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BRIEFING PAPER

Lima Outcomes and the status of ADP negotiations: An overview

DEBRIEFING WORKSHOP ON OUTCOMES OF LIMA COP20
HOI AN, VIET NAM

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This briefing paper was prepared at the request of SEAN-CC Network Members to inform their discussions during the SEAN-CC debriefing workshop on outcomes of Lima COP20 hosted in Hoi An, Viet Nam, on 18-20 March, 2015, by the Government of Viet Nam.

The objectives of this workshop are to a) elaborate on the overall outcomes of the Lima COP 20, b) analyse the latest developments of the discussions on timeline, content and format for the submission of Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (INDCs), c) derive concrete options and practical guidance for their completion, and d) provide an opportunity for increased peer-learning among countries of the ASEAN region on COP decision implementation particularly on INDC preparation.

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I. INTRODUCTION

In December 2014, the Government of Peru hosted the annual conference of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) at its capital, in Lima. Taking place in parallel from the 1st to the 14th of December were the twentieth session of the Conference of the Parties (COP-20), the tenth session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the Meeting of Parties to the Kyoto Protocol (CMP-10), the forty-first sessions of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation (SBI-41) and the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice (SBSTA-41), and the seventh part of the second session of the Ad Hoc Working Group on the Durban Platform for Enhanced Action (ADP 2-7). Collectively, Parties considered 81 agenda items during these two weeks; they adopted 24 COP decisions and 8 CMP decisions, as well as agreed on various SBI and SBSTA conclusions.

Soon after the COP, Parties gathered again for the eighth part of the second session of the ADP (ADP 2-8). This meeting took place from 8 to 13 February 2015, in Geneva, Switzerland.

The UNFCCC architecture

The Conference of the Parties (COP) is represented by all 195 Parties to the UNFCCC, and is the supreme decision making body of the Convention; it has been meeting annually around the world since the Convention's entry into force in 1994 (following its adoption at the 1992 Earth Summit in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil). The COP reviews the implementation of the Convention and decisions it adopts, and takes further decisions to support the achievement of its ultimate objective: to stabilise greenhouse gas (GHG) concentrations in the atmosphere at a level that would prevent dangerous human interference with the climate system¹.

The Kyoto Protocol was adopted in 1997, when Parties agreed that greater efforts (namely from developed countries) were needed to curb global GHG emissions. The Conference of the Parties serving as the Meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol (CMP) constitutes all 192 Parties to the Kyoto Protocol, and has been meeting in parallel with the COP since its entry into force in 2005.

The two permanent Subsidiary Bodies – the SBI and the SBSTA – support and make recommendations to the COP and the CMP. These meet in parallel, twice a year, normally around June in Bonn, Germany and at the end of the year, together with the COP/CMP.

Finally, the UNFCCC architecture also comprises a number of non-permanent subsidiary bodies established under the Convention or the Kyoto Protocol. These meet separately throughout the year, and typically make recommendations to the SBI and/or the SBSTA, whose conclusions are subsequently considered by the COP/CMP.

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

One such non-permanent subsidiary body is the Ad Hoc Working Group on the Durban Platform for Enhanced Action, established in 2011 at COP-17 in Durban, South Africa (through decision 1/CP.17). In establishing the ADP, Parties recognised the urgent need to raise ambition and scale up action for fulfilling the ultimate objective of the Convention, including through the

¹ United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, Article 2

strengthening of the multilateral, rules-based climate regime². They therefore tasked the ADP to develop a protocol, another legal instrument or an agreed outcome with legal force under the Convention, applicable to all Parties, to be adopted at COP-21/CMP-11 in Paris in December 2015 and enter into force and be implemented from 2020 onwards. These negotiations are often referred to as ‘Workstream I’ of the ADP.

At the same time, the Durban decision noted with grave concern the significant gap between the aggregate effect of Parties’ current mitigation pledges (for the period up to 2020), and the emission reduction pathways needed to hold global average temperature increase below 1.5°C or 2°C above pre-industrial levels. Therefore to close this ‘ambition gap’, Parties also launched a workplan to enhance mitigation ambition in the pre-2020 period to identify and explore options for a range of actions and ensure the highest possible mitigation efforts by all Parties. These discussions are known as ‘Workstream II’ of the ADP.

The following section of the paper will concern itself with the current status of ADP negotiations, including the Lima Call for Action (decision 1/CP.20), the outcome of its most recent meeting in Geneva, Switzerland (February 2015) and expectations for upcoming sessions. Section III will provide an overview of various decisions taken in Lima on key aspects of the UNFCCC process outside of the ADP, and next steps. Details for upcoming meetings, negotiations sessions, and related events will be provided in section IV. A table of deadlines for upcoming submissions to the UNFCCC can be found in the Annex.

II. STATUS OF ADP DISCUSSIONS

In the lead-up to COP-20

With the December 2015 deadline fast approaching, there were a number of key milestones that had to be reached by COP-20 in Lima. In line with decision 1/CP.19 from the Warsaw COP (November 2013), Parties were to further elaborate the elements of the draft negotiating text for the future agreement, taking into consideration its work on, *inter alia*, mitigation, adaptation, finance, technology development and transfer, transparency and support and capacity-building. They also were to initiate or intensify domestic preparations for their ‘intended nationally determined contributions’ (INDCs) towards achieving the ultimate objective of the Convention in the context of the future agreement. Furthermore, because they agreed to share these INDCs well in advance of COP-21 (specifically by March 2015 for all Parties ready to do so) and in a manner that facilitates clarity, transparency and understanding of the contributions, the ADP was also mandated to identify, by COP-20, the upfront information which Parties should provide when putting forward their INDCs. Finally, under Workstream II, Parties in Warsaw resolved to enhance pre-2020 mitigation ambition and accelerate activities under the workplan launched in Durban, including by intensifying, in 2014, the technical examination of opportunities for action with high mitigation potential.

In the lead-up to COP-20, many developing country Parties firmly called on the ADP to advance *all* elements of the Durban decision – including but not limited to mitigation, adaptation, finance, technology development and transfer, transparency of action and support and capacity-

² Decision 1/CP.17

building – and to do so in a balanced manner. Concerned that the 2015 agreement would otherwise only focus on mitigation, they underlined that strong provisions should be made for concrete adaptation and means of implementation in the core of the future agreement. Many of the most vulnerable countries also stressed that provisions for loss and damage associated with climate change impacts must be included as a key element of the 2015 agreement, warning that a failure to do so would be taking a step backwards from the important achievement made at COP-19 in establishing the Warsaw International Mechanism on Loss and Damage.

In terms of Parties' INDCs and the accompanying upfront information they should provide when communicating them, developing country Parties underscored that this exercise should be undertaken in a transparent and quantifiable manner. Importantly, many of the most vulnerable country Parties believed that there should be provisions for an ex-ante review and up-ward adjustments of countries' initial INDCs, in accordance with a principle of 'no-backsliding' to ensure that Parties' final contributions collectively respond to the demands of science to be consistent with a 1.5°C/2°C global average temperature increase pathway. Finally, they believed COP-20 was also to resolve the question of the scope of INDCs. Throughout the year, there had been debate over whether INDCs should concern mitigation efforts only or primarily, or whether they should also include components related to adaptation and means of implementation.

Other issues that many developing country Parties were keen to resolve at COP-20 included agreeing on the legal form of the agreement. Many of the most vulnerable country Parties, including the Least Developed Countries Group, believe that the future agreement should be a Protocol, as it is the strongest legal option of the three proposed in the Durban decision. Some developed country Parties, however, expressed that another legal form would ensure the highest level of participation, ambition and effective implementation of commitments. Nonetheless, many Parties agreed that the discussion on legal form should not be prolonged any longer, especially because Rules of Procedure under the United Nations demand that the text of any amendment, annex or protocol to the Convention must be made available in all UN languages at least six months prior to the date of its proposed adoption (i.e. May 2015, for the agreement to be adopted in December 2015).

Lima Call for Climate Action³

It was not until almost 40 hours after the scheduled closing of the Lima conference that Parties agreed on and adopted the Lima Call for Climate Action (Decision 1/CP.20) to advance the work of the ADP. In this decision, they underscored their commitment to reaching an ambitious agreement in 2015, reflecting the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities, in light of different national circumstances. Developed country Parties were further urged to provide enhanced financial support to developing country Parties for ambitious mitigation and adaptation actions, in particular the most vulnerable to climate change.

Parties also agreed that the new agreement will address all elements of the Durban decision⁴ in a balanced manner. They acknowledged progress made in elaborating the elements of the draft negotiating text (as contained in the annex of the decision), and confirmed that the ADP shall

³ Decision 1/CP.20

⁴ These are, *inter alia*, mitigation, adaptation, finance, technology development and transfer, transparency of action and support and capacity building.

make a draft negotiating text available before May 2015. Parties however could not agree on having loss and damage explicitly mentioned as an element of the new agreement; and though it features in the decision's annex, it is not in as a standalone section, but together with adaptation. Moreover, the decision confirmed that the agreement will be a protocol, another legal instrument or agreed outcome with legal force under the Convention, thus leaving open the question of which of the three legal forms it will take.

Turning to INDCs, the decision agrees that these should be in the context of achieving the ultimate objective of the Convention (to stabilise GHG concentrations in the atmosphere at a level that would prevent dangerous anthropogenic interference with the climate system) and should represent a progression beyond the current undertaking of each Party; but nonetheless, it also invites Parties to consider including an adaptation component. As for the upfront information Parties should provide with their INDCs, the decision states that this may include, as appropriate, quantifiable information on the reference point (including base year), time frames and/or periods for implementation, scope and coverage, planning processes, assumptions and methodological approaches including those for estimating and accounting for GHG emissions and removals. Each Party may also detail how it considers its contribution to be fair and ambitious in light of national circumstances, and how it contributes towards achieving the ultimate objective of the Convention. Finally, while the decision does not include provisions for an ex-ante review of the adequacy of Parties' INDCs against the demands of science, it requests the secretariat to prepare a synthesis report on the aggregate effect of all INDCs communicated by Parties by 1 October 2015.

Concerning workstream-II, Parties once more reiterated their resolve to accelerate the implementation of the Bali Action Plan⁵ and enhance mitigation ambition in the pre-2020 period. They also agreed to continue the technical examination of opportunities with high mitigation potential, including those with adaptation, health and sustainable co-benefits in the 2015-2020 period, through a series of in-session technical expert meetings and an updated technical paper from the secretariat. The decision furthermore encouraged all Parties to the Kyoto Protocol to ratify and implement the Doha Amendment (i.e. the second commitment period of the Kyoto Protocol, covering the 2013-2020 timeframe).

Outcome of ADP 2-8

Less than two months following the closing of COP-20, the ADP convened again for the first session of the year between 8 and 13 February 2015. Because this would be the final meeting before May 2015, it was critical for the ADP to agree on a draft negotiating text for the future agreement at this session, in accordance with what they agreed in the Lima Call for Action. Thus, by the end of the week, Parties did successfully agree on a text, which is now commonly referred to as the 'Geneva text' is available on the UNFCCC website⁶.

The outcome of the Geneva meeting signals a promising start to this decisive year of negotiations. The text reflects proposals from all Parties, including those of vulnerable developing countries. For example, its structure not only preserves the option of the agreement being a protocol, but it also allows for all elements of the Durban decision to be considered comprehensively and in a balanced manner. Moreover, the text retains the possibility for

⁵ Decision 1/CP.13

⁶ <http://unfccc.int/2860.php>

universal participation in the post-2020 climate regime, calling on all Parties to enhance action and cooperate on the basis of equity and common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities, and acknowledging that the global nature and urgency of climate change calls for the widest possible cooperation, participation and ambition by all Parties. It further includes options for strong provisions on means of implementation (including finance, technology and capacity building) and the anchoring of existing institutions such as the Warsaw International Mechanism on Loss and Damage, the Least Developed Countries Expert Group (LEG), the Least Developed Countries Fund (LDCF) and the Adaptation Fund, among others, to give them permanence in the post-2020 climate regime. Options for transparency and accountability measures related to mitigation and support commitments also feature in the draft text.

However, the Geneva text is 86 pages long, and its numerous ‘options’ reflect deep and long-standing divergences among Parties on various aspects of the UNFCCC. The task at hand for Parties in upcoming sessions (starting with SB-42/ADP 2-9 in Bonn, Germany, in June) is to begin the difficult negotiations to streamline the text, while ensuring that the needs of all Parties, especially the poorest and most vulnerable, are adequately addressed.

Next steps for SEAN-CC countries

Analysis of the Geneva text

Parties are asked to carefully analyse the Geneva text between now and June, and prepare for negotiations to streamline it. One way to do this is for each country or negotiating group to: identify the proposals they made as well as proposals made by others which are in line with their national or group positions; identify proposals which countries could consider compromising on; and identify proposals which they cannot accept. Parties are also encouraged to communicate with one another to clarify or seek better understanding of proposals. They may also wish to consult not only with their thematic coordinators for each section of the Geneva text, but also with relevant ministries, institutions and experts at the national and local levels.

Parties should also be aware of the co-chairs’ reflection note on the Geneva session, as well as their scenario note for the June meeting; both are expected to be made available on the UNFCCC website.

INDCs⁷

As mentioned, each Party is invited to communicate to the secretariat its intended nationally determined contribution (INDC) towards achieving the ultimate objective of the Convention as set out in its Article 2, representing a progression beyond its current undertaking. The INDCs should be presented in a manner that facilitates clarity, transparency and understanding of the contribution. Furthermore, while it is those Parties ‘ready to do so’ which are to communicate their INDCs in the first quarter of 2015, other countries should strive to submit theirs ideally before 1 October 2015. This is to ensure that they are included in the secretariat’s synthesis report on the aggregate effect of Parties’ INDCs.

The information that Parties should provide with their INDCs may include, as appropriate:

- Quantifiable information on the reference point (including, as appropriate, a base year);
- Time frames and/or period for implementation;

⁷ Paragraphs 8-16 of Decision 1/CP.20 address INDCs.

- Scope and coverage;
- Planning processes;
- Assumptions and methodological approaches including those for estimating and accounting for anthropogenic GHG emissions and if applicable, removals;
- How the Party considers that its INDC is fair and ambitious, in light of national circumstances;
- How it contributes towards achieving the ultimate objective of the Convention.

Each Party may also consider including an adaptation component within their INDC. Furthermore, SEAN-CC countries which are least developed countries may wish to note that as per the Lima decision, information on strategies, plans and actions for low GHG emission development reflecting the special circumstances of the LDC may be communicated.

As agreed in Lima and Warsaw, support for the preparation and communication of INDCs is available for those Parties that need it. A report on Sources of Support for the Preparation of INDCs is available on the UNFCCC website⁸. At the time of the report's publication, nine initiatives specifically targeting INDC preparation were identified, and a further five specific country-level programmes. These for the most part provide a combination of either technical and/or financial support (mostly grants), though in-kind technical contributions, trainings and information exchanges are also available in some cases. Moreover, a number of programmes such as the GEF Global Support programme which were designed prior to the introduction of the INDC exercise were later adjusted to include specific INDC-related activities.

III. LIMA OUTCOMES ON OTHER KEY ISSUES

Besides advancing the work of the ADP, the COP and CMP adopted a number of decisions to support the implementation of the Convention and the Kyoto Protocol. A general overview of the range of issues covered in the Lima negotiations is provided below.

Mitigation

Most of the discussion on mitigation in Lima happened under the ADP, in particular in the context of workstream-II. Nevertheless, the COP adopted several decisions related to the implementation of mitigation commitments, including guidelines for the technical review of information reported under the Convention related to GHG inventories, biennial reports and national communications by Annex I Parties (decision 13/CP.20) as well as training programmes for review experts (decisions 14/CP.20 and 15/CP.20). The CMP also adopted decisions on the completion date of the expert review process under Article 8 of the Kyoto Protocol for the first commitment period (decision 3/CMP.10), the clean development mechanism (CDM) and joint implementation (decisions 4/CMP.10 and 5/CMP.10, respectively), and the outcome of the work programme on modalities and procedures for possible additional land use, land-use change and forestry activities under the CDM (decision 7/CMP.10), among others.

⁸ http://unfccc.int/files/focus/mitigation/application/pdf/support_for_indcs.pdf

Adaptation

The COP adopted decisions on National Adaptation Plans (NAPs) and the Report of the Adaptation Committee (3/CP.20 and 4/CP.20 respectively). On NAPs, Parties agreed that there is a need to enhance and strengthen the reporting on the process to their formulation and implementation, and decided to consider how to do so as part of a joint Adaptation Committee and LDC Expert Group (LEG) workshop prior to June and under SBI-42. They also requested the Adaptation Committee and the LEG, in collaboration with the Green Climate Fund (GCF), to consider how to best support developing country Parties in accessing GCF funds for the NAP process. With regard to the Adaptation Committee, Parties welcomed progress made in the implementation of its three-year workplan and welcomed the Committee's initiation of consideration of its next workplan, starting in 2016. The annex of the decision contains recommendations from the Committee to the COP, which address various issues including support and buy-in for the NAP process and monitoring and evaluation of adaptation, among others.

Loss and damage

With the adoption of decision 2/CP.20, Parties approved the initial two-year workplan of the Executive Committee of the Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage associated with Climate Change Impacts,⁹ and expressed appreciation for the work of the interim Executive Committee. They further decided on the composition of the Executive Committee to be as follows: ten members from Annex I Parties; and ten members from non-Annex I Parties, comprising two members each from the African, Asia-Pacific, and the Latin American and Caribbean States, one member from small island developing States, one member from least developed country Parties, and two additional members from non-Annex I Parties. Parties are encouraged to nominate experts with a diversity of experience and knowledge relevant to loss and damage associated with climate change impacts.

Finance

In Lima, the COP and CMP collectively considered eight agenda items on climate finance¹⁰. Provisions from key finance decisions are outlined below.

In line with previous decisions and the positions of developing country Parties, the decision on Long-term finance calls on developed country Parties to channel a substantial share of public climate funds to adaptation activities. It further requests developed country Parties, in preparing their next round of updated biennial submissions on strategies and approaches for scaling up climate finance for 2016-2020 period, to enhance the available quantitative and qualitative elements of a pathway, placing greater emphasis on transparency and predictability of financial flows.

⁹ The workplan is contained in FCCC/SB/2014/4, annex II.

¹⁰ The COP adopted decisions on Long-term climate finance (5/CP.20), the Report of the Standing Committee on Finance (6/CP.20), the Report of the Green Climate Fund to the Conference of the Parties and guidance to the Green Climate Fund (7/CP.20), the Report of the Global Environment Facility to the Conference of the Parties and guidance to the Global Environment Facility (8/CP.20), the Fifth review of the Financial Mechanism (9/CP.20), and Further guidance to the Least Developed Countries Fund (10/CP.20). The CMP adopted a decision on the Report of the Adaptation Fund Board (1/CMP.10).

The decision on the Report of the GCF welcomes the initial resource mobilisation process (that led to USD 10.2 billion mobilised at the time of the adoption of the decision), while also requesting the GCF to ensure the ongoing resource mobilisation efforts are commensurate with the ambitions of the Fund. It further requests the GCF Board to accelerate the implementation of its work programme on readiness and preparatory support to provide urgent support, particularly to LDCs, SIDS and African States, to build institutional capacities. Similarly, it encourages the timely implementation of the accreditation framework; in this regard, it requests the Board to pay adequate attention to the priorities and needs of developing countries, notably LDCs, SIDS and African States, in particular in terms of readiness support to entities eligible for fast-tracking accreditation¹¹. The decision also requests the GCF to enhance its collaboration with existing funds to enhance complementarity and coherence of policies and programming at the national level.

SEAN-CC countries which have not yet done so should ensure that their governments nominate a National Designated Authority (NDA) or focal point for the GCF. As at 6 February 2015, the GCF secretariat has received 96 initial NDA or focal point designations, including from Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Thailand and Viet Nam¹². Resources are available under the GCF Readiness and Preparatory Support Programme to assist in strengthening the capacity of NDAs to access resources from the GCF and support the development of programming pipelines. An initial USD 15 million is available immediately, of which countries can access up to USD 300,000 directly from the Fund; at least 50% of the readiness support is for LDCs, SIDS and countries in Africa. Requests for readiness support should be made directly to the secretariat.¹³ Following a discussion with appointed regional advisors, a concept note will be developed summarising the request and objectives of the readiness support¹⁴. Regarding accreditation, SEAN-CC should also note that as of November 2014, the GCF is open for online accreditation, which is a process that will take 3 to 6 months. LDCs will have their accreditation fees waived.

In the negotiations on the Report of the Global Environment Facility (GEF), many developing country Parties expressed grave concern over the GEF's co-financing policy and its implementation. The COP decision, however, only takes note of this concern, and encourages the GEF to improve communication so that the policy is better understood and applied by accredited project agencies and implementing agencies. Responding to the concerns over high transaction costs and slow disbursement practices of developing countries, including the LDCs, the decision encourages the GEF to continue to cooperate with its implementing and project agencies and recipient countries to improve its project cycle, and increase the overall transparency and openness of its operations (particularly with regard to the disclosure of information on the status of implementation of projects and programmes, project-level accountability of its implementing agencies and with respect to the timely disbursement of funds, as well as the advice provided to countries on co-financing). It also requests the GEF to continue to work with its implementing agencies to further simplify its procedures and improve the effectiveness and efficiency of the process through which Parties receive funding.

¹¹ Accreditation is the process of selecting national 'implementing entities' to disburse money and implement projects.

¹² The list of initial NDAs or focal points to the GCF is contained here: http://www.gcfund.org/fileadmin/00_customer/documents/Readiness/2015-2-6_NDA_and_Focal_Point_nominations_for_the_Green_Climate_Fund.pdf

¹³ Requests should be made to: readiness@gcfund.org

¹⁴ GCF. 2014. 'Readiness Programme Overview' (http://www.gcfund.org/fileadmin/00_customer/documents/Readiness/2014-11-28_GCF_Readiness_Overview.pdf)

Finally, and of particular concern to LDCs and developing countries overall were the agenda items related to Further guidance to the Least Developed Countries Fund, and the Report of the Adaptation Fund Board. The LDCF decision encourages developed country Parties and other Parties in a position to do so to continue contributing on a voluntary basis to the Fund. While there is no language on direct or improved access (as called for by the LDCs), the decision requests the Global Environment Facility to share lessons learnt and progress made in its pilot accreditation of GEF national project agencies. The decision also requests the GEF to enhance communication with its implementing agencies and encourage them to enhance their communication with countries to facilitate timely implementation of elements of the LDC work programme, including NAPAs; it further invites the GEF to include in its annual report information on specific actions it has undertaken to implement the remaining elements of the LDC work programme.

It should be noted that the LDCF, which is the only Fund dedicated to LDCs, has received less than USD 1 billion since its establishment in 2001, yet an estimated USD 5 billion is required to address the LDCs' most urgent and immediate adaptation needs through the implementation of National Adaptation Programmes of Action (NAPAs). Given that the LDCF's mandate is to fund not only NAPAs but also National Adaptation Plans (NAPs) focusing on medium- and long-term needs and other aspects of the LDC Work Programme, the LDCF is in dire need of replenishment. The most recent LDCF progress report (October 2014)¹⁵ states that as at 26 September 2014, there were no resources available for new funding approvals, and that resources amounting to USD 48.10 million were sought for six full-sized projects that have been cleared by the GEF secretariat.

In the context of the Adaptation Fund Board report, Parties noted with concern the level of market prices for certified emission reductions and their expected impact on the availability of funding from the Adaptation Fund and its ability to fulfil its mandate¹⁶. The decision notes the cumulative receipts of USD 407.9 million into the Adaptation Fund Trust Fund and welcomes the target for the resource mobilisation strategy set by the Board of USD 80 million per calendar year in 2014 and 2015. It continues to encourage Annex I Parties to provide funding to support this target and to scale up funding. Moreover, the decision invites further support for the readiness programme of the Board for direct access to climate finance.

Technology development and transfer

At COP-20, Parties considered the joint annual reports of the Technology Executive Committee (TEC) and the Climate Technology Centre and Network (CTCN) for 2013 and for 2014¹⁷. They welcomed the rolling workplan of the TEC for 2014-2015 and progress made in its implementation, and acknowledged the activities it has undertaken to strengthen linkages with organisations under and outside the UNFCCC. The decision further recognises the need for the

¹⁵ Progress Report on the Least Developed Countries Fund and the Special Climate Change Fund, dated 30 October 2014 (GEF/LDCF.SCCF.17/03)

¹⁶ The Adaptation Fund is financed with 2% of proceeds from certified emission reductions issued for a project activity under the Clean Development Mechanism.

¹⁷ Decisions 16/CP.20 and 17/CP.20

technology needs assessment process to be improved, including through the provision of technical assistance and finance to each assessment, and requests the TEC to provide guidance on how the results of needs assessments can be developed into implementable projects. Parties also welcomed the progress made by the CTCN in implementing its programme of work.

Capacity building

In Lima, many developing country Parties sought to establish a Capacity Building Coordination Body to strengthen and coordinate provisions for capacity-building under the Convention. However, developed country Parties believed there is no need to establish a new body, given that the existing Durban Forum on Capacity Building and the Capacity Building Portal have proven to be two successful tools dealing with the issue. Parties could not agree on a common text, and decided instead to postpone the discussion to the June negotiation session.

Milestones in other cross-cutting areas

Lima Work Programme on Gender

Building on progress made in the past few years to advance gender equality in the UNFCCC process, Parties adopted the Lima work programme on gender at COP-21. This two-year work programme will further promote gender balance and the achievement of gender-responsive climate policy, and will be developed for the purpose of guiding the effective participation of women in the bodies established under the Convention. Parties are encouraged to support training and awareness-raising for female and male delegates on issues related to gender balance and climate change, and building the skills and capacity of their female delegates to effectively participate in UNFCCC meetings. They also decided to clarify the meaning of the term 'gender-responsive climate policy' from an implementation perspective, and improve the development and effective implementation of gender-responsive climate policy. In this regard, the secretariat will be organising an in-session workshop on gender-responsive climate policy with a focus on mitigation and technology development and transfer during SBI-42, and another focusing on adaptation and capacity building, and training for delegates on gender issues during SBI-44 (May 2016). Parties are invited to submit their views on these matters prior to the two workshops¹⁸.

Ministerial Declaration on Education and Awareness raising

Finally, Parties at COP-20 adopted the Lima Ministerial Declaration on Education and Awareness-raising, to reaffirm the importance of Article 6 of the Convention. Among other calls, the Declaration stresses that education, training, public awareness, public participation, public access to information, knowledge and international cooperation are fundamental in achieving the ultimate objective of the Convention and promoting climate-resilient development. Reaffirming Parties' commitment to facilitate and implement the provision under Article 6, it also encourages governments to develop education strategies which incorporate climate change issues, and include awareness raising in the design and implementation of national development and climate change strategies and policies.

¹⁸ The deadline for the submission on gender-responsive climate policy with a focus on mitigation and technology was 18 February 2015; the deadline for the submission on gender-responsive climate policy with a focus on adaptation and capacity-building is set for 3 February 2016.

IV. UPCOMING SESSIONS AND KEY MEETINGS TO BE HELD IN 2015

The next session of the ADP will be held in Bonn, Germany, from 1 to 12 June in conjunction with the 42nd session of the Subsidiary Bodies. Two additional meetings of the ADP will take place from 31 August to 4 September and 19 to 23 October, also in Bonn.

The 21st session of the Conference of the Parties (COP-21) and the 11th session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties (CMP-11) will be hosted by the Government of France in Paris, from 30 November to 1 December. In accordance with the agreed rotation of the COP presidency among the five UN regional groups, the Government of Morocco has expressed interest to preside over and host COP-22/CMP-12, from 7 to 18 November 2016.

Other key climate change-related events and dates in 2015 within and outside the UNFCCC process are presented in the table below:

DATE	EVENT	VENUE	PROCESS
9-11 March	9th Meeting of the Standing Committee on Finance	Bonn, Germany	UNFCCC
9-11 March	The stocktaking meeting of the Least Developed Countries Expert Group (LEG)	Bangkok, Thailand	UNFCCC
9-12 March	10 th meeting of the Technology Executive Committee	Bonn, Germany	UNFCCC
12-14 March	27 th meeting of the LEG	Bangkok, Thailand	UNFCCC
24-16 March	9 th meeting of the GCF Board	Songdo, Republic of Korea	GCF
31 March	Deadline for Parties ready to do so to submit their Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (INDCs)		UNFCCC
14-15 April	NAP Expo 2015	Bonn, Germany	UNFCCC
1-11 June	SBI-42/SBSTA-42/ADP 2-9 42nd session of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation (SBI), 42nd session of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice (SBSTA), 9th part of the 2nd session of the Ad Hoc Working Group on the Durban Platform for Enhanced Action (ADP)	Bonn, Germany	UNFCCC
24-26 June	10 th meeting of the GCF Board	Songdo, Republic of Korea	GCF
29 June	High-level event on climate change, convened by the President of the United Nations General Assembly	New York, USA	UN General Assembly
31 August – 4 September	ADP Additional session of the Ad Hoc Working Group on the Durban Platform for Enhanced Action (ADP)	Bonn, Germany	UNFCCC
25-27 September	UN Summit to adopt the post-2015 development agenda	New York, USA	UN General Assembly
1 October	Cut-off date for Parties' INDCs to be reflected in the secretariat's synthesis report		UNFCCC
19-23 October	ADP Additional session of Ad Hoc Working Group on the Durban Platform for Enhanced Action (ADP)	Bonn, Germany	UNFCCC
1 November	Secretariat to communicate synthesis report on the aggregate effect of Parties' INDCs communicated by 1 October		UNFCCC
30 November – 11 December	COP-21/CMP-11/SBI-43/SBSTA-43/ADP 21 st session of the Conference of the Parties and 11 th session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol; 43 rd session of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation (SBI), 43 rd session of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice (SBSTA); session of the Ad Hoc Working Group on the Durban Platform for Enhanced Action (ADP)	Paris, France	UNFCCC

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ANNEX: UPCOMING DEADLINES FOR SUBMISSIONS

Submissions for consideration at SB-42

1. The 2013-2015 review

Any other information or gaps in information relevant to the 2013–2015 review, in accordance with decision 2/CP.17, paragraph 161, decision 1/CP.18, paragraph 84, and paragraph 132 of the conclusions of SBSTA 39.

DEADLINE: 30/04/2015

1. The 2013-2015 review

Views on the adequacy of the long-term global goal in the light of the ultimate objective of the Convention and the overall progress made towards achieving the long-term global goal, including a consideration of the implementation of the commitments under the Convention.

DEADLINE: 30/04/2015

Submissions for consideration at SBSTA-42

1. Issues related to agriculture

Views on the development of early warning systems and contingency plans in relation to extreme weather events and assessment of risk and vulnerability of agricultural systems to different climate change scenarios.

DEADLINE: 24/03/2015

2. Methodological issues under the Convention

Views on methodologies for the reporting of financial information, as referred to in decision 2/CP.17, para 19.

DEADLINE: 24/03/2015

3. Research and systematic observation

Information on lessons learned and good practices for knowledge and research capacity-building. (Research Dialogue)

DEADLINE: 24/03/2015

4. Research and systematic observation

Views on possible topics for consideration as part of the research dialogue. (Research Dialogue)

DEADLINE: 24/03/2015

Submissions for consideration at SBI-42

1. Dialogue on Article 6 of the Convention

Feedback on the organization of the 2nd Dialogue and views on the agenda of the 3rd Dialogue.

DEADLINE: 17/02/2015 (3rd meeting of the Article 6 Dialogue)

2. Doha work programme on Article 6 of the Convention

Inputs to the intermediate review of the implementation of the Doha work programme.

DEADLINE: 17/02/2015

3. Matters relating to the least developed countries (LDC)

Views from Parties on the work of the Least Developed Countries Expert Group (LEG).

DEADLINE: 31/01/2015

4. [3rd comprehensive review of the implementation of the framework for capacity-building in developing countries under the Convention and under the Kyoto Protocol.](#)
Views on the terms of reference for the third comprehensive review of the implementation of the framework for capacity-building in developing countries, to be initiated at SBI 42 (under the Convention) (under the Kyoto Protocol).
DEADLINE: 17/02/2015
5. [4th meeting of the Durban Forum on capacity-building](#)
Views on specific thematic issues relating to capacity-building under the Convention in developing countries, to be considered at the 4th meeting of the Durban Forum on capacity-building, to be held at SBI 42 (June 2015), as well as their views on the organization of that meeting.
Views on specific thematic issues relating to capacity-building under the Kyoto Protocol in developing countries, to be considered at the 4th meeting of the Durban Forum on capacity-building, to be held at SBI 42 (June 2015), as well as their views on the organization of that meeting.
DEADLINE: 17/02/2015
6. [Capacity-building under the Convention](#)
Information from Parties on the activities they have undertaken pursuant to decision 2/CP.7 and 2/CP.10, which should include, inter alia, such elements as needs and gaps, experiences and lessons learned.
DEADLINE: 17/02/2015
7. [Capacity-building under the Kyoto Protocol](#)
Information from Parties on the activities that they have undertaken pursuant to decision 29/CMP.1 and reports from relevant multilateral and bilateral agencies and the private sector on their support of the implementation of the framework undertaken pursuant to decision 29/CMP.1, in accordance with national priorities and with the knowledge of relevant national authorities.
DEADLINE: 17/02/2015
8. [Gender and Climate Change](#)
Views on matters to be addressed at the in-session workshop on gender responsive climate policy with a focus on mitigation action and technology development and transfer
DEADLINE: 17/02/2015
9. [Guidance on the implementation of Article 6 of the Kyoto Protocol](#)
Examples of voluntary technical approaches, designed by host Parties for their joint implementation projects, that could assist the host Parties in achieving their quantified emission limitation or reduction commitments under the Kyoto Protocol.
DEADLINE: 15/03/2015

Submissions for consideration at COP-21

1. Report of the Global Environment Facility to the COP and guidance to the Global Environment Facility.
Views and recommendations on the elements to be taken into account in developing guidance to the Global Environment Facility.
DEADLINE: 20/09/2015 (No later than 10 weeks prior to COP 21)
2. Report of the Green Climate Fund to the COP and guidance to the Green Climate Fund.
Views and recommendations in writing on the elements to be taken into account in developing guidance to the Green Climate Fund.
DEADLINE: 20/09/2015 (No later than 10 weeks prior to COP 21)

Submissions under the ADP

1. Information, views and proposals on the work of the Ad hoc Working Group on the Durban Platform for Enhanced Action
Information, views and proposals from Parties and admitted observer organizations on the work of the ADP.
DEADLINE: Before each ADP session
2. Contributions, without prejudice to the legal nature of the contributions, in the context of adopting a protocol, another legal instrument or an agreed outcome with legal force under the Convention as set out in its Article 2 as referred to in decision 1/CP.19 “Further advancing the Durban Platform”, paragraph 2(b) (ADP).
Communication on contributions, without prejudice to the legal nature of the contributions, in the context of adopting a protocol, another legal instrument or an agreed outcome with legal force under the Convention applicable to all Parties towards achieving the objective of the Convention as set out in its Article 2 to be submitted well in advance of the twenty-first session of the Conference of the Parties (by the first quarter of 2015 by those Parties ready to do so) in a manner that facilitates the clarity, transparency and understanding of the intended contributions, without prejudice to the legal nature of the contributions;
DEADLINE: Well in advance of COP 21 (by the first quarter of 2015 – 31/03/2015, by those Parties ready to do so)

Other submissions

1. Modalities for expediting the establishment of eligibility for Parties included in Annex I to the Convention with commitments for the second commitment period whose eligibility has not yet been established.
A Party referred to in paragraph 1 of 7 CMP.9 may, by 30 June 2015, submit a report on the establishment of its national registry, in accordance with chapter II.E of the annex to decision 15/CMP.1, demonstrating that it has in place a national registry in accordance with Article 7, paragraph 4, of the Kyoto Protocol, which has been established in accordance with the requirements set out in chapter II.A of the annex to decision 13/CMP.1.
DEADLINE: 29/06/2015