

Submission of Views by

Bangladesh, Belize, Chad, Cote d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of Congo, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Fiji, Gabon, Guyana, Honduras, Kenya, Liberia, Nigeria, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Republic of Congo, Sierra Leone, Uganda

on

Workstreams 1 and 2 under the Ad Hoc Working Group on the Durban Platform for Enhanced Action (ADP)

30 August 2013

1. The Ad Hoc Working Group on the Durban Platform for Enhanced Action (ADP) at the second part of its second session held in Bonn from 4 to 13 June 2013 invited Parties and observer organizations to make further submissions, by 1 September 2013, on:
 - Workstream I: matters related to the work of the ADP, including, inter alia, mitigation, adaptation, finance, technology development and transfer, capacity-building, and transparency of action and support, addressing aspects such as the following:
 - (a) Application of the principles of the Convention;
 - (b) Building on the experiences and lessons learned from other processes under the Convention and from other multilateral processes, as appropriate;
 - (c) The scope, structure and design of the 2015 agreement;
 - (d) Ways of defining and reflecting enhanced action¹;
 - Workstream II: actions, initiatives and options to enhance ambition, including through the workplan on enhancing mitigation ambition, and on further activities for its plan of work in 2014².
2. For this purpose the Coalition for Rainforest Nations (CfRN or Coalition) considered issues related to the above and prepared this submission of views.
3. The submission of inputs to the Ad Hoc Working Group on the Durban Platform for Enhanced Action (ADP) in preparation for the second part of the first session of the ADP made on 29 November 2011 by Belize, Costa Rica, Democratic Republic of Congo, Dominica, Ghana, Fiji, Kenya, Guyana, Honduras, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands, Suriname and Uganda should be recalled.
4. The submission of views made on 13 March 2013 by Bangladesh, Cameroon, Costa Rica, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Gabon, Guyana, Honduras, Kenya, Nigeria, Papua New Guinea, Republic of

¹ Implementation of all the elements of decision 1/CP.17, Draft conclusions proposed by the Co-Chairs, FCCC/ADP/2013/L.2, paragraph 4.

² Implementation of all the elements of decision 1/CP.17, Draft conclusions proposed by the Co-Chairs, FCCC/ADP/2013/L.2, paragraph 5.

Congo, and Uganda on Workstream 1 and 2 under the Ad Hoc Working Group on the Durban Platform for Enhanced Action (ADP) should be recalled.

5. **Workstream I (post-2020)**

On workstream I the Coalition would like to reiterate the call for a 2015 agreement to be founded on all the principles of the Convention, *in particular the principles of common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities, and equity*, as well as on its structure. The 2015 agreement should be applicable to all Parties and developed countries should take the lead in the fight against global warming by reducing greenhouse gas emissions as required by science. The 2015 agreement should respond to the findings of the Fifth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change and the outcomes of the 2013–2015 review and adequate enhanced action and mitigation commitments should be formalized within the framework of the Convention with Annex I countries taking the lead.

Because of the demonstrated significant role that forests play in achieving the ultimate objective of the Convention, the 2015 agreement should include a mechanism to further promote the full implementation of REDD+ activities as identified in paragraph 70 of decision 1/CP.16 (the Cancun Agreement) to be fully supported with adequate, additional and predictable finance coming from a wide variety of sources, public and private, bilateral and multilateral, including alternative sources such as market-based mechanisms that are subject to agreed robust national MRV systems.

The institutional arrangements governing REDD+ to be included in the 2015 agreement should reflect any prior COP decision and should aim at:

- assisting developing country Parties in receiving adequate and predictable financial and technical support for all phases;
- coordinating and providing guidance to all existing REDD+ finance related initiatives within and outside the Convention.

The 2015 agreement should ensure transparency of action and support through adequate monitoring and reporting at national and international levels, as identified under the Convention and its subsidiary bodies.

We also reiterate the urgent need to ramp up the mode of our meetings and start formal negotiations at COP19 through the creation of a single contact group for each workstream, in accordance with established practice.

6. **Workstream II (pre-2020 ambition)**

Increasing scientific evidence shows that the current pledges made by developed country parties so far are insufficient to reach the goal of keeping the global temperature below 2°C Celsius as required by science and the international community. According to the UNEP 'Emissions Gap 2012 report,' if countries do not immediately increase their pledges, the global temperature rise could be between 2.5 and 5.0°C.

Bearing in mind that in Cancun in 2010 Parties agreed to review the global greenhouse gas emission

reduction goal with the view to bring the limit to 1.5°C Celsius, it is evident that in order to stop and avoid current and future catastrophic consequences upon poor vulnerable countries the ambition gap must be closed urgently.

The ambition gap can be reduced only if a practical approach to increasing pre-2020 ambition and enhance climate finance, technology and capacity building enablement and support is agreed by the Parties as soon as possible. We therefore reiterate the call for the formalization of a negotiating setting under the ADP by the establishment of a contact group where Parties should agree on a clear and straightforward plan of action to close the ambition gap up to 2020 as identified chronologically here below.

- 1) Best practices of policy actions in areas with high mitigation potential, such as transport, buildings, forestry and reducing deforestation already exist and are already identified by Parties. In particular, in accordance with the UNEP report Bridging the Emissions Gap 2012, the forestry sector can help to bridge the emissions gap on a range of 1.3 to 4.2GtCO₂e. In fact, this and other recent studies have shown that it is almost impossible to close the gap without the contribution of forest mitigation. Starting from the results of the workshop on 'pre-2020 ambition: opportunities for mitigation and adaptation related to land use', held in Bonn on 1 May 2013, Parties should incorporate the mitigation potential of REDD+ into the solution to closing the emissions gap. Building from the UNFCCC infrastructure in the different subsidiary bodies and the different activities already ongoing in developing countries, REDD+ should be one of the subjects of the discussions (spin-off group) in the ADP contact group mentioned above.
- 2) The mitigation potential of REDD+ activities should therefore be identified by the ADP. To this end, a workshop on the mitigation potential of the forest sector, including reduction of deforestation and forest degradation, and changes in forest management that increase carbon stocks should be held at the beginning of 2014 with the view to identify the contribution of REDD+ to bridge the ambition gap and provide financial and technical support needed by developing countries to do so. Parties should agree on a common format that can be used by developing countries to inform the ADP on the mitigation potential of their REDD+ activities. A technical paper prepared by the secretariat should compile and synthesize those information.
- 3) A COP20 decision should be adopted where REDD+ actions should be catalyzed to rapidly, cost-effectively, urgently, and equitably reduce greenhouse gas emissions and list appropriate information on the mitigation potential and support needed.
- 4) REDD+ actions undertaken in developing countries referred to in point 3 above should be fully supported so that readiness and demonstration activities, as well as pilot results-based actions can provide significant reductions of greenhouse gas emissions. To this aim, the ADP should make use of the institutional arrangements on REDD+ as decided by the COP and ensure REDD+ is fully integrated in the 2015 agreement.