

## **Proposal from the Environmental Integrity Group (EIG) on elements for a COP21 decision on workstream 2 of the Ad Hoc Working Group on the Durban Platform**

The EIG is pleased to propose some topics and questions for further discussion in the facilitation groups, as well as some elements for a draft WS2 decision, which do not constitute an exhaustive list.

**In the next square the EIG suggests topics and questions for further discussion:**

| <b>Topic</b>  | <b>Questions concerning the topic</b>   |
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| <b>parties and non-state actors</b>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- How can non-state actors (from private sector and sub-national authorities) be involved closely?</li> <li>- How to enhance coordination within relevant UNFCCC institutions (especially TEC and CTCN) to further enhance synergies?</li> <li>- How to enhance cooperation of the UNFCCC institutions with relevant non-state actors.</li> <li>- How to promote voluntary initiatives and coalitions?</li> </ul>                                  |
| <b>technical examination process (TEP) including technical expert meetings (TEMs)</b> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- What are the real benefits of the TEP? How to enhance the TEP best?</li> <li>- How can relevant outside actors, including private sector, sub-national entities, civil society as well as international organizations, be engaged effectively in the TEMs?</li> <li>- How can inputs from relevant regional work (including under CTCN and GEF) be used?</li> <li>- How can we measure the outcome of TEM by an assessment or review?</li> </ul> |
| <b>high level engagement</b>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- How can the importance and the effects of a high level meeting be guaranteed?</li> <li>- How can a continuous high level engagement be guaranteed considering the fact that the presidencies of COPs change yearly.</li> <li>- How to deal with the threat of an inflationary effect of regular and ritualized high level segments?</li> </ul>   |
| <b>Lima Paris Action Agenda (LPAA)</b>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- What are the advantages and disadvantages of having LPAA as a permanent agenda item?</li> </ul>  |
| <b>home of WS2 / institutional structure</b>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Where should technical examination take place in the future? SBI or joint item SBSTA/SBI?</li> </ul>   |
| <b>WS2 post 2020</b>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- In what way WS2 should continue post 2020? How could such a process be designed without creating new structures?</li> </ul>  |

## ELEMENTS FOR A DRAFT DECISION ON WS2

In light of the urgency to enhance action to combat climate change, with the aim of catalyzing ambition in an efficient and non-bureaucratic manner:

1. There is need to gather information from parties of the impacts of the TEMs that have been held up to date. The COP decision could request the TEM/Secretariat to conduct such an exercise with the help of parties, including impacts as related to scientific recommendations as well as to co benefits such as health and savings in resources.

2. As a complementary exercise, there could be a benefit from assessing ongoing climate action-related programs and projects supported by international cooperation (bilateral or multilateral), that may have not originated from TEMs. The COP decision could invite Parties to provide relevant information to be compiled by TEM/Secretariat.

3. A key element of the decision is to trigger preparation of project proposals to replicate successful projects presented in TEMs for interested parties, as well as to establish a more direct communication channel with the entities of the financial mechanism of the UNFCCC. The COP decision could invite entities of the financial mechanism to attend TEMs, to interact with parties and evaluate viability for replication of projects presented in TEMs.

4. The COP could mandate all relevant bodies of the Convention to:

- Disseminate results of this exercise showcasing concrete case studies to drive change;
- Identify and apply methodologies and approaches to directly address the most significant barriers to implementation, including effective access from relevant actors to TEMs;
- Coordinate with other relevant entities, both within and outside the Convention, including private sector, financial entities, and others.

5. The COP could further request relevant entities of the Convention to bring recommendations to COP 22 as to how they propose to report progress in aforementioned areas, in

order to enhance learning and improvement, requesting guidance to be ever more concrete and targeted.

6. Action from non-State actors is essential. The COP decision could encourage Parties to recognize and promote the role of non-State actors, as appropriate, including private sector and subnational entities.