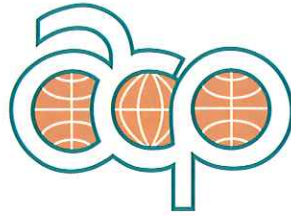


Groupe des Etats d'Afrique  
des Caraïbes et du Pacifique  
(Groupe ACP)



African, Caribbean and  
Pacific Group of States  
(ACP Group)

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Brussels, 21 February 2017

**ACP ASSESSMENT PAPER ON THE MARRAKESH CLIMATE CHANGE CONFERENCE**  
**(COP 22)**  
***Marrakesh, Morocco***  
***7 – 18 November 2016***

## **I. Introduction**

1. The Twenty-second session of the Conference of the Parties (COP22) to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) took place from 7<sup>th</sup> – 18<sup>th</sup> November 2016 in Marrakesh, Morocco.
2. The following sessions were also convened as part of COP22:
  - The Twelfth Session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the Meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol (CMP12)
  - The First session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the Meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement (CMA1);
  - The Forty-fifth session of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice (SBSTA 45);
  - The Forty-fifth session of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation (SBI 45); and
  - The Second part of the first session of the Ad-hoc Working Group on the Paris Agreement (APA 1.2).
3. The ACP Delegation to Marrakesh included the Chair of the Sub-committee on Sustainable Development, H.E. Dr. Kaire Munioganda MBUENDE, Ambassador of Namibia; H.E. Mr. Deo Saran, Ambassador of Fiji, the Assistant Secretary General of the Department of Sustainable Economic Development and Trade, Mr. Viwanou GNASSOUNOU, Mr. Olusola OJO, Expert for Rural Development, Food Security and Environment, Mr. Edmund JACKSON, Programme Officer, Environment and Climate Change, Dr. Pendo MARO, Technical Advisor on Climate Change to the ACP Secretariat and Ms. Francesca Antifora, Junior Expert, Intra-ACP GCCA Programme.
4. In preparation for COP 22 the ACP Secretariat organised a Special Meeting of the Subcommittee on Sustainable Development on 4<sup>th</sup> and 5<sup>th</sup> October, 2016 in order to develop an ACP Issues Paper on the Marrakesh Climate Change Conference (COP 22). The paper was subsequently approved by the ACP Committee of Ambassadors at its 894<sup>th</sup> Session held on 20<sup>th</sup> October, 2016.
5. This assessment paper provides an overview of progress made at COP22 as well as compares the ACP Issues Paper with the outcomes of the Marrakesh Climate Change Conference (COP22) in an attempt to show how ACP concerns were addressed. In addition, the paper make a number of recommendations for the implementation of the Paris Agreement now, up to and beyond 2020.

## **II. Overview of the Marrakesh Climate Change Conference (COP 22)**

6. COP22 had over 22,500 participants, including 15,800 government officials, 5400 representatives from UN agencies, intergovernmental organizations and civil society and 1200 members of the media.
7. Parties adopted 35 decisions, 25 under the COP, eight (8) under the CMP and two (2) under the CMA. The decisions adopted, related to, guidance on the completion of the work programme under the Paris Agreement and the Adaptation Fund; preparations for the entry into force of the Paris Agreement. In addition, Parties, inter alia, adopted the Terms of Reference (ToR) for the Paris Committee on Capacity-building (PCCB); approved the five-year workplan for the Executive Committee of the Warsaw International Mechanism (WIM) to address loss and damage; enhanced

climate technology development and transfer through the Technology Mechanism; addressed long-term finance and provided guidance to the Green Climate Fund (GCF) and the Global Environment Facility (GEF).

### The Ad-hoc Working Group on the Paris Agreement

8. The Ad-hoc Working Group on the Paris Agreement (APA) was established in order to prepare for the entry into force of the Agreement and for the convening of the first session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the Meeting to the Parties of the Paris Agreement (CMA1).
9. The APA continued its work in Marrakesh on the following six main agenda items:
  - a. further guidance in relation to the mitigation section of Decision 1/ CP.21 (Paris Agreement);
  - b. further guidance in relation to adaptation communications, including, inter alia as a component of Nationally Determined Contributions;
  - c. modalities, procedures and guidelines (MPGs) for the transparency framework for action and support;
  - d. matters related to the global stocktake;
  - e. modalities and procedures for the effective operation of the committee to facilitate implementation and promote compliance; and
  - f. further matters related to implementation the Paris Agreement.

#### 1. Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs)

ACP Issues Paper	Marrakesh outcomes
<p>The ACP Group calls on the APA to develop further guidance on: features of the NDCs; the information to be provided by Parties in order to facilitate clarity, transparency and understanding of NDCs. The ACP Group believes that further guidance on accounting for the NDCs will address the potential diversity of NDCs and facilitate the assessment of progress made by Parties in their mitigation efforts, in order to avoid double counting and ensure environmental integrity</p>	<p>The APA invites parties to submit, by 1 April 2017, their views on issues discussed under this agenda item, including features of NDCs, information to facilitate clarity, transparency and understanding of NDCs and accounting for Parties NDCs and requests the Secretariat to compile these submissions and make that compilation available on the UNFCCC website before APA 1-3 to be held in conjunction with SBI46 and SBSTA 46 from 8-18 May 2017, in Bonn Germany.</p> <p>Requests the UNFCCC Secretariat to organize, under the guidance of the APA Co-Chairs, a roundtable that is open to parties and observer states only to take place on 6 May 2017 in conjunction with APA 1-3.</p>

## 2. Adaptation communication

ACP Issues Paper	Marrakesh outcomes
<p>The ACP Group of States believes that further guidance is needed with regards to the adaptation communication which should include priorities, implementation and support needs, plans and actions and should be an integral part of other communications such as NAPs, NDCs or national communications, without creating any additional burden to SIDS, LDCs and land-locked countries in Africa.</p>	<p>The APA requests the Secretariat to prepare, by 15 February 2017, an information note identifying information on each possible element identified by Parties, while considering the guidelines, where existent, for different vehicles mentioned in Paris Agreement including, inter alia National Adaptation Plans (NAPs), Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) and National Communications.</p> <p>Invites parties to submit, by 30 March 2017, further views in relation to the adaptation communication, including, inter alia, as a component of NDCs, taking into account the discussions on this item at this session.</p> <p>Requests the Secretariat to prepare, by 30 April 2017, a synthesis of all submissions by Parties on this agenda item.</p> <p>Requests the Secretariat to organize, under the guidance of the APA Co-Chairs, a workshop on this agenda item 4 to take place on 6 May 2017 in conjunction with APA 1-3.</p>

## 3. Transparency framework

ACP Issues Paper	Marrakesh Outcomes
<p>The ACP Group of States recognizes the linkages of the transparency framework with other articles of the Paris Agreement and calls for the development of common modalities, procedures and guidelines (MPGs) to promote effective implementation and provide a clear understanding of the climate change actions to be undertaken subject to the delivery of adequate support to ACP countries under the Capacity-building Initiative for Transparency.</p>	<p>The APA invites parties to submit, by 15 February 2017, their views on inter alia, the key elements of the modalities, procedures and guidelines for the transparency framework.</p> <p>Requests the Secretariat to organize, under the guidance of the APA Co-Chairs, an intersessional workshop before APA 1-3 that will focus on themes covered in Parties' submissions.</p> <p>Welcomes the decisions of the Council of the Global Environment Facility to establish the Trust Fund for the Capacity-building Initiative for Transparency and to approve the Capacity-building Initiative for Transparency programming directions, and to ensure that the support for the Capacity-building Initiative for Transparency will be included in the seventh replenishment, to complement existing support under the Global Environment Facility, in accordance with decision 1/CP.21, paragraph 86</p>

#### 4. Global Stocktake

ACP Issues Paper	Marrakesh Outcomes
<p>The ACP Group emphasizes that the first global stocktake to take place in 2023, should be undertaken in a comprehensive and facilitative manner in order to review all aspects of the implementation of Paris Agreement, including mitigation, adaptation and the means of implementation and support, taking into account equity and the best available science.</p>	<p>The APA welcomes the advice of the SBSTA on how the IPCC assessments can inform the global stocktake; and invites Parties to submit, by 30 April 2017, their views on issues discussed under this agenda item, taking into consideration the questions identified by parties on linkages and context, sources of input, modalities and outcome/outputs.</p>

#### 5. Facilitative Dialogue

ACP Issues Paper	Marrakesh Outcomes
<p>The ACP Group underscores the importance of the Facilitative Dialogue to be undertaken in 2018, to assess progress towards the long-term temperature goal and to inform the preparation of nationally determined contributions. In this regard, the ACP Group stresses the need for timely, comprehensive and robust information as inputs for a successful dialogue.</p>	<p>Requests the President of the COP22, in collaboration with the incoming President of the COP23 to undertake inclusive and transparent consultations with Parties on the organization of the facilitative dialogue, including during the sessions of the Subsidiary Bodies to be convened in May 2017 and COP23, and to jointly report back to the COP23 on the preparations for this dialogue.</p>

#### 6. Compliance Mechanism

ACP Issues Paper	Marrakesh Outcomes
<p>The ACP Group believes that the mechanism should be a facilitative, non-intrusive and function in a non-punitive manner taking into account the flexibility that vulnerable developing countries need in the light of their different capabilities and national circumstances. In this regard, ACP Group calls on the APA to develop the modalities and procedures including definitions on scope, decision-making processes, triggers, and measures to be taken, with the aim of facilitating compliance by Parties that encounter challenges in implementing the provisions of the Paris Agreement.</p>	<p>The APA invites Parties to submit, by 30 March 2017, their views and proposals, in which they are invited to specify the modalities and procedures required for the effective operation of the committee and elaborate elements that could be addressed through such modalities and procedures; and share their views on how to take the work under this agenda item further.</p>

## 7. Further matters related to implementation the Paris Agreement

ACP Issues Paper	Marrakesh decisions
<p>The ACP Group calls on the APA, the COP, the SBI and SBSTA, to ensure that all relevant rules and modalities are elaborated with a view to the completion of the work programme under the Paris Agreement no later than 2018.</p>	<p>Invites the COP to continue to oversee the implementation of the work programme under the Paris, and to accelerate work and forward the outcomes to the CMA, to be convened in conjunction with COP24, from 3-14 December 2018 in Poland, for its consideration and adoption.</p> <p>Invites the COP to request the SBSTA, SBI, APA and other constituted bodies under the Convention to accelerate their work on the work programme resulting from the relevant requests contained in section III of decision 1/CP.21. related to mitigation, adaptation, loss and damage, finance, technology development and transfer, capacity building, transparency of action and support. global stocktake and compliance.</p>

10. The six above-mentioned agenda items were addressed in the ACP Issues Paper and progress was made in Marrakesh on all the agenda items. Notwithstanding the progress made, the implementation of the work programme needs to be accelerated given the early entry into force of the Paris Agreement. This work also need to be undertaken in a coherent, balanced and coordinated manner, taking into account related matters being considered by SBI, SBSTA and other constituted bodies under the convention.
11. The Paris Agreement entered into force on 4 November, 2016. To date 132 Parties have ratified the Paris Agreement, sixty-six (66) of which are ACP countries. The ACP Group urges those Member States which have not yet done so, to deposit their instruments of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession, where appropriate, with the Depositary as soon as possible. The early entry into force of the Paris Agreement less than a year after being adopted signals the commitment of Parties to urgently address the adverse impacts of climate change.
12. CMA1, which was convened in conjunction with COP22, adopted a three-part decision which welcomed the entry into force and signature of the Paris Agreement, invited the COP to continue to oversee the work programme under the Paris Agreement and decided that the Adaptation Fund would serve the Paris Agreement. CMA1 was suspended on Friday 18<sup>th</sup> November, 2016 and will be resumed, in conjunction with COP23 in November 2017 in Bonn Germany, to review progress on the implementation of the work programme under the Paris Agreement.
13. All Parties would have the opportunity to participate in the process to develop the rule book for the Paris Agreement. The work to develop the rule book will be carried out by the APA.

## ISSUES UNDER NEGOTIATION AT COP22

### Adaptation

ACP Issues Paper	Marrakesh Outcomes
<p>The ACP Group acknowledges that the current needs of developing country Parties for adaptation are significant and calls for enhanced support for adaptation, in particular through the Green Climate Fund that was tasked with expediting support for LDCs and other developing country Parties for formulating National Action Plans (NAPs) and their subsequent implementation.</p>	<p>The COP notes with appreciation the ongoing and planned collaboration between the Adaptation Committee and other constituted bodies and institutional arrangements under the Convention, in order to enhance the process to formulate and implement national adaptation plans (NAPs) and actions, the implementation of the relevant mandates contained in decision 1/CP.21 and access by developing country Parties to adaptation finance, in particular from the Green Climate Fund (GCF), as appropriate.</p> <p>The COP welcomes the approval, by the Board of the GCF, of up to USD 3 million per country in funding for the preparation of national adaptation plans and/or other national adaptation planning processes through the readiness and preparatory support programme.</p>

### Loss and Damage

ACP Issues Paper	Marrakesh Outcomes
<p>The ACP Group believes that the review of the Warsaw International Mechanism (WIM) should focus on the structure, mandate and effectiveness as well as, identify gaps and make recommendation in order to strengthen the mechanism.</p>	<p>The COP recommends further guidance relevant to enhancing and strengthening the Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage, having considered the mandate, structure and effectiveness of the Warsaw International Mechanism at COP22.</p> <p>The COP also recommends inter alia that; there be a process to periodically review the Warsaw International Mechanism and that reviews take place no more than five years apart; and the next review be held in 2019, and that the periodicity of future reviews be decided at that time.</p>
<p>The ACP Group also urges the COP to accelerate progress in the initiation of the five-year rolling workplan of the WIM.</p>	<p>The COP approves the indicative framework for the five-year rolling workplan of the Executive Committee as the basis for developing corresponding activities, starting at the first meeting of the Executive Committee in 2017, taking into account relevant inputs provided by Parties and relevant organizations.</p> <p>The COP requests the Executive Committee to include in its five-year rolling workplan a strategic workstream to guide the implementation of the Warsaw International Mechanism's function of enhancing action and support, including finance, technology and capacity-building, to address loss and damage.</p>

<p>The ACP Group of States calls on the Warsaw International Mechanism (WIM) for Loss and Damage to establish a clearinghouse for risk transfer and a task force for climate change displacement.</p>	<p>The COP Requests the Executive Committee to include in its five-year rolling workplan relevant work for advancing the operationalization of the mandates ensuing from decision 1/CP.21, paragraphs 48 and 49, which requested the Executive Committee to establish a clearing house for risk transfer and a task force to develop recommendations for integrated approaches to avert, minimize and address displacement related to the adverse impacts of climate change respectively.</p>
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## Mitigation

ACP Issues Paper	Marrakesh Outcomes
<p>The ACP Group reiterates that focus should also be given to accelerated action on mitigation before 2020 to ensure the highest possible mitigation efforts during this period. The ACP Group believes that during the pre-2020 period enhanced action is needed to close the emission gap and build a strong foundation for action during the post-2020 period. The ACP Group stresses the need for financial and technical support for the implementation of renewable energy and energy efficiency projects, at the regional and national levels, in order to contribute towards the global temperature goal.</p>	<p>The Marrakesh Partnership for Global Action recognises the urgent need to deliver climate action at an accelerated pace and at an enhanced scale across all sectors of the economy and society in the pre-2020 period. The purpose of the Paris Agreement can only be achieved, through the implementation of NDCs and the scaling up of finance, technology development and transfer and capacity building support and investment. Closing the 14-17Gt emissions gap will require commitment from all actors, including governments working in partnership with financial institutions, both public and private, to mobilize finance at a scale required to transition to a low-carbon, climate-resilient global economy</p>
<p>The ACP Group urges all Parties to the Kyoto Protocol that have not yet done so, to ratify and implement the Doha Amendments to the Kyoto Protocol, in order to contribute to the highest possible mitigation efforts during the pre-2020 period.</p>	<p>The COP congratulates Parties that have accepted the Doha Amendments to the Kyoto Protocol and underscores the urgent need for the entry into force of the Doha Amendment and called on those Parties to the Kyoto Protocol that have not done so to deposit their instruments of acceptance with the Depositary as soon as possible.</p>

## Finance

ACP Issues Paper	Marrakesh Outcomes
<p>The ACP Group calls for the development of robust modalities, procedures and guidelines, including tracking guidelines, for the provision by developed country Parties of transparent and consistent information on support for developing country Parties provided and mobilized through public interventions.</p>	<p>The COP requests the Standing Committee on Finance, in fulfilling its function on the measurement, reporting and verification of support, and in the context of its existing workplan, to cooperate with relevant stakeholders and experts and to consider ongoing work under the Convention and further action envisaged under the Paris Agreement.</p>



<p>The ACP Group calls on the Green Climate Fund (GCF) and the Global Environment Facility (GEF) to expedite work on facilitating access to financial resources through simplified approval procedures and enhanced readiness support for developing country Parties, in particular for the Least Developed Countries (LDCs) and Small Island Developing States (SIDS) and land-locked countries in Africa, in the context of their national climate strategies and plans.</p>	<p>The COP requests the Board of the GCF to take into account decision 1/CP.21, paragraph 64, to enhance the coordination and delivery of resources to support country-driven strategies through simplified and efficient application and approval procedures, and through continued readiness support to developing country Parties, including the LDCs and SIDS.</p> <p>The COP requests the GEF, in its seventh replenishment programming, to continue to assist developing countries, in particular the LDCs and SIDS, in accessing resources in an efficient manner.</p> <p>The COP requests the GEF, in light of the entry into force of the Paris Agreement, to continue streamlining project approval processes and providing enhanced support, including enabling activities, to developing country Parties, including the LDCs and SIDS as appropriate, in the context of national climate strategies and plans.</p>
<p>Notwithstanding the provisions made for climate finance under the Paris Agreement, mobilisation and access to financial resources, for adaptation, technology development and transfer and capacity building support, remain an overriding concern for all ACP countries. In this regard, the ACP Group takes note of the recently published roadmap prepared by developed countries towards jointly providing USD 100 billion per year by 2020 through to 2025. The ACP thanks the developed countries for the early release of the roadmap and urges their continued engagement with developing countries to improve the roadmap so as to enhance predictability, build mutual trust, and ensure that the needs of the ACP countries particularly for adaptation will be adequately addressed through the provision of new and additional public and grant-based resources.</p>	<p>The COP welcomes the progress by developed country Parties towards reaching the goal of jointly mobilizing USD 100 billion annually by 2020, in accordance with decision 1/CP.16, and urges developed country Parties to continue to scale up mobilized climate finance towards this goal.</p> <p>Urges developed country Parties to continue their efforts to channel a substantial share of public climate funds to adaptation activities and to strive to achieve a greater balance between finance for mitigation and for adaptation, recognizing the importance of adaptation finance.</p> <p>Notes the increase in adaptation finance to date as identified in the 2016 biennial assessment and overview of climate finance flows, and the need to continue efforts to significantly scale up adaptation finance, while stressing the need to strive for a greater balance between adaptation and mitigation finance.</p>

## Technology Development and Transfer

ACP Issues Paper	Marrakesh Outcomes
<p>The ACP Group of States welcomes the establishment of a Technology Framework to provide overarching guidance to the work of the Technology Mechanism and encourages the Climate Technology Centre and Network (CTCN) to continue its efforts to accelerate the transfer of environmentally sound technologies for low carbon and climate resilient development in ACP countries and to support, in a continuous, facilitative and country-driven manner, the implementation of the Paris Agreement.</p>	<p>The COP notes with appreciation the collaboration between the Technology Executive Committee (TEC) and the CTCN, including on climate technology financing and research, development and demonstration.</p> <p>The COP welcomes the progress made by the CTCN in 2016 in implementing its programme of work, and the increased demand for technical assistance and other services of the CTCN.</p> <p>The COP encourages the Global Environment Facility and the CTCN to enhance their collaboration with respect to exploring new ways of supporting climate technology related requests for technical assistance.</p> <p>The COP welcomes the increased engagement between the Green Climate Fund (GCF) and the CTCN, particularly with respect to utilizing the Readiness and Preparatory Support Programme and the Project Preparation Facility of the fund in order to respond to country-driven requests for technical assistance.</p> <p>The COP acknowledges that the GCF's operational modalities enabled support for technology development and transfer, including for facilitating access to environmentally sound technologies and for collaborative research and development.</p>

## Capacity Building

ACP Issues Paper	Marrakesh Outcomes
<p>The ACP Group of States welcomes the establishment of the Paris Committee on Capacity-building (PCCB) to address gaps and needs and ensure coordination of efforts in capacity-building activities in developing countries, in particular countries with the least capacity, such as the Least Developed Countries, countries in Africa and those that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change, such as Small Island Developing States.</p>	<p>The COP reaffirms that the objective of the PCCB is to address gaps and needs, both current and emerging, in implementing capacity-building in developing country Parties and further enhance capacity-building efforts, including with regard to coherence and coordination in capacity-building activities under the Convention.</p> <p>The COP requests the Subsidiary Body for Implementation to organize the first meeting of the PCCB in conjunction with the forty-sixth sessions of the subsidiary bodies (SB46) to take place in May 2017 in Bonn Germany.</p>
<p>The ACP Group welcomes the development of the Terms of Reference for the Paris Committee on Capacity-building (PCCB) and calls for its consideration and adoption at COP22.</p>	<p>The COP adopts the terms of reference for the Paris Committee on Capacity-building established under decision 1/CP.21, paragraph 71, as contained in the annex.</p>

## Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD+)

ACP Issues Paper	Marrakesh Outcomes
<p>The ACP Group recognises the role of conservation, sustainable management of forests and enhancement of forest carbon stocks in enhancing sinks and reservoirs of greenhouse gases. The ACP Group calls on developed country Parties to provide adequate and predictable financial resources for the implementation of policy approaches and positive incentives for reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation, including a carbon trading framework.</p>	<p>The COP reiterates that the Standing Committee on Finance will integrate financing for forests-related considerations into its 2017 workplan, where appropriate, and continue work on this matter in the context of the overall issue of improving coherence and coordination in the delivery of climate change financing, taking into account all relevant decisions on forests.</p> <p>The COP urges the Board of the GCF to finalize in a timely manner its work related to the guidance of the Conference of the Parties on financing for forests.</p> <p>The COP welcomes the recognition that the GCF can support the development and implementation of national REDD-plus strategies or actions plans and investment plans, including through the readiness and preparatory support programme.</p>

### The Marrakesh Action Proclamation for our Climate

14. The Marrakech Action Proclamation for Our Climate and Sustainable Development (MAP) was an initiative of the Moroccan Presidency to bring together the Heads of State, Government, and Delegations, gathered in Marrakesh, to issue a proclamation to signal a shift towards a new era of implementation and action on climate and sustainable development and call for the highest political commitment to combat climate change, as a matter of urgent priority.
15. In addition, the proclamation called for, building on the extraordinary momentum on climate change worldwide, evidenced by the early entry into force of the Paris Agreement. It called for all Parties to strengthen and support efforts to eradicate poverty, ensure food security and to take stringent action to deal with climate change challenges in agriculture.
16. The proclamation also expressed strong solidarity with those countries most vulnerable to the impacts of climate change, and underscore the need to support efforts aimed to enhance their adaptive capacity, strengthen resilience and reduce vulnerability.
17. The Heads of State, Government, and Delegations also highlighted the need for an increase in the volume, flow and access to finance for climate projects, alongside improved capacity and technology, including from developed to developing countries.
18. Finally, the need to involve non-state actors while undertaking immediate and ambitious action and mobilization of finance was recognized while at the same time, building on their important achievements and noting the Marrakesh Partnership for Global Climate Action which was also launched in Marrakesh.

### III. Conclusions

19. The Marrakesh Climate Change Conference was dubbed to be one that will focus on implementation. The Conference made progress on the technical work that must be completed for the development of the rulebook that will be needed to ensure the implementation of the Paris Agreement in 2020. The early entry into force of the Paris Agreement makes the development of the rule book even more urgent however the COP has given a deadline of no later than COP24 in 2018.
20. While COP21 as a historic COP, the Moroccan Presidency ensured that COP22 would build on the momentum created in Paris, through hosting the Heads of State and Government during the high-level segment of the COP22. and convened several other high-level events, including on accelerating action and on climate finance. The Heads of State and Government, issued the Marrakech Action Proclamation for Our Climate and Sustainable Development (MAP) to call all relevant stakeholders into action to address the adverse impacts of climate change resulting from the fact that the earth is warming at an alarming and unprecedented rate.
21. In addition, the Moroccan Presidency was also responsible for launching at COP22 the Marrakech Partnership for Global Climate Action. to provide a strong foundation for how the UNFCCC process will catalyse and support climate action by Parties and non-Party stakeholders in the period from 2017-2020.
22. Discussions on the many important agenda items will continue at the Twenty-third session of the Conference of the Parties (COP23) to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) which will take place from 6<sup>th</sup> – 17<sup>th</sup> November 2016 in Bonn, Germany.
23. The APA will continue the technical work to develop the rule book for the Paris Agreement in Bonn, Germany from 8<sup>th</sup> – 18<sup>th</sup> May 2017. During this time, the Forty-fifth session of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice (SBSTA 46) and the Forty-fifth session of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation (SBI 46) will also be convened.
24. The ACP Secretariat will continue to monitor the negotiations at the level of the UNFCCC and given that Fiji will be the President at COP23 the Secretariat will explore ways to have the ACP more involved during COP23 while providing support for the Fiji presidency.

#### **IV. Recommendations**

- Organise a post COP22 meeting to analyse the outcomes of the Marrakesh Climate Change Conference and identify follow-up actions.
  - Attend future meetings of the UNFCCC including the SBs and COPs in order to monitor the implementation of the work programme under the Paris Agreement as well as issues including mitigation, adaptation, finance, technology development and transfer, capacity building and REDD+.
  - Update the Subcommittee on Sustainable Development on the progress made on the above-mentioned issues which are of particular concern to the ACP Group.
  - Contribute to the preparation of ACP Group for COP23 by organizing a special meeting of Subcommittee on Sustainable Development in order to develop an ACP Issues Paper.
  - Collaborate with partners to increase the visibility of the ACP Group at COP23.
-