



## **Briefing on 2023 Regional Climate Weeks to be held on Monday, 12 June**

A briefing for delegates and media on the four Regional Climate Weeks planned for this year will take place at the ongoing UN Climate Change conference in Bonn, Germany (SB58) on Monday, 12 June. The briefing will also be live-streamed.

The Regional Climate Weeks will build momentum ahead of COP28 in the United Arab Emirates and the conclusion of the first global stocktake, designed to chart the way for fulfilling the Paris Agreement's key goals.

The first of the events will be Africa Climate Week from 4-8 September in Nairobi, Kenya. Middle East and North Africa Climate Week is scheduled for 9-12 October in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia. Latin America and Caribbean Climate Week will take place from 23-27 October in Panama City. Asia-Pacific Climate Week will be in Johor, Malaysia, with the precise dates to be announced.

The briefing panel will feature representatives from UN Climate Change and confirmed host governments:

- Daniele Violetti, UN Climate Change Senior Director, Programmes Coordination
- Niclas Svenningsen, UN Climate Change Regional Climate Weeks Lead
- Pacifica Ogola, Director, Climate Change, Ministry of Environment and Forestry, Government of Kenya
- Eyad AlJubran, General Director for International Climate Change Negotiations at the Ministry of Energy, Government of Saudi Arabia
- Yoisy Belen Castillo, Climate Change Analyst, Government of Panama
- A representative of the government of Malaysia.

**Time: 15:00 CEST (GMT +2), Monday, 12 June**

**Location: Press Briefing Room at the WCCB (Room Nairobi 4), Bonn**

**Participants will be able to watch via the [SB58 webcast](#).**

For media inquiries, or to optionally send questions to panelists in advance of the briefing, please contact [press@unfccc.int](mailto:press@unfccc.int).

Information about the Regional Climate Weeks in 2023 can be found [here](#).



## **About the UNFCCC**

With 198 Parties, the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) has near universal membership and is the parent treaty of the 2015 Paris Climate Change Agreement. The main aim of the Paris Agreement is to keep a global average temperature rise this century well below 2 degrees Celsius and to drive efforts to limit the temperature increase even further to 1.5 degrees Celsius above pre-industrial levels. The UNFCCC is also the parent treaty of the 1997 Kyoto Protocol. The ultimate objective of all agreements under the UNFCCC is to stabilize greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere at a level that will prevent dangerous human interference with the climate system, in a time frame which allows ecosystems to adapt naturally and enables sustainable development.