

THE ASSESSMENT OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF MARRAKECH CLIMATE CONFERENCE

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ABSTRACT

The 2016 United Nations Climate Change Conference was a conference on climate change held in Marrakech, Morocco from 7th-18th November, 2016. It was the 22nd conference of the parties (COP22) held under the United Nations Framework Convention on climate change and was attended by delegates from 196 countries. The Marrakech conference is a continuation of regular global summits organized by United Nations following the adoption of the Kyoto Protocol in 1997, whose application was limited to the period covering 2008-2012. Many have applauded the Marrakech climate conference and cited series of gains at the conference like the Marrakech Action Proclamation, Marrakech Partnerships for Global Climate Action, Adaptation Fund, Renewable Energy, Climate Vulnerable Forum, Mid-Century Strategies, Facilitative dialogue and the call upon Canada to meet up her set target. Be that as it may, critics still maintain that many loopholes still linger on. The broad objectives and problem of this work is to see whether the Marrakech conference actually implemented the resolutions reached in Paris or not, and if not why not? We use the theory of Global tragedy of the Commons and our methodology is the secondary sources where we use the documentary evidence as a data gathering technique. At the end of the work, we discover that issues like the adaptation fund, third world positions, orphan issues, heating renewable, financial matters, and private sector funds are still not resolved. This shows that Marrakech is another rhetoric-like Paris conference. It did not implement the resolutions reached in Paris as expected due to differences amongst countries at the conference. To rectify this anomaly, we recommend that unless the spirit of realization is prioritized over that of mere rhetoric concerning those theoretically laudable policies of climate conferences, nothing tangible, substantial or sustainable will be achieved on the climate change issue.

Key Words: - Climate, Conference, Warming, Convention, Global

Introduction

Climate change conference is important because there are harmful changes taking place in the world's climate due to increased industrial pollution in the atmosphere. This pollution is thought to be the cause of the greenhouse effect, which is responsible for global warming and a rise in sea levels. It is believed that because of this pollution about 90% of the world's population now breathes bad air (Al Jazeera, 2016). During the course of the 20th century, the world witnessed tremendous growth, not only in production, but also in international trade (Eugene, 2005). However, this tremendous increase in industrial output has brought in its wake several undesirable effects, of which atmospheric pollution with the attendant consequences of global climate is one, and as such has caused concern that required international co-operation to mitigate (Guardian, 2015). The resulting increase in global temperature has therefore altered the complex web of systems that allow life to thrive on earth such as cloud cover, rainfall, wind patterns, ocean currents, and the distribution of plant and animal species, with overall consequence of sea level rise (John, 2007).

In order to solve these colossal climate change problems, many climatic conferences through the auspices of the UN have been convened of which that of Marrakech (the focus of this work) is one. In the long evolutionary arc of the UN climate effort, Marrakech was an important transitional moment, pivoting from the years of negotiation that produced the Paris Agreement to a new phase focused on implementation. The UN climate change conference in Marrakech (Morocco) is the crucial next step for governments looking to operationalize the Paris climate agreement adopted in 2005. After two weeks of negotiations, the

UN climate talks came to a close in Marrakech in the early hours of November 19th 2016. Here are the major outcomes from the climate negotiations: -

The Marrakech Action Proclamation

The Marrakech Action Proclamation celebrates the entry into force of the Paris Agreement and emphasizes the enforcement of equity approaches to climate commitments, particularly that developed countries should achieve ambitious emissions reductions given their historical contribution to the climate crisis. The document reaffirms the need for a scale up in climate finance to reach the goal of 100 billion US dollars.

Marrakech Partnership for Global Climate Action

This partnership aims to accelerate the pace of pre-2020 ambition on climate action. It calls for increasing collaboration and partnership including with non-state actors such as policy makers, finance institutions, and civil society. Additionally, it strives to create a platform for both tracking progress and scaling up commitments.

Adaptation Fund

The adaptation Fund financially supports countries to increase adaptive capacity and climate resilience. A total of 81 million US dollars was mobilized during the climate negotiations in Marrakech. The majority of the funds-50 million US dollars were provided by Germany, while Sweden, Italy and Belgium secured the remaining amount (Richard, 2016). This funding is inadequate when compared to the 100 billion US dollars that must be raised each year by 2020 in order to support climate resilience and emissions reduction in vulnerable communities. Currently, only one tenth of that goal has been reached.

Renewable Energy

Large scale renewable energy initiatives were launched during the climate negotiations, namely the African Renewable Energy Initiative (AREI) and the Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Initiative (REEEI). AREI aims to support new and additional renewable energy generation across the African continent, scaling up to 300GW by 2030 through the use of public and private finance (Mark, 2016). REEI, launched by the least Developed countries Group, aims to support the poorest nations in accessing existing renewable energy initiatives. It will also support those falling through the cracks of existing programmes, and emphasizes a particular need to finance decentralized renewable energy projects.

Climate Vulnerable Forum

Delegates from 47 of the most vulnerable countries committed to a 100 per cent transition to renewable energy, sending a wave of inspiration throughout the final day of the climate negotiations. These countries, which advocate for a maximum warming of 1.5 degrees Celsius, will revise their national commitments by 2020 and transition completely to sustainable energy between 2030 and 2050 (Obi, 2017).

Mid-Century Strategies

Four major emitters-Canada, US, Mexico, Germany submitted mid-century strategies for low-carbon growth by 2050. The Canadian and US strategies both aim to reduce emissions by 80% compared to 2005 levels by 2050, Mexico strives for a 50% reduction below 2000 levels by 2050 and Germany reaffirms their long-term target of reducing emissions by 80-95% by 2050 compared to 1990 levels (James, 2016).

Canada not on track to meet emissions target

Urgent action is required on the Canadian climate framework. A recent report from the Grantham Research Institute on climate change and the Environment at the London school of Economics and Political sciences has found that Canada, along with five other G20 countries-Argentina, Australia, Saudi Arabia, Turkey and the US-is already behind on meeting its 2020 reduction target. To amend these shortfalls, climate policy experts are calling for an ambitious Pan-Canadian climate Plan, a halt to new fossil fuel infrastructure (including the Kinder Morgan pipeline), a scaling up of current emissions reduction targets, and an increase in support to global climate finance.

Next Steps

As agreed, upon in the international climate negotiations in 2015, all parties that have ratified the Paris Agreement will participate in a facilitative dialogue in 2018 to assess national progress and set more

stringent emissions reduction targets. In 2030, countries will conduct a global stock take to assess the overall contributions from emissions reductions and identify areas and sectors that are requiring a scaling-up of climate targets (Mba, 2017)

Theoretical Framework

This work adopted the Global tragedy of the commons theory to explain the issue as being expressed in the study. This theory was postulated by Garret (Garret, 1968) to explain the misuse of public property and its effect on the environment. According to Hardin, the “commons” is any resource which is shared by a group of people. Such things as the air we breathe, water, the atmosphere and other parts of the environment. As a rational being everyone seeks to maximize his gain from the common property. This is exactly what happens to the climate we all share together. This theory opined that a collective problem occurs when rational individual actions seek to maximize their private interest. The most notable example is the global commons use where individual actions maximizing utility leads to the depletion and ultimate ruin of the resource. This analysis is in line or applicable to the present situation in the world where countries desire for economic growth has caused unquantifiable, incalculable, and undesirable effect of climate change, without any country being ready to sacrifice her economic interest for environmental justice. These selfish national interest behaviors amongst nations of the world have rendered the numerous climate conferences (Marrakech inclusive) more rhetoric than practical. According to the theory, the global commons here is the climate while the individuals involve are the specific countries of the world who in their urge for prosperity struggle to deplete the global commons (climate) to the detriment of all. To stem this evil tide, climate conferences under the auspices of the UN has been going on since of which Marrakech conference is one.

Historical Background of Climate Conferences

According to Oyeshola (2008) the politics of Earth or climate summit demonstrated that the North (Industrialized nations) and the South (Developing nations) are not able to reach a workable compromise in respect of environmental degradation. Stockholm testified to it, while Kyoto conference (1997) and the Copenhagen conference (2009) had established that. However, since the climate change conference entered into force (March 24, 1994) the parties have been meeting annually in conferences of the parties (COP) to assess progress in dealing with climate change (Guardian, 2015). The United Nations conference of parties on climate change met for the first time in Berlin, Germany in 1995, and voiced concerns about the inadequacy of countries’ abilities to meet commitments under the convention. These were expressed in a UN Ministerial declaration known as the “Berlin Mandate”, which reestablished a two year Analytical and Assessment phases (AAP), to negotiate a “Comprehensive menu of Actions” for countries to pick from and choose future option to address climate change (Richard, 2007). The principle of common but differentiated responsibilities was put to force in the Berlin Mandate and the developing countries were exempted from additional binding obligation, even though, collectively, the larger, new industrializing countries were expected to be the world largest emitter of greenhouse gas (Richard, 2007).

The second conference of parties to the UNFCC (cop2) met in July, 1996 in Geneva, Switzerland. Its ministerial declaration was adopted July 18, 1996, and reflected the United States position statement, which accepted the scientific findings on climate change (IPCC) in its second assessment (1995), but rejected uniform “harmonized policies” in favour of flexibility (proposal to allow credit for carbon sink forest) and called for legally binding mid-term target. The Kyoto protocol to the UNFCC was adopted by cop3 in December 1997 in Kyoto, Japan, after intensive negotiations. Most industrialized nations and some central European economies in transition agreed to legally binding reductions in greenhouse gases (GHG) emissions of an average of 6 to 8 percent below 1990 levels between the years 2008-2012, defined as the first emissions budget period (Moses, 1998).

The United States was required to reduce its total emissions by an average of 7 percent below 1990 level. Meanwhile some countries, like America claimed that their cost of following the protocol requirement will stress their economies. However, neither the Clinton administration nor the Bush administration sent the Protocol to Congress for ratification. But the Bush administration explicitly rejected the Protocol in 2001 (Robert, 2007). The Kyoto Protocol places a heavier burden on developed nations under the principle of a “common but different responsibilities”, recognizing that the developed countries are principally

responsible for the current high levels of GHG emissions in the atmosphere as a result of more than 150 years of industrial activities (Guardian Newspaper Dec 7, 2009).

Cop4 took place in Buenos Aires, Argentina in November 1998. It had been expected that the remaining issues unresolved in Kyoto, like implementation strategy, would be finalized at this meeting. However, the complexity and difficulty of finding agreement on these issues proved insurmountable, and instead the parties adopted a 2 year “Plan of Action” to advance efforts and to devise mechanism for implementing the Kyoto Protocol, which was to be completed by the year 2000.

When cop6 convened in November 13th-25th, 2000 in the Hague, Netherlands, discussions evolved rapidly in a high level negotiation over the major controversy, over the United States proposal to allow credit for carbon sinks in forests and agricultural land, satisfying a major proportion of the US emissions reductions in this way; disagreement over consequences for non-compliance by countries that did not meet their emissions reduction targets; and difficulties in resolving how developing countries could obtain financial assistance to deal with adverse effects of climate change and meet their obligation to plan for measures and possibly reducing greenhouse gases emission. In the final hours of cop6, despite some compromises agreed between the United States and some European countries, notably the United Kingdom, some European countries, led by Denmark and Germany rejected the compromise position, (U.S insistence for carbon sink) and the talks in The Hague collapsed. Cop6 was suspended and later resumed in Bonn, Germany in the second half of July, 2001 (Peter, 2007).

When the cop6 negotiations resumed in July, 2001, in Bonn, Germany, little progress had been made on resolving the differences that produced an impasse in The Hague. However, this meeting took place after President George W. Bush had become the US president and had rejected the Kyoto Protocol in March. As a result, the United States delegation to this meeting declined to participate in the negotiation related to the Protocol, and chose to act as observers at that meeting. As the other parties negotiated the key issues, agreement was reached on most of the major political issues, to the surprise of most observers given the low level of expectations that preceded the meeting. Thus, the agreement included:

1. Flexible mechanism: The “flexibility” mechanism which the United States had strongly favored as the protocol was initially put together, including emission trading; joint implementation (JI); and the clean development mechanism (CDM) which allows industrialized countries to fund emissions reduction activities in developing countries as an alternative to domestic emission reductions. One of the key elements of this agreement was that there would be no quantitative limits on the credit a country could claim to use of these mechanisms.
2. Carbon sinks credit was agreed to be for broad activities that absorb carbon from the atmosphere, including cropland management and re-vegetation, with no over-all cap on the amount of credit that country could claim for sinks activities.
3. Compliance: Final action on compliance procedures and mechanisms that would address non-compliance with the protocol provisions was deferred to cop7.
4. Financing: These new funds were agreed upon to provide assistant for needs associated with climate change: a least developed-country fund to support National Adaptation programs of Action, and a Kyoto adaptation fund supported by CDM levy and voluntary contributions.

At cop7 meeting in Marrakech, Morocco in November, 2001 negotiators in effect completed the Buenos Aires plan of action, finalizing most of the operational details and setting stage for nations to ratify protocol. Thus, the completed packages of decisions are known as the Marrakech Accord. The United States delegation continued to act as observers, declining to participate in active negotiations. Meanwhile, other parties continued to express their hope that the United States would re-engage in the process at some point but indicated their intention to seek ratification of the requisite number of countries to bring the protocol into force. The main decision at this meeting includes, operational rules for emission trading among parties to protocol, the CDM and joint implementation; a compliance regime that outlines consequences for failure to meet emissions target.

The United Nations climate change convention (cop11) was a global event which took place in Montreal, Canada from November 28 to December 9, 2005. The meeting was also the first Meeting of parties to Kyoto protocol since their initial meeting in Kyoto in 1997. The event marked the entry into force of the Kyoto

Protocol. At the end of this conference, an agreement was hammered out (the Montreal action plan) to “extend the life of the Kyoto Protocol beyond its 2012 expiration date and negotiate deeper cuts in greenhouse gas emission”. Cop12 took place between November 6th and 17th, 2006 in Nairobi, Kenya. The conference adopted a five-year plan of work to support climate change adaptation by developing countries, and agreed on the procedures and modalities for the adaptation Fund. They also agreed to improve the projects for clean development mechanism.

Cop 13 took place between December 3rd and December 15th, 2007 at Nusa Dua in Bali, Indonesia. Here, the conference adopted the “Bali Action Plan” meant to conduct the negotiations of the convention up to and beyond 2012. Cop14 took place from December 1st to 12th, 2008 in Poznan, Poland. The conference agreed on principles for the financing of a fund to help the poorest nations cope with the effects of climate change and they approved a mechanism to incorporate forest protection into the efforts of the international community to combat climate change. Negotiations on a successor to the Kyoto were the primary focus of the conference. Cop 15 took place in Copenhagen, Denmark from December 7th to December 18, 2009. The aim of the conference was to establish an ambitious global climate agreement for the period from 2012 when the first commitment period under the Kyoto protocol expires. Here, the industrialized countries, including the US were reluctant to fulfill commitments under the Kyoto Protocol. The conference did not achieve a binding agreement for long-term action.

Cop16 was held in Cancun, Mexico from November 29th to December 10th, 2010. The outcome of the summit was an agreement adopted by the states’ parties that called for the 100 billion USD per annum “Green Climate Fund” and a “Climate Technology Centre” and network. However, the funding of the Green Climate Fund was not agreed upon. Nor was a commitment to a second period of the Kyoto Protocol agreed upon. Cop17 was held in Durban, South Africa from November 28th to December 9th, 2011. The conference agreed to a legally binding deal comprising all countries, which will be prepared by 2015, and to take effect in 2020. There was also progress regarding the creation of a Green Climate Fund (GCF) for which a management framework was adopted. The Fund is to distribute 100 billion US Dollars per year to help poor countries adapt to climate impacts.

Doha, Qatar hosted cop18 from November 26th to December 7th, 2012. The conference produced a package of documents collectively titled “The Doha Climate Gateway”. The documents collectively contained an amendment of the Kyoto Protocol and language on loss and damage. The conference made little progress towards the funding of the green climate Fund. Cop 19 was held in Warsaw, Poland from November 11th to November 23rd, 2013. Cop 20 was held in Lima, Peru. This conference was the precursor to most of the issues tackled in the Paris meeting.

The Paris climate meeting was held from 30th November to 12th December, 2015. It was the 21st yearly session of the Conference of the Parties (COP) to the 1992 United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). The conference rhetorically touched on issues like-mitigation, transparency, global stock take, adaptation, loss, damage, and support- without any practical commitment amongst nations.

The recently concluded Marrakech climate conference held from 7th-18th November, 2016 seems to have followed the same rhetorical direction with some countries yet to fulfill their financial set target. And worse still, with a US under President Donald Trump threatening to withdraw from the climate conference.

In all indications, one could find out from the literature on climate change highlighted above that, the global environmental scene in the last decades has involved too much watching and talking and too little effective action. In most instances, the result from the international environmental regime has fallen short of both expectations and needs international coordination. Issue identification, policy analysis, problem solving and capacity building have been inadequate or inefficient so also is this recently concluded loud-heralded Marrakech climate summit.

Assessment of the Marrakech Conference

The Marrakech climate conference mere rhetoric brings us one step closer to a future with a climate that is incompatible with dignified life. Critics (**provide examples here**) have expressed extreme disappointment at the outcome of the United Nations climate change summit in Marrakech, saying that nation's most

vulnerable to the effects of a warming planet were not attended to (COP22).. Marrakech was seen as the event at which those pledges would be turned into action, but it was not so.

Environmental critics said that the conference was again heavy on rhetoric and light on real progress, with rich countries failing to do enough to help the developing world. Isabel (Year?) of Oxfam, said that not enough money was being given to the world's poorest countries to help them adapt to changes that are already happening because of global warming. Climate change is affecting poor states in Africa, Latin America and Asia much more than the developed world, which built its wealth on the fossil fuels that caused the problem (COP22). Negotiators also battled without resolution, with the "Orphan issues" of the Paris Agreement. These were tasks for which no one was assigned responsibility. They include important issues, such as common time frames for future climate finance.

The Marrakech aim like the Paris agreement is to limit the world temperatures to 1.5 degrees centigrade (Guardian, 2016). This is partly about taking the carbon out of energy production which is well underway through the likes of wind and solar power. Yet at the same time, almost nothing has been done about making heating renewable. This is a huge oversight because heating amounts to a third of carbon emissions worldwide. Clearly, we cannot decarbonize without addressing this problem. The political will has undoubtedly been lacking around the world as oil and gas have been cheaper for the last couple of years. But at the same time, heat is trickier to deal with than electricity. Heat is produced by millions of separate installations from different fuels and at different temperatures. The result is that heat metering is uncommon, which makes it harder to develop renewable heating policies or measure their effectiveness.

Financial issue is always controversial and once again this topic was debated for long in the conference but at the end with little progress. In effect, they agreed to continue discussing it. Countries were urged to continue scaling up their financial contributions towards the pre-agreed \$100 billion a year by 2020 goal and to achieve a greater balance between adaptation and mitigation (Paris-EU, 2016). Some countries had hoped for stronger wording on this, since adaptation has long trailed mitigation, to the detriment of the most vulnerable countries. Adaption Fund is the deal struck in 1997 committing developed nations to emissions cuts up to 2020. These discussions fell flat, with countries merely agreeing to discuss the issue and hand in their views by 31st March, 2017 (Paris-EU, 2016).

There was a stubborn refusal from developed country ministers and negotiators to fill the adaptation finance gap and face the fact that the Paris Agreement being discussed in Marrakech does not fully protect lives that will suffer the most from climate change. Adaptation finance is not just an abstract numbers game. It's about providing women farmers in Africa, Latin America, and Asia with seeds to plant drought-resistant crops and feed their families; it's about building seawalls so millions who live in coastal areas survive rising sea levels. Developed countries are called to live up to their end of the bargain. Millions of people in third world countries facing extreme and erratic weather cannot afford to keep waiting. At the end of the two weeks Marrakech conference no clear and concrete increases in climate finance pledges have been put forward by developed country governments.

There has been so much talk about leveraging private sector funds to address climate financial needs, but private sector involvement is not a substitute for public finance. Substantive amounts of public finance are urgently needed- this is especially true for adapting to climate change and addressing the impacts on communities. In Marrakech, all that the developed countries did was to try and evade or postpone their responsibilities, insisting on highly questionable methods for calculating their financial contributions to mask the paltry reality. Mr. Norton of the Oxfam said that "It is vital that developed countries provide this finance to the poorest countries" (Paris-EU, 2016).

Donors including the US, UK, and Germany stumped up \$50 million to improve carbon accounting in developing countries; there was \$23 million for a centre to share clean technology expertise and Germany almost single-handedly replenished the Adaptation Fund, which asked for \$80 million. While important, those are a drop in the mighty ocean of the \$100 billion a year rich country have promised to mobilize by 2020 (COP22).

Moreover, the inclusion of fossil fuel lobby groups with observer status, including World Coal Association, the Business Council of Australia, Business Europe, and the Business Roundtable, has been met with criticism (COP22). It is like one destroying the house he is building. (Paris-EU, 2016)

In the lead up to Paris, each country submitted a climate plan-called a Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC)-to stay below the warming target. But the problem is that when analysts add these together, they show that rather than meeting the well below 2 degrees centigrade goal, they instead shoot far passed. The United Nations Environment Programme said that even if all the Paris pledges were implemented in full, global temperatures would rise between 2.9 degrees centigrade and 3.4 degrees centigrade by the end of this century (Guardian, 2016).

By the close of the Marrakech conference, the Paris Agreement which was signed in 2015 had been ratified by 111 countries representing more than three-fourths of global emissions. But still remaining is the real practical implementation because it is in doing this that the negativities of the climate change will be turned around. In addition, no matter Donald Trump election triumph, stoical negotiators pushed on with their work, even as an existential, yet unconfirmed threat loomed. The refrain of the conference soon became that the Paris Agreement sealed last year, which Marrakech conference is dealing with was bigger than any one country, or any particular head of state. The next four years will prove whether this is true (Chomsky, 2016).

With clear signal from Donald Trump and his team to abandon the Paris Agreement as he signs an executive order reversing or undoing Obama's climate change policies (BBC News: 29th March, 2017) which will bring back the shutdown climate polluting coal industries, parties to the conference wonders whether the United States remains at the table when negotiations resume in Bonn, Germany, in May, 2017 (Chomsky, 2016).

Findings

At the end of the work, we found out the following: -

The adaptation fund necessary for third world countries to tackle the effect of climate change was grossly inadequate as provided- 81 million US Dollars out of 100 billion US Dollars. This is contrary to the Paris Agreement. The Agreement stated that developed nations will be given third world countries 100 billion US Dollars annually to forestall climate change negativity but dismally they only give 81 million US Dollars annually.

Nations most vulnerable to the effects of a warming planet were not attended to as agreed in Paris. These nations are mainly in the third world countries like Brazil, Peru, Ecuador, Congo DR, Chad, Sudan, Ethiopia, Bangladesh, Mali, Burkina Faso, Niger, Tanzania, Namibia, Mozambique, Eritrea, etc.

The conference was heavy on rhetoric and light on real progress as rich countries fails to help the poor countries just as agreed in Paris.

The Marrakech conference did not resolve the "orphan issues" like time frames for future climate finance.

Nothing was done about heating renewable like oil and gas. This was because most of the industrialized countries still heavily depend on oil and gas, so reducing its production will jeopardize their economic interest.

The conference did not resolve financial issues as countries were merely advised to continue discussing it. The question is until when as climate challenges are growing astronomically.

The issue of leveraging private sector funds to address climate financial needs is not a substitute for public finance. This is against Paris conference Agreement.

The inclusion of fossil fuel lobby groups with observer status in the conference is a contradiction in terms. It is like one destroying the house he is building.

The Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) i.e., to stay below the warming target show that when the contributions submitted by various countries were added together, instead the total shoot passed the recommended 2 degrees centigrade.

A major player, the USA is pulling out of climate change negotiations as President Donald Trump signs the executive order reversing Obama's climate change policies.

And finally, though 111 countries have ratified the Paris Agreement by the end of the Marrakech conference, yet it is in the implementation that the negotiations of climate change will be turned around and not in the mere ratification.

Conclusion

The Marrakech climate conference which was held from 7th-18th November, 2016 like other climate conferences outlined a number of progressive policies for implementation like the Marrakech Action Proclamation, Marrakech Partnership for Global Climate Action, Adaptation Fund, Renewable Energy, Climate Vulnerable Forum, Mid-century Strategies, A Call for Canada to meet her emission target, and Facilitative dialogue. But on the contrary, series of problems still lingers on like, negligence of poor countries, rhetorical than practical conference, inadequate adaptation fund, focus on private finance rather than on public one, tactical evasion of climate change responsibilities by the developed nations, endless deferment of climate change solutions, lack of urgency to realize climate change set goals, and Donald Trump outright rejection of the climate change issue. In fact, the Marrakech climate conference is like an oasis of climate commitment in a desert of Trump panic. This work set out to find whether the Marrakech conference was the implementation of the Paris resolutions. The apparent answer is no as Marrakech conference was another extension of the rhetorically based Paris conference.

Be that as it may, climate change is a wind that blows everybody no good. This means that it is a global problem that requires a global solution. To achieve a sustainable solution, we must transcend from mere rhetoric and ratification as all the climate conferences held so far epitomizes to concrete down to the earth practical implementations of those agreements and protocols which we have unanimously entered into in the previous meetings (Marrakech conference inclusive).

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