



UNFCCC parties and observers' views on sub/non-state actions and cooperative initiatives

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What have parties and observers said about sub/non-state action, multi-stakeholder alliances and action coalitions, and other international cooperative initiatives (ICIs) in the UNFCCC process? This memo summarizes the statements and submissions of UNFCCC parties and observer organizations regarding these topics over the last year. Appendix 1 lists the relevant passages of these statements, with hyperlinks to the original documents. Appendix 2 contains the ADP co-chairs' July 2014 draft text, which strongly emphasizes sub/non-state actions.

In addition to these official statements and submissions, which were identified on the UNFCCC website, a number of key interventions around UNFCCC meetings have spoken to these themes as well. A selection of these interventions is listed in table two.

Finally, it is useful to note that several key meetings have focused exclusively on the issue of sub/non-state actions. These include the Cities Forum¹ and the technical expert meeting (TEM) on urban environments² and the workshop on urbanization.³

Three key points emerge from this review.

Discussion of sub/non-state action and ICIs is growing. As Table 1 and Figure 1 demonstrate, an increasing number of parties are referring to sub/non-state actions and ICIs in their official statements and submissions. The recent draft text released by the ADP co-chairs (appendix 2), which discusses sub/non-state action at length, reflects a growing level of support from Parties.

¹ The Cities forum presentations and summary is available at: <http://unfccc.int/bodies/awg/items/8169.php>

² TEM on urban environments presentations and summary available at: <http://unfccc.int/bodies/awg/items/8170.php>

³ Workshop on urbanization presentations and summary available at: http://unfccc.int/meetings/warsaw_nov_2013/workshop/7875.php



Parties and observers are largely positive toward sub/non-state action and ICIs, but details are sparse. We were unable to identify any statements or submissions overtly critical of sub/non-state action or ICIs. Instead, parties and observers seem to recognize such actions as contributions toward the broader goals of the Convention. That said, very few statements or submissions offer much detail on how sub/non-state actions might work, or what their relationship to the broader climate regime might be.

Not substitutes, not mandatory. To the extent parties and observers comment on the relationship between the UNFCCC process and sub/non-state action and ICIs, they emphasize two key points. First, no entity has suggested that such actions or commitments replace national contributions for Annex 1 or non-Annex 1 Parties. Instead, a few parties have explicitly stated that sub/non-state action and ICIs must not substitute for or contribute to national contributions. Second, parties have emphasized that sub/non-state actions/commitments and ICIs can in no way take the form of mandatory new obligations for developing countries.

Table 1: Timeline of statements made in support of sub-national actions and ICIs for adaptation and mitigation

	ADP 2.1	ADP 2.2	COP19	ADP 2.4	ADP 2.5
European Union	✓		✓		✓
United States	✓		✓		✓
Alliance of Small Island States	✓				✓
Farmer's Constituency	✓				
Umbrella Group		✓		✓	
Cartagena Dialogue		✓		✓	
Germany Petersburg Dialogue IV		✓		✓	
Local Gov. and Municipal Authorities		✓		✓	
Environment Integrity Group			✓	✓	✓
OECD			✓		
International Energy Agency			✓		
Environmental Defense Fund			✓		
Center for Intl. Environmental Law			✓		
Central American Integration System				✓	
World Bank				✓	
Natural Resources Defense Council				✓	
Canada					✓
South Africa					✓
China					✓
New Zealand					✓
Japan					✓
Norway					✓
India					✓
Mexico					✓
Brazil					✓
African Group					✓
Institute for Global Env. Strategies					✓
World Wildlife Fund					✓

Figure 1: Positive statements regarding sub/non-state action and ICIs at ADP meetings

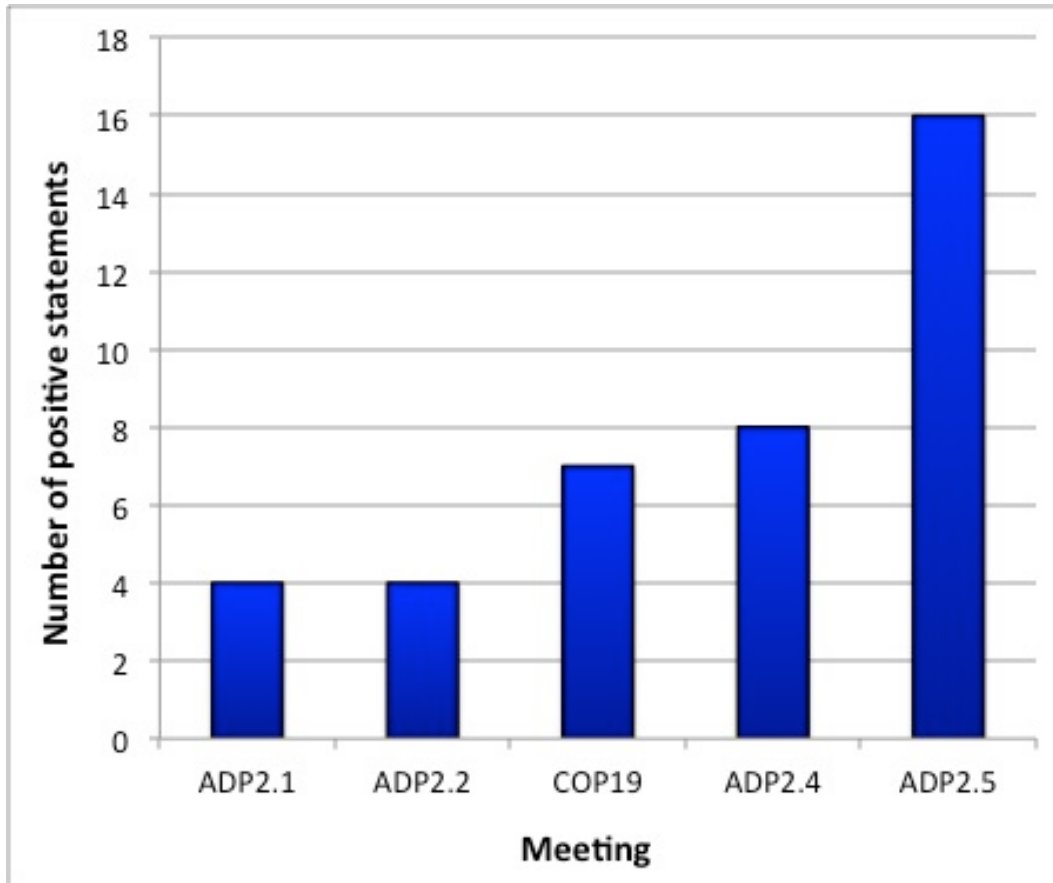


Table 2: Other interventions relevant to sub/non-state actors around recent UNFCCC meetings (incomplete list)

Party	Date	Intervention
Bolivia	June 14, 2014	Bring views of local and indigenous peoples to the 2015 agreement
China	June 6, 2014	There should not be too much focus on actions outside the Convention – we can take those into account, but they should be supplementary to those under the Convention.
African Group	June 14, 2014	Contain provisions on how actions by ICIs are to be accounted for and recognized.
United States	ADP 2.5	TEMs should involve external organizations, implementing agencies, private sector and technical experts as well as subnational and non-state actors.
EU	June 16, 2014	TEMs should discuss how to support cooperative initiatives.



Appendix one: Party and observer statements

Party or Observer	Quotes / paraphrase	Meeting	Document Link
European Union	Need to work on identifying concrete actions that will help us close the gap between what science tells us is required and the pledges put forward by Parties to date. Ways to achieve this: Enhanced pledges and international cooperative initiatives.	2.1	http://unfccc.int/files/bodies/awg/application/pdf/adp2_eu_29042013.pdf
Alliance of Small Island States	At the same time we must expand the conversation beyond purely climate negotiators and work to engage those with on the ground expertise in the development and implementation of successful mitigation actions in this process-civil society, scientists, the private sector and experts from the relevant ministries within our governments. Of course the decision to raise ambition ultimately requires engagement at the highest level so we are calling for a ministerial meeting on raising mitigation ambition at COP19 in Warsaw to help build the political momentum necessary for the adoption of more ambitious mitigation targets by developed countries and NAMAs by developing countries.	2.1	http://unfccc.int/files/bodies/awg/application/pdf/adp2_aosis_29042013.pdf
Farmers Constituency	Constituency launched several international science based collaborative initiatives during CoP15 to facilitate green house gas emission reductions and carbon sequestration in agriculture including the Global Research Alliance on Agricultural Greenhouse Gases and the Round Table on Agriculture and Climate Change. The constituency is therefore an important resource that the UNFCCC can utilize in realizing its goals. We urge Parties to engage with the Farmers Constituency to identify ways in which mitigation ambition can be, not only raised but also realized on the ground in appropriate and practical manner. The international agriculture movement for example, has set out in its submission to the ADP Chairs on pre 2020 ambitions and the potential of existing organic practices and technologies to help Parties identify practical and low cost ways to close the mitigation gap.	2.1	http://unfccc.int/files/bodies/awg/application/pdf/adp2_farmers_29042013.pdf
United States of America	Partners in the mitigation effort, such as cities, provinces and the private sector, play an essential role in the overall ambition of effort. We believe it is important for the UNFCCC to encourage and recognize sub-national and further recognize private sector actions. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> First, we suggest using COP-19 and COP-20 to provide a platform that would 	2.1	http://unfccc.int/files/documentation/submissions_from_parties/adp/application/pdf/



	<p>encourage non- Party actors to announce major new efforts that address climate change. The Presidency could invite governors, mayors, CEOs, and others to the high-level segment, where they would speak about their efforts in a high-profile setting. The COP venue provides significant media and public attention, and would create an incentive to develop and introduce major new initiatives that contribute to ambition in the near-term.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Second, we might encourage non-Party actors to reflect their pledges, initiatives, and efforts in an INF document that is separate from the one in which pledges from Parties are reflected. This would allow their efforts to receive formal recognition in the UNFCCC. 	<p>adp_usa_workstream_2_20130312.pdf</p>
<p>Umbrella Group</p>	<p>When we met just over a month ago, we had open and productive conversations on the new global agreement and on enhancing pre-2020 mitigation ambition. These allowed us to make real progress understanding each others interests and ideas for advancing a practical, ambitious global multilateral rules-based framework on climate change. Need solutions that can strengthen the UNFCCC legal framework for the challenges of a new century, and promote national action and development cobenefits. Issues: Elements to ensure transparency, ambition and fairness of commitments, best way to support and promote implementation; how should adaptation be reflected in the new agreement; use of flexible mechanisms for meeting commitments. Consider ways to raise mitigation ambition. Continue to explore complementary initiatives alongside the UNFCCC and use their potential for enhanced action on mitigation pre 2020. Continue to engage key non party actors, including representatives from sub national bodies, civil society, private sector who are the key agents of action on the ground, to support Parties in their actions.</p>	<p>2.2 http://unfccc.int/files/meetings/bonn_jun_2013/in-session/application/pdf/adp2-2_ug_04062013.pdf</p>
<p>Cartagena Dialogue</p>	<p>Members of the Cartagena Dialogue are committed domestically with their respective capabilities to pursue low C economic and development pathways, and also committed to pursuing global action through a legally binding international agreement applicable to all. Sustaining momentum in the implementation of climate action through the UNFCCC, including through the important work of the Subsidiary bodies. Meeting highlighted the importance of operationalizing the newly created frameworks, mechanisms, institutions and processes in an expeditious manner with a view to strengthening the existing and future climate change management. Implementation issues are crucially important. Importance to maintain effectively linkages btw discussions under the SBs and the ADP so that existing processes,</p>	<p>2.2 http://unfccc.int/files/meetings/bonn_jun_2013/in-session/application/pdf/adp2-2_cartagena_04062013.pdf</p>



	institutions and frameworks etc can add value to ADP process, primarily in relation to mitigation, adaption, means of implementation and transparency. Building appropriate implementation conditions by focusing on low hanging mitigation potential as well as the importance of supplementary initiatives outside of the UNFCCC without prejudice to the Convention process.		
Germany Petersberg Dialogue IV	Multiple economic opportunities associated with a transition towards a green economy. Adaptation is of utmost importance. Key role of other stakeholders in particular highlighting the potential that stems from engagement of the cities, business, industry and civil society	2.2	http://unfccc.int/files/meetings/bonn_jun_2013/in-session/application/pdf/adp2-2_germany_04062013.pdf
Local Government and Municipal Authorities	Raising levels of ambition towards a more active engagement of local and subnational governments in global climate change. We are also happy to see a number of city and local government related initiatives being listed in Secretariat documents and homepage as compilation under international cooperative initiatives, including carbonn Cities Climate Registry. As the focal point of LGMA ICLEI expresses its support to Secretariat and Parties to expand this list by reflecting more updates on ongoing effects	2.2	http://unfccc.int/files/meetings/bonn_jun_2013/in-session/application/pdf/adp2-2_lgma_04062013.p df
Environmental Integrity Group (EIG), comprising Liechtenstein, Mexico, Monaco, the Republic of Korea, and Switzerland	The 2015 Agreement should be designed to significantly enhance the provision and the effectiveness of the means of implementation, building on the existing and emerging institutions and arrangements inside and outside the UNFCCC. Considering that private sector will play a critical role in mobilizing climate finance after 2020, the 2015 Agreement should facilitate the leveraging of private finance by using public finance through existing and emerging institutions and arrangements inside and outside the UNFCCC.	COP19	http://unfccc.int/files/documentation/submissions_from_parties/adp/application/pdf/adp_eig_workstream_1_20131028.pdf
Environmental Integrity Group (EIG), comprising Liechtenstein,	Besides, enhanced coordination among “contributors” is equally important. The 2015 Agreement should facilitate coordination among contributors inside and outside the UNFCCC. For example, in the area of supporting transition of developing countries into the low-carbon and climate resilient economy, recipient countries supported by relevant institutions such as GGGI, PAGE and UNDP for strategy, GCF and/or bilateral contributors for finance and CTCN	COP19	http://unfccc.int/files/documentation/submissions_from_parties/adp/application/pdf/adp_eig_workstream



Mexico, Monaco, the Republic of Korea, and Switzerland	and UNIDO for technology can work together through consultation among them. (green triangle)		_1_20131028.pdf
United States of America	Strengthen linkages with and encouraging actions and support by institutions and organizations outside the Convention, such as those at the regional, national and sub-national levels, like national and local governments, universities, civil society organizations, intergovernmental organizations, and the private sector. Institutions outside the Convention can contribute much-needed expertise, capacity, and resources to advance work in the areas that Parties identify as critical; Support the synthesis of information and knowledge about good adaptation practices from existing resources and the provision of technical guidance on good practices, including on integrating adaptation into national and development planning and policies; and Improve national communications so that they can more effectively capture and support national adaptation planning processes. This will facilitate accountability as well as the exchange of knowledge, lessons and good practices.	COP19	http://unfccc.int/files/documentation/submissions_from_parties/adp/application/pdf/adp_usa_workstream_1_20131017.pdf
Environmental Integrity Group (EIG), comprising Liechtenstein, Mexico, Monaco, the Republic of Korea, and Switzerland	Adaptation under the 2015 Agreement must be addressed in a comprehensive way building on ongoing efforts, and foster adaptation capacity and promote exchange of knowledge, best practices and experiences at all levels, including local and regional. It should not impose any burden on the Parties but empower them in their efforts. The following key aspects may be considered further in addressing adaptation under the 2015 Agreement: ...Adaptation actions are based on local circumstances and development dynamics (bottom up approach); ... A multi systemic approach (vulnerability of ecosystems, social systems and infrastructure) is key; ... Linkages and processes at sub-national, national and international level; Capacity building at local, national and regional level; Informed, inclusive and equitable participation of stakeholders; Monitoring and sharing of information on climate change and on climate related risks; Cross-cutting coordination and collaboration between regions; ... With regard to support, the following key aspects should be considered, inter alia: ...Engagement of diverse resources including private sectors should be encouraged to provide sustainable financial support for adaptation; ...	COP19	http://unfccc.int/files/documentation/submissions_from_parties/adp/application/pdf/adp_eig_workstream_1_20130923.pdf
European Union	1) Means of Implementation, 28: Much of the transformational investment will be private. The 2015 Agreement will have to encourage, facilitate and incentivize private sector action and investment. Increased certainty on climate policy in the short and long-term would greatly facilitate private sector activity. 2)"Introduction, ... 4. However in order to deliver the 2015	COP19	http://unfccc.int/files/documentation/submissions_from_parties/adp/application/pdf/



	Agreement at COP 21 we will need high-level political engagement throughout 2014 and 2015, including in Warsaw. Appropriate engagement from observers, including civil society and the private sector, is also vital. "		adp_eu_workstream_1_design_of_2015_agreement_20130916.pdf
Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) and International Energy Agency (IEA)	Finally, in addition to enhanced action at the international level, a groundswell of action at the national and sub-national levels together with a shift in investment patterns from high-carbon to low-carbon activities will be needed to keep the 2 degree C goal within reach.	COP19	http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/2013/smsn/igo/140.pdf
Environmental Defense Fund (EDF)	According to the World Bank, over 40 national and 20 sub-national jurisdictions have either implemented or are considering market-based mechanisms that put a price on carbon pg 5	COP19	http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/2013/smsn/ngo/371.pdf
Center for International Environmental Law (CIEL)	Civil society participation is critical to the successful development and implementation of mitigation actions/initiatives. The UNFCCC Secretariat has acknowledged the critical role of public participation in decision-making, stating that vibrant public participation “allows vital experience, expertise, information and perspectives from civil society to be brought into the process to generate new insights and approaches [, and] promotes transparency in this increasingly complex universal problem.” ⁷ This is particularly relevant in the context of discussions under Workstream 2 because urgent action is needed, and civil society – including academia, technical experts, and community activists – have considerable knowledge of and experience with innovative solutions to mitigating climate change. Further, broad public participation in the negotiations and outcomes reached under Workstream 2 is consistent with international law and norms. For example, the Rio Declaration, Agenda 21, and the Aarhus Convention all affirm that the best environmental decisions are made when civil society participates. In Warsaw, the Parties should emphasize the need for effective mechanisms for civil society participation at the local, national and international levels.	COP19	http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/2013/smsn/ngo/365.pdf
Umbrella Group	Back home, we are examining how to elaborate our intended nationally determined contributions, so as to meet the timetable we agreed in Warsaw. [...] We will be coming together to contemplate further steps to advance practical climate action in the period to 2020 by sharing our experiences and understanding how we can best build further action. There	2.4	http://unfccc.int/files/documentation/submissions_from_parties/adp/application/pdf/

	are many options to choose from, and the technical expert meetings give us time and space to focus our attention on areas of untapped mitigation. [...] We also welcome the opportunity to further engage business, civil society, and various issue experts on the ways and initiatives to drive innovation mitigation and adaptation efforts in the short term. Many countries have acted in a variety of ways to reduce emissions, and we must continue to incentivize further action.		adp2-4_umbrella_20140314.pdf
Umbrella Group	We could draw out ideas on how adaptation and measures to support and advance implementation can be reflected in a 2015 package and have further exchanges on the structure of a 2015 agreement including how it will interact with related decisions, institutions and infrastructure. Look further at how mitigation potential in a range of areas can be captured by parties with diverse national circumstances; drawing on lessons, practices and technical expertise that Parties and non party experts can share. Encourage complementary work alongside the UNFCCC through international cooperative initiatives to drive practical action. And ensure that we continue to build and sustain political will and momentum	2.4	http://unfccc.int/files/meetings/bonn_jun_2013/in-session/application/pdf/adp2-2_closing_plenary_statement_ug.pdf
Environmental Integrity Group (EIG), comprising Liechtenstein, Mexico, Monaco, the Republic of Korea, and Switzerland	In Warsaw we will also have to further deepen our understanding on the elements of the 2015 Agreement to empower Parties in their adaptation efforts. And we will have to progress in our understanding how the 2015 Agreement will catalyze means of implementation, including by increasing effectivity to address finance, technology and capacity needs. In addition we should continue and further deepen our common analysis of the mitigation potential. This will require and even more technical exchange. And this will create the good basis for a ministerial dialogue on increasing mitigation ambition prior to 2020. And we will have to develop a better common understanding how initiatives outside of the UNFCCC can contribute to an increasing in ambition. We should stimulate and support such initiatives such as reforming fossil fuel subsidy policies. We should develop a good understanding of how these initiatives reduce emissions, and we should acknowledge them as efforts to increase ambition.	2.4	http://unfccc.int/files/meetings/bonn_jun_2013/in-session/application/pdf/adp2-2_closing_plenary_statement_eig_new.pdf
Central American Integration System	Señor Presidente, nuestra región tiene como prioridad promover acciones nacionales para la reducción de la vulnerabilidad y la adaptación; sin embargo, también han venido impulsado de manera sistemática en distintos sectores y con recursos propios, medidas de mitigación de carácter voluntario que deben ser valoradas como aportes a los esfuerzos globales de reducción de emisiones y al nivel de ambición que demandamos sea incrementado por los países desarrollados.	2.4	http://unfccc.int/files/meetings/bonn_jun_2013/in-session/application/pdf/adp2-2_closing_plenary_statement_sica_costa_rica.pdf



World Bank Group: Submission by the World Bank Group (IGO) to the ADP	Climate change could reverse development progress. "The WBG has scaled up efforts to deploy, leverage, and mobilize finance and knowledge through programs that address gaps, risks, and barriers to climate-resilient development and climate mitigation in response." Egs of interventions: Clean Technology Fund (CTF); Scaling Up Renewable Energy Programs in Low Income Countries (SREP); Forest Investment Program (FIP); Carbon Partnership Facility (CPF); Low Carbon Livable Cities Initiative (LC2). Notes potential for co-benefits with WBG's lending portfolio. "The WBG has scaled up efforts to deploy, leverage, and mobilize finance and knowledge through programs that address gaps, risks, and barriers to climate-resilient development and climate mitigation in response."	2.4	http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/2014/smn/igo/152.pdf
Natural Resources Defense Council (NRDC) and a non-admitted organization (BSG) (NGOs)	"New research from Oxford University identifies over 14,000 sub- and non-state actors have participated in international cooperative initiatives between 1990 and 2012 with developing countries actually participating more vigorously relative to the size of their economies. The number of actors taking purely domestic actions is likely even greater." Instead of combining initiatives that are operating at different scales into one template, more useful to generate a registry of all of these different organizations. Frame sub- and non-state initiatives as complements, not alternatives.	2.4	http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/2014/smn/ngo/419.pdf
World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD)	With respect to sustainable mobility: "By working with member companies and with a group of demonstrator cities, this project aims to help these cities move towards achieving sustainable mobility for all. The cities involved will develop a roadmap that will include an action plan to improve city performance in sustainable mobility." "The WBCSD's Regional Network Partners are located in 64 countries and have an aggregate membership of 35,000 companies. WBCSD's Action2020 project has created an unprecedented level of momentum for member companies to move from advocacy to action in the area of climate change. The Smart Policies Project will allow national partners to work closely with multinational companies to ensure that climate change Business Solutions are implemented nationally and corresponding enabling policies are instituted."	2.4	http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/2014/smn/ngo/420.pdf
Environment Integrity Group: Liechtenstein, Mexico, Monaco,	We have another very urgent matter to deal with: the pre-2020 ambition. In our view all parties should contribute to close the emissions gap in view of achieving the target to keep global warming below 2 degrees with respect to historic levels. Therefore, there is a need to for increased action within and outside the Convention. Here in Bonn we must further explore through the technical Expert Meetings opportunities for climate action.	2.5	http://unfccc.int/files/documentation/submissions_from_parties/adp/application/pdf/adp2-5_statement_by_eig



Republic of Korea and Switzerland			_20140604.pdf
Local Government and Municipal Authorities	In this ADP2.5, we wish to see concrete progress in 3 areas: Firstly, to ensure that the political outcome of Paris2015 firmly acknowledges the engagement and empowerment of local and subnational governments as an essential element for the success of a new, strong, global climate regime. Secondly, To start drafting a package of COP decisions or programmes for Lima and Paris for a 10-year action plan that will announce 2016-2026 as the global decade of low-carbon and climate resilient urban development with a 2 tracks approach; one track for rapid acceleration of "low-hanging fruits" of mitigation action in urban planning, transport, buildings, energy and waste [...]. The second track; to design new, innovative, multilevel partnerships to respond to the transformation our cities and regions in the light of challenges and opportunities of the Urban World of 21st Century in the post 2020 period.	2.5	http://unfccc.int/files/documentation/submissions_from_parties/adp/application/pdf/adp2-5_statement_by_lgma_20140604.pdf
Canada	ADP technical expert meetings, presentations, and roundtables on enhancing pre-2020 ambition can play an important role in facilitating the necessary action to enhance our progress toward the 2oC goal. This type of information exchange can help Parties identify nationally appropriate actions and multilateral initiatives that may be useful tools in their domestic mitigation efforts, and contributes to trust-building and goodwill amongst Parties. To ensure that information generated through these activities flows to those with the necessary levers for taking action, we support the continued participation of stakeholders, including subnational governments and cities, the private sector, other international institutions, and non-governmental organizations, in the meetings, and encourage Parties to consider how best to disseminate this information to key actors, and how to keep the current dialogue open beyond the conclusion of the ADP.	2.5	http://unfccc.int/files/bodies/awg/application/pdf/canadian_adp_submission_-_june_2014.pdf
South Africa	Catalytic Role of the Convention Opportunity and option identification of institutional arrangements (identification of emerging opportunities, options and needs for at scale roll-out etc.). Facilitative institutional arrangement (recognition, recording and develop support programmes for cooperative agreements between the UNFCCC and other international bodies, e.g. ICAO, IMO, Montreal Protocol, FAO, Hyogo Framework of Action, etc. and within regions, between countries, sub-national and local authorities, sectors etc.).	2.5	http://unfccc.int/files/bodies/application/pdf/adp_elements_southafrica.pdf



China	Actions by cities, subnational authorities and sectors in developing country Parties are part of their nationally appropriate mitigation actions. Any international cooperative initiatives may facilitate the implementation by developing countries of their presented actions, but shall not introduce any new or additional commitments for developing countries and should not replace the mitigation commitments by developed country Parties under the Convention and the Kyoto Protocol.	2.5	http://unfccc.int/files/bodies/application/pdf/20140306-submission_on_adp_by_china_without_cover_page.pdf
United States	The agreement should support and build on such efforts by further: strengthening linkages with, and encouraging actions and support by, institutions and organizations outside the Convention (such as those at the regional, national, and sub-national levels, universities, civil society organizations, intergovernmental organizations, and the private sector), which can contribute much-needed expertise, capacity, and resources to advance work in the areas that Parties identify as critical. Such elements will not only significantly enhance the management of climate risks, but will also send an important signal for bolder action by international organizations, sub-national entities, and the non-governmental community.	2.5	http://unfccc.int/files/documentation/submissions_from_parties/adp/application/pdf/u.s._submission_on_elements_of_the_2015_agreement.pdf
Mexico	Adaptation can only be successfully accomplished by involving those mostly impacted by climate change, therefore it is essential to engage stakeholders in adaptation planning and implementation, including communities and ensure a gender perspective. While this is a cross-cutting issue applicable to the rest of the elements of the 2015 Agreement, Mexico strongly advocates the involvement of local and non-State actors and a gender perspective in adaptation. The 2015 Agreement should regularize participation of non-State actors and adopt a gender perspective. All Parties must develop and implement adaptation plans and strategies and ensure that adaptation is mainstreamed as part of the development planning processes occurring at national level and in coordination with local governments	2.5	http://unfccc.int/files/bodies/application/pdf/submission_by_mexico_indicative_elements_for_a_lbi.pdf
African Group	[Provide] framework for accounting and assessment of ICIs, consistent with targets and rules under Convention.	2.5	http://unfccc.int/files/documentation/submissions_from_parties/adp/application/pdf/adp_2-5_submission_by_african_group_mitigation_20140608.pdf



<p>Institute for Global Environmental Strategies (IGES) (NGO): Technical inputs on the technical expert meeting on land use</p>	<p>Based on discussion at the Low Carbon Asia Research Network (LoCARNet); 'urban' and 'rural' groups have distinct issues, irrespective of geopolitical borders; not much time to transfer technology and develop skills and knowledge amongst farmers by 2020; uneven spread of resources creates rich and poor areas which affects cross-area subsidies. "Experiences related to conservation and sustainable management of forests indicate that environmental outcomes will be more sustainable if local needs and meaningful community participation are given greater attention." "The full potential for emissions reductions will not be realized without strong policy support, the promotion of community-based natural resources management, increased access to finance through the creation of trust funds via public-private partnerships, an expansion of the Joint Crediting Mechanism, and an integrated policy framework."</p>	<p>2.5</p>	<p>http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/2014/smnngo/436.pdf</p>
<p>Institute for Global Environmental Strategies (IGES) (NGO): Technical inputs on the Technical Expert Meeting on Urban Environment</p>	<p>Based on discussion at the Low Carbon Asia Research Network (LoCARNet); aim to raise level of mitigation ambition by 2020 and beyond; "Low carbon development in cities involves a combination of hard options such as changes in infrastructure, waste management, energy systems and soft options such as raising awareness and behaviour changes. Therefore sound research and knowledge should form the basis for planning and development of cities. Community engagement is also important for city planning and decision-making. Scientific evidence derived through research helps in forming consensus among stakeholders. It is essential to supplement national policies and plans with local actions. Therefore the transition to low carbon society should begin at the local level." Local and higher levels of authority important - local level important because more contact with constituencies.</p>	<p>2.5</p>	<p>http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/2014/smnngo/437.pdf</p>
<p>WWF (NGO): Submission on actions with High Mitigation Potential</p>	<p>"the most commonly observed barriers to renewable energy and energy efficiency measures are the high initial investment costs and lack of technology capacity. The UNFCCC's existing mechanisms, including the Green Climate Fund (GCF) and TEC/CTCN, coordinated under ADP workstream 2, should work with regional and local financial institutions to overcome these barriers"; platform for best practice; difficult for national governments alone to create strong enough market signals, so need an international framework for sharing and overcoming assistance to overcome technical barriers (opposite of bottom-up); need locally appropriate policy instruments for building codes; multilateral climate finance to help local finance institutions; Climate Technology Initiative's Private Financing Advisory Network</p>	<p>2.5</p>	<p>http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/2014/smnngo/424.pdf</p>



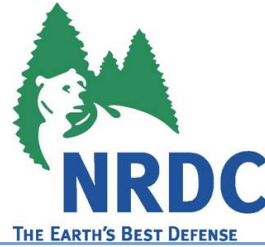
	(PFAN) to provide project developers with mentoring for development of business plans etc - increasing chance of raising funds. Property Assessed Clean Energy (PACE) - tool for local municipalities to help private (Eg individuals) with upfront costs).		
Alliance of Small Island States	Follow-on Technical Expert Meetings on renewable energy and energy efficiency are necessary and should involve stakeholders in public and private finance, and be organized with the goal of achieving an actionable policy outcomes. [...] TEMs need to be structured to allow for more time for interaction amongst the participants. [...] Participants should include not only experts from Parties and relevant national and subnational ministries, but also international and intergovernmental organizations, civil society and the private sector. These participants are essential to catalysing action both inside and outside the UNFCCC.	2.5	http://unfccc.int/files/documentation/submissions_from_parties/adp/application/pdf/adp2-5_submission_by_asis_ws2_20140607.pdf
Canada	ADP technical expert meetings, presentations, and roundtables on enhancing pre-2020 ambition can play an important role in facilitating the necessary action to enhance our progress toward the 2oC goal. This type of information exchange can help Parties identify nationally appropriate actions and multilateral initiatives that may be useful tools in their domestic mitigation efforts, and contributes to trust-building and goodwill amongst Parties. To ensure that information generated through these activities flows to those with the necessary levers for taking action, we support the continued participation of stakeholders, including subnational governments and cities, the private sector, other international institutions, and non-governmental organizations, in the meetings, and encourage Parties to consider how best to disseminate this information to key actors, and how to keep the current dialogue open beyond the conclusion of the ADP. [...] Canada's investment of up to \$4.5 billion on Carbon Capture and Storage (including federal, provincial and private sector investments) will yield significant information and lessons learned, contributing to advance our collective knowledge. We are already sharing information internationally through discussions under the IEA, the Clean Energy Ministerial, the Canada-US Clean Energy Dialogue, the Carbon Sequestration Leadership Forum and the Global CCS Institute. We welcome the opportunity to exchange with other Parties contemplating the use of CCS in their domestic arenas through the ADP.	2.5	http://unfccc.int/files/bodies/awg/application/pdf/canadian_adp_submission_-_june_2014.pdf
New Zealand	In our view WS2 should continue to facilitate input by experts throughout 2014, including from non-governmental organizations, inter-governmental organizations and the private sector. [...] Domestically, New Zealand has a number of policies and measures aimed at helping farmers continue to achieve efficiency improvements. One example is the Primary Growth Partnership, which has mobilised \$708 million of public and private finance (each project is at least 50% privately funded) for projects that boost productivity, encourage innovation, and	2.5	http://unfccc.int/files/documentation/submissions_from_parties/adp/application/pdf/adp2-5_submission_by_n



	<p>deliver long-term economic growth while enhancing sustainability including through further reductions in emissions intensity. The impact of these policies has been a reduction of total greenhouse gas emissions per unit of agricultural product (i.e. per kilogram of meat or milk solids) by around 20 per cent from 1990 levels.</p>	<p>ew_zealand_ws2_20140606.pdf</p>
<p>Japan</p>	<p>The central government selects advanced level sustainable cities with exceptional environmental, societal and economic qualities as “future environmental cities”. Eleven cities/regions have already been chosen, keeping in mind the fundamental concept to generate new values to address problems such as that of the environment and an aging society. In this way, the ideal image of a future city that achieves both low carbon and sustainable development is disseminated within and outside Japan. [...] It is important to create low carbon market by not only using public funds but also arousing investments of private funds regarding public funds as a trigger, in order to promote low carbon technologies. For example, through cooperation with private companies and financial institutions, public sectors can promote investments to projects toward development of low carbon community and energy saving. [...] Japan has also been using public-private cooperation in advancing low carbonization of buildings through the creation of a fund to promote investment for buildings which are not only environmentally friendly but also earthquake-resistant. [...] In March 2014, Japan launched a new climate change campaign called “Fun to Share” with a view to realizing a low-carbon society. “Fun to Share” aims to develop lifestyle innovations through cooperation between companies, organizations, local communities and individuals as well as the sharing and dissemination of information, technology and wisdom in a progressive manner that leads to the building of a low-carbon society. [...] The Kitakyushu City and Yokohama City which are designated as “future environmental cities” and Tokyo and Osaka which are also known for its advanced efforts have been making use of their experiences in overcoming pollution as well as improving the environment to promote low carbonization of waste management, water services, transportation, buildings, and regional energy supply in developing country cities of the Asia-Pacific. These cities are extending inter-city technical support while collaborating with the international partnerships such as CCAC and ICLEI, the support organizations such as JICA, research institutes, and private companies that have advanced low carbon technologies and experience of urban infrastructure development and management. In Thailand, for example, Yokohama City, JICA and Japanese consultancy firms jointly assist the Bangkok Metropolitan Administration (BMA) in formulating and implementing the ten-year Climate Change Master Plan for years 2013-2023 which encompasses five sectors, namely, energy, urban mobility, waste and sewage management,</p>	<p>2.5 http://unfccc.int/files/documentation/submissions_from_parties/adp/application/pdf/adp2-5_submission_by_japan_20140604.pdf</p>



	urban greening, and climate change adaptation. [...]the 2015 agreement should encourage all Parties, to integrate adaptation into national planning and development processes, to develop national adaptation strategies and plans, and to prioritize adaptation actions at the local level in view of vulnerable conditions.		
Norway	We hope the planned Technical Expert Meeting on urbanization and cities in June will showcase and build on experiences from climate actions taken by cities in different countries, in a way that further initiatives can build on. International initiatives, such as C40, can give valuable contributions. Moreover, some of the initiatives under the Climate and Clean Air Coalition's (CCAC), especially on waste management, are cooperating with cities. CCAC should therefore also be considered a role in the Technical Expert Meeting.	2.5	http://unfccc.int/files/bodies/application/pdf/norwegian_submission_to_adp_on_workstream_2_-_final2_(1)(158655).pdf
Greece and the European Commission on behalf of the European Union and its member states	Opportunities exist for all Parties to exchange their experiences on market-based policies under the World Bank PMR. In the Climate and Clean Air Coalition initiative on HFC alternative technologies and standards, government, industries, and stakeholders are enabling the market transformation through cooperative activities that promote the development and deployment of climate-friendly, energy efficient alternatives and technologies, minimizing HFC leaks through responsible management, and encouraging recovery, recycling, reclamation, and eventual destruction of high-GWP HFCs. [...] EU member states (like Denmark, or Netherlands) are active in efforts to incentivize investment in energy efficiency through innovative tax reimbursement mechanisms for energy utilities; and through investor payback schemes for energy efficient refurbishment of buildings by landlords. For instance, the Netherlands has developed a new 'Block by Block ' approach: at least three market participants have to work together in a consortium, sharing their knowledge and experience, with municipalities, housing corporations and provinces elaborating joint plan to significantly enhance the energy efficiency of blocks comprising at least 1,500 - to 2,000 homes. The programme has started with fourteen municipalities projects. Institutional investors provide the bulk of the investment, government grants were only provided for the additional costs during the pilot phase.	2.5	http://unfccc.int/files/bodies/application/pdf/el-05-20-_eu_adp_ws2_submission.pdf
The United States of America (SEE Action Network)	The State and Local Energy Efficiency Action Network (SEE Action) is a state- and local-led effort facilitated by the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to take energy efficiency to scale that builds on the foundation of the National Action Plan for Energy Efficiency. ¹ SEE Action is composed of more than 200 leaders from state and local governments, associations, businesses, non-government organizations, and their partners working toward a goal of achieving all cost-effective energy	2.5	http://unfccc.int/files/documentation/submissions_from_parties/adp/application/pdf/see_action_network_-_



	<p>efficiency by 2020. SEE Action offers knowledge resources and technical assistance to state and local decision makers as they seek to advance energy efficiency policies and programs in their jurisdictions.</p>	<p>_the_state_and_loca l_energy_efficiency_ action_network_sub mitted_by_the_u.s..p df</p>
<p>India on behalf of BASIC</p>	<p>We are concerned that the mitigation effort by developing country Parties is currently much greater than that by developed countries. As developing countries we are ready to undertake our enhanced action to address climate change. Our concern however is that developed countries have not shown sufficient ambition [..]. It is simply not acceptable that the commitments of developed countries should be transferred to developing countries. We nevertheless commend the wide array of climate initiatives that are pursued outside the Convention and we recognise that these international cooperative initiatives may help us combat climate change. These initiatives must however be treated in full accordance with the principles and provisions of the Convention and must not distract us here in our efforts to address challenge of climate change multilaterally under the Convention. However, these initiatives can't substitute for the core actions required under the Kyoto Protocol and its revisit.</p>	<p>2.5 http://unfccc.int/files/documentation/submissions_from_parties/adp/application/pdf/adp2-5_statement_by_india_on_behalf_of_basic_20140604.pdf</p>



Appendix two: ADP co-chairs draft text, July 2014

AD HOC WORKING GROUP ON THE
DURBAN PLATFORM FOR ENHANCED ACTION
ADP.2014.8.DraftText

DRAFT TEXT
on

ADP 2-6 agenda item 3
Implementation of all the elements of decision 1/CP.17

7 July 2014

Accelerating the implementation of enhanced pre-2020 climate action

Draft by the Co-Chairs

The Conference of the Parties,

Recalling decisions 1/CP.17, 2/CP.18 and 1/CP.19,

Guided by the need to urgently address the significant gap between the likely aggregate global annual emissions of greenhouse gases by 2020 resulting from existing mitigation pledges and actions of Parties and aggregate emission pathways consistent with having a likely chance of holding the increase in global average temperature to below 2 °C or 1.5 °C above pre-industrial levels,

Acknowledging the role of subnational authorities, intergovernmental organizations, civil society, the private sector and cooperative initiatives in catalysing action and supporting Parties to reduce emissions and vulnerability and build resilience to the adverse effects of climate change,

1. *Calls on* all Parties to accelerate the full implementation of the decisions constituting the agreed outcome pursuant to decision 1/CP.13 (Bali Action Plan), in particular in relation to the provision of technology, finance and capacity-building support for developing country Parties, recognizing that such implementation will enhance ambition in the pre-2020 period;
2. *Notes* the importance of the prompt entry into force of the Doha Amendment to the Kyoto Protocol for which a minimum of 144 accessions by Parties to the Kyoto Protocol is required in accordance with Article 20, paragraph 4 of the Protocol and calls on all Parties that are also Parties to the Kyoto Protocol to ratify and implement the Doha Amendment as a matter of urgency;
3. *Urges* all Parties to continue to enhance ambition before 2020 in order to ensure the highest possible mitigation efforts under the Convention by all Parties, in accordance with decision 1/CP.19, paragraph 4;
4. *Requests* all Parties to submit to the Conference of the Parties through the secretariat, in accordance with the relevant reporting requirements of decision 2/CP.17 and its annexes, information on actions taken by them to implement each relevant element of decision 1/CP.19, paragraphs 3 and 4, in order to examine and evaluate the implementation of those elements of that decision;
5. *Requests* the secretariat to compile the information regarding the implementation of decision 1/CP.19 referred to in paragraph 4 above in a miscellaneous document;
6. *Also urges* each Party that has not yet communicated a quantified economy-wide emission reduction target or nationally appropriate mitigation action, as applicable, to do so as a matter of urgency;

1 of 4

7. [Placeholder for Lima outcome on Long term climate finance, including any potential roadmap providing clarity and predictability on the mobilization of finance to 2020]
8. *Calls on* developed country Parties to ensure that the initial resource mobilization of the Green Climate Fund reaches a very significant scale that reflects the needs of and challenges faced by developing countries in addressing climate change;
9. *Reiterates* its request to developed country Parties to prepare biennial submissions on their updated strategies and approaches for scaling up climate finance from 2014 to 2020, in line with decision 3/CP.19, paragraph 10;
10. *Invites* subnational authorities, including cities, international organizations, civil society, private sector entities, and cooperative initiatives to set even more ambitious goals and further scale up their actions to assist Parties to achieve an emission pathway consistent with limiting the global average temperature increase to below 2 °C or 1.5 °C above preindustrial levels and to communicate to the secretariat on a regular basis information on these actions;
11. *Recognizes* that the technical expert meetings have been instrumental in bringing together experts from Parties with experts from relevant international organizations, civil society, the private sector, subnational authorities, including cities, cooperative initiatives and bodies established under the Convention in identifying good practice policy options and contributing to new and enhanced action to be taken at all levels of government and by stakeholders in the areas of renewable energy, energy efficiency, urban environment, land use carbon capture, use and storage, and non-carbon dioxide greenhouse gas emissions where emissions could be reduced in a manner that is both cost-effective and supports sustainable development;
12. *Considers* that technical expert meetings, which focus on policy options and action with high mitigation potential, the removal of barriers to implementation and mobilizing effective support for enhanced action under the Convention at the international, regional and national levels, can further advance the workplan on enhancing mitigation ambition;
13. *Requests* the secretariat, subject to the availability of financial resources, to organize technical expert meetings to be held during sessions of the Ad Hoc Working Group on the Durban Platform for Enhanced Action in 2015 and, in cooperation with bodies under the Convention and relevant international organizations, regional and sub-regional follow-up meetings, in a manner that:
 - (a) Supports Parties in the identification of suitable policy options and planning for their implementation;
 - (b) Enhances collaboration and synergies between the bodies established under the Convention;
 - (c) Provides opportunities for effective engagement among experts from Parties with experts from relevant international organizations, civil society, the private sector, subnational authorities, including cities, cooperative initiatives and bodies established under the Convention;
 - (d) Focuses on removing barriers to and supporting the accelerated implementation of policy options identified by Parties.
14. *Encourages* all Parties to consider the good practice policy options identified during the technical expert meetings and elaborated in the technical paper in planning and strengthening their further mitigation action in a way that best suits their national circumstances, and to indicate their selection of such options in the reports referred to in paragraph 4 above.

15. *Also requests* the secretariat to:
- (a) Significantly enhance the visibility and prominence of enhanced action being undertaken by Parties, and public and private entities;
 - (b) Update as appropriate the technical paper on mitigation benefits of actions, initiatives and options to enhance mitigation ambition, drawing on information provided in submissions from Parties and observer organizations and the discussions in the technical expert meetings;
 - (c) Make available a user-friendly and dynamic web-based tool summarizing the identified policy options in a manner that allows Parties to communicate their selected options and subnational authorities, including cities, international organizations, civil society, private sector entities, and cooperative initiatives to communicate the actions they are taking and the support available to Parties for implementation;
 - (d) Reflect Parties selection of identified policy options in the web-based tool;
 - (e) Prepare a summary for policymakers of the elements referred to in this paragraph in advance of the Conference of the Parties.
16. *Invites* the Green Climate Fund, the Global Environment Facility, the Technology Executive Committee and the Climate Technology Centre and Network to:
- (a) Enhance their efforts to support Parties, in accordance with their respective functions and mandates, to scale up mitigation action through the implementation of the selected policy options reflected in accordance paragraph 15 (d) above;
 - (b) Engage effectively in the technical expert meetings referred to in paragraph 13 above, in order to enhance the effective coordination and provision of support.
17. *Decides* that the workplan on enhancing mitigation ambition will continue until the 2015 agreement comes into effect in 2020 in order to promote collective action sufficient to achieve an emission pathway consistent with limiting the global average temperature increase to below 2 °C or 1.5 °C above preindustrial levels;
18. *Emphasizes* that the effective implementation of the workplan on enhancing mitigation ambition requires, *inter alia*, increased coordination in the provision of support by bodies established under the Convention and enhanced sharing of information among Parties in a manner that builds trust and facilitates the sharing of experiences and best practice in implementation;
19. *Decides* to consider progress on the workplan on enhanced mitigation ambition in 2017 and 2019 including through high-level engagement informed by, *inter alia*, the documents referred to in paragraph 5 and 15 (e) above;
20. *Requests* the Subsidiary Body for Implementation, informed by the innovative and interactive approaches established and ongoing under the Ad-hoc Working Group on the Durban Platform for Enhanced Action:
- (a) To monitor the progress of the implementation of action towards a level sufficient to achieve an emission pathway consistent with limiting the global average temperature increase to below 2 °C or 1.5 °C above preindustrial levels;
 - (b) To seek additional technical inputs from the SBSTA, as required; and
 - (c) To further develop the workplan on enhancing mitigation ambition and make a recommendation for modalities for the effective implementation of the workplan, including those related to high level engagement, to the Conference of the Parties for consideration and adoption at its twenty-first session (December 2015).



AD HOC WORKING GROUP ON THE
DURBAN PLATFORM FOR ENHANCED ACTION
ADP.2014.8.DraftText

21. *Takes note* of the estimated budgetary implications of the activities to be undertaken by the secretariat referred to in this decision.
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