

COP28 OBJECTIVES

30 Nov – 12 Dec 23 Dubai, United Arab Emirates

Fast-track the energy transition and slash emissions before 2030

Accelerate deployment of renewable energy and phasing out fossil fuels

Transform climate finance by delivering on old promises & setting the framework for a new deal

Developed countries deliver on their commitment to provide \$100 billion per year to developing countries & mobilizing new and innovative sources of climate finance (including Loss & Damage)

Put nature, people, lives, and livelihoods at the heart of climate action

Ensure that climate action is inclusive and equitable & protects nature and communities

Mobilize for the most inclusive COP ever

Ensure that all stakeholders, developing countries, civil society & the private sector, are able to participate fully in the negotiations and decision-making process

Focus on a number of specific areas, including:

Food systems & agriculture

Water security

Loss and damage payments to developing countries

Technology and innovation

Just transition for all members of society

COP28 TOPICS

Climate Finance

Finance developing countries

Cooperative activities

Information sharing

Gender

Participation in decision making

Innovation

New solutions

Local Communities & Indigenous Peoples

Mitigation

Reducing emissions to Net Zero

Science

Build scientific understanding

Climate Technology

Developing & using technologies

Education & Youth

All society to engage in climate action

Global Stocktake

State of the planet

Land Use

Forests, farming...

Market and Non-Market Mech

Emissions trading

Adaptation & Resilience

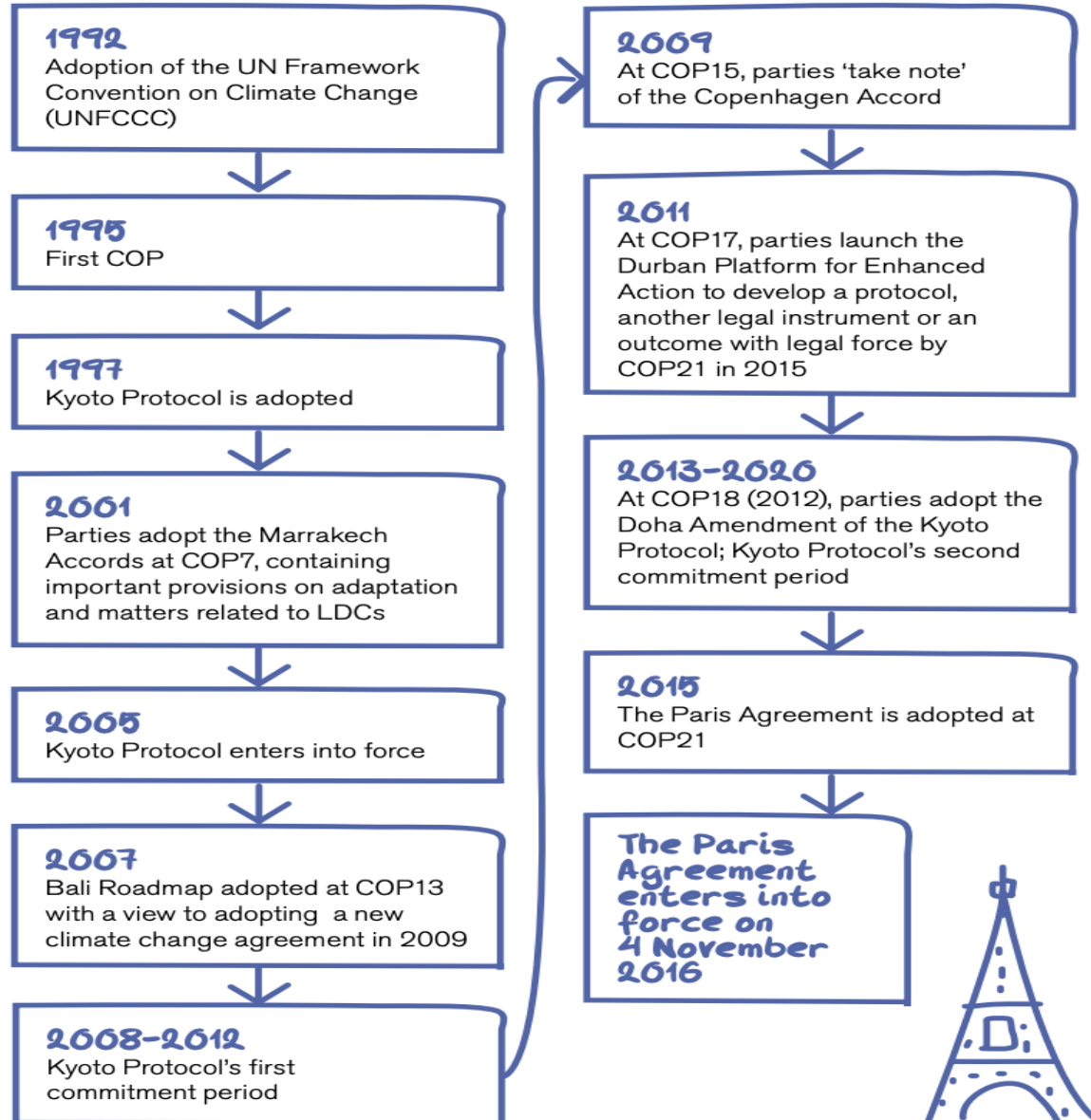
Prepare for climate change

The Ocean

Respecting the ocean

SORT THE POLITICS & AGREE IMPLEMENTATION!

1. Understanding the UNFCCC



The UNFCCC

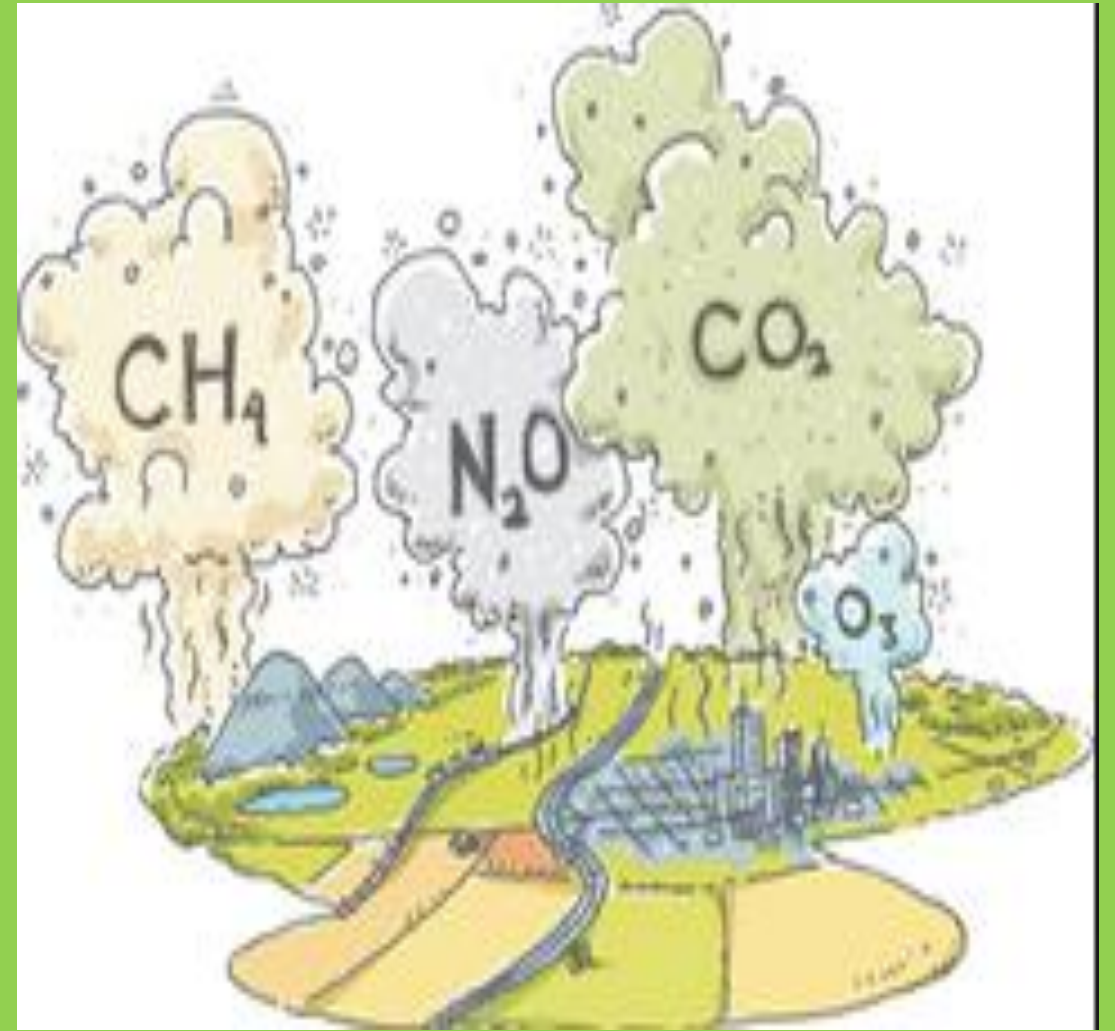
The **United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)** is an international treaty that binds its signatories to cooperate in limiting global temperature increases, and in addressing the adverse effects of unavoidable climate change. It was adopted in 1992, and entered into force in 1994 (see timeline, left). There are currently 197 parties to the UNFCCC: 196 countries and the European Union (EU) which ratified the Convention as a bloc.

Under the Convention, developed countries are tasked with taking the lead in acting on climate change, given their historical responsibility for causing it. These countries are listed in Annex I of the Convention (often referred to as 'Annex I parties/countries') and include members of the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) in 1992 as well as the Russian Federation and Central and Eastern European countries, considered at the time as 'economies in transition'. Annex II countries exclude those countries with economies in transition. Annex II parties have commitments under the Convention to provide finance and to develop and share ('transfer') technology. Developing countries will often be referred to as 'non-Annex I parties/countries' (http://unfccc.int/parties_and_observers/parties/annex_i/items/2774.php). The full text of the UNFCCC is available in the six official UN languages online: http://unfccc.int/essential_background/convention/items/6036.php

THE KYOTO PROTOCOL

- ◆ **1997** – The countries party to the **UNFCCC** adopted the **Kyoto Protocol**.
- ◆ The Kyoto Protocol legally binds developed country Parties to emission reduction targets on the six major GHGs, which are carbon dioxide, methane, nitrous oxide, hydrofluorocarbons, perfluorocarbons, and sulfur hexafluoride.

There are now **192** countries Party to the **Kyoto Protocol**.



Countdown to
COP

Online U3a

Activities:

Updates on recent and current climate news

Talks on issues about climate change, sustainability

What we can each do to help?

Share information on books, websites and programs

How do the generations support each other

Raising awareness, campaigning and discussing issues

Summer School

Focus on annual COP Conferences COP26, COP27, COP28...