

## Submission of Views by

**Bangladesh, Cameroon, Costa Rica, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Gabon, Guyana, Honduras, Kenya, Nigeria, Papua New Guinea, Republic of Congo, and Uganda**

on

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

**28 January 2013**

1. The Ad Hoc Working Group on the Durban Platform for Enhanced Action (ADP) at the second part of its first session invited Parties to submit, by 1 March 2013, their views 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<sup>1</sup>;
  - Workstream II: actions, initiatives and options to enhance ambition, including through the workplan on enhancing mitigation ambition, with a particular focus on 2013<sup>2</sup>.
2. For this purpose the Coalition for Rainforest Nations 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. (see annex I to this submission).
4. **Workstream I (post-2020)**

(a) Application of the principles of the Convention: in the definition of a protocol, another legal instrument or an agreed outcome with legal force under the Convention applicable to all Parties (2015 agreement) the principles of the Convention should be fully respected, in particular the principles of common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities, and equity.

(b) Organization of work: Building on the experiences and lessons learned from other processes under the Convention and from other multilateral processes, as appropriate, including the work conducted in both the AWG-KP and AWG-LCA, a single Contact Group should be established for each workstream so that transparency, inclusiveness and effectiveness are ensured.

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<sup>1</sup> ADP conclusions as adopted, Planning of work, paragraph 13 (a)-(d).

<sup>2</sup> ADP conclusions as adopted, Planning of work, paragraph 15 (a)-(c).

(c) The scope, structure and design of the 2015 agreement: the 2015 agreement should reflect the principles and structure of the UNFCCC, reinforce the multilateral rules-based and legally binding regime, reiterates the full participation and applicability to all Parties, by recognizing the leadership of developed countries in reducing greenhouse gas emissions.

(d) Ways of defining and reflecting enhanced action: the 2015 agreement should fully reflect enhanced action on the basis of the Fifth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change and the outcomes of the 2013–2015 review. Enhanced action should take the form of new legally binding commitments and mitigation actions where early and domestic actions are taken into account and means of implementation and provision of support fully recognized.

(e) A mechanism for the full implementation of REDD+ activities as identified in paragraph 70 of decision 1/CP.16 (the Cancun Agreements) should be fully included in the new agreement and be 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.

(f) The institutional arrangements governing REDD+ should reflect the results and conclusions of the joint process of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice (SBSTA) and the Subsidiary Body for Implementation (SBI) as adopted by the COP, with the view to assist developing country Parties in receiving adequate and predictable financial and technical support and to coordinate and provide guidance to all existing REDD+ finance related initiatives within and outside the Convention.

(g) Transparency of action and support should be ensured, through adequate monitoring and reporting at national and international level, as identified under the Convention and its subsidiary bodies.

## **5. Workstream II (pre-2020 ambition)**

Noting that pledges made by developed country parties thus far are much less than what is required to achieve a less than 2C Celsius global temperature increase, and that the pledged pathway may result in a 4-degree rise with catastrophic consequences upon poor vulnerable countries, it is imperative that the ambition gap be closed. This will require actions such as:

- a) Elimination of LULUCF loopholes and surplus credits,
- b) increasing investments in renewable energy sources,
- c) reducing emissions from aviation and shipping,
- d) removing subsidies to fossil fuels.

In addition, given that REDD+ has the potential to contribute more than 15 percent to the global mitigation solution, the following should be taken into account under Workstream II:

- (a) REDD+ actions to enhance ambition;

According to the UNEP report Bridging the Emissions Gap, the forestry sector can help to bridge the emissions gap on a range of 1.3 to 4.2GtCO<sub>2</sub>e. REDD+ actions undertaken in developing countries 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. Industrialized countries should increase its levels of ambition and provisions should be taken to ensure the full participation of REDD+ actions in the global emission reductions efforts.

(b) Quantifying REDD+ mitigation potential;

REDD+ is already a reality in many rainforest nations and some countries have clearly quantified the impact of REDD+ and its contribution to the global reduction of GHG emissions. Other countries are positioned to follow as they are now identifying the great potential of REDD+ in their countries. To fulfill this objective and enhance the contribution of REDD+ actions to global emission reductions targets, developed countries should provide financial and technical support to developing countries with the aim to quantify the mitigation potential of REDD+ activities.

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 in conjunction with the first negotiating session of the ADP with the view to identify the contribution of REDD+ to bridge the ambition gap.

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

The 2015 agreement should take into consideration the multiple benefits of REDD+ actions in terms of adaptation and mitigation to climate change as well as the related social and economic benefits.

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

Means of implementation should be adequately provided to developing countries to implement activities identified in paragraph 70 of decision 1/CP.16. In addition, enabling environments in developing countries should be supported and strengthened, including the access of REDD+ credits to international markets and other potential sources of finance .

(e) Finance, technology, and capacity-building to support implementation;

Until now, international cooperative initiatives on REDD+ failed to provide the needed effective disbursement of financial resources for REDD+ phases 1 and 2. Therefore, the joint process mentioned above should provide for the creation of the needed institutional arrangements so that the financial initiatives within and outside the Convention contribute to the scaling-up of REDD+ actions and finance and to secure a long-term sustained effort to allow developing countries to fully develop their national REDD+ strategies.

(f) Proposal for a workshop on REDD+ to catalyse actions to rapidly, cost-effectively, urgently, and equitably reduce greenhouse gas emissions;

The workshop referred to above should cover all elements of this submission of views.

## 6. Conclusion

Parties should agree at the next ADP session on a clear and ambitious action plan and timetable for the ADP up to 2015, which should include REDD+ implementation as primary element. Such an action plan should build on the work of the AWG-LCA and should aim at enhancing mitigation ambition by identifying options for a range of actions that can close the ambition gap with a view to ensuring that the highest possible mitigation efforts are undertaken by all Parties.

Annex I

**Belize, Costa Rica, Democratic Republic of Congo, Dominica, Ghana, Fiji, Kenya, Guyana, Honduras, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands, Suriname and Uganda**

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 to be held in Doha, Qatar from 26 November to 7 December 2012

25 November 2012

In a message dated 24 September 2012, the Co-Chairs of the Ad Hoc Working Group on the Durban Platform for Enhanced Action (ADP) invited Parties to provide additional inputs on how best to advance the work of the ADP in Doha and beyond, including views on the aims and outputs of Doha on both workstreams, how the work in Doha on both workstreams should be organized, what work should be undertaken in 2013, and what steps would have to be taken in Doha to prepare adequately for that work. In addition, the Co-Chairs welcomed views from Parties on topics or questions that could be used to focus the substantive discussions in Doha or in future sessions, building upon the roundtable discussions in Bangkok, and further quantified information on potential options to contribute to bridging the ambition gap that is being address by the ADP in its workstream 2.

For this purpose the Coalition for Rainforest Nations considered issues related to the above and prepared this submission of views.

How to organize the work in Doha

The format used in the first session of the work of the ADP, as well as in the informal session held in Bangkok, should be maintained. Parties would benefit from the continuation of the open and transparent dialogue on workstreams 1 and 2.

In addition, a Contact Group should be established by the ADP as soon as possible for Parties to agree and adopt in Doha a clear and ambitious action plan for the work of the ADP, with the indication of a specific and detailed programme of work up to 2015.

As identified by decision 1/CP.17 the protocol, another legal instrument or an agreed outcome with legal force under the Convention applicable to all Parties, should be adopted at the latest by 2015.

REDD+ activities identified in paragraph 70 of decision 1/CP.16 (the Cancun Agreements) should be fully covered by the new agreement. The REDD+ section should build on the work done under the ADP to assess and quantify the contribution of REDD+ to global greenhouse gas emissions reductions.

A REDD+ mechanism should therefore play an essential role in the new agreement and should 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. A REDD+ Committee should be established under the Convention with the view to assist developing country Parties in receiving financial and technical support and coordinate all existing REDD+ finance related initiatives under the Convention, including a REDD+ window to be created under the Green Climate Fund.

#### Workstream 2: REDD Plus and the enhancement of mitigation ambition

According to the UNEP report Bridging the Emissions Gap, the forestry sector can help to bridge the emissions gap on a range of 1.3 to 4.2 GtCO<sub>2</sub>e.

REDD+ is a reality in many rainforest nations and some countries have already clearly quantified the impact of REDD+ and its contribution to the global reduction of GHG emissions. Other countries are positioned to follow as they are now identifying the great potential of REDD+ in their countries.

A Workshop on quantifying the contribution of REDD+ to global reduction of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions to be held in conjunction with one of the intersessional meetings in 2013 should provide clarity on the contribution of REDD+ to bridge the ambition gap.

REDD+ offers an immediate cost effective opportunity to close the significant gap noted in decision 1/CP.17 between the aggregate effect of Parties' mitigation pledges in terms of global annual emissions of greenhouse gases by 2020 and aggregate emission pathways consistent with having a likely chance of holding the increase in global average temperature well below 2C above pre-industrial levels.

following three steps:

- 1) Conclusion of the work of the AWG-LCA in Doha with the immediate implementation of the mitigation actions identified in the Bali Action Plan, including REDD+ , and provided that agreement is reached at COP18 on the establishment of a REDD+ mechanism for financing of results based actions.
- 2) Mid-session re-evaluation (2015/short term), where pilot mitigation actions are recognized by the UNFCCC and their impact on global reduction of greenhouse gas emissions is quantified
- 3) Entry into force of the legally binding instrument identified by the ADP post 2020 (long term)

What work should be undertaken in 2013

Two intersessional meetings should be held in 2013 with the view to best advance the work of the ADP.

A Workshop on quantifying the contribution of REDD+ to global reduction of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions should be held in conjunction with one of the intersessional meetings.

Prior to COP19, the secretariat should prepare a technical paper summarizing information on quantifying the impact of REDD+ to the global reduction of GHG emissions.

What steps are necessary in Doha to prepare adequately for that work

Parties should agree on a clear and ambitious action plan and timetable for the ADP up to 2015, which should include REDD+ implementation as primary element. Such an action plan should aim at enhancing mitigation ambition by identifying options for a range of actions that can close the ambition gap with a view to ensuring the highest possible mitigation efforts by all Parties. Furthermore, monitoring the transparency of actions and support, as part of the scope of the ADP, should be clearly included in the action plan.

In order to allow for REDD+ to contribute to close the emissions gap, and given that REDD+ offers a concrete cost-effective solution to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, adequate and sustainable financial support should be provided to rainforest nations for the implementation of REDD+ actions, both in public and private form.

International cooperative initiatives on REDD+ failed to provide the needed effective

disbursement for REDD+ phases 1 and 2. Therefore, cooperation should be fostered and those intermediate initiatives improved until an agreement on finance under the LCA is reached so that the Green Climate Fund may contribute to the scaling-up of REDD+ actions and finance. Finally, the long term agreement concluded under the ADP should explicitly provide for a mechanism that will allow REDD Plus to play its full potential in reducing global greenhouse gas emissions to agreed levels.