additional carbon sink of 2.5 to 3 billion tonnes of CO2 equivalent by 2030
 - Global Solar Alliance of all countries between tropics
- It came into force on 4th November 2016.

- **Climate Neutral Now**

- The UNFCCC secretariat launched its Climate Neutral Now initiative in 2015.
- The following year, the secretariat launched a new pillar under its Momentum for Change initiative focused on Climate Neutral Now.
- Climate Neutral Now is aiming at encouraging and supporting all levels of society to take climate action to achieve a **climate neutral world by mid-century**, as enshrined in the Paris Agreement.
- Climate neutrality is a three step process, which requires individuals, companies and governments to:
 1. **Measure their climate footprint;**
 2. **Reduce their emissions as much as possible;**
 3. **Offset what they cannot reduce with UN certified emission reductions.**

- All States that are Parties to the Paris Agreement are represented at the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement (CMA).
- The CMA oversees the implementation of the Paris Agreement and takes decisions to promote its effective implementation.
- The CMA meets annually during the same period as the COP.
- Parties to the Convention that are not Parties to the Paris Agreement are able to participate in the CMA as observers, but without the right to take decisions.
- The functions of the CMA relating to the Paris Agreement are similar to those carried out by the COP for the Convention.

- **Marrakech (Morocco) Climate Change Conference 2016 (COP22; CMP12; CMA1)**

- CMA1 → the first meeting of the parties for the Paris Agreement.
- The purpose of the conference was to discuss and implement plans about combatting climate change and to "[demonstrate] to the world that the implementation of the Paris Agreement is underway".
- COP22 was called as "Action COP" or "**Agriculture COP**".
- **Adaptation of African Agriculture (AAA)** was launched at COP 22.
- AAA is promoted by **FAO** along with various governments, especially African countries.

- **International Solar Alliance**

- [The International Solar Alliance \(ISA\) is an alliance was initiated by India.](#)
- It was initiated at the India Africa Summit, and a meeting of member countries ahead of the Paris Summit.
- The framework agreement opened for signatures in Marrakech in 2016, and 122 countries have joined.
- Most of the 122 countries are **sunshine countries**, which lie either completely or partly between the **Tropic of Cancer and the Tropic of Capricorn**.
- ISA is now extended to all members of UN and is now a treaty-based inter-governmental organization.
- Countries that do not fall within the Tropics can join the alliance with the **exception of voting rights**.
- The primary objective of the alliance is to work for **efficient exploitation of solar energy to reduce dependence on fossil fuels**.
- Headquarters: **Gurugram, Haryana, India**.

COP 23, 2017- Bonn

- The 2017 UN Climate Change Conference took place in Bonn, Germany, the seat of the Climate Change Secretariat.
- Bonn also made history by being the first COP to be presided over by a small island developing state: by the Presidency of Fiji.
- Delegates launched the 'Talanoa Dialogue' to help set the stage for revising upwards of national climate action plans needed to put the world on track to meet pre-2020 ambition and the long-term goals of the Paris Agreement.

Talanoa dialogue

- The Talanoa Dialogue was launched at COP23 in Bonn.
- Talanoa is a traditional word used in Fiji and across the Pacific to reflect a process of inclusive, participatory and transparent dialogue.
- The process of Talanoa involves the sharing of ideas, skills and experience through storytelling.

- **Katowice (Poland) Climate Change Conference 2018 (COP 24; CMP 14; CMA 1-3)**
- The conference agreed on rules to implement the **Paris Agreement**, which will come into force in **2020**, that is to say the rulebook on how governments will measure, and report on their emissions-cutting efforts.

COP 25, 2019- Madrid

- The UN Climate Change Conference COP 25 (2 – 13 December 2019) took place under the Presidency of the Government of Chile in Madrid, Spain.
- It was the longest meet in the UNFCCC's history.

UN-REDD

REDD+

- The United Nations Programme on Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation.
 - Headquarters: Geneva, Switzerland.
 - Membership: 64 Partner Countries.
- It is a multilateral collaborative programme of the ✓ Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), ✓ United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and ✓ United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP).
 - It was created in 2008 in response to the UNFCCC decisions on the Bali Action Plan and REDD at COP-13.
- It partners with developing countries to support them in establishing the technical capacities needed to implement REDD+ and meet UNFCCC requirements for REDD+ results-based payments.

- Reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation and the role of conservation, sustainable management of forests and enhancement of forest carbon stocks in developing countries (REDD+)
- Voluntary climate change mitigation approach that has been developed by Parties to the UNFCCC.
- REDD+ goes beyond simply deforestation and forest degradation.
 - It aims to incentivize developing countries to reduce emissions from deforestation and forest degradation, conserve forest carbon stocks, sustainably manage forests and enhance forest carbon stocks.

FAQ: What's the difference between REDD+ and the UN-REDD Programme?



United Nations
Framework
Convention on
Climate Change

REDD+ is a climate change mitigation solution being developed by Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC).

REDD+ incentivizes developing countries to keep their forests standing by offering results-based payments for actions to reduce or remove forest carbon emissions.

UN-REDD
PROGRAMME



The UN-REDD Programme assists countries to develop the capacities needed to meet the UNFCCC's REDD+ requirements, so that they can qualify to receive results-based payments under the Convention.

The UN-REDD Programme supports nationally-led REDD+ processes and promotes the informed and meaningful involvement of all stakeholders, including indigenous peoples and other forest-dependent communities.

- **Forest Carbon Partnership Facility**

- It is a global partnership of governments, businesses, civil society, and Indigenous Peoples focused on reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation, forest carbon stock conservation, the sustainable management of forests, and the enhancement of forest carbon stocks in developing countries (activities commonly referred to as REDD+).
- The **World Bank** assumes the functions of trustee and secretariat.
- The World Bank, the Inter-American Development Bank and United Nations Development Programme are Delivery Partners under the Readiness Fund and responsible for providing REDD+ readiness support.

- **Objectives**

- To assist countries in their REDD+ efforts by providing them with financial and technical assistance.
- To pilot a performance-based payment system for REDD+ activities.
- To test ways to sustain or enhance livelihoods of local communities and to conserve biodiversity.

- **BioCarbon Fund Initiative**

- The **BioCarbon Fund Initiative for Sustainable Forest Landscapes** (ISFL) is a multilateral fund, supported by donor governments and **managed by the World Bank**.
- It seeks to promote reduced greenhouse gas emissions from the land sector, from deforestation and forest degradation in developing countries (REDD+), and from sustainable agriculture, as well as smarter land-use planning, policies and practices.

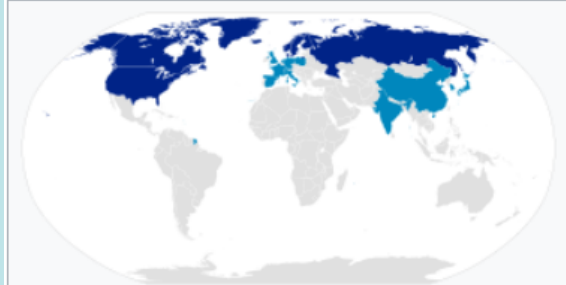
- **Global Climate Change Alliance + (GCCA+)**

- (GCCA+) is a **European Union** initiative.
- It helps vulnerable countries on the front line of climate change.
- GCCA+ initiatives help mainly **Small Islands Developing States (SIDS)** and **Least Developed Countries (LDCs)** increase their resilience to climate change.
- It also supports these group of countries in implementing their commitments resulting from the **2015 Paris Agreement** on Climate Change (COP21).

• Arctic Council

- Arctic Council is an intergovernmental forum promoting cooperation, coordination and interaction among the Arctic states, Arctic Indigenous communities and other Arctic inhabitants on **common Arctic issues**, in particular on issues of sustainable development and environmental protection in the Arctic.
- The Arctic Council consists of the eight Arctic States: Canada, the Kingdom of Denmark (including Greenland and the Faroe Islands), Finland, Iceland, Norway, Russia, Sweden and the United States.

Arctic Council



■ members
■ observers

Formation	September 19, 1996; 24 years ago (Ottawa Declaration)
Type	Governmental organization
Purpose	Forum for promoting cooperation, coordination, and interaction among the Arctic states, with the involvement of the Arctic Indigenous communities
Headquarters	Tromsø, Norway (since 2012)
Membership	Canada Denmark Finland Iceland Norway Russia Sweden United States

- **Climate and Clean Air Coalition (CCAC)**

- 2012: a few nations, along with the **United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)**, came together to form the Climate & Clean Air Coalition.
- It is a partnership of governments, public and private sector, scientific institutions, civil society organizations, etc. committed to protecting the climate through actions to **reduce short-lived climate pollutants**.

- **Short-lived climate pollutants (SLCPs)**

- SLCPs have relatively short lifetime in the atmosphere – **a few days to a few decades**.
- Though short-lived, their potential to warm the atmosphere can be many times greater than CO₂.
- SLCPs are responsible for up to **45% of current global warming**, only next to CO₂.
- SLCPs include black **carbon, methane, tropospheric ozone, and hydrofluorocarbons**.