



SEAN-CC NEGOTIATION BRIEFING PAPER

March, 2014

Warsaw Outcomes: An Overview

Authors: Janna Tenzing, Achala Abeyasinghe and B. Craft



International Institute
for Environment
and Development

Contents

I. Introduction	3
II. Paving the way towards a new, universal and legally-binding agreement on climate change	3
<i>Status of negotiations under the Durban Platform for Enhanced Action</i>	4
III. Warsaw outcomes on other key issues	5
<i>Mitigation</i>	5
<i>Mitigation – REDD-plus</i>	5
<i>Adaptation</i>	6
<i>Loss and damage</i>	6
<i>Finance</i>	7
<i>Technology development and transfer</i>	8
<i>Capacity building</i>	8
Sources	9
Annex I: Upcoming sessions of the UNFCCC and the Secretary-General's climate summit	11
Annex II: Submission of views or information by Parties: deadlines for 2014	11

I. Introduction

In 1992, more than 100 world leaders gathered in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil for the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (also known as the Earth Summit). Among the major outcomes of the Conference was the adoption of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), an international treaty binding its signatories to cooperate in limiting global temperature increases and addressing adverse effects of inevitable climate change. The Convention entered into force in 1994 and today has near-universal membership, with 195 States party to its statutes.

All States party to the Convention are represented at the Conference of the Parties (COP) – the supreme decision-making body of the UNFCCC. The COP has been meeting annually around the world since its first session in 1994 (COP-1, Berlin). Following the entry into force of the Kyoto Protocol in 2005, the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol (CMP) has been convening together with the COP. The nineteenth session of the Conference of the Parties and the ninth session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol (COP-19/CMP-9) were held in Warsaw, Poland, in November 2013. COP-20/CMP-10 will take place in Lima, Peru, from 1 to 12 December 2014, followed by COP-21/CMP-11 (December 2015) in Paris, France.

Supporting the COP and the CMP are two permanent subsidiary bodies to the Convention: the Subsidiary Body for Implementation (SBI) and the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice (SBSTA). These meet in parallel, twice a year. A number of non-permanent bodies established under the Convention and the Kyoto Protocol also meet throughout the year and make recommendations to the SBI and SBSTA, whose conclusions are in turn considered by the COP/CMP.

The UNFCCC process concerns itself with reviewing the implementation of the Convention and other legal instruments the COP adopts, and taking decisions to support the achievement of the Convention's ultimate objective – to stabilise greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere at a level that would prevent dangerous anthropogenic interference with the climate system (United Nations 1992). The following section will introduce on-going discussions on a universal, legally-binding agreement on climate change, started in 2011 and set to conclude in 2015. Section III will then outline other key issues negotiated under the Convention, elaborating on decisions adopted at the most recent COP session, in Warsaw (November 2013).

Details of upcoming sessions and related events, and deadlines for submissions to the secretariat are contained in the annexes.

II. Paving the way towards a new, universal and legally-binding agreement on climate change

Over the years discussions under the UNFCCC process have been challenging, with various successes in reaching agreement on actions contributing to the implementation of the Convention, but at times also marred with unmet expectations. Soon after the Convention entered into force, Parties agreed that greater ambition was needed in global efforts to curb emissions. They adopted the Kyoto Protocol (which came into effect in 2005) mandating its developed country Parties to reduce overall emissions of six greenhouse gases by an average of 5 per cent below 1990 levels during the first commitment

period (between 2008 and 2012)¹. What would happen after 2012 was to be determined by a process adopted at COP-13 in 2007, known as the Bali Roadmap. This was to enable the full and sustained implementation of the Convention through long-term cooperative action, and the adoption of a decision on a post-2012 climate regime at its fifteenth session in 2009. Parties agreed on the Copenhagen Accord at COP-15, but rather than adopting it, they only 'took note' of the document.

COP-17/CMP-7 (2011) witnessed a turning point in the negotiations, however, with the adoption of the Durban Platform for Enhanced Action². Recognising more than ever the urgency to raise ambition and scale up action for fulfilling the ultimate objective of the UNFCCC, Parties launched a new process to develop a protocol, another legal instrument or an agreed outcome with legal force under the Convention applicable to all Parties. They established the Ad Hoc Working Group on the Durban Platform for Enhanced Action (ADP) to complete this task, no later than 2015 in order for the new agreement to be adopted at COP-21/CMP-11 and come into effect and be implemented from 2020 onwards. They also launched a workplan on enhancing pre-2020 mitigation ambition to identify and to 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.

Discussions under the ADP thus set out under two workstreams: Workstream I would concern itself with the 2015 agreement upon which will lay the foundation for the future climate regime, while Workstream II would address matters relating to pre-2020 mitigation ambition.

Status of negotiations under the Durban Platform for Enhanced Action

At COP-19/CMP-19 in Warsaw (11-23 November 2013), Parties requested the ADP to further elaborate, beginning at its first session in 2014 (to be held in Bonn, 10-14 March), elements for a draft negotiating text, taking into consideration its work on mitigation, adaptation, finance, technology development and transfer, capacity-building and transparency of action and support. They further invited all Parties to initiate or intensify domestic preparations for their nationally determined contributions in a manner that facilitates the clarity, transparency and understanding of the intended contributions, urging developed country Parties, among others, to provide support early in 2014 for carrying out these activities. Thus, a pathway was set for governments to make the necessary preparations to contribute to the formulation of the future global climate change regime and take steps to reach a final agreement in Paris, in 2015.

With regard to Workstream II, the COP resolved to enhance ambition in the pre-2020 period in order to ensure the highest possible mitigation efforts under the Convention by all Parties. Developed country Parties were urged to communicate and implement their respective quantified economy-wide emission reduction targets without further delay, and where applicable, their limitation or reduction commitments under the Kyoto Protocol, as well as to revisit and evaluate these targets periodically. They were further urged to increase technology, finance and capacity-building support to enable increased mitigation ambition by developing country Parties. Developing country Parties were equally urged to communicate and implement their Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMAs) and consider further action.

¹ At COP-18/CMP-8 (2012) in Doha, Parties agreed to a second commitment period for the Kyoto Protocol, from 2013 to 2020 (Decision 1/CMP.8).

² Decision 1/CP.17

Parties also decided to accelerate activities under this workplan by intensifying the technical examination of opportunities for actions with high mitigation potential, including those with adaptation and sustainable development co-benefits, with a focus on the implementation of policies, practices and technologies that are substantial, scalable and replicable as from 2014. This is to be done with a view to promoting voluntary cooperation on concrete actions in relation to identified mitigation opportunities in line with nationally defined developed priorities. The ADP accordingly invited Parties and observers to the UNFCCC to submit to the secretariat, by 30 March 2014 and regularly thereafter, information on opportunities, including their mitigation benefits, costs, co-benefits and barriers to their implementation and strategies to overcome those barriers, including finance, technology and capacity-building support for mitigation action in developing country Parties. A technical expert meeting is to take place at the ADP sessions in 2014, to share policies, practices and technologies and address the necessary finance, technology and capacity-building, with a special focus on actions with high mitigation potential.

III. Warsaw outcomes on other key issues

In addition to that relating to the ADP's work on the 2015 agreement and pre-2020 mitigation ambition, decisions adopted at COP-19/CMP-9 covered a range of issues supporting the implementation of the Convention, including other topics on mitigation, adaptation, loss and damage, finance, technology development and transfer, and capacity building. These are outlined below.

Mitigation

Under the UNFCCC, developed country Parties commit themselves specifically to adopt national policies and take corresponding climate change mitigation measures, by limiting anthropogenic greenhouse gas emissions and protection and enhancing greenhouse gas sinks and reservoirs. This is addressed primarily through the Kyoto Protocol (1997), for which a second commitment period was agreed to at COP-18/CMP-8, from 2012 to 2020, and measurable, reportable and verifiable nationally appropriate mitigation commitments or actions under the Bali Action Plan.

Also in the context of the Bali Roadmap and reinforced at COP-16³, developing country Parties agreed to take nationally appropriate mitigation actions (NAMAs) in the context of sustainable development, supported and enabled by technology financing and capacity-building, in a measureable, reportable and verifiable manner.

As previously discussed, COP-16 noted the significant gap between the aggregate effect of Parties' mitigation pledges in terms of global annual greenhouse gas emissions by 2020, and aggregate emission pathways required to have a likely chance of holding the global average temperature increase below 2°C or 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels. The question of how to enhance mitigation ambition to identify and explore options to close this gap is addressed under Workstream II of the ADP.

Mitigation – REDD-plus

In 2010, COP-16 encouraged developing country Parties to contribute to mitigation actions in the forest sector by reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation, the sustainable

³ Decision 1/CP.16

management of forests, and the conservation and enhancement of forest carbon stocks (REDD-plus).⁴ Building on this, Parties in Warsaw agreed on a series of decisions,⁵ designated as the Warsaw Framework for REDD-plus, on finance and institutional arrangements for the mechanism. The framework was backed by pledges of USD 280 million from the US, Norway and the UK.

Adaptation

Adaptation is the process by which individuals, communities and countries implement means to respond to the adverse effects of climate change happening now, as well as reduce and prepare for those impacts that will arise in the future. Among decisions taken at COP-19 were those on the Adaptation Committee,⁶ the Nairobi work programme on impacts, vulnerability and adaptation to climate change,⁷ and national adaptation plans.⁸ UNEP and UNDP are supporting the Least Developed Countries under the National Adaptation Plan Global Support Programme (NAP-GSP) for advancing NAPs. The provision of support to Non-LDCs is currently also under discussion.

The Adaptation Committee was encouraged to continue its work on providing technical support and guidance to the Parties, in particular in the area of national adaptation plans, and to seek further coherence and synergy with other relevant bodies and programmes under the Convention. The Committee is to organise a special event during the fortieth sessions of the SBI and the SBSTA to showcase its activities and engage in a dialogue with Parties and other stakeholders. The fifth meeting of the Adaptation Committee is to take place in Bonn, from 5 to 7 March 2014.

COP-19 decided to continue the Nairobi Work Programme as well as to enhance its relevance on the basis of: activities that build upon each other and are linked to issues that are practical and engage adaptation practitioners; the development of linkages with other relevant workstreams and bodies under the Convention; the development of knowledge products to improve the understanding and assessment of impacts, vulnerability and adaptation in response to needs identified by Parties; and support for the effective dissemination of knowledge products at all levels.

Loss and damage

One of the major gains achieved at COP-19 was the adoption of the decision establishing the Warsaw international mechanism for loss and damage associated with climate change impacts⁹ (Decision 2/CP.19). This mechanism, subject to review at COP-22 (2016), is to provide vulnerable developing countries with better protection against loss and damage caused by impacts of climate change, including extreme events and slow onset events such as rising sea levels. Although the decision acknowledges that loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change includes, and in some cases involves more than, that which can be reduced by adaptation, the Warsaw

⁴ Decision 1/CP.16

⁵ Decisions 9/CP.19, 10/CP.19, 11/CP.19, 12/CP.19, 13/CP.19, 14/CP.19 and 15/CP.19

⁶ Decision 16/CP.19

⁷ Decision 17/CP.19

⁸ Decision 18/CP.19

⁹ Decision 2/CP.19

international mechanism is established under the Cancun Adaptation Framework¹⁰. The structure, mandate and effectiveness of the mechanism are subject to review at COP-22 (2016).

Decision 2/CP.19 also establishes an executive committee of the Warsaw international mechanism, which is to function under the guidance of, and be accountable to, the COP, to guide the implementation of mechanism's functions. Requested to report annually to the COP (through the SBI and the SBSTA), the executive committee is to consist of, as an interim measure, two representatives each from specified bodies under the Convention¹¹, ensuring balanced representation between developed and developing country Parties. Its work is to begin with an initial meeting (set to take place in Bonn, from 25 to 28 March 2014) and the development of a two-year workplan for consideration in December 2014.

Finance

Large-scale investments and a predictable, sustainable flow of funds are essential to finance the global response to climate change. Under the Convention, developed country Parties are to assist developing country Parties in meeting the incremental costs of implementing UNFCCC provisions, as well as those borne from adaptation to adverse effects of climate change. In this context, COP-7 (2001) established three funds under the Convention: the Least Developed Countries Fund (LDCF); the Special Climate Change Fund (SCCF); and the Adaptation Fund (AF). A decade later, at COP-16/CMP-6, Parties decided to establish the Green Climate Fund (GCF) as an operating entity of the financial mechanism of the UNFCCC. The GCF is envisioned to promote the paradigm shift towards a low carbon economy and climate resilient development pathways by (i) supporting projects, programmes, policies and activities in developing countries through a variety of financial instruments, funding windows and access modalities including direct access; (ii) balancing allocation between adaptation and mitigation; and (iii) ensuring adequate resources for technology development and transfer and capacity building. In 2015, developed countries also committed to a goal of mobilising jointly USD 100 billion per year by 2020 to address the needs of developing countries.

COP-19 dealt with eleven agenda items on climate finance. On the GCF, the COP called for ambitious and timely contributions by developed countries to enable an effective operationalization in the context of preparing, by December 2014, the initial resource mobilisation process. It further underlined that the initial resource mobilisation should reach a very significant scale that reflects the needs and challenges of developing countries in addressing climate change, and invited financial inputs from a variety of other sources, public and private, for this process. With regard to initial guidance on policies, programme priorities and eligibility criteria for the Fund, Parties requested the GCF: to balance the allocation of resources between adaptation and mitigation, and ensure an appropriate allocation of resources for other activities; to pursue a country-driven approach; and to take into account the urgent and immediate needs of particularly vulnerable developing countries (in allocating resources for adaptation). They also confirmed that all developing country Parties to the Convention are eligible to receive resources from the GCF. The GCF Secretariat is elaborating a

¹⁰ The Cancun Adaptation Framework has the objective of enhancing action on adaptation, including through international cooperation and coherent consideration of matters relating to adaptation under the Convention. It was established by Decision 1/CP.16 in 2010.

¹¹ These are the Adaptation Committee, the Least Developed Countries Expert Group, the Standing Committee on Finance, the Technology Executive Committee, and the Consultative Group of Experts on National Communications from Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention.

programme of work on readiness and preparatory support for eligible developing countries. Priority activities supported under this programme include: i) the establishment of a national designated authority or focal point; ii) defining a strategic framework for interaction with the Fund; iii) selection of intermediaries or implementing entities to facilitate direct access to international climate finance; and iv) developing an initial pipeline of programme and project proposals (Green Climate Fund 2014).

The COP also adopted a decision on long-term climate finance,¹² which urges developed country Parties to maintain continuity of mobilisation of public climate finance at increasing levels from the fast-start finance period in line with their joint commitment to the goal of mobilising USD 100 billion per year by 2020. It also requests them to prepare biennial submissions on their updated strategies and approaches for scaling up climate finance from 2014 to 2020. The decision additionally provides for a biennial high-level ministerial dialogue on climate finance, starting in 2014 and ending in 2020.

Technology development and transfer

The UNFCCC commits developed country Parties to take all practical steps to promote, facilitate and finance the transfer of, or access to, environmentally sound technologies and know-how to other Parties (particularly developing country Parties), to enable them to implement the provisions of the Convention. As of COP-17, this issue has been addressed through the Technology Mechanism, which consists of the Technology Executive Committee (TEC) and the Climate Technology Centre and Network (CTCN). In Warsaw, Parties adopted the modalities and procedures of the now operational CTCN and the rules of procedure of its Advisory Board. The CTCN is now accepting requests from developing countries on matters relating to technology development and transfer (UNFCCC 2014b).

The next meeting of the TEC will take place in Bonn, from 5 to 7 March.

Capacity building

Capacity building under the Convention refers to enhancing the ability of individuals, organisations and institutions in developing countries to identify, plan, and implement ways to mitigate and adapt to climate change (UNFCCC 2014a). At COP-17, Parties requested the SBI to organise an annual in-session Durban Forum for in-depth discussion on capacity-building. In Warsaw, the SBI agreed to continue its consideration of capacity-building under the Convention at its fortieth session (4-15 June 2014), with a view of recommending a decision for adoption at COP-20.

¹² Decision 3/CP.19

Sources

- Abeyasinghe, A. 2014. COP 19 Stocktake: LDC expectations and Warsaw outcomes
- Craft, B. and Abeyasinghe, A. 2013. 'The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and the Least Developed Countries Group: An introduction.' Retrieved 14 February 2014 (<http://www.eurocapacity.org/downloads/IntroductiontoUNFCCCNegotiationsandLDCGroup.pdf>)
- Green Climate Fund. 2014. 'Detailed Programme of Work on Readiness and Preparatory Support' (GCF/B.06/14)
- United Nations. 2014. 'Climate Summit 2014.' Retrieved 14 February 2014 (<http://www.un.org/climatechange/summit2014/>)
- United Nations. 1992. 'United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change.' Retrieved 14 February 2014 (http://unfccc.int/files/essential_background/background_publications_htmlpdf/application/pdf/conveng.pdf)
- United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. 2007. 'Report of the Conference of the Parties on its thirteenth session, held in Bali from 3 to 15 December 2007' (FCCC/CP/2007/6/Add.1)
- UNFCCC. 2009. 'Report of the Conference of the Parties on its fifteenth session, held in Copenhagen from 7 to 19 December 2009' (FCCC/CP/2009/11/Add.1)
- UNFCCC. 2010. 'Report of the Conference of the Parties on its sixteenth session, held in Cancun from 29 November to 10 December 2011' (FCCC/CP/2010/7/Add.1)
- UNFCCC. 2011. 'Report of the Conference of the Parties on its seventeenth session, held in Durban from 28 November to 11 December 2011' (FCCC/CP/2011/9/Add.1)
- UNFCCC. 2012a. 'Report of the Conference of the Parties on its eighteenth session, held in Doha from 26 November to 8 December 2012' (FCCC/CP/2012/9/Add.1)
- UNFCCC. 2012b. 'Report of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol on its eighth session, held in Doha from 26 November to 8 December 2012' (FCCC/KP/CMP/2012/13/Add.1)
- UNFCCC. 2013a. 'Message to Parties: Early submission of information and views', dated 12 December 2013. Retrieved 14 February 2014 (http://unfccc.int/files/parties_and_observers/notifications/application/pdf/message_to_parties_early_submission_of_information_and_views_-_13.12.13.pdf)
- UNFCCC. 2013b. 'Report of the Conference of the Parties on its nineteenth session, held in Warsaw from 11 to 23 November 2013' (FCCC/CP/2012/10/Add.1)
- UNFCCC. 2014a. 'Capacity-building: Background.' Retrieved 14 February 2014 (http://unfccc.int/cooperation_and_support/capacity_building/items/7061.php)

UNFCCC. 2014b. 'Warsaw Outcomes' Retrieved 14 February 2014
(http://unfccc.int/key_steps/warsaw_outcomes/items/8006.php)

Annex I: Upcoming sessions of the UNFCCC and the Secretary-General's climate summit

COP-20/CMP-10 will be held from 1-12 December 2014 in Lima, Peru. The venue for COP-21/CMP-11 (30 November – 11 December 2015) will be Paris, France.

The ADP will hold the fourth part of its second session in Bonn, Germany, from 10 to 14 March 2014. Its third session will begin in conjunction with the 40th sessions of the SBI and the SBSTA from 4 to 15 June, also in Bonn.

The upcoming meetings of the Adaptation Committee and the Technology Executive Committee (TEC) will take place in Bonn, from 5 to 7 March 2014. The initial meeting of the executive committee of the Warsaw international mechanism is set to take place in Bonn, from 25 to 28 March 2014.

Outside of the UNFCCC, United Nations Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon is convening a climate summit in New York on 23 September 2014, as part of the global effort to mobilise action and ambition on climate change. It is aimed at catalysing action by governments, business, finance, industry, and civil society in areas for new commitments and substantial, scalable and replicable contributions to the Summit that will help the world shift toward a low carbon economy (United Nations 2014).

Annex II: Submission of views or information by Parties: deadlines for 2014¹³

	Submission	Date
1.	<u>Work programme on the revision of the guidelines for the review of biennial reports, national communications, including national inventory reviews, for developed country Parties (SBSTA)</u> Detailed views on the structure, outline, key elements and content of the review guidelines for GHG inventories (FCCC/SBSTA/2012/5, annex 1; FCCC/SBSTA/2013/L.32, paragraph 6)	19 February
2.	<u>Implications of the inclusion of reforestation of lands with forest in exhaustion as afforestation and reforestation clean development mechanism project activities (SBSTA)</u> Views of Parties on the implications of a possible revision to the eligibility of lands as clean development mechanism afforestation and reforestation project activities during the second commitment period of the Kyoto Protocol. (FCCC/SBSTA/2013/3, para. 151)	19 February
3.	<u>Capacity-building under the Convention (SBI)</u> 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. (Decision 4/CP.12, paragraph 1 (a))	Annual submission – 19 February (for 2014)

¹³ UNFCCC secretariat 'Message to Parties: Early submission of information and views', dated 12 December 2013

4.	<u>Capacity-building under the Kyoto Protocol (SBI)</u> 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. (Decision 6/CMP.2, paragraph 1 (a) and (b))	Annual submission – 19 February (for 2014)
6.	<u>Capacity-building under the Convention (SBI)</u> Views from Parties on specific thematic issues relating to capacity-building under the Convention in developing countries, to be considered at the 3 rd meeting of the Durban Forum on capacity-building, to be held during SBI 40, as well as their views on the organisation of that meeting. (FCCC/SBI/2013/L.19, paragraph 2)	26 February
6.	<u>Capacity-building under the Kyoto Protocol (SBI)</u> Views from Parties on specific thematic issues relating to capacity-building for developing countries under the Kyoto Protocol, to be considered at the 3 rd meeting of the Durban Forum on capacity-building, to be held during SBI 40, as well as their views on the organisation of that meeting. (FCCC/SBI/2013/L.18/Rev.1, paragraph 2)	26 February
7.	<u>Land use, land-use change and forestry under Article 3, paragraph 3 and 4 of the Kyoto Protocol and under the clean development mechanism (SBSTA)</u> Views on specific possible additional land use, land-use change and forestry activities and specific alternative approaches to addressing the risk of non-permanence under the clean development mechanism. (FCCC/SBSTA/2013/3, paragraph 143; FCCC/SBSTA/2013/L.26, paragraph 4)	28 February
8.	<u>Enhanced action on mitigation, A. Nationally appropriate mitigation commitments or actions by developed country Parties (UNFCCC biennial reporting guidelines for developed countries) (SBI)</u> Views from Annex I Parties on their experience with reporting the first biennial reports. (Decision 2/CP.17, paragraph 17)	1 March
9.	<u>Information, views and proposals on the work of the ADP (ADP)</u> Information, views and proposals from Parties and admitted observer organisations on the work of the ADP. (FCCC/ADP/2012/3, paragraph 22)	Before each ADP session (10 March 2014)
10.	<u>Methodological guidance for activities relating to reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation and the role of conservation, sustainable management of forests and enhancement of forest carbon stocks in developing countries (SBSTA)</u> Views from Parties on methodological guidance for non-market-based approaches related to the implementation of the activities referred to in decision 1/CP.16, paragraph 70. (FCCC/SBSTA/2013/3, paragraph 40)	26 March
11.	<u>Methodological guidance for activities relating to reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation and the role of conservation, sustainable management of forests and enhancement of forest carbon stocks in developing countries (SBSTA)</u> Views from Parties on the issues referred to in decision 1/CP.18, paragraph 40. (FCCC/SBSTA/2013/3, paragraph 48)	26 March
12.	<u>Research and systematic observation (SBSTA)</u> Views from Parties on possible topics for consideration as part of the research dialogue to be held during SBSTA 40.	26 March
13.	<u>National adaptation plans (SBI)</u>	26 March

	Information from United Nations organisations, specialised agencies and other relevant organisations, as well as bilateral and multilateral agencies on how they have responded to the invitation to consider establishing or enhancing support programmes for the national adaptation plan process within their mandates, as appropriate, which could facilitate the provision of financial and technical support to developing country Parties that are not least developed countries. (FCCC/SBI/2013/L.10/Add.1, paragraph 5)	
14.	<u>National adaptation plans (SBI)</u> Information from Parties and relevant organisations on their experience with the application of the initial guidelines for the formulation of national adaptation plans, as well as any other information relevant to the formulation and implementation of the national adaptation plans. (FCCC/SBI/2013/L.10/Add.1, paragraph 6)	26 March
15.	<u>Second review of the Adaptation Fund (SBI)</u> Views from Parties and observer organisations, as well as other interested international organisations, stakeholders, and non-governmental organisations involved in the activities of the Adaptation Fund and implementing entities accredited by the Adaptation Fund Board on the review of the Adaptation Fund based on terms of reference contained in the annex to this decision. (FCCC/SBI/2013/L.6, paragraph 9)	26 March
16.	<u>The 2013-2015 review (SBSTA/SBI)</u> Views from Parties on the future work of the SED, including the further use of different sources of information. (FCCC/SB/2013/L.1, paragraph 9)	26 March
17.	<u>The 2013-2015 review (SBSTA/SBI)</u> Views from Parties on how the outcomes of the review will inform the work of the Ad Hoc Working Group on the Durban Platform for Enhanced Action, as requested by decision 1/CP.17, paragraph 6. (FCCC/SBI/2013/L.1, paragraph 10)	26 March
18.	<u>Opportunities for actions with high mitigation potential, including those with adaptation and sustainable development co-benefits, as referred to in decision 1/CP.19 "Further advancing the Durban Platform", paragraph 5(a) (ADP)</u> Information from Parties and admitted observer organisations on the opportunities for actions with high mitigation potential, including those with adaptation and sustainable development co-benefits, as referred to in decision 1/CP.19 "Further advancing the Durban Platform", paragraph 5(a), including their mitigation benefits, costs, co-benefits and barriers to their implementation and strategies to overcome those barriers, including finance, technology and capacity-building support for mitigation action in developing country Parties. (FCCC/ADP/2013/L.4, paragraph 3, as orally amended)	30 March 2014 (and regularly thereafter)
19.	<u>Outcome of the work of the Ad Hoc Working Group on Further Commitments for Annex I Parties under the Kyoto Protocol (CMP)</u> Submission by each Party with a quantified emission limitation and reduction commitment inscribed in the third column of Annex B as contained in annex I to the decision of information relating to its intention to increase the ambition of its commitment, including progress made towards achieving its quantified emission limitation and reduction commitment, the most recently updated projects for greenhouse gas emissions until the end of the second commitment period, and the potential for increasing ambition. (Decision 1/CMP.8, paragraph 9)	30 April
20.	<u>Review of the modalities and procedures for the clean development mechanism (SBI)</u> Views from Parties and admitted observer organisations on suggested changes to the modalities and procedures for the clean development mechanism, taking	30 April

	into account the implications elaborated in the technical paper referred to in paragraph 1 of FCCC/KP/CMP/L.8 (FCCC/KP/CMP/L.8, paragraph 2)	
21.	<u>Appropriate methodologies and systems used to measure and track climate finance (COP)</u> Information from developed country Parties on the appropriate methodologies and systems used to measure and track climate finance. (Decision 5/CP.18, paragraph 10)	1 May
22.	<u>Work programme on the revision of the guidelines for the review of biennial reports, national communications, including national inventory reviews, for developed country Parties (SBSTA)</u> Further views on the updated draft of the revised review guidelines for GHG inventories. (FCCC/SBSTA/2012/5, annex 1)	15 July
23.	<u>Further guidance to the Least Developed Countries Fund (SBI)</u> Information from Parties and relevant organizations on their experiences with the implementation of the remaining elements of the least developed countries work programme, considering the options contained in the report of the twenty-first meeting of the Least Developed Countries Expert Group. (Decision 10/CP.18, paragraph 8)	1 August
24.	<u>Nairobi work programme on impacts, vulnerability and adaptation to climate change (SBSTA)</u> Information from Parties and Nairobi work programme partner organizations on good practices in and lessons learned from national adaptation planning. (FCCC/SBSTA/2013/L.34, paragraph 3 (b))	20 August
25.	<u>Guidance to the operating entities of the financial mechanism of the Convention (COP)</u> Views and recommendations from Parties on the elements to be taken into account in the development of annual guidance for the operating entities of the financial mechanism of the Convention. (Decision 9/CP.18, paragraph 7, Decision 6/CP.18, paragraph 16 and FCCC/CP/2013/L.12, paragraph 17)	Annual submission - 19 September (for 2014)
26.	<u>Long-term finance (COP)</u> Biennial submissions from developed country Parties on their updated strategies and approaches for scaling up climate finance from 2014 to 2020, including any available information on quantitative and qualitative elements of a pathway. FCCC/CP/2013/L.13, paragraph 10	24 September
27.	<u>Methodological guidance for activities relating to reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation and the role of conservation, sustainable management of forests and enhancement of forest carbon stocks in developing countries (SBSTA)</u> Views from developing country Parties on experiences and lessons learned from their development of systems for providing information on how all the safeguards are being addressed and respected and the challenges they face in developing such systems. (FCCC/SBSTA/2013/3, paragraph 29)	24 September
28.	<u>Methodological guidance for activities relating to reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation and the role of conservation, sustainable management of forests and enhancement of forest carbon stocks in developing countries (SBSTA)</u>	24 September

	Views from Parties on the type of information from systems for providing information on how all the safeguards are being addressed and respected that would be helpful and that may be provided by developing country Parties. (FCCC/SBSTA/2013/3, paragraph 30)	
29.	<u>Nationally appropriate mitigation actions by developing country Parties in the context of sustainable development, supported and enabled by technology, financing and capacity-building, in a measurable, reportable and verifiable manner (SBI)</u> Voluntary information by developing country Parties to the Conference of the Parties of their intention to implement nationally appropriate mitigation actions in association with decision 1/CP.16, paragraph 50. (Decision 1/CP.18, paragraph 16)	Open call
30.	<u>Actions and plans in pursuit of economic diversification that have co-benefits in the form of emission reductions, adaptation to the impacts of climate change and response measures (SBI)</u> Further information from Parties concerned and other Parties on actions and plans in pursuit of economic diversification that have co-benefits in the form of emission reductions, adaptation to the impacts of climate change and response measures. (Decision 24/CP.18, paragraph 2)	Open call
31.	<u>Development and transfer of technologies and implementation of the technology mechanism (SBSTA)</u> Information on nominations from Parties of their national designated entities in accordance with decisions 2/CP.17 and 14/CP.18. (FCCC/SBSTA/2013/3, paragraph 60)	Open call
32.	<u>Support provided for capacity-building in developing country Parties (SBI)</u> Information from developed country Parties in a position to do so, through annual submissions, to the secretariat and other appropriate channels, on the support they have provided for capacity-building in developing country Parties. (Decision 1/CP.16, paragraph 133)	Open call
33.	<u>Progress made in enhancing capacity to address climate change (SBI)</u> Information from developing country Parties in a position to do so, through annual submissions to the secretariat and other appropriate channels, on progress made in enhancing capacity to address climate change, including on the use of the support received. (Decision 1/CP.16, paragraph 135)	Open call
34.	<u>Progress made in enhancing capacity to address climate change (SBI)</u> Information from developing country Parties in a position to do so, through annual submissions to the secretariat and other appropriate channels, on progress made in enhancing capacity to address climate change, including on the use of the support received. (Decision 1/CP.16, paragraph 135)	Open call
35.	<u>Further individual nationally appropriate mitigation actions seeking international support (SBI)</u> Developing country Parties to submit, as appropriate, information on further individual nationally appropriate mitigation actions seeking international support in accordance with decision 2/CP.17, paragraph 46. (Decision 16/CP.18, paragraph 3)	Open call
36.	<u>Other individual nationally appropriate mitigation actions (SBI)</u> Developing country Parties to submit other individual nationally appropriate mitigation actions, for their recognition, in accordance with decision 2/CP.17, paragraph 47. (Decision 16/CP.18, paragraph 4)	Open call

37.	<u>National adaptation plans (SBI)</u> United Nations organizations, multilateral, intergovernmental and other international and regional organizations to provide information on their activities to support the national adaptation plan process. (Decision 5/CP.17, paragraph 35)	Open call
38.	<u>National adaptation plans (SBI)</u> United Nations organizations, specialized agencies and other relevant organizations, as well as bilateral and multilateral agencies, to support the national adaptation plan process in the least developed country Parties and, where possible, to consider establishing or enhancing support programmes for the national adaptation plan process within their mandates, as appropriate, which could facilitate financial and technical support to the least developed country Parties, drawing upon the work of, and where appropriate in consultation with, the Least Developed Countries Expert Group, and to keep the Subsidiary Body for Implementation informed, through the secretariat, on how they have responded to this invitation. (Decision 12/CP.18, paragraph 8)	Open call