ACP SECRETARIAT NOTE ON THE LIMA CLIMATE CHANGE CONFERENCE (COP 20)

Lima, Peru
1 – 14 December 2014
Secretariat note on the Lima Climate Change Conference

I. Introduction

1. The twentieth session of the Conference of the Parties (COP 20) to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and the tenth session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the Meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol (CMP10) took place from the 1st to 14th December 2014 in Lima, Peru. The Lima Climate Change Conference also comprised meetings of the following subsidiary bodies under the Convention, including the:
   a. The forty-first session of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice (SBSTA 41);
   b. The forty-first session of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation (SBI 41);
   c. The seventh part of the second session of the Ad Hoc Working Group on the Durban Platform for Enhanced Action (ADP 2-7).

2. In preparation for COP 20 the ACP Secretariat organised an ACP consultative meeting on 28 October 2014 in order to prepare a common ACP position for COP 20. The ACP Issues Paper on the Lima Climate Change Conference (COP 20), (Ref: ACP/84/063/14/Rev.2; November 19, 2014) was adopted by the ACP Committee of Ambassadors on 19 November 2014.

3. The current document compares the outcomes of COP 20 to the ACP Issues Paper on the Lima Climate Change Conference (COP 20). In this context, it firstly provides an overview of the achievements of the Lima Climate Change Conference. This is followed by a presentation of the main decisions of the Lima Climate Change Conference, in relation to the issues raised in the ACP Paper. Thereafter, follow-up actions are presented. Lastly, a table indicating where the ACP concerns are reflected in the outcome documents of the Lima Climate Change Conference is presented in Annex I.

I.I. Overview of achievements from Lima Climate Change Conference

4. The Lima Climate Change Conference reached some important decisions on some of the key issues of concern to the ACP. Although all expectations were not met, the decisions have paved the way towards COP 21 in Paris in 2015. The main achievements include:

   • An agreement on what information to include in countries' Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (INDCs), which should be handed to the UNFCCC Secretariat by the first quarter of 2015. It was made possible for countries to include an adaptation component in their INDCs;

   • A proposed paper outlining different options constituting “elements for a draft negotiating text” for the 2015 Agreement, that is to be produced before May 2015;
• The mobilization of USD 10.2 billion to the Green Climate Fund. Pledges were also made to the Adaptation Fund, with Germany pledging EUR 50 million to the Fund;
• A confirmation that the Executive Committee of the Warsaw International Mechanism on Loss and Damage would be established and a decision on its composition, as well as an approval of its two-year work-plan.

II. The ad-hoc working group on the Durban platform for enhanced action (ADP)\(^1\)

The ADP was launched at COP 17 in Durban with as mandate to develop a protocol, another legal instrument or an agreed outcome with legal force under the Convention applicable to all Parties to be adopted by 2015 and applicable from 2020.

5. The ADP discussed two documents in Lima: a decision setting the process and information relevant for Parties to present their INDCs by early 2015; and a document containing possible “elements for draft negotiating text” for the 2015 Agreement;

6. Parties confirmed that the ADP would complete the work as agreed in COP 17 in Durban\(^2\), in a timely manner, to allow for the adoption of a protocol, another legal instrument or an agreed outcome with legal force under the Convention applicable to all Parties at COP 21 (the 2015 Agreement);

7. Parties decided that the protocol, another legal instrument or an agreed outcome with legal force under the Convention applicable to all Parties shall address in a balanced manner, inter alia, mitigation, adaptation, finance, technology development and transfer, capacity-building and transparency of action and support;

8. Parties stressed their commitment to reaching an ambitious agreement in 2015 that reflected the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities in light of different national circumstances;

**Workstream 1 (2015 Agreement and INDCs)**

The Conference of the Parties:

9. Decided that the ADP would intensify its work with a view of making available a negotiating text for a protocol, another legal instrument or an agreed outcome with legal force under the Convention applicable to all Parties before May 2015;

10. Agreed that the Least Developed Countries and Small Island Developing States may communicate information on strategies, plans and actions for low greenhouse gas emission development reflecting their special circumstances in the context of intended nationally determined contributions;

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\(^1\) Decision -/CP.20
Lima call for climate action

\(^2\) Decision 1/CP.17, paragraph 2
11. Confirmed that Parties could consider including their undertakings in adaptation planning or an adaptation component in their INDCs;

12. Invited all Parties to communicate their INDCs before the COP 21, or by the first quarter of 2015 for those able to do so;

13. Agreed on the information that Parties shall include and may include in their INDCs;

14. Reiterated its call to developed country Parties, the operating entities of the Financial Mechanism and any other organizations in a position to do so to provide support for the preparation and communication of the intended nationally determined contributions of Parties that may needed such support;

15. Requested the UNFCCC Secretariat to prepare by 1 November 2015 a synthesis report on the aggregate effect of the INDCs communicated by Parties;

**Workstream 2 (pre-2020 Mitigation ambition)**

The Conference of the Parties:

16. Reiterated its resolve to enhance ambition in the pre-2020 period in order to ensure the highest possible mitigation efforts under the Convention by all Parties;

17. Decided to continue the technical examination of opportunities with high mitigation potential, including those with adaptation, health and sustainable development co-benefits, in the period 2015–2020, by requesting the secretariat to, organize a series of in-session technical expert meetings, among other actions;

18. Requested the ADP to make recommendations in relation to further advancing the technical examination process, including the periodic assessment of the technical expert meetings, to COP 21;

**Comparing the decisions of the COP against the ACP Position Paper**

19. These outcomes echo relevant issues in the ACP COP 20 paper. The decisions to include adaptation in INDCs, and Parties reaffirmation to strengthen adaptation action through the 2015 Agreement are some notable examples. Of further importance to developing countries, including ACP States is the issue of differentiation, which has been stressed in relation to the 2015 Agreement and to finance, with emphasis on financing ambitious mitigation and adaptation actions in developing countries, “especially those vulnerable to adverse effects of climate change”. The decision encourages other (developing) countries with a capacity to provide complementary financial support to do so. The Lima decision also called on the UNFCCC Secretariat to prepare a synthesis report by 1st November, 2015, assessing INDCs communicated by Parties to determine their aggregate effects with respect to limiting global warming to below 2°C or 1.5°C.

20. Furthermore, the Lima decision provided that each country’s INDC shall include a clear statement of mitigation and may include quantifiable information on reference points (such as base year), time frame of implementation and coverage, assumptions and methodological approaches for estimating and accounting for greenhouse gas emissions, as well as each country’s own assessment of its INDC’s fairness and
ambition. There is a particular emphasis on what developing countries and small island developing states may include in their INDCs. Developed countries, the “operating entities of the Financial Mechanism” and any other capable organizations are called upon to provide support for the preparation and communication of INDCs to countries needing support. There is also an emphasis for the 2015 Agreement “to be produced before May 2015”. These are positive developments in relation to the ACP paper.

IV. Relevant issues under negotiation

A. Adaptation

The Conference of the Parties:

21. Confirmed to strengthen adaptation action through the protocol, another legal instrument, or agreed outcome with legal force under the Convention to be adopted at the COP 21;

22. Decided that the protocol, another legal instrument, or agreed outcome with legal force under the Convention applicable to all parties shall address in a balanced manner, inter alia, mitigation, adaptation, finance, technology development and transfer, and capacity-building, and transparency of action and support;

23. Invited all Parties to consider including their planned actions in adaptation or an adaptation component in their INDCs;

24. Acknowledged the decision concerning the request of the Conference of the Parties to the Standing Committee on Finance to consider issues related to possible future institutional linkages and relations between the Adaptation Fund and other institutions under the Convention;

25. Requested the Adaptation Committee and the Least Developed Countries Expert Group, in collaboration with the Green Climate Fund, as an operating entity of the Financial Mechanism, to consider how to best support developing countries Parties in accessing funding from the Green Climate Fund for the process to formulate and implement national adaptation plans;

26. The SBSTA welcomed the adaptation knowledge initiative and its Andean subregional pilot, launched by the United Nations Environment Programme as its action pledge under the Nairobi work programme, for prioritizing and catalysing responses to subregion- and theme-specific adaptation knowledge needs, and encouraged the replication of this initiative in other subregions, particularly in vulnerable developing countries such as the least developed countries, small island developing States and in Africa;

27. Welcomed the work of the Technology Executive Committee in 2014 on technologies for adaptation, including the TEC Briefs on technologies for adaptation in the agriculture and water sectors, and was looking forward to the Committee’s work on technologies for mitigation as part of the implementation of its rolling workplan for 2014–2015;
Comparing the decisions of the COP against the ACP Position Paper

28. The decision to include adaptation in INDCs and intention to “strengthen adaptation” in the 2015 Agreement, as well as acknowledgement and calls to ensure adequate financing for developing countries to formulate and implement their national adaptation plans are issues that are in line with the ACP paper and critical for an agreement in 2015.

B. Loss and damage
The Conference of the Parties:

29. Approved a two-year workplan of the Executive Committee of the Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage associated with Climate Change Impacts;

30. Confirmed the establishment of the Executive Committee of the Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage associated with Climate Change Impacts, which would be under the guidance of, and accountable to, the Conference of the Parties;

31. Decided on the composition of the Executive Committee, taking into account the goal of gender balance;

Comparing the decisions of the COP against the ACP Position Paper

32. The decision to establish the Executive Committee of the Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage and its workplan are directly reflected in issues raised in the ACP paper. However, it is to be seen how finance, technology and capacity building would be advanced in the work of the Warsaw International Mechanism for loss and damage.

C. Mitigation
The Conference of the Parties:

33. Noted with grave concern the significant gap between the aggregate effect of Parties’ mitigation pledges in terms of global annual emissions of greenhouse gases by 2020 and aggregate emission pathways consistent with having a likely chance of holding the increase in global average temperature below 2 °C or 1.5 °C above pre-industrial levels;

34. Decided that the 2015 Agreement shall address in a balanced manner, inter alia, mitigation, adaptation, finance, technology development and transfer, and capacity-building, and transparency of action and support;
35. Reiterated its resolve to enhance ambition in the pre-2020 period in order to ensure the highest possible mitigation efforts under the Convention by all Parties;

36. Decided to continue the technical examination of opportunities with high mitigation potential, including those with adaptation, health and sustainable development co-benefits, in the period 2015–2020, by requesting the UNFCCC secretariat to organize a series of in-session technical expert meetings, among other actions;

37. Requested the ADP to make recommendations in relation to further advancing the technical examination process, including the periodic assessment of the technical expert meetings, at COP 21;

38. Calls on all Parties to the Kyoto Protocol to ratify and implement the Doha Amendment to the Kyoto Protocol;

Comparing the decisions of the COP against the ACP Position Paper

39. The ACP paper called for a review process “to assess the adequacy of the aggregate mitigation pledges and a process for periodically reviewing and updating mitigation reduction commitments in line with science…..” The COP outcomes above are encouraging. In addition, the first Multilateral Assessment (MA) was launched in Lima (COP 20) marking an historic milestone in the implementation of the Measurement, Reporting and Verification of emission reductions under the UNFCCC.

40. The multilateral assessment (MA) process is part of the newly established international assessment and review (IAR) process for developed country Parties, conducted under the Subsidiary Body for Implementation (SBI). It aims to promote the comparability of efforts among all developed country Parties with regard to their quantified economy-wide emission limitation and reduction targets. The IAR process comprises two steps: a technical review of the national reports of each developed country, followed by the MA of the progress towards achieving the economy-wide target by developed country Parties. The IAR started in January 2014, with the submission of the sixth national communications and the first biennial reports from Annex I Parties and the technical review of these reports by international expert review teams. The first round of the MA working group session was convened at SBI 41 in Lima, where 17 Annex I Parties were multilaterally assessed. The remaining Annex I Parties will be assessed at SBI 42 (June 2015, Bonn) and at SBI 43 (December 2015, Paris).

D. Finance

The Conference of the Parties:


4 http://unfccc.int/national_reports/biennial_reports_and_iar/international_assessment_and_review/items/8451.php
41. Requested the Standing Committee on Finance to include, in its report to the COP 21, information on progress made on methodologies for the reporting of financial information by Parties included in Annex I to the Convention;

42. Welcomed the initial resource mobilization process of the Green Climate Fund that led to the mobilization of USD 10.2 billion to date by contributing Parties, enabling the Green Climate Fund to start its activities in supporting developing country Parties of the Convention, and making it the largest dedicated climate fund;

43. Called for contributions by other developed country Parties, and invited financial inputs from a variety of other sources, public and private, including alternative sources, throughout the initial resource mobilization process;

44. Urged the Green Climate Fund, the Interim Trustee, and contributors to confirm the pledges in the form of fully executed contribution agreements/arrangements, taking note that the commitment authority of the Green Climate Fund will become effective when 50 per cent of the contributions pledged by the November 2014 pledging session are reflected in fully executed contribution agreements/arrangements received by the secretariat no later than 30 April 2015 as provided for in Green Climate Fund Board decision B.08/13, annex XIX, paragraph 1(c);

45. Requested the Board of the Green Climate Fund to accelerate the operationalization of the adaptation and mitigation windows, and to ensure adequate resources for capacity building and technology development and transfer;

46. Requested the Board of the Green Climate Fund to accelerate the operationalization of the private sector facility by aiming to ensure that private sector entities and public entities with relevant experience in working with the private sector are accredited in 2015, expediting action to engage local private sector actors in developing country Parties, including small- and medium-sized enterprises in the least developed countries, small island developing States and African States, emphasizing a country-driven approach, expediting action to mobilize resources at scale, and developing a strategic approach to engaging with the private sector;

47. Requested the Board of the Green Climate Fund to accelerate the implementation of its work programme on readiness and preparatory support, including from the initial resource mobilization process, to provide urgent support to developing countries, in particular the least developed countries, small island developing States and African States, led by their national designated authorities or focal points to build institutional capacities in accordance with Green Climate Fund Board decision B.08/11;

48. Encouraged the timely implementation of the accreditation framework and requested the Board of the Green Climate Fund, in its implementation, to pay adequate attention to the priorities and needs of developing country Parties, including the least developed countries, small island developing States and African States, emphasizing the need to provide readiness support to those national and regional entities eligible for fast-tracking that request it;

*Comparing the decisions of the COP against the ACP Position Paper*
49. The mobilization of resources for the GCF, call for priority access to funding for developing countries including LDCs, SIDS and other vulnerable countries in Africa, as well as the call to improve methodologies for monitoring, tracking and reporting on financial resources are positive developments that take into account issues raised in the ACP Paper.

E. Technology Development and Transfer

The Conference of the Parties:

50. Welcomed the work of the Technology Executive Committee in 2014 on technologies for adaptation, including the TEC Briefs on technologies for adaptation in the agriculture and water sectors, and was looking forward to the Committee’s work on technologies for mitigation as part of the implementation of its rolling workplan for 2014–2015;

51. Requested the Technology Executive Committee to continue its work on enabling environments and barriers as stipulated in activity 4 of its rolling workplan for 2014–2015;

52. Recognized the need for the technology needs assessment process to be improved in order to facilitate the implementation of the project ideas emanating from it. This could be done through the provision of technical assistance and finance to each technology needs assessment, which should also aim to integrate economic, environmental and social aspects into the development of the technology needs assessment;

53. Requested the Technology Executive Committee to provide guidance on how the results of the technology needs assessments, in particular the technology action plans, could be developed into projects that could be ultimately implemented, and to provide an interim report on its preliminary findings to the subsidiary bodies at their forty-third sessions (December 2015, Paris);

54. Welcomed the progress made by the Climate Technology Centre and Network in implementing its programme of work, including by: responding to requests from developing countries; fostering collaboration and access to information; and strengthening networks, partnerships and capacity-building;

Comparing the decisions of the COP against the ACP Position Paper

55. The outcomes partly addressed issues raised in the ACP paper. Notably, Parties recognised the need to improve the technology needs assessment process and to accelerate the work on enabling environments and barriers.

F. REDD+

The Conference of the Parties:

56. Invited the Standing Committee on Finance to consider, in the context of its forum on issues related to finance for forests, inter alia, decisions relevant to activities referred
to in decision 1/CP.16, paragraph 70, including decisions 1/CP.16, 2/CP.17 and 12/CP.17 as well as decisions 9/CP.19 to 15/CP.19;

57. Requests the Board of the Green Climate Fund: (a) To develop a monitoring and accountability framework in accordance with Green Climate Fund Board decision B.08/02; (b) To consider decisions relevant to REDD-plus, including decisions 1/CP.16, 2/CP.17, 12/CP.17 and decisions 9/CP.19, 10/CP.19, 11/CP.19, 12/CP.19, 13/CP.19, 14/CP.19 and 15/CP.19;

**Comparing the decisions of the COP against the ACP Position Paper**

58. The outcomes calling for funding for forests and REDD+, consider ACP concerns to some extent, but the issue of modalities for REDD+ results-based finance was not explicitly mentioned in the outcomes.

**III. Recommended follow-up actions**

59. Although the outcomes of COP 20 in Lima did not take all of the ACP’s issues into account, there were several encouraging outcomes as noted above.

60. The ACP Group of States would thus be required to closely monitor, intervene as appropriate and contribute to the developments leading up to COP 21 and beyond. It is worth noting here that COP 22 will be in an ACP country, in Dakar, Senegal.

61. Below is a recommended list of follow-up actions. They include, but are not limited to the following:

62. Attend future UNFCCC meetings in order to monitor the issues of particular concern to the ACP Group of states, including adaptation, finance, technology development and transfer, developments in REDD and the processes under the ADP to develop a new protocol or legal instrument and on INDCs.

63. Regularly inform and update the sub-committee on Sustainable Development on the progress made at the negotiations for the UNFCCC, on the above-mentioned issues.

64. Contribute to the preparation of ACP Group of states for COP 21, 22 and 23 by hosting timely preparatory meetings to agree on a common ACP position prior to each COP.

65. A reinforced presence of the ACP Group of States at the COP, facilitated by the ACP Secretariat, in collaboration with ACP regions and interested countries would serve to further increase the voice of the ACP Member States and the visibility of the ACP Secretariat at these international meetings. This could take the form of a side event, co-organised dialogue with partners, or other relevant format, for example. Continued participation and co-organisation of events with ACP regions and partner organisation prior to and during the COP is highly recommended.
ANNEX I:

Table 1 provides a summary showing which paragraphs of the Lima outcome documents capture ACP concerns as expressed in the ACP Position Paper for COP20.

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<th>ACP Position Paper on the Lima Climate Change Conference</th>
<th>Decisions of the Lima Climate Change Conference</th>
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<td><strong>I. PREAMBLE</strong></td>
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<td>1. We, the African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) Group of States reaffirm that adverse impacts of climate change will negatively affect our planet’s natural ecosystems and the living conditions of billions of people, therefore threatening the very survival of many ACP Member States.</td>
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<td>2. We reaffirm that climate change policies and actions shall protect the environment and the planet as a whole. Equally, climate change resilience contributes to the achievement of sustainable development, inclusive growth and poverty eradication which are the overarching objectives of ACP countries.</td>
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<td>3. We restate that climate change must be addressed globally in a cohesive manner and with a sense of urgency and decisiveness.</td>
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<td>4. We take note of the 23rd Ordinary session of the African Union held on the 26th - 27th June in Malabo, Equatorial Guinea; as well as the Leaders of the Pacific Islands Forum Koror Communiqué on 31st July 2014 and the CARICOM Climate Change Negotiators meeting held on the 19th - 21st May, 2014 in Port of Spain, Trinidad.</td>
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<td>5. We note with grave concern the latest findings of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) Fifth Assessment Report (AR5) which confirms that warming of the climate system and observed changes are unprecedented and many impacts are occurring now while further warming will make the consequences of climate impacts worse thus making natural and human systems increasingly vulnerable.</td>
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<td><strong>II. THE AD-HOC WORKING GROUP ON THE DURBAN PLATFORM FOR ENHANCED ACTION (ADP)</strong></td>
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<td>6. We urge Parties to work cooperatively and expeditiously in advancing the work to implement the Durban Platform for Enhanced Action.</td>
<td><strong>Lima call for climate action Decision</strong></td>
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<td>7. We reaffirm the need to fulfil the mandate of the Ad</td>
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Hoc Working Group on the Durban Platform for Enhanced Action (ADP), to develop a protocol, another legal instrument or an agreed outcome with legal force under the Convention applicable to all Parties as well as to enhance mitigation ambition to close the ambition gap and ensure the highest possible mitigation efforts by all Parties by 2020.

8. We emphasise that the 2015 Agreement should be a legally binding Agreement under the Convention and in accordance with its principles, that is based on a comprehensive, balanced and equitable treatment of mitigation and adaptation, while providing adequate means of implementation, including finance, technology development and transfer, and capacity building, as well as ensuring transparency of action and support.

9. We reaffirm that the 2015 agreement should be: effective, durable, flexible, informed by science; takes into consideration national circumstances and development needs including gender equity; enable broad participation and ensure contributions from all parties in accordance with their common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities.

### III. WORKSTREAM 1

10. We appreciate work undertaken under Workstream 1 and the recent progress made, and we urge Parties to address the remaining issues with regard to legal form and the key elements of the 2015 agreement in a productive and efficient manner.

11. We recognise that it is necessary to build a clear and common understanding of the Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (INDCs) in order to ensure they facilitate the clarity, transparency and understanding of Parties’ intended contributions.

12. We urge developed country Parties to provide finance, technology transfer and capacity building support to developing country Parties. Developing countries will require provision of adequate support for their domestic preparations of their INDCs and for submitting information thereon, as well as for the implementation of their enhanced action.

13. We affirm the need to ensure that INDCs are subject to an assessment process to determine the aggregate effort and whether the contributions are

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1 PARA stands respective paragraphs in the mentioned texts
adequate to address the mitigation gap, in line with the required greenhouse gas emission reductions that will limit global temperature rise to below 1.5 °C above pre-industrial levels.

### IV. WORKSTREAM 2

14. We concur that it is absolutely vital that mitigation action, adaptation, finance, technology development and transfer, capacity building, and transparency of action and support are enhanced during the pre-2020 period in order to contribute to significantly reducing the mitigation gap; which would contribute significantly to ambitious 2015 agreement.

- Lima call for climate action Decision-/CP20 PARA 18; 19a, 20

15. We affirm that thematic technical expert meetings (TEMs), in the context of the Workplan on Enhancing Mitigation Ambition (WEMA), to identify pre-2020 mitigation potential and enhance mitigation action to close the pre-2020 ambition gap, should be given due importance in this process.

### V. RELAVENT ISSUES UNDER NEGOCIATION

#### A. ADAPTATION

16. We note the critical importance of addressing climate variability and climate change to enable ACP countries to achieve sustainable development and poverty reduction objectives.

- Lima Call for climate action – Preamble “Affirms…”; PARA 2,12

17. We reaffirm that adaptation is a priority for all ACP countries and that the provision of adequate finance, technology development and transfer and capacity building, to support adaptation action in ACP countries, will be critical for an agreement in 2015.

- Decision -/CP.20 National adaptation plans; PARA 11
- Decision -/CMP.10 Second review of the Adaptation Fund, PARA 6 and 7
- FCCC/SBSTA/2014/L.23; PARA 10
- Decision -/CP 20 Joint annual report of the Technology Executive
19. We emphasize that support should be given to adaptation efforts in agriculture and agro-industry, in particular of small-scale and medium-size farmers through climate resilient crops, post harvest good practices and technology related to sustainable agriculture and agro-industry. Committee and the Climate Technology Centre and Network for 2014; PARA 7

### B. LOSS AND DAMAGE

20. We welcome the decision to establish the Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage, to address loss and damage associated with impacts of climate change, including extreme events and slow onset events, in developing countries that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change. • Decision -/CP.20 Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage associated with Climate Change Impacts; PARA 1, 3, 5

21. We urge Parties to finalize the composition of the Executive Committee of the Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage in order for the Committee to expedite its work pursuant to the two-year work plan for the Implementation of the functions of the Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage.

22. We call for developed country Parties to provide developing country Parties with finance, technology and capacity-building in order to address technical and financial needs that shall be reflected in the work of the Warsaw International Mechanism over the longer term.

### C. MITIGATION

23. We are deeply concerned that emissions of greenhouse gases continue to rise globally and we reiterate the urgent need to close the significant gap between the aggregate mitigation pledges, made by Parties and aggregate emission pathways and we call on developed countries to enhance their mitigation ambition in order to close the ambition gap. • Decision -/CP.20 Lima call for climate action PARA preamble “Noting”, 2, 17, 18, 19, 20 • SBI 41 Multilateral Assessments

24. We also call for a review process to assess the adequacy of the aggregate mitigation pledges and a process for periodically reviewing and updating mitigation reduction commitments in line with the science, and with the principles of equity and common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities.

25. We welcome developing countries taking a diversity of actions based on their national capacities as well as their willingness to undertake further action in order to implement subject to the provision of the
**D. FINANCE**

26. We reaffirm that climate finance is of fundamental importance in achieving a successful 2015 agreement and we call for developed country Parties to scale up the provision of new, additional, predictable and adequate financial resources, mobilised from a variety of sources, to address the funding gap between 2015 and 2020 and for the scaling up of medium-term and long-term finance.

| • Decision -/CP.20 Report of the Standing Committee on Finance. PARA 6,10,11,12 |
| • Decision -/CP.20 Report of the Green Climate Fund to the Conference of the Parties and guidance to the Green Climate Fund. PARA 2,3,5,9,11,18,20, 8,9,12,13 |

27. We reaffirm that public finance remains a critical source of funding including to leverage and unlock adequate, predictable, equitable and sustainable from all sources, including private sector finance

28. We assert that the Green Climate Fund as an operating entity of the Financial Mechanism of the Convention shall serve as the Financial Mechanism of the 2015 agreement, in addition to other sources of financing.

29. We affirm the need to ensure that adaptation actions are financed at full cost through direct and simplified access to adequate, new and additional public grant-based financial resources following a country-driven approach.

30. We believe that priority access to climate finance should be given to all ACP countries, including Middle Income Countries (MICs), and especially those which are particularly vulnerable to the adverse impacts of climate change such as Small Island Developing States (SIDS), Least Developed Countries (LDCs) and Landlocked countries in Africa.

31. We welcome the progress made by the Green Climate Fund Board, and we call for the completion of a substantive capitalization of the fund in 2014 in order to ensure that funding is disbursed as soon as possible.

32. We support the launching of a process under the Standing Committee on Finance to further elaborate definitions on climate finance and methodological approaches to identifying, monitoring, tracking and reporting financial flows under the climate finance system.

**E. TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT AND TRANSFER**
33. We recognise that access to and the transfer of technology to developing countries is essential for mitigating the effects of and adapting to the adverse impacts of climate change, and urge the Technology Mechanism (TM), which is comprised of the Technology Executive Committee and the Climate Technology Centre and Network, to work in collaboration to facilitate the removal of the potential barriers to Technology Transfer.

34. We call on developed countries to intensify their efforts to reach a prompt agreement that facilitates the access of developing countries to environmentally sound technologies.

35. We call for greater support for developing technology needs assessments (TNAs) and for the transfer of environmentally sound technologies as well as technologies which are appropriate for the inclusive and sustainable development of ACP countries.

F. REDD+

36. We welcome the adoption of the ‘Warsaw Framework for REDD+ at COP-19 as well as the seven decisions on REDD+ (Decisions 9-15/CP.19).

37. We recognize the importance of effective and continuing support for REDD+ activities and invite all Parties at COP20 to agree on modalities for REDD+ results-based financing.

38. We reaffirm the need to integrate REDD+ into the overall structure of the 2015 agreement in order to ensure a durable and effective REDD+ mechanism within the overall structure of climate change governance.

39. We call for developed country Parties to provide adequate and predictable financing for REDD+ activities, and in particular for the REDD+ Readiness and implementation phases.

40. We call for the promotion of the carbon market mechanism which offers another solution for reforestation, as well as an enhanced definition of the rules governing this mechanism.

VI. KYOTO PROTOCOL

41. We urge all Parties to the Kyoto Protocol to ratify the Doha Amendment as early as possible to ensure early entry into force of the second commitment period.

- Decision -/CP.20 Joint annual report of the Technology Executive Committee and the Climate Technology Centre and Network for 2014; PARA 7, 8,9, 12,13, 14
- Decision -/CP.20 Report of the Standing Committee on Finance. PARA 17, 18
- Decision -/CP.20 Report of the Green Climate Fund to the Conference of the Parties and guidance to the Green Climate Fund, PARA 18 a and b.
### VII. THE LIMA CLIMATE CHANGE CONFERENCE

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<td>42.</td>
<td>We reiterate our commitment to contribute to a successful outcome of the Lima Climate Change Conference that adequately addresses the concerns of ACP member states in particular and all developing countries in general, and pledge our full support towards ensuring an open, Party-driven and transparent process in that regard.</td>
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<td>43.</td>
<td>We affirm our commitment to ensure that COP20/CMP10 in Lima, Peru further builds a strong foundation for an ambitious and equitable 2015 agreement.</td>
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