



REPÚBLICA DEL ECUADOR

SUBMISSION OF ECUADOR DURBAN PLATFORM

Background

In Doha, Parties agreed that submissions will be invited under the ADP under *workstreams 1 and 2*, which are to be submitted to the Secretariat by 1 March, 2013.

The Republic of Ecuador recognizes that Nature, where life is borne and fully realized, has a right to be protected in an integral manner, so its existence and the regeneration of its vital cycles, structure, functions and evolution processes are maintained. In this sense, climate change threatens Nature and its basic right as it has been recognized by the Constitution of our country.

Based on the above description, Ecuador makes the following submission for the work under the Ad Hoc Working Group on the Durban Platform -AWG ADP-).

Workstream 2

In paragraph 15 of the ADP conclusions, the following was agreed to:

“The ADP invited Parties and accredited observer organizations to submit to the secretariat, by 1 March 2013, information, views and proposals on actions, initiatives and options to enhance ambition, including through the workplan on enhancing mitigation ambition, with a particular focus on 2013. In their submissions on actions, initiatives and options to enhance ambition, Parties may wish to give consideration to the following aspects:

- (a) Mitigation and adaptation benefits, including resilience to the impacts of climate change;
- (b) Barriers and ways to overcome them, and incentives for actions;
- (c) Finance, technology, and capacity-building to support implementation.

(a) Mitigation and adaptation benefits, including resilience to the impacts of climate change;

MITIGATION

Mitigation in developing countries, according to Article 4.7 of the Convention, will be not possible if there is not supported by funding, technology and real capacities. Funding to fight climate change must be new, in addition to traditional cooperation and transparent and look at the future before and after 2020.

Any agreement on mitigation must be done by a multilateral effort with a rules-based regime under the Convention, which in no way should be voluntary compliance for developing countries as it will go against the principles of the Convention. In this sense, it will be required a "top-down" approach

based on science and aiming to limit the increase of global temperature to no more than 1.5 degrees Celsius.

The recognition of the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities, and respective capabilities, is fundamental to climate change mitigation. It is crucial to differentiate between developed and developing countries according to their contribution of GHG emissions and their respective national capacities.

Determine that the target to reduce emissions substantially by 2050, should be aimed at not to increasing the global temperature well below 1.5°C, and identify the time frame to reach the maximum level of emissions by 2050, in order that the temperature increase is well below 1.5 ° C.

It should be encouraged to implement measures that contribute to the integrity and connectivity of native ecosystems relevant for capturing and storing carbon, as well as sustainably manage ecosystems to conserve biodiversity and promote mitigation and adaptation measures to climate change.

To achieve mitigation, it should strengthen the implementation of measures to promote efficiency and energy sovereignty, the gradual change of the energy matrix, and increasing the proportion of energy generation from renewable sources. Finally to promote the implementation of practices that reduce GHG emissions in the processes related to the provision of services and the generation of goods from manufacturing, distribution, consumption, to disposal.

Promote the transformation of the productive matrix, incorporating measures that help reduce GHG emissions and carbon footprint, sustainable use of renewable natural resources and responsible use of nonrenewable natural resources.

It should be recognized unilateral actions that are already underway and that its sustainability will require technological and financial support and capacity building. Ecuador will not support the imposition of fixed targets for emissions reductions for developing countries.

ADAPTATION

Adaptation to climate change is the priority of Ecuador, as well as developing countries. The Durban Platform should focus on this issue and consider the strengthening of adaptation mechanisms and the facilitation of the access to adaptation financial, technological and capacity building aid.

Under the Platform of Durban, it is necessary to strengthen the implementation and promotion of adaptation activities, with international support to developing countries by developed countries.

Funding should be focused for developing countries, recognizing those particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change.

There should be equitable distribution of resources between adaptation and mitigation for funding.

The actions related to adaptation should focus on the sectors outlined below and each should have special treatment under the negotiations in the AWG-DP:

- Food sovereignty and agricultural production
- Productive and strategic sectors

- Natural heritage
- Water heritage
- Human Health
- Vulnerable and priority groups
- Comprehensive risk management
- Human settlements and climate refugees
- Management of loss and damage by the adverse effects of climate change

One of the main priorities for adaptation's negotiations should be to focus on protecting people, local and indigenous communities, and protecting nature from the negative effects of natural or man-made disasters through risk prevention, mitigation disaster recovery and improvement of social, economic and environmental, in order to minimize the vulnerability.

(b) Barriers and ways to overcome them, and incentives for actions

In the case of finance we need to address the need for accurate accounting of the provision of funds from developed country parties to developing country parties; also, it is necessary to assess the compliance with financial obligations for mitigation, adaptation, transfer of technology and capacity building and to ensure robustness and transparency of the financial mechanism of the Convention.

In that sense the ADP needs to consider MRV for financial support:

1. Measurement

By this we refer to which funds should be measured. We propose, for example, that it should refer to those funds exclusively aimed at supporting enhanced action on mitigation, adaptation, technology development and transfer, report drafting, and capacity-building for non-Annex I parties, from public, private, bilateral, multilateral and alternative sources.

We also suggest, that administrative costs indirectly related to the provision of climate change funds towards for developing countries will not be considered as climate finance.

2. Reporting

We propose the establishment of a Financial Support Registry, which will be open and transparent, accessible to all Parties.

We also propose that reporting of climate-related support must follow a common, internationally agreed format, approved by the COP in order to allow for comparability, assessment and analysis by the Standing Committee on Finance and by all non-Annex I and Annex I parties. The format must include information on funded actions, the amount effectively disbursed against obligations under the Convention, amount of new and additional funds, sector, financial channels, time frame and instruments including grants, concessional loans, capital and others.

3. Verification

We propose that the source and character of funds shall allow for traceability on the part of non-Annex I parties.

Also, developing country parties that receive funding shall be able to certify the funds received and report on the effective use of these funds. This is very important, because we have seen that

sometimes developed country parties report having provided funds that the receiving country had not considered as climate finance.

It is also important to consider that the linkages and as such modalities for the measurement, reporting and verification for means of implementation shall take into account and incorporate matters relevant to other Convention bodies such as the Adaptation Committee and the Technology Executive Committee.

(c) Finance, technology, and capacity-building to support implementation.

FINANCE

The responsible of providing the necessary funding are the States, carbon markets are additional.

Funding for adaptation and mitigation must come largely from public resources provided by developed countries to developing countries. Without concrete funding commitments it is unlikely that developing countries can achieve the goals of mitigation and adaptation required to cope with the climate crisis.

Financing must include detailed commitments to PROVIDE with funds and not just to MOBILIZE them, when mobilizing funds becomes an ambiguous promise regarding their source.

The work in the ADP should be identify potential funding sources for the Green Climate Fund, to do so innovative proposals should be introduced to ensure funds new, additional, adequate and not conditioned to be delivered in equity for developing countries.

Ecuador proposes innovative financing mechanisms, such as: the Daly – Correa Tax, Financial Transactions taxes, Net Avoided Emissions mechanism, and the use of Special Drawing Rights.

Funding for climate change should give priority to the use of regional banks, as part of the new regional financial architecture.

It should generate a robust system of measurement, reporting and verification for financing, technology transfer and capacity building from developed countries to developing countries.

DEVELOPMENT AND TRANSFER OF TECHNOLOGY

The issues to be negotiated under this item shall include the following:

- Generation, adaptation and dissemination of scientific knowledge and technology to combat climate change.
- Recovering, strengthening and enhancing ancestral knowledge.
- Developing technologies and innovations that boost production in developing countries, raise the efficiency and productivity, improve quality of life and contribute to sustainable development.
- Technology transfer should be environmentally clean, safe, nationally and socially appropriate, clean and low impact.

Ecuador raises the flexibility of ownership of the technologies that contribute to mitigation and adaptation in developing countries.

It is necessary to reach agreements that will generate an inventory of appropriate technologies and free of intellectual property rights.

The transfer and technology development must take into account the sovereignty of states. The transfer should not be conditioned.

CAPACITY BUILDING

Discussions on capacity building must be linked to the development and transfer of technologies.

Negotiations on capacity building must evolve towards providing the means that can enable a real implementation in developing countries.

Capacity building must consider in developing countries the generation of proper circumstances that will allow these Parties to embark upon a stronger nature of mitigation and adaptation efforts. These circumstances that must be created should include the strengthening of national institutional governance, national capacities to develop environment friendly technologies, to measure efforts and green house reductions and to adapt to the adverse effects of climate change including the promotion of renewable energy and the proper management of the loss and damage caused by climate change.