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English only

UNITED NATIONS FRAMEWORK CONVENTION ON CLIMATE CHANGE

**Ad Hoc Working Group on Long-term Cooperative Action
under the Convention**

Fourteenth session, part three

Panama City, 1–7 October 2011

Agenda item 3.2.2

Nationally appropriate mitigation actions by developing country Parties

**Views on the items relating to a work programme for the
development of modalities and guidelines listed in
decision 1/CP.16, paragraph 66**

Submissions from Parties

Addendum

1. In addition to the 23 submissions contained in document FCCC/AWGLCA/2011/MISC.7 and Add.1–3, one further submission has been received.
2. In accordance with the procedure for miscellaneous documents, this submission is attached and reproduced* in the language in which it was received and without formal editing.

* This submission has been electronically imported in order to make it available on electronic systems, including the World Wide Web. The secretariat has made every effort to ensure the correct reproduction of the text as submitted.

FCCC/AWGLCA/2011/MISC.7/Add.4

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Submission from Mexico and Colombia

September 2011

Outcome of the work of the Ad Hoc Working Group on Long-Term Cooperative Action under the Convention (AWGLCA)

Items relating to a work programme for the development of modalities and guidelines listed in document FCCC/AWGLCA/2010/L.7, paragraph 66, including with respect to the initial scheduling of the processes described in section III.B (Enhanced action on mitigation. Nationally appropriate mitigation actions by developing country Parties). FCCC/AWGLCA/2010/L.7, paragraphs 66 and 67.

Our countries are fully convinced that bold climate action is required from all Parties, in order to achieve the ultimate objective of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and stand ready to contribute, according to our respective capabilities, to the global effort to face climate change in the short and long term.

Mindful of the outcomes we have set out in Bali and most recently in Cancun, we believe that the Durban Conferences must provide concrete steps for implementing both the Bali Action Plan and the Cancun Agreements.

Section III B from the Cancun Agreements already provides us with a good basis to further define voluntary mitigation actions from developing countries.

Firstly, developing country Parties are already contributing to a global mitigation effort in accordance with the principles and provisions of the Convention, and can enhance their mitigation actions both unilaterally and by means of finance, technology and capacity-building support by developed country Parties, in order to achieve a deviation in emissions relative to 'business as usual' emissions in 2020.

We also acknowledge that in the long run, if we are to keep to our global long term goal to reducing global greenhouse gas emissions so as to hold the increase in global average temperature below 2 °C above preindustrial levels, it is crucial to converge further emission reductions by developed countries by 2050 as well as emission reductions from developing countries, fitting in the design and implementation of low carbon development strategies.

This is particularly relevant for several developing nations and/or important regions within the developing world that already have the benefit of being low carbon societies, and an important effort will need to be made to prevent moving to an emissions-intensive pathway. Consequently, we believe that financial support should reward those that achieve bold and effective emission reductions.

As part of this contribution to the global mitigation effort from the developing world, we need to work on enhancing guidelines for reporting, responding to the work programme envisaged in paragraph 66 of decision 1/CP.16.

On the one hand, full national communications are to be submitted every four years. In our experience, a national communication will remain a comprehensive document where information is provided for

mitigation, adaptation, policies, measures and research activities. Nevertheless, this information should be presented in a straightforward and policy-oriented manner.

Moreover, given the strong focus on mitigation provided to biennial update reports (BUR), national communications will need to have a strong component for adaptation. In particular, it is important to promote capacity building, improve and gradually include national, regional and local vulnerability assessments and scenarios as part of the regular process of national communications.

Since experience in reporting is still heterogeneous among developing countries, we find relevant to uniform the use of existing guidelines for the preparation of national communications by Non Annex I Parties that include IPCC 2003 good practice guidance for Land Use, Land-Use Change and Forestry and IPCC 1996 guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories, with the view to use, to the extent possible, 2006 revised guidelines by the year 2015.

We will also need to establish procedures to ensure the sustainability of the GHG inventories' updates every two years and enhance quality control and activity validation data procedures for inventories.

On the other hand, it will be crucial that starting in 2012 developing countries receive required support to elaborate BUR, taking into account their respective capabilities and have them ready by either 2013 or 2014, as they will be valuable inputs for the review of our long term goal that is to take place between 2013 and 2015.

It is our understanding that biennial reports are updates, but we also acknowledge that they have to be as comprehensive as possible. Given the diversity of capacities among developing countries, its elaboration will follow a learning-by-doing process and flexibility will be required for the first report to be prepared.

The content of BUR for our countries, as per decision 1/CP16 paragraph 60 c), should include:

- updated emissions inventory including a national inventory report,
- information on support received and identified needs,
- information on mitigation actions, including overall progress on NAMAs as well as information on unilateral mitigation goals, if the Party concerned has any.

In both cases of national communications and BUR, additional flexibility should be given to the least developed country Parties and small-island developing States. Nevertheless, support and assistance needs to be at hand should these countries commit to deliver information at the same pace of other developing countries, following a country driven approach and a transparent allocation of resources.

From our perspective, the COP at its 17th session must provide the GEF with a clear instruction to deliver immediate and adequate funding in early 2012 for the elaboration of first biennial reports as well as for regular deliverance of sufficient financial resources for the national communications process to be fulfilled by developing countries. The GEF should take into account that current procedures do not comply with necessary time requirements for the elaboration and submission of biennial reports.

An additional key element of the mitigation frame for developing countries is that of the Registry. From our point of view, this is a voluntary, pragmatic, streamlined, non-bureaucratic tool that could take the form of a database in the UNFCCC webpage being its main purposes the facilitation of actions and transparency.

The Registry will consist on three fields where basic information can be put together:

1. a field for unilateral NAMAs, that will not be subject to changes or updates but exists only for recognition
2. a field for facilitation purposes that includes, *inter alia*, the next information:
 - a. relevant information of NAMAs looking for support:
 - i. A description of the action (sector and/or area of work),
 - ii. Area of action (e.g. infrastructure, regulation or standard, capacity building, best practice),
 - iii. Estimated emission reductions (CO₂e/year),
 - iv. Estimated costs,
 - v. Implementation period/timeframe, and
 - vi. Methodology (in accordance with IPCC guidelines and good practice guidance, when possible)
 - b. support available from developed country Parties and,
 - c. support already provided to NAMAs.
3. a field for updating document INF.1. This update will take place every time emission reduction objectives/pledges are presented by developing country Parties not listed before and/or when more ambitious objectives/pledges update those previously presented.

Furthermore, the process of international consultation and analysis (ICA) is non intrusive, non punitive and respectful of national sovereignty, whose objective is to increase transparency of mitigation actions through a facilitative information sharing process.

According to decision 1/CP.16 paragraphs 63 and 64, information to be considered in the ICA includes BUR, the national greenhouse gas inventory report, information on mitigation actions, including a description, analysis of the impacts and associated methodologies and assumptions, progress in implementation and information on domestic measurement, reporting and verification, and support received.

In our standpoint, the process of ICA will take no longer than 6 months after the presentation of the BUR and should comprise:

- A technical assessment by the expert team that results in a summary report.
- The country concerned can respond to suggestions and questions of the expert assessment team before the report is finalized.
- The summary report should be public information, made available through the UNFCCC website.
- Following the publication of the summary report, a public consultation will take place under the auspices of the SBI in the next SBs session.
- A final summary report will be updated, should there be any changes or clarifications after the public consultation. In this summary report recommendations will need to be made in order to facilitate and promote capacity building in the Party concerned.

Currently an expert team exists for the purpose of revising national communications by Annex I Parties, we deem convenient its expertise is used in the process of ICA. Over time, the work of these experts will increase provided that developing countries will increasingly present BUR and information on mitigation actions.

We suggest that a single pool of 50 experts is constituted for completing both ICA and IAR processes, balancing representation from developed and developing countries and to be hosted by the UNFCCC Secretariat.

Half of the experts should have expertise in revising inventories and the other half in terms of mitigation actions and costs related.

Furthermore, it would be useful to get a common understanding of guidelines and methodologies for the establishment of baselines that would help developing countries in assessing the effectiveness of our own mitigation measures and actions. It would be desirable that the IPCC could provide with good practice guidance that could facilitate this process.

We demand developed country Parties to take and maintain the lead in the global mitigation effort, but we are also convinced that it is in the benefit of developing country Parties to engage in emission reduction efforts in order to reduce our own risk to climate change adverse effects, promote our sustainable development, maintain our low carbon societies and take advantage of growth opportunities related to green investments and technology transfer.

Hence, we call upon to all developing countries to add up to this collective effort by presenting new pledges and taking advantage of the architecture being created to help identify, design and implement NAMAs in the developing world.

All abovementioned information will nourish the review of our long term goal which will take place between 2013 and 2015 and will help in preparing recommendations of required global action towards further emission reductions by 2015 and aiming to close our emission reduction gap.

Lastly, we envisage this whole system of transparency as a way to help increasing overall ambition on mitigation. It is therefore crucial that capacity building, technical and financial support is provided to developing countries for all these purposes, including in the preparation of national communications and inventories, BUR, the identification, design and implementation of NAMAs, and definition of baselines.
