

**AD HOC WORKING GROUP ON LONG-TERM COOPERATIVE ACTION
UNDER THE CONVENTION**

Fourteenth session (third part)

Panama City, 1.7 October 2011

WORK OF THE AWG-LCA CONTACT GROUP

Agenda item 3.2.2

Nationally appropriate mitigation actions by developing country Parties

**Discussion on matters relating to paragraphs 48-51 of the Cancun agreements
version of 14 October 2011 @ 18:00**

Co-facilitator.s summary

[General]

1. Parties had a constructive discussion on matters relating to paragraphs 48 - 51 of the Cancun Agreements (decision 1/CP.16), including: the understanding of the aim of achieving deviation in emissions relative to .business as usual. emissions in 2020; how to clarify and take forward the mitigation actions currently compiled in document FCCC/AWGLCA/2011/INF.1; common [templates][formats] and processes envisaged for Parties who may wish to voluntarily inform the Conference of the Parties of their intention to implement nationally appropriate mitigation actions (NAMAs); the future work required to understand the diversity of mitigation actions submitted, underlying assumptions and any support needed for their implementation; and how to advance the work in lead up to Durban and beyond.

[Deviation in emissions relative to .business as usual. emissions in 2020]

2. Some Parties considered that the aim of achieving a deviation in emissions relative to .business as usual. as called for in paragraph 48 of the Cancun Agreements, should be considered in a broader context encompassing all Parties addressing the need for global emissions reductions. Others stated that their understanding was that the concept of ambition did not apply to developing country Parties, but rather what applies to developing countries is the understanding of diversity of mitigation actions.

3. Some Parties reiterated that the invitation in paragraph 50 provides an opportunity to regularly update document UNFCCC/AWGLCA/2011/INF.1 and that Parties should be encouraged to submit new or updated information on mitigation actions using a common template which is also used to clarify their actions currently compiled in UNFCCC/AWGLCA/2011/INF.1 and comparable to a template to be used for explaining developed countries Parties' targets and actions. It was stated that this could be done annually or as frequently, as Parties submit information on new NAMAs and/or submit new information related to the actions already communicated. Other Parties stated that the

invitation in paragraph 50 to developing country Parties to submit information on NAMAs is voluntary and as such the update of such information should happen in the registry.

4. Some Parties stated the need to ensure that future accounting rules/systems are applicable to both developed and developing countries, stating also that these accounting rules should be flexible to allow countries to maximize on their mitigation efforts.

5. Views and proposals made by Parties on enhanced action by developing countries, in the context of achieving a deviation in emissions below .business-as-usual., are listed below. The list below is not an attempt to identify areas of convergence or divergence, nor is it intended to be an exhaustive list, but rather a compilation of proposals that Parties submitted during the discussion:

- o Understand the current nationally appropriate mitigation action, their underlying assumptions, diversity and effects;
- o Understand the support needed for implementation and enhanced action;
- o Agree on a common [template][format] as mentioned in paragraph 3 above to capture the necessary information;
- o Develop global options to raise collective ambition through enhanced cooperation;
- o Development and implementation of low carbon development strategies;
- o Supporting implementation of nationally appropriate mitigation actions by developing countries;
- o Developing a common accounting framework that can maximize global mitigation efforts;
- o Enhanced reporting of information on NAMAs through national communications and biennial update reports, as well as the process of international consultation analysis (ICA) ;
- o Addressing emissions of hydrofluorocarbons, and emissions from international aviation and maritime transport, and asking related international organizations to implement this;
- o Establishing a fair and effective legally binding framework in which all major emitters including major developing country Parties participate.

[Support needed for the implementation of NAMAs]

6. Some Parties called for the strengthening of the concept of enablement (provision of finance, technology and capacity-building) provided for in paragraph 48 of the Cancun Agreements and mentioned that a decision on financing to support preparation and implementation of NAMAs is necessary, including support for institutional arrangements at the national level. Many Parties stated that it is necessary to step up support for enhanced action on mitigation by developing countries. Some called for the set of implementation system for NAMAs.

7. Some Parties mentioned that paragraph 52 should be discussed jointly with the

paragraphs 48 - 51. For these Parties provision of support could potentially unlock the desire to increase ambition, even though the paragraphs 48 - 51 do not specifically talk about increase in ambition by developing countries. The significance of the registry as an instrument to facilitate increased level of mitigation actions was seen as important. Other parties also stated that developing countries are already contributing to global mitigation efforts and that developing countries will continue to implement mitigation actions in the context of their sustainable development and according to their national circumstances.

[Understanding the diversity of mitigation actions]

8. Many Parties welcomed the workshops organized by the secretariat to understand the diversity of mitigation actions submitted. Some, however, stated that the workshops are not enough and there is the need to go beyond that.
9. A number of Parties called for more comprehensive information on the mitigation actions of developing countries using a common [template][format] as mentioned in paragraph 3 above, with the aim of understanding the diversity of actions, the effects of the actions as well as information on and assumptions underlying mitigation actions. There were several proposals for increasing the understanding of the diversity of NAMAs of developing country Parties. Some Parties stated that .diversity. is a characteristic of nationally appropriate mitigation actions by developing countries and is not a shortcoming or a problem to be solved.
10. The list below is not an attempt to identify areas of convergence or divergence nor is it intended to be an exhaustive list, but rather a compilation of proposals that Parties submitted up to and during the discussions related to understanding diversity of mitigation actions:
 - o Further submission of information from Parties on the mitigation actions referred to in document FCCC/AWGLCA/2011/INF.1 using a common [template][format] as mentioned in paragraph 3 above. The information called for included clarifications on which sectors and gases were included in the mitigation actions, as well as other elements of factual information;
 - o The use of a common template for NAMAs which was submitted by one Party;
 - o Enhanced reporting of information on NAMAs through national communications and biennial update reports, as well as the process of international consultation analysis (ICA) will also offer greater understanding of the diversity in NAMAs;
 - o Holding technical workshops in 2012 to deepen the understanding of methodologies and assumptions underlying the NAMAs;
 - o Request the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) to develop methodologies and guidelines to assess the effectiveness of mitigation actions.
11. Some Parties cautioned against the use of any form of standardized template as that could undermine the understanding of diversity in mitigation actions and national

appropriateness.