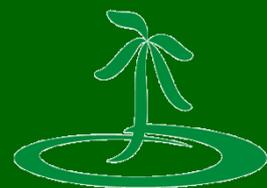


UNFCCC Taskforce

Vanuatu



UNFCCC COP 21 REPORT

2016 Vanuatu Delegation



Produced by

UNFCCC COP 21 TASKFORCE

National Advisory Board on Climate Change & Disaster Risk Reduction

The Government of Vanuatu

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1 Background

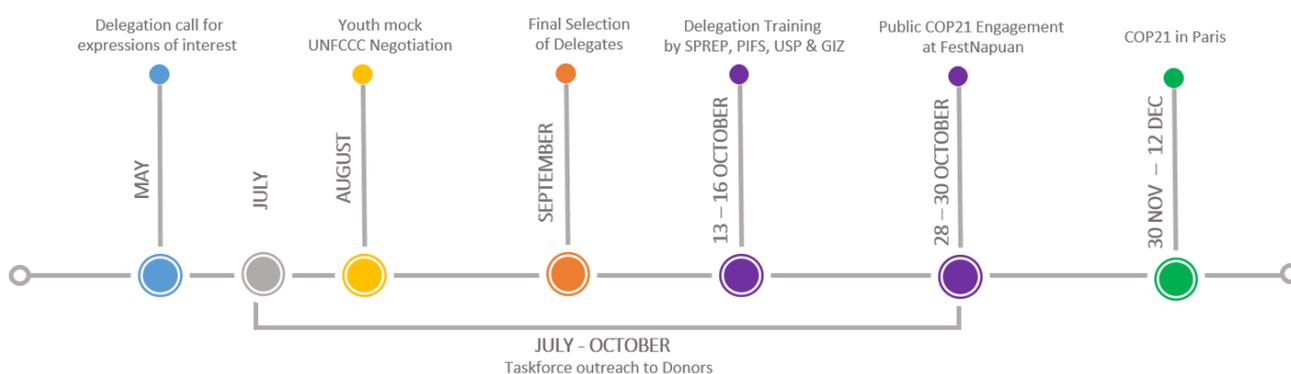
In 2015, The Republic of Vanuatu undertook a program of activities in order to prepare for and effectively negotiate for a new climate change treaty under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) at the 21st Conference of the Parties in Paris, France from 30 November to 12 December.

2 Preparations of the Vanuatu Delegation

Prior to COP21 the Government of Vanuatu, through the National Advisory Board on Climate Change & Disaster Risk Reduction, established a UNFCCC Taskforce to support the preparation of the delegation towards the negotiations. The Taskforce was requested to develop a preparation plan of action, formalize a delegation, develop key negotiating positions, and seek finance to ensure participation of the delegation at COP21. Financial support for COP21 preparations came primarily from the German Government through the GIZ Global program on Loss & Damage, with additional financial inputs from Oxfam.

Vanuatu Delegates received financial support for their participation in the UNFCCC COP21 from the Vanuatu Government and various agencies such as the (GIZ Global program on Loss & Damage) the United Nations Development Programme, Australian Aid programme, UNESCO, VIPA, the University of the South Pacific and Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat.

3 Timeline of 2015 Events



4 Key General Negotiating Positions

The Republic of Vanuatu saw COP21, and the possibility of the Paris Agreement, as a critical milestone in our national and global struggle to cope with and overcome the adverse effects of climate change on our people, our islands, or environment, our culture and our development pathway. In this context, at COP21 the Vanuatu delegation aspired to:

1. Ensure that a Paris Agreement is reached which is legally binding, strengthens existing multilateral rules-based regimes, is based on science and designed to ensure the survival of the communities most vulnerable to the impacts of climate change, and is “applicable to all”, requiring universal participation and contributions from every Party



2. Is explicitly based on the principle of “common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities”, wherein developed and emerging economies financially and technically support climate action in developing countries. Vanuatu was concerned that some countries, led especially by the developed countries, were proposing to create new categories of countries, and some were supporting a dynamic interpretation, including “self-differentiation”. Vanuatu felt that common but differentiated responsibilities must be defined as soon as possible.
3. See that the Paris Agreement is a global and legally-binding protocol, which contains specific legally binding commitments for developed country Parties and other Parties in a position to undertake such commitments, and is backed up with strong compliance, monitoring, reporting and verification mechanisms.
4. Highlight the real plights of climate change on our people, livelihoods, culture and development pathway using examples like Cyclone Pam to educate other Parties and influence their positions
5. Reach strong and ambitious goals and targets on Mitigation and Adaptation to drastically raise emissions reductions ambition and ensure the sustainability and ultimate survival of small island states like Vanuatu. The Paris Agreement must clearly outline the relationships among mitigation, adaptation, climate-resilient development and loss and damage
6. Share Vanuatu’s best practices of climate-resilient development and traditional knowledge
7. Ensure new, additional, adequate and accessible support for Adaptation, in terms of technical and financial resources to and capacity building for the most vulnerable countries like Vanuatu
8. Expand support for Mitigation to Vanuatu in accordance with the Convention, as renewable energy and energy efficiency action are dependent on technical and financial support (as expressed in Vanuatu’s Intended Nationally Determined Contribution INDC)¹
9. The Paris Agreement must contain a stand-alone and comprehensive Loss and Damage mechanism at the global level
10. Obtain special reference to the unique and highly vulnerable context of Small Island developing states, such that their needs are catered for, particularly in terms of technology considerations, economic context, capacity constraints, upper limits on staffing, etc
11. Vastly improve access to climate finance, including through scaled-up financial assistance from developed Parties and other Parties in the position to provide such assistance but also via consideration of new and additional financial mechanisms, expanded support for human resource capacity, and simplification of financial access procedures.
12. Take political leadership and demand strong international political participation for success in Paris.

¹ [UNFCCC Vanuatu Submission](#)



5 Results from COP21 in Paris

On 12 December 2015, as an outcome of the 21st session of the COP to the UNFCCC, 195 countries and the EU adopted the Paris Agreement, a legally binding climate change treaty and an accompanying COP decision as an annex.

- **The Paris Agreement²**: An enduring, legally-binding treaty on climate action which contains emission reduction commitments from 187 countries starting in 2020. The Paris Agreement will enter into force once 55 countries covering 55% of global emissions have acceded to it. The Paris Agreement will be open for signature 22 April 2016- 21 April 2017.
- **COP Decision³ 4**: The Paris Decision addresses details and work programmes relating to the Agreement, as well as issues related to the pre-2020 period. The COP agreed a set of decisions with immediate effect to accelerate climate action and to prepare for the implementation of the Paris Agreement once it enters into force.
- **Lima-Paris Action Agenda⁵**: Alongside the formal agreements at COP21 the large number of commitments for additional action to reduce emissions and increase resilience were made by countries, regions, cities, investors, and companies.

The Agreement (Article) 2 lists three specific, non-exclusive purposes

- Staying “well below” 2 degrees while also pursuing efforts to stay below 1.5°C
- Increasing the ability to adapt
- Making financial flows consistent with low emission and climate-resilient development

The Paris Agreement’s procedures have legal force and is considered to be an international treaty under the Vienna Convention. However, there are no international enforcement mechanisms in place which would allow any form of penalization for non-compliance. While some elements within the Paris Agreement are legally binding, others are not:

- For most countries, it will be a violation of the treaty if they do not submit their NDCs and don’t do it in accordance with what the treaty requires (there is flexibility for LDCs and SIDS like for Vanuatu)
- The Paris Agreement does not prescribe specific mitigation actions or which emission levels should be achieved by when.
- The long term goals and the national reporting requirements are legally binding, and there is an obligation for all parties to undertake “ambitious efforts” to reach the goals.

A global stocktake (Article 14) held every 5 years will regularly assess the collective efforts of parties towards the purpose, who must prepare and submit ‘nationally determined contributions’ (NDCs) to report on implementation, account for their contributions and regularly enhance the plans.

² <http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/2015/cop21/eng/10a01.pdf>

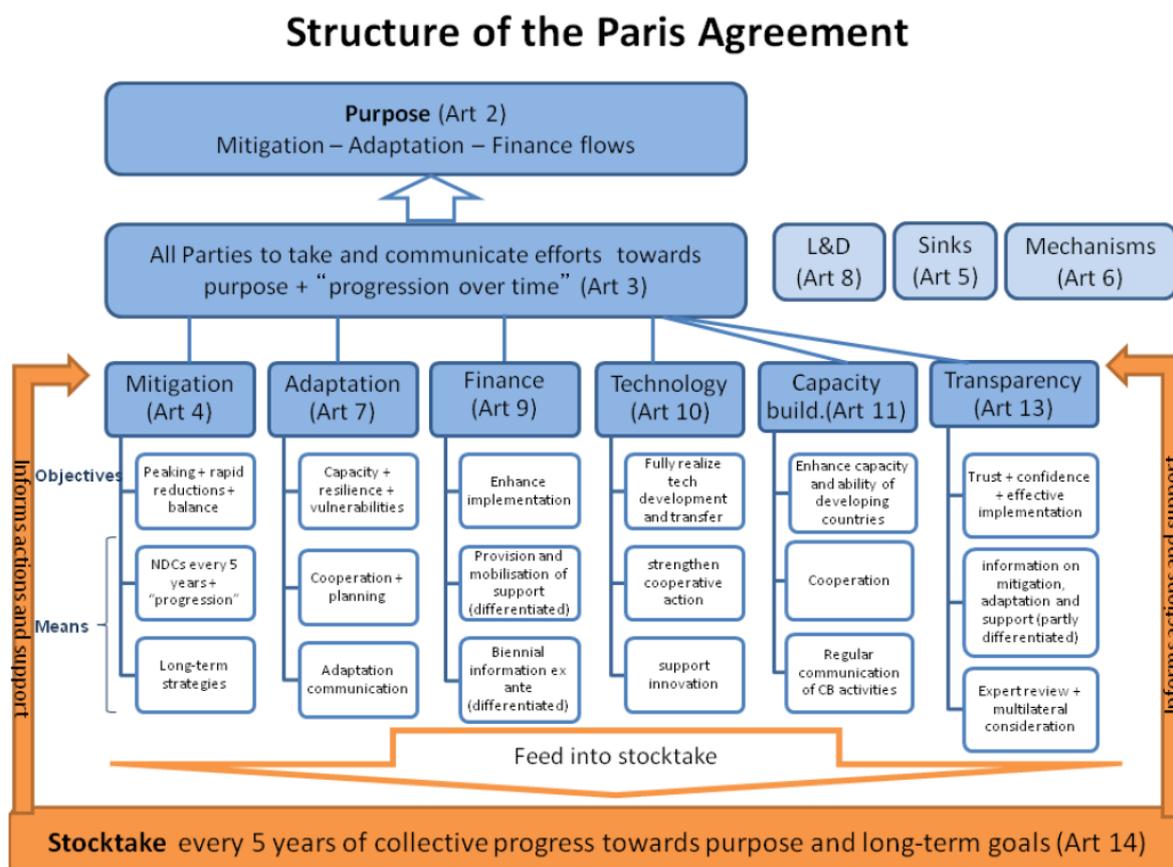
³ COP Decision 1/CP.21

⁴ <http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/2015/cop21/eng/10a01.pdf>

⁵ <http://newsroom.unfccc.int/lpaa/>

5.1 Structure of the Paris Agreement

The PA covers the thematic areas mitigation, adaptation, loss and damage, finance, technology, capacity building, and reporting/accounting.



5.2 Summary of Thematic Issues within Paris Agreement

5.2.1 Mitigation (Article 4)

- Global Goal; Temperature limit: PA’s specific objective of holding temperature “well below” 2°C while also pursuing efforts to stay below 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels.
 - *Note: This reflects strong lobbying from Vanuatu to achieve a 1.5°C limit (along with AOSIS and LDCs)
 - This wording creates an avenue for legal arguments because countries have a legal obligation to avoid doing things that contradict the purpose of the PA as soon as they sign the PA. This compensates, to some extent, for the lack of legally binding commitments in the NDC system.
 - Strong link between mitigation and adaptation: If emissions go up, there’s a stronger argument to get an entitlement to adaptation funding.



- Long-term global emission pathway that global emissions should peak “as soon as possible” and then rapidly decline. In the second half of this century, emissions should achieve “a balance between anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of GHG”.
 - The Progression Principle: all NDCs need to be more ambitious than the previous ones (no stagnation or backsliding)
 - The Best Efforts Principle: the NDCs must reflect the best that a country can possibly do to reduce emissions. This is placed in the context of CBDR, which was a key demand of Vanuatu.
- To ensure higher ambition on adaptation, an **Ambition Mechanism** (referred to as “cycles and actions”) was developed and inserted into the treaty. Every 5 years, each country can update with higher ambitions their adaptation priorities and commitments.
 - 2018 – Facilitative dialogue: countries report back on their achievements on adaptation.
 - 2023 – global stock-take – collective progress.
 - Then every 5 years onwards, countries should increase their ambitions (Vanuatu can do so through its NAPA, national communication)
- All parties have a duty to “prepare, communicate and maintain...long-term low greenhouse gas emission development strategies,” and update their NDCs every 5 years with the purpose of raising ambitions (there is flexibility for SIDS and LDCs in submitting and implementing NDCs, as well as financing available).
 - *Note: Emissions reduction targets are phrased as an objective (“Parties aim to”) and not as an obligation to achieve it! The PA does not oblige parties to actually fulfil these NDCs, hence their content is not legally binding. Parties are only required to pursue measures “with the aim of achieving the objectives of such contributions”.
 - The assessments of INDCs handed in Paris clearly indicate that the combined level of efforts will take us 2.7° Celsius.
- PA establishes a process for a global stocktake to periodically measure progress in terms of emissions reductions, resilience building and means of support including finance, starting 2018.

5.2.2 Adaptation (Article 7)

- Global Goal on Adaptation: “Enhancing adaptive capacity, strengthening resilience and reducing vulnerability to climate change, with a view to contributing to sustainable development and ensuring an adequate adaptation response in the context of the temperature goal”
 - Adaptation goal is qualitative and provisions are worded in soft language (“recognize the importance of”, “acknowledge”).
- Promotes adaptation approaches that are; “country-driven, gender-responsive, participatory, take into consideration vulnerable groups, guided by both best available science and traditional and local knowledge, and which are integrated into relevant socio-economic and environmental policies and actions”.
- The PA requires that developing countries’ adaptation efforts shall be “recognized”
- All Parties to submit an Adaptation Communication (can use existing plans and processes (NatComs, NAPS, JNAPs, etc but no special case provided for SIDS, it refers only to “particularly vulnerable developing countries”)



- The PA aims at achieving “a balance” between financial resources allocated to mitigation and to adaptation and developing countries are entitled to “continuous and enhanced” international support for adaptation actions
- The Adaptation Committee is tasked to review the existing UNFCCC institutions on adaptation with a view to improving coherence.
 - In the period 2016 2020, a technical examination process on adaptation (TEP-A) to identify concrete opportunities for strengthening resilience, reducing vulnerabilities and increasing the understanding and implementation of adaptation actions
 - NAB Secretariat spearheaded the Vanuatu TEP-A submission in Feb 2016 (includes Vanuatu adaptation priorities and best practices)

5.2.3 Loss & Damage (Article 8)

- L&D now resides in the PA as a distinct area with its own Article; not treated as a subcategory to adaptation
- The PA assures the permanent institutionalization of a global mechanism on Loss and Damage (Warsaw Implementation Mechanism);
 - a task force on climate change-related displacement is established within the WIM (though it's not anchored in the PA and thus not permanent)
 - at COP 22 in December 2016 in Morocco, the outputs from the WIM will be further examined, including its structure, effectiveness, and mandate
- *Note: the PD explicitly excludes liability and compensation from the scope of L&D. The PA does mention ‘risk insurance facilities, climate risk pooling and other insurance solutions’ as part of the WIM’s mandate
- *Note: The legal obligation is for Parties to undertake “ambitious efforts” to reach goals of the PA, however loss and damage is not covered under these legal obligations (along with forests or cooperation mechanisms).
- Loss and Damage considerations also include support for short and long-term actions including:
 - Early warning systems;
 - Emergency preparedness;
 - Slow onset events;
 - Events that may involve irreversible and permanent loss and damage;
 - Comprehensive risk assessment and management;
 - Risk insurance facilities, climate risk pooling and other insurance solutions;
 - Non-economic losses;
 - Resilience of communities, livelihoods and ecosystems.

5.2.4 Finance (Article 9)

- General agreement that the financial obligations on Annex II parties of the UNFCCC would continue to apply
 - the final text of the PA does not contain quantified finance obligations
 - the Paris Decision explicitly refers to the USD 100bn per year by 2020 commitment, stating that developed countries “intend to” continue it until 2025, with the USD 100bn as a floor.
- PA establishes that developed countries should continue to take the lead in the global effort to mobilize climate finance from a wide variety of sources.



- The agreement addresses resource and capacity constraints faced by developing countries in finalizing adaptation plans and vulnerability assessments, specifying that developing countries will receive “continuous and enhanced” international support to undertake adaptation activities
- The PA is served by the existing financial mechanism under the UNFCCC, with the Green Climate Fund and the GEF as its operating entities.
- In Article 9 paragraph 9, there is provision for simplification of procedures. This is part of our position; that there is simplified process for Vanuatu to access our funding under the various entities.
 - For example, Projects that are being submitted to the Green Climate Fund (GCF) need to meet certain standards set by the GCF.
 - During the COP 21 the GCF Board met bilaterally with Vanuatu, where they heard a request to consider scaling up the USD 300,000 granted to Vanuatu so that adaptation activities could be taken into account. Other matters discussed included the procedures that Vanuatu can follow to access funding.
 - A lot of funds are pledged, but Vanuatu need to start thinking of the projects now while we are making preparations to become a NIE, a key aspect for accessing finance.
- Financial support is included in the PA's transparency framework to provide clarity in terms of support provided, received, and provide a full overview of aggregate financial support
 - there are specific obligations on developed countries to biennially communicate ex ante and ex post information on climate finance provided and mobilized
 - Vanuatu must strongly advocate for donors to provide clarity on pledges

5.2.5 Gender, Human Rights, Capacity Building

- The Convention provides that the convention is guided by the principle of equity; and that special needs and special circumstances of developing countries, especially those adversely affected by effects of CC and those that are vulnerable, are taken into account. With the situation of the LDCs, their special needs are recognized by the agreement with regard to the level of funding and transfer of technology.
- The Agreement recognizes actions that will implement the Agreement that there will be equitable access to services that are available for technology, sustainable development, so that we can eradicate poverty.
- Article 7 paragraph 7 provides for cooperation to enhance actions for Adaptation that must consider aspects of the Adaptation framework; sharing of information, strengthening of institutional arrangements, scientific knowledge (which also takes into account Gender)
- Article 11 on Capacity building; Para 1 takes into consideration Vanuatu's concerns. Abilities of least developed parties and in particular those vulnerable to adverse effects of CC, adaptation and mitigation actions. Para 2: country-driven capacity building, needs specific at country level (which includes gender requirements)
 - Training is one aspect that is not directly in the Agreement but is covered in a broader sense that is ongoing and includes all levels of society.
- Several bilaterals raised opportunities for training which are to be followed up by Department of Foreign Affairs. During side events and bilaterals, the Port Vila Lord Mayor expressed his pleasure to work with women in his Council and encouraged women to be a part of climate decision making, especially because they are very involved in adaptation and mitigation



5.2.6 Technology Transfer

- There were 3 main issues that the Vanuatu delegation intended to highlight during COP21;
 - To scale up the financial resources so that we can upscale the issues our technology
 - To include technology transfer in the Agreement,
 - To negotiate there to be a financial mechanism under the Convention so that we can support the technology transfer.
- Developing countries are specifically mentioned under the agreement, that they must have access to the technology mechanism available, with regard to accessibility and to the appropriate technology to transfer to us.
- A Technology Focal Point was established at the COP 19, and we need to ensure the Focal Point stays active so that we can access the opportunities that are available for us, especially those available under Article 7.

5.2.7 Traditional Knowledge

- Although the operational part of the Agreement does not explicitly refer to indigenous peoples' rights, a reference to these rights is contained in the Preamble. Moreover, indigenous peoples' needs and knowledge systems are referenced in the Adaptation and the REDD+ provisions. Intellectual property rights was another issue that was considered for inclusion in the Agreement; however, it was not included as a result of opposition from some (mainly developed) countries.

5.3 Major weaknesses of the Paris Agreement for Vanuatu

- No legally binding emission reduction commitments from developed country parties.
 - What was agreed upon instead was a system where countries submit INDCs⁶ which then become NDCs⁷. The INDCs need to be produced according to criteria for transparency and these are reviewed every 5 years.
 - These are voluntary commitments are set by countries themselves so there is no guarantee that these NDCs will add up to significant emission cuts necessary to prevent the worst consequences of climate change. Current INDC's on track for 2.7°C.
 - The NDs will be uploaded onto a UNFCCC website only.
- There is no accountability. It was hoped that there would be a stronger compliance mechanism, similar to the Kyoto compliance mechanism, which has a facilitative branch and an enforcement branch. The Paris Agreement has a compliance mechanism but it does not have an enforcement branch. This means not only will there be a chance we will get very unambitious NDCs, but it will also be quite difficult to hold countries responsible for not meeting those already unambitious NDCs.
- The language of the Paris Agreement allows for a lot of flexibility. This means Vanuatu must make sure we keep putting views on the record that reflect Vanuatu's interest and position for clarity and ambition

⁶ Intended Nationally Determined Contributions

⁷ Nationally Determined Contributions



- Paris never saw any formal negotiations on Loss and Damage. All discussions were through bilaterals and were all behind closed doors, was very “un-transparent” and therefore difficult to negotiate. Bilaterals were mainly between US and AOSIS and had been going on for months prior to Paris.
- There is no clear link in PA between loss & damage and finance; a loose end that is not clearly linked to the other provisions of the Agreement. This is based on how interpretations are made, and so Vanuatu must argue that it is implicit in the Finance provision of the agreement that L&D will be funded. Important to make this argument otherwise L&D will be very weak as a provision on its own.
- Paragraph 52 of the decision text states that Loss & Damage provisions do not provide or involve a basis for compensational liability or compensation. This does not meet Vanuatu’s key demand for compensation. Vanuatu fought extremely hard not to have a compensation disclaimer to the extent that Taskforce Chair had a meeting with the President of the COP to express Vanuatu’s concerns. The outcome was that the compensation Disclaimer was moved to the Decision text and not as part of the Agreement itself.
- It is important for Vanuatu to submit with the Ratification of the Paris Agreement, a formal Declaration which states that Vanuatu retains its existing rights under international law and does not waive any rights to compensation. This should be done by all countries in the same position in the Pacific. The Pacific Islands Development Forum (PIDF) is interested in facilitating a discussion on this matter amongst PSIDS.

6 Lessons Learned from COP 21 Positive Experiences

- Was good to have a **NAB mandated UNFCCC Taskforce**.
- **Delegate training pre-COP** facilitated by SPREP, PIFs, GIZ, SPC, USP was excellent and really helped to clarify issues and train delegates.
- Good **team work** and team spirit. There was good coordination of meetings and delegates attended their meetings to discuss their positions and engaged a lot in the events.
- **Delegation Appointment process** was good and fair.
 - Appropriate allocation of themes to people.
 - There were more experienced COP delegates. The same people who went to previous COPs remained in the same thematic area. This arrangement is better as they are familiar with COP processes and can build on past negotiations.
 - Women were well represented in the delegation.
 - Good that the delegation included private sector, NGOs, Development partners and the Government.
- The delegation **established links** and collaborated with different people and institutions for training and funding support.
 - Met like-minded groups of people
- Delegates were able to **share their CC & DRR experiences** (e.g. Category 5 Cyclone – to a lot of media and to trigger finances) and raise awareness about the challenges imposed by climate change.
- The delegation found that having support from people with a **legal background** has been very helpful and would like this practise to be maintained.
- Vanuatu played an **important role** in the negotiations to **push for 1.5 degrees**.



-
- Recognition from delegates to be part of this historical agreement.
 - There was **political will** to do something at the COP. The **Minister of Climate Change** stayed until the very end and was always present to make his statements, be present during bilateral meetings, to meet with the technical advisors /delegates of the COP to get advice.
 - There is now a **legal backing to the agreement**



7 Challenges and Solutions

CHALLENGES	ACTIONS / SOLUTIONS
BONN MEETING OUTCOMES	
Officials who attend the Bonn meeting (to present texts) don't attend COP and didn't participate in pre-COP activities	Bonn delegates must be carefully selected, should be people who can be trusted to report back to stakeholders
There were only a few Vanuatu representatives at Bonn meetings	Bonn delegates must have a formal mandate bonn delegates should prepare debrief and notes for the COP delegates and be a part of pre-COP preparations
UNFCCC ACTIVITIES	
Current planning is not effective and results in last minute undertakings. The Vanuatu has missed a lot of submission opportunities which would raise the profile of Vanuatu's concerns as well as bring technical and financial assistance	COP22 taskforce needs a full year program with clearly identified milestones. Advanced planning is necessary Delegates to be selected ASAP and follow their issues for whole 2016 (not just COP21) Review focal point names (removing those who have not fulfilled their roles to date), give clear ToRs and train them on their roles Seek finance ASAP for Vanuatu UNFCCC preparation and engagement Commitment and consistency in attendance of all UNFCCC activities is required UNFCCC engagement and activities must be done transparently, decided by the taskforce and not individuals. Larger delegation is best with more capacity (Training / knowledge sharing) Real-time reporting is useful so that everyone is in the loop at all times on all issues UNFCCC activities during 2016 need to be fully transparent: any meetings workshops/ submissions / allocations should be actioned through the taskforce (not decided by any one individual)
ACCOMMODATION BOOKING ISSUES	
Each delegate is responsible for its accommodation arrangements but it's difficult to secure bookings when they don't have VISA cards.	MoCC should have a visa card. Ensure that everyone is aware of accommodation arrangements etc...
BUDGET & FUNDING	
Having to find one's own funding was challenging and sponsorship is not available to everyone.	Seek funding in the early stages
Due to multiple funding sources, there were variations in per diem rates. Some rates were too low for subsistence in Paris.	Find sponsorship for all participants with adequate per diems to cater for food and transportation.
No Government budget for COP	Sensitise ministers on the issue of climate change. Stress COP issues during new Parliament orientation by UNDP & present the outcomes of the COP21 with a report including the work plan for this year. Address the issue of budgeting for sending delegates: each department to budget for one of their reps to attend.
DELEGATION SELECTION PROCESS & TRAINING	
Some key Vanuatu climate change experts did not partake in COP processes like drafting of positions or preparing the delegation for negotiations.	Delegation to be fully equipped (people with different backgrounds and capacities)
Despite having a more experienced group of delegates than in previous years, not all delegates are aware of the entirety of the discussions underway.	Provide background information on every thematic areas to EVERY DELEGATE (so that they are aware of and understand the different thematic areas to be discussed) this is especially important during the Pre-COP training.
COP POSITION PAPER	
Position paper is often ready at the last minute	Positions need to be ready earlier
Understanding the Pre negotiation texts is challenging	Vanuatu must engage in all negotiation events throughout the year, especially the Bonn meetings where many of the texts are prepared in advance of COP. The Bonn meetings should be well attended by actual COP delegates.



CHALLENGES	ACTIONS / SOLUTIONS
AT THE COP	
COORDINATION @ COP	
Vanuatu delegates arrived at different times and were scattered across Paris. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Far from COP venue (difficult to have moved closer due to higher costs). o Difficult to coordinate meetings for briefings and updates because of the distances between hotels. 	Ensure that the Vanuatu delegation is hosted at the same hotel and if possible to arrive at the same time to ensure: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o that everyone is there when discussions commence o improve attendance at COP debrief meetings
Multiple meetings happening at the same time and it was difficult to attend them all.	Should ensure that a list of all delegates is available at least 3 months before the COP. Themes should be allocated to 2 people – to ensure that important meetings are attended.
The was no Vanuatu booth at COP21	Vanuatu must attempt to host or be a part of another organizations booth at COP to raise the profile of Vanuatu issues and solutions
SELF-CHANGED ROLES & ROLE MISUNDERSTANDING	
Some delegates with assigned COP roles and thematic responsibilities once in Paris did not follow through with what they were meant to do (e.g. changes focus to another thematic area).	People who are appointed to a certain role and thematic area should stick to it when going to COPs TORs should be strictly followed. Those who do not comply to be removed from future delegations
There was poor coordination at the COP. The delegates did not know their roles and some did not show up at the COP.	Choose only committed participants for future COPs Coordination mechanisms should be well developed and even practiced in advance of the actual COP (including communications, reporting)
DELAY IN ACCESS TO INFORMATION	
Daily debriefs / Reports were submitted to delegates every morning before they were about to attend their thematic meetings – leaves little time to prepare.	Reporting templates and approaches must be developed which allow for delegates to undertake reporting in the tight COP schedule.
POST - COP	
FINAL DEBRIEF & REPORT	
No COP21 final report (compilation of all the daily reports)	Prepare a report from the COP21 of the different issues that were discussed.
No clear indication as to how the agreement will be implemented in Vanuatu	UNFCCC Taskforce should be re-established by NAB in 2016, and given a mandate to follow-up on the implementation of the Paris Agreement

OTHER HIGHLIGHTED ISSUES:

1. Some delegates were required to attended 3 simultaneous meetings in one day
2. Weather was cold and delegates were unprepared
3. Food was not adequate
4. The security situation made delegates feel unsafe and unable to see Paris outside of negotiations
5. Many countries came with their own goals/objectives; It was hard to find common ground.
6. Bilateral meetings were helpful for identifying funds and opportunities, need more bi-lateral meetings at COP



8 2016 Plan of Operations for COP22

The following activities have been proposed by Vanuatu Delegates in order to achieve more effective UNFCCC negotiations throughout 2016, including an indicative timeline, estimated budgets and agency roles and responsibilities.

Vanuatu UNFCCC 2016 Workplan

ACTIVITIES	Y1 Q1			Y1 Q2			Y1 Q3			Y1 Q4			2017	2018	2019	2020	BUDGET (VUV)
	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec					
Public Engagement																	
Booth COP22									NAB Sec								500,000
COP 22 Vanuatu Public event									Civil Society / VCAN								1,000,000
NAB CCDRR Week																	500,000
Institutional Strengthening																	
CoM paper on Paris Agreement			GIZ														-
CoM Paper COP22									GIZ								-
NAB mandate for UNFCCC taskforce		MoCC DG															-
Seek Finance for COP22 year		DG															200,000
Revise UNFCCC focal points + training on roles					DG & NAB sec												150,000
Delegate ToRs + reporting process					DG & NAB sec												120,000
Capacity Building																	
Delegate Training Pre-Departure					SPREP +Partners				SPREP +Partners								1,300,000
Ministers Parliament briefing / training					UNDP & NAB Secretariat												300,000
Ministers COP22 Brief / training									UNDP								200,000
Effective Negotiation																	
COP21 Report			GIZ & NAB Secretariat														Oxfam
Revise INDC for submission					UNDP & NAB Secretariat												200,000
High Level Signing Ceremony for Paris Agreement					22												400,000
Follow up on bilaterals from 2015 (COP21)			DoFA														-
Delegate Selection					NAB Sec												146,000
Bonn Logistics					NAB Sec												100,000
Bonn Climate Change Conference (Germany)							16 to 26										5,500,000
Bonn # 2																	5,500,000
Bonn # 2 Report debrief, revision of positions								NAB Secretariat				NAB Secretariat					150,000
Declaration drafted for ratification Human Rights					USP												-
Human Rights Court Case Preparation					USP												-
Make UNFCCC Submissions			Delegates														400,000
Engage with AOSIS, LDCs, Vulnerable Group V20			Delegates														1,500,000
Vanuatu Position Writing			GIZ														100,000
COP 22 Logistic arrangements									NAB Sec								700,000
COP 22: Facilitative dialogue pre-2020 ambition on enhancing finance and mitigation efforts																	14,300,000
																	33,266,000



This plan of operations fits within a larger regional and international context of CCDRR events as per the initial calendar below:

ACTIVITIES	Y1 Q1			Y1 Q2			Y1 Q3			Y1 Q4		
	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Other key CC & DRR events												
UNITAR e-training		29		24								
World Meteo Day			23									
P-SIDS meeting in Samoa (run by CROP agencies?)				4								
Deadline for submissions for the Framework for Pacific Regionalism				18								
CBA 10				22 to 28								
44th sessions of the UNFCCC subsidiary bodies					16 to 26							
World Humanitarian Summit					23 to 24							
Adaptation Futures (<i>Netherlands</i>)												
PIDF Leaders' Summit (1 st Pacific Blue Economy Summit)												
Pre-Forum CSO Forum (and engagement with leaders meeting); FSM												
Pacific Islands Forum Leaders' Meeting												
Technical Examination Process on Adaptation												
Review of the WIM (Warsaw International Mechanism)												
UNGA (UN General Assembly)									13 to 26			