

Independent Association of Latin America and the Caribbean  
**AILAC**

Ad-Hoc Working Group on the Durban Platform for Enhanced Action (ADP)

**Submission on Workstream 2– Enhancing pre-2020 Mitigation Ambition**

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1. Following the invitation from the ADP to Parties to make submissions with information, views and proposals on the work of the Ad Hoc Working Group on the Durban Platform (ADP), AILAC presents this submission in order to advance the discussions under the ADP. This is one of a set of three submissions, as follows:
  - *Submission on the ex-ante information requirements for the communication of INDCs and ex-ante assessment process*
  - *Submission on the legal architecture and structure of the elements of the 2015 agreement*
  - *Submission on Workstream 2 (WS2) on enhancing pre-2020 mitigation ambition*
2. AILAC welcomes the Draft Text provided on July 7, 2014 by the Co-Chairs on ADP 2-6 agenda item 3, entitled “Accelerating the implementation of enhanced pre-2020 climate action”.
3. AILAC is deeply concerned with the existing emissions gap of 10 to 17 GtCO<sub>2</sub>e per year between Parties’ existing mitigation commitments and actions, versus the level of mitigation ambition needed to hold the average global temperature increase to below 2°C or 1.5°C.<sup>1</sup> AILAC countries are particularly vulnerable and will be disproportionately affected by the increased costs and risks associated with delayed action on mitigation.
4. COP 17 mandated the WS2 to “identify and explore 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”. Recent scientific information presented in the Fifth IPCC Assessment Report has confirmed that global greenhouse gas emissions are still accelerating despite the current existing reduction efforts.<sup>2</sup> In this

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<sup>1</sup> UNEP 2013. The Emissions Gap Report 2013. United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), Nairobi

<sup>2</sup> IPCC, 2014: Summary for Policymakers, In: Climate Change 2014, Mitigation of Climate Change. Contribution of Working Group III to the Fifth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change [Edenhofer, O., R. Pichs-Madruga, Y. Sokona, E.

context, WS2 takes on even greater importance and urgency, as it must catalyze efforts by all Parties in order to reverse the current emissions trends and put Parties on track to close the mitigation ambition gap by 2020.

5. WS2 should continue to provide a political and technical space under the Convention for Parties to analyze the ambition gap and possible options to close it and facilitate concrete efforts to ensure the highest possible mitigation efforts by all Parties. For AILAC it is important that the work associated with WS2 continues until the mitigation gap is closed. Parties should also continue to build and reshape the WS2 workplan with the goal of most effectively enhancing ambition by all Parties.
6. The work under WS2 should serve as the vehicle to constantly review the existing gap, and encourage countries to meet their pledges and also revise and increase them. This work includes the need for enhanced means of implementation and the strengthening of national MRV systems. The provision of adequate incentives for countries taking action should also be included. Current processes under the UNFCCC including the 2013-2015 review and the MRV framework agreed in Durban should serve as the basis for a possible ADP ambition mechanism.
7. AILAC proposes the following ideas for accelerating the implementation of enhanced pre-2020 climate action, with a specific view to informing the decision on this matter at COP 20 in Lima:

***A) Accelerating the Full Implementation of the Kyoto Protocol and Bali Action Plan***

8. Enhancing mitigation ambition pre-2020 will require the full implementation of commitments under the Kyoto Protocol and the full implementation of the agreed outcome of the Bali Action Plan in relation to mitigation, finance, technology transfer and capacity building.
9. AILAC countries are undertaking ambitious pre-2020 mitigation action at the national level, in order to achieve a substantial deviation from business-as-usual emissions, as recommended for developing countries by the IPCC's Fourth Assessment Report to limit global average temperatures to below 2°C.<sup>3</sup> Since COP 15, Chile, Colombia, Peru and Costa Rica have communicated Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMAs) to the UNFCCC Secretariat. These NAMAs include national action across

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Farahani, S. Kadner, K. Seyboth, A. Adler, I. Baum, S. Brunner, P. Eickemeier, B. Kriemann, J. Savolainen, S. Schlömer, C. von Stechow, T. Zwickel and J.C. Minx (eds.)). Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, United Kingdom and New York, NY, USA.

<sup>3</sup> IPCC, 2007. Contribution of Working Group III to the Fourth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change. [B. Metz, O.R. Davidson, P.R. Bosch, R. Dave, L.A. Meyer (eds)]. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, United Kingdom and New York, NY, USA.

a number of economic sectors including energy, transport, agriculture, forestry, industry and waste. These actions include targets for renewable energy, reduced deforestation (in some cases to zero) and a transformational effort to achieve carbon neutrality. Since 2012, Chile has submitted five NAMAs to the UNFCCC NAMA Registry related to forestry, renewable energy, energy efficiency, waste and transportation. AILAC plans to continue using the NAMA Registry as a platform for seeking support for the preparation and implementation of NAMAs, as well as for the recognition of NAMAs up to 2020. These NAMAs, as well as countries' LEDS and other early actions on mitigation may be taken into account as AILAC countries prepare their Intended Nationally Determined Contributions for 2015.

10. All Parties should ratify the Doha Amendment to Kyoto Protocol as soon as possible, and developed country Parties should implement their commitments in the second commitment period without delay and to increase their commitments to reach a level of aggregate reduction of at least 25 to 40 per cent below 1990 levels by 2020. Developed country Parties with quantified emission reduction targets should implement these without delay and increase them to a level of reduction of at least 25 to 40 percent below 1990 levels by 2020.
11. Increased participation in mitigation actions is also critical to enhancing pre-2020 ambition and will also help to build momentum for the 2015 Agreement. All Parties that have not done so should communicate an economy-wide emission target or NAMA as soon as possible.
12. The Lima decision on WS2 should also focus on increasing pre-2020 ambition through enhanced finance, technology transfer and capacity building from developed countries pursuant to the Bali Action Plan. The decision should reflect the advances in resource mobilization for the Green Climate Fund, which should reach a very significant amount by Lima in order to enable its capitalization and entry into operation. The decision should also reflect how developed countries plan to progress on the pathway to achieve the goal of \$100 billion in climate finance by 2020, including: their respective short-term quantified goal on the provision of public finance and annual levels of climate finance that define the pathway towards \$100 billion.
10. The Green Climate Fund (GCF), the Global Environment Facility (GEF), the Technology Executive Committee (TEC) and the Climate Technology Centre and Network (CTCN) should enhance their efforts to support Parties, in accordance with their respective functions and mandates, to scale-up mitigation action through the implementation of the policy options with high mitigation potential. This could include enhancing mechanisms such as REDD+ and supporting developing countries that

are seeking support for preparation and implementation of mitigation actions through the NAMA Registry.

***B) Advancing the Workplan to Identify and Explore Options for a Range of Actions to Close the Ambition Gap***

2015 TEMs

13. The Technical Expert Meetings (TEMs) have been a successful forum for bringing together technical experts from national and sub-national authorities, intergovernmental organizations and the private sector to share and explore options for a range of actions that could close the pre-2020 mitigation gap. AILAC supports continuing the TEMs at least through 2015, with the expectation that the technical work being undertaken will have a direct effect on catalyzing concrete, scaled-up mitigation actions at the international and domestic levels. In order to more effectively work towards this goal, AILAC proposes the following:
14. Drawing on the recommendations from the Emissions Gap Report, the IPCC's Fifth Assessment Report and input from Parties, the Co-Chairs should propose a calendar for TEMs to be held during 2015. Planning an annual agenda for the TEMs as early as possible in 2015 will help Parties, experts and civil society to better plan their participation in the TEMs, with the aim of increasing participation from state and non-state actors who are working to design, implement and support mitigation policies and actions or are involved in relevant initiatives and partnerships.
15. There should be an open invitation to Parties to submit to the Secretariat, on a rolling basis through a feature on the existing UNFCCC TEMs website, suggestions for technical experts that could provide input into any of the TEMs. Additional resources will likely be needed to ensure a broad participation from technical experts and policy practitioners from developing countries.
16. The TEMs should continue to focus on policy areas with significant mitigation potential, including more in-depth discussions energy efficiency and energy saving measures, transportation and renewable energy, short lived climate pollutants, cities, land use and agriculture, among others. The agenda should continue to focus on barriers and challenges to implementation and finance, technology and capacity building solutions available for Parties to overcome these barriers, including specific case studies on successful design, development and implementation of mitigation policies and actions. The agenda should also include dedicated sessions on the sustainable development benefits associated with certain policies, measures and actions, and methodologies for quantifying

their costs, co-benefits, such as the social value of emission reductions, as well as on possible finance structures and instruments for implementing mitigation policies, actions and measures.

#### Capturing and Disseminating Information from TEMs

17. To date, the information presented at the TEMs has been captured in a summary by the facilitators and through technical paper compiling information on mitigation benefits of actions, initiatives and options to enhance mitigation ambition. These documents are a valuable way to share the information presented and discussed at the TEMs beyond the sessions of the UNFCCC, with the goal of influencing national and non-state actors to increase ambition. These documents should continue to be prepared (in the case of the summaries) and updated (technical paper). AILAC also supports the annual preparation of a summary for policymakers, which would condense the information shared at the TEMs with the goal of supporting Parties to take concrete steps toward enhancing mitigation ambition, and which could also be used as input to the high-level discussions on this issue (see below).
18. In order to organize and promote the information presented at the TEMs, AILAC also supports the creation of an online policy platform where information on policies, practices and actions can be catalogued in a centralized, searchable and easily updatable format. The policy platform should serve to systematize information on existing policies, partnerships, and good practices so that Parties and non-state actors can access information that could be used to support their decisions to enhance pre 2020 climate action. The policy platform should include information on:
- Successful experiences in mitigation policy implementation, both sectoral and cross-cutting.
  - GHG impacts and co-benefits and methodological approaches to measure these.
  - Barriers and challenges to implementation and suggestions for overcoming those barriers.

The information on the platform should be updated regularly based on the information shared during the TEMs, as well as submissions from Parties and non-state actors.

19. The online policy platform should also include a searchable database with the contact information of all of the experts, institutions and international organizations who have participated in the TEMs, as their collective knowledge could be extremely useful for actors who are working to develop and implement policy. This information is currently available in table format on the TEM website for each topic covered, and could be easily systematized into a comprehensive, dynamic database for public use.

20. The WS2 workplan should also develop additional, concrete ways to accelerate the implementation of enhanced pre-2020 climate action, building on the information presented at the TEMs and the NAMA Registry, the SBSTA work program on clarification of quantified economy-wide emissions reduction targets and the SBI work program on understanding NAMAs, both of which are scheduled to complete their work this year at COP 20. This could include, for example, a space for developing countries to voluntarily present proposals for Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions, including on needs, gaps and challenges, to a panel of Parties and experts specifically designed for generating ideas and suggestions for overcoming any barriers to implementation and securing any needed financial, technological or capacity building support.

#### Ministerial and High-Level Engagement

21. In order to effectively translate the technical work of the TEMs into increased mitigation ambition, AILAC supports the proposal by AOSIS in their September submission to convene annual ministerial/high-level sessions on enhanced pre-2020 climate action. This annual session should take place in parallel to the Joint high-level segment of COP and CMP, to ensure the broadest possible level of ministerial participation. The session should include statements from ministers and other high-level multilateral, sub-national and private sector actors, as well as an opportunity for these to interact in a moderated setting. The agenda of the ministerial/high-level session could include the following topics:

- Summary from the TEMs: The Secretariat should present the summary for policymakers mentioned above, on the actions, initiatives and options to enhance mitigation ambition that have been explored by the TEMs during the previous year.
- Follow-up from the SG Summit: The ministerial/high-level meeting on enhanced mitigation ambition should serve as an opportunity for ministers, multilateral, sub-national high-level private sector actors update the UNFCCC on progress being made to implement the announcements that were made at the UNSG Summit this year.
- New announcements: Ministers and other high-level multilateral, sub-national and private sector actors should be invited to make new announcements on enhanced mitigation efforts, increased multilateral cooperation and means of implementation to support these.

#### Administrative Support

22. The expanded activities under WS2 outlined above will require additional resources for the Secretariat to continue to organize the TEMs, prepare the updated technical paper and summary for policy makers on options for enhancing mitigation ambition, as well as to launch and maintain the policy platform. Additional targeted support should also be provided to developing countries to increase the number of technical experts able to participate in the TEMs.

