



TECHNICAL PAPER¹

United Nations Climate Change Conference

COP19/CMP9

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¹The views expressed in this paper are those of the author and do not necessarily represent the views of the UNDP

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Brief Overview of the Warsaw Conference

Summary

The UNFCCC Conference took place from 11-23 November 2013 in Warsaw, Poland, and concluded its work 27 hours after its scheduled closing time. About 8,500 participants attended, including government officials, representatives of UN bodies and agencies, intergovernmental organizations, civil society organizations and the media. The Conference conducted its work under the Convention and its Kyoto Protocol with the:

- 19th session of the Conference of the Parties (COP 19)
- 9th session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the Meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol (CMP 9)

The above worked through the three subsidiary bodies:

- 39th session of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice (SBSTA 39)
- 39th session of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation (SBI 39)
- third part of the second session of the Ad Hoc Working Group on the Durban Platform for Enhanced Action (ADP 2.3).

COP19 was labelled as an implementation COP as limited progress was expected in terms of ambitious political agreements. The outcomes of the UNFCCC negotiations in Warsaw successfully met those expectations, including significant new decisions around Loss and Damage and REDD+. Technical decisions made in Warsaw will help to advance implementation of climate-related actions on the ground.

In addition, Parties continued their work towards a universal climate agreement in 2015, to both close the pre-2020 ambition gap and establish an agreement for the post-2020 period. The Warsaw decision set a timeline to facilitate the development of the agreement and requested all countries to initiate domestic actions to prepare to identify national targets.

Finally, two milestone agreements were made to establish the “Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage,” and the “Warsaw Framework for REDD+.”

However, the ratification of the second commitment period of the Kyoto Protocol is not on track, as only three countries of the required 144 countries has ratified to date. Also Japan has decreased its mitigation target and Australia may do the same.

On the issues of specific interest for some of our countries (Ukraine, Belarus and Kazakhstan on the calculation of their second commitment period targets and Turkey on the concrete ways for international support to be provided to it), they have been forwarded for the next session (June 2014). These countries will therefore currently not be willing to ratify the Kyoto Protocol amendment.

Parties were unable to achieve consensus on other key issues, such as new market based mechanisms (NMM), agriculture, response measures, capacity building, technology transfer and Articles 5, 7 and 8 (methodological issues under Protocol), and these issues were forwarded to the next SB sessions.

The year 2014 will be marked by stronger high-level involvement in climate change activities, as besides more frequent high-level segments at the UNFCCC negotiations, the UN Secretary General has invited all governments and leaders from finance, business, local government and civil society to a Climate Summit in New York on 23 September 2014. Generally, more political support is expected in 2014 as well as actions on the ground.

Durable climate actions were presented by business, cities, regions and civil society, via in-session workshops and side-events.

Looking ahead to Lima

The focus of the negotiations in 2014 will be to agree on a draft negotiation text for the climate change agreement, to be discussed at COP20 in Lima, Peru (December 2014), and to be agreed at COP21 in Paris, France (December 2015). There are a series of milestone events taking place in 2014 that will contribute to this process from both a technical and political perspective.

Next meetings

The ADP plans to have 2-3 meetings before COP20, the first on 10-14 March 2014, followed by the climate change sessions in Bonn, Germany (June 2014). A third meeting is proposed for fall 2014, but no funding has been forthcoming yet.

The UN Secretary General has invited all governments and leaders from finance, business, local government and civil society to a Climate Summit in New York on 23 September 2014. This summit will look for solutions, complementing the UNFCCC negotiations, and aims to galvanize action already happening on the ground whilst generating political momentum for an ambitious 2015 agreement.

- COP 20/ CMP 10 in Lima, Peru - 1-12 December 2014;
- COP 21/ CMP 11 in Paris, France - 30 November - 11 December 2015;
- COP 22 / CMP 12 in Dakar, Senegal (date to be announced).

In addition to these events, Committee and Board meetings of various UNFCCC mechanisms will take place throughout 2014, including the Green Climate Fund Board, the Adaptation Committee, the Standing Committee on Finance, the new Executive Committee on Loss and Damage, amongst others.

Some next steps to be considered by the countries from the region

1. Need to proceed with the ratification of the Doha amendment of the Kyoto Protocol in a speedy manner for it to enter into force (*Note: does not apply to Belarus, Kazakhstan, Ukraine until clarity is provided on Articles 5, 7 and 8 (methodological issues under the Protocol), see below also clarification of the text in section G (Article 3 Paragraph 7ter) of the Doha Amendment to the Kyoto Protocol*).
2. All countries need to prepare for the work under the Ad Hoc Working Group on the Durban Platform for Enhanced Action (ADP), including:
 - a. elaboration of elements (mitigation, adaptation, finance, technology development and transfer, capacity-building and transparency of action and support) for a draft negotiating text at the first ADP session in 2014;
 - b. initiate or intensify domestic preparations for their intended nationally determined mitigation contributions, and to communicate them by the first quarter of 2015;
 - c. countries that have not yet communicated nationally appropriate mitigation actions, are invited to do so;
 - d. each developing country that has communicated its nationally appropriate mitigation actions to implement them and, where appropriate, to consider further action, recognizing that nationally appropriate mitigation actions will be taken in the context of sustainable development, supported and enabled by technology, finance and capacity-building;
 - e. to promote the voluntary cancellation of certified emission reductions (CERs) from the CDM, without double counting, as a means of closing the pre-2020 ambition gap;

- f. to intensify their high-level engagement on the ADP through an in-session high-level ministerial dialogue to be held in conjunction with SB40 (June 2014) and COP20 (December 2014).

Developed countries have been additionally urged to: communicate a quantified economy-wide emission reduction target, in case they have not yet done so; implement without delay their quantified economy-wide emission reduction target under the Convention and, if also a Party to the Kyoto Protocol, its quantified emission limitation or reduction commitment for the SCP of the Kyoto Protocol; revisit its quantified economy-wide emission reduction target under the Convention and, if it is also a Party to the Kyoto Protocol, its quantified emission limitation or reduction commitment for the SCP of the Kyoto Protocol, if applicable; periodically evaluate the continuing application of any conditions associated with its quantified economy-wide emissions reduction target, with a view to adjusting, resolving or removing such conditions; increase technology, finance and capacity-building support to enable increased mitigation ambition by developing countries.

3. On Turkey's case under the COP agenda item "Annex I parties whose special circumstances are recognized by the COP", consideration will be continued at SBI 40. Apparently the Technical paper does not meet the expectations of Turkey and there is a need to provide more substantial legal background.
4. Some developing countries need to establish national designated entities (NDEs) for the development and transfer of technologies and designated national authorities (DNA) for NAMA and are advised to do so in a speedy manner. Also there is a need to start developing/strengthen the national MRV systems. (*Note: UNFCCC Guidelines on NAMA design were published*).
5. The COP also elected Ilhomjon Rajabov (Tajikistan) as Vice-Chair of the SBI.
6. There are number of submissions requested on various issues, which countries may wish to consider. The UNFCCC Secretariat will provide a list of such submissions.

Some details on the Warsaw outcome (mainly issues of interest for ECIS region)

Finance:

Adaptation Fund: under the CMP (FCCC/KP/CMP/2013/L.7) the second review of the Adaptation Fund will be undertaken; the Adaptation Fund Board (AFB) to make available in its report to CMP 10 information on the financial status of the Fund; invites views from parties and observer organizations, on the review by March 2014; a technical paper to be developed by the Secretariat and the AFB, based on the terms of reference and taking into account the deliberations and conclusions of SBI 40, for SBI 41.

Work Programme on Long-term Finance (LTF): report on the extended work programme on LTF (FCCC/CP/2013/7), highlight the need for transparency in the definition and tracking of LTF, and calling for identifying ways of scaling up public finance for adaptation. The successful outcome in 2015 depends on progress on predictability, accountability and sustainability of LTF.

A number of developing countries called for more concrete outcomes, and clarity and predictability in the form of mid-term targets or quantified pathways to the US\$100 billion target.

A number of separate finance decisions were adopted by the COP as the “Finance Package”. The particularly controversial issues related to the Work Programme on Long Term Finance and the report on and guidance to the Green Climate Fund (GCF). The decisions agree to convene biennial high level ministerial dialogues on climate finance starting in 2014, continue deliberations on long-term finance through in-session workshops, and request the Standing Committee on Finance to continue the technical work on climate finance.

Nonetheless, while there is progress on the technical side, climate finance is a matter of trust between developing and developed country parties, and developing country parties keep stressing that it needs to be transparent, predictable, new and additional. Developing country parties were disappointed because there is still no explicitly stated commitment on pre-2020 or post-2020 financing from developed countries, particularly in a clear roadmap for contributing to the agreed US\$100 billion per year by 2020. Several developed countries made financial commitments on finance for the near-term (1-3 years) during the High-level Ministerial Dialogue, but there was no clear commitment regarding replenishment of the GCF formally stated in COP decisions.

The COP adopted a decision on LTF (FCCC/CP/2013/L.13) which takes notes of the LTF Co-Chairs’ report; underlines the urgency of implementing commitments related to finance and technology transfer under the Convention; recognizes the commitment by developed countries to

jointly mobilize US\$100 billion annually by 2020 in the context of meaningful mitigation actions and transparency of implementation, and the importance of providing clarity on the level of financial support; acknowledges the pledges and announcements² by developed countries since COP 18; requests parties to enhance their enabling environments and policy frameworks; urges developed countries to maintain continuity of mobilization of public climate finance at increasing levels from the fast-start finance period from a wide variety of sources, including public, private and alternative; calls on developed countries to channel a substantial share of public funds to adaptation and recalls that a significant share of new multilateral funding for adaptation should flow through the GCF; requests developed countries to prepare biennial submissions on their strategies and approaches for scaling up climate finance from 2014-2020, including information on quantitative and qualitative elements of a pathway; requests the SCF to consider ongoing technical work on operational definitions of climate finance; and decides to continue deliberations on LTF, including in-session workshops, and convene a biennial high-level ministerial dialogue on climate finance from 2014-2020.

Capacity-building: no progress was achieved at this session on both capacity building under the Convention and the Kyoto protocol and it was agreed to continue consideration of this issue at SB40, with a view to the adoption of a decision at COP 20.

Annex I parties whose special circumstances are recognized by the COP: relates to Turkey, and was discussed under SBI, based on a technical paper (FCCC/TP/2013/3). Conclusions were adopted (FCCC/SBI/2013/L.17) to continue its consideration of this matter at SBI 40. Apparently the technical paper does not meet the expectations of Turkey and there is a need to provide more substantial legal background.

² The following commitments were made during the High-level Ministerial Dialogue on Finance, including:

- USD 100m committed to the Adaptation Fund. Donors include Belgium (€3.25m), Austria (€500,000), Norway (€1.8m), Finland (€5m), France (€5m), Germany (€30m), Switzerland (€8.1m), Sweden and the Brussels Capital (€23.5 m).
- Japan: \$16 b over three years (2013 – 2015), with an additional \$3b from private sources. The package to be a mix of concessionary loans, loans, grants through bilateral and multilateral sources, with some focus on “Pacific, African and Asian nations”.
- Korea: USD 48 m to the Green Climate Fund
- Netherlands: € 304m
- Sweden: 300 m Swiss Krona (approx. USD 45 m) in 2014 to the GCF
- New Zealand: USD 80m over the next 3 years to the Pacific Region
- European Union: total of USD 1.6 b. Part of this is expected to include an increase to the LDCF (Least Developed Countries Fund, managed by GEF) in the near future, possibly USD 150m according to one intervention by the EU.

Development and transfer of technologies and implementation of the technology mechanism: Joint annual report of the TEC and CTCN: Parties did not reach agreement and it will be considered at SBI and SBSTA 40.

Nairobi Work Programme: decision (FCCC/SBSTA/2013/L.34/Add.1) under the COP. The Nairobi Work Programme (NWP) to address knowledge needs on impacts, vulnerability and adaptation to climate change was extended. The decision explicitly called on the NWP partner organizations to support the effective implementation of the NWP moving forward. A 5-year mandate along with the terms of reference was agreed for the Consultative Group of Experts on National Communications from Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention. This decision requests SBSTA to consider ecosystems, human settlements, water resources and health and requests SBSTA 41 to discuss these issues under the NWP. It also decides that activities under the NWP should integrate gender issues, indigenous and traditional knowledge and the role of and impacts on ecosystems. Parties and NWP partner organizations are invited to submit to the Secretariat by 20 August 2014 information on good practices in, and lessons learned from, national adaptation planning.

Agriculture

Generally lacked discussions during this session, however the role of agriculture in adaptation was emphasized. Under the SBSTA, adopted conclusions (FCCC/SBSTA/2013/L.35) acknowledging parties exchange of views during the in-session workshop and agrees to consider at SBSTA 40 the report of the in-session workshop and the views submitted by parties and observer organizations.

Methodological issues

Under the Convention

Work programme on the revision of guidelines for the review of biennial reports and national communications, including inventory reviews, for developed countries. Conclusions (FCCC/SBSTA/2013/L.32) under SBSTA: invites parties to submit by 19 February 2014 detailed views on the structure, outline, key elements, including the purpose and scope of the review, timing and reporting, and content of the review guidelines for GHG inventories for Annex I parties; requests the Secretariat to prepare, by 26 March 2014, a synthesis report on those views and a draft of the revised review guidelines for GHGs as inputs for the second

technical workshop to be held in April 2014; agrees that parties should take into account the need to have a cost-effective analysis, requests the Secretariat to organize an additional technical workshop in the second half of 2014.

COP decision (FCCC/SBSTA/2013/L.32/Add.1): adopts guidelines for the technical review of information reported under the Convention related to GHG inventories, biennial reports and national communications by Annex I parties; and decides to use the guidelines for the review of the first biennial reports and of the sixth national communications starting in 2014.

Under the Protocol:

Clarification of the text in section G (Article 3 Paragraph 7ter) of the Doha Amendment to the Kyoto Protocol:

Final Outcome: In its conclusions (FCCC/KP/CMP/2013/L.5), the CMP: notes it was unable to conclude work with regard to the request by Kazakhstan for clarification of the text in section G (Article 3, paragraph 7ter) of the Doha Amendment to the Kyoto Protocol, in particular the information to be used to determine the “average annual emissions for the first three years of the preceding commitment period;” and requests SBSTA to continue its consideration at SBSTA 40.

General guidelines for domestic MRV of domestically supported NAMAs by developing countries

COP decision (FCCC/SBSTA/2013/L.28) adopts the general guidelines for domestic MRV of domestically supported NAMAs by developing countries; invites developing country parties to use the guidelines on a voluntary basis; and encourages developed country parties to support interested developing country parties. Developing country Parties are encouraged to utilize existing domestic systems, including domestically available information, methodologies, experts and other aspects.

The Framework for Various Approaches (FVA), non-Market-based approaches and New Market Mechanisms (NMM)

SBSTA agreed to continue consideration of this issue at SBSTA 40. Non-market based approaches, the new market mechanism and the framework for various approaches issues seek to elaborate common rules for all mitigation efforts, market and non-market based, to ensure environmental integrity. However COP 19 inherited the political problems of markets discussions from the ADP. Developed countries see the need for a variety of tools, such as

market mechanisms, to raise their ambition. Developing countries, however, have an opposite view, based on the experience with carbon markets so far, low prices for carbon credits as proof of the need for greater mitigation ambition. Practically Bolivia put a moratorium over the development of NMMs. As a Framework for Various Approaches, during the discussions the understanding was that it should consist of both non-market and market based approaches, and rather be in a form of an Internet based Platform.

2013-2015 Review:

Joint SBI/SBSTA adopted conclusions (FCCC/SB/2013/L.1): take note of the report by the structured expert dialogue (SED); note the contributions made by the IPCC and others, and agree to consider AR5 reports; request meetings of the SED in conjunction with SB 40 and 41; and invite views from parties on how the Review will inform the work of the ADP.

Ad hoc Working Group on the Durban Platform for enhanced action (ADP)

The Ad Hoc Working Group on the Durban Platform for Enhanced Action (ADP) is the platform in which negotiations take place on two elements of the 2015 agreement: 1) negotiation on a new protocol, legal instrument or agreed outcome with legal force to come into effect and be implemented from 2020; and 2) enhancing ambition to close the mitigation ambition gap pre-2020. The first week of discussions in Warsaw under the ADP consisted of a series of “open ended consultations” and workshops held in plenary form, dedicated to different elements that Parties considered critical to include in the new agreement. The second week was more focused and structured with negotiation on concrete text which was drafted by the co-chairs based on week one’s discussions and other submissions.

The final output of the two weeks was a decision that successfully defined a workplan to agree on pre-2020 ambition and develop the post-2020 agreement. As agreed by a last minute compromise, overall the decision is not considered to be strong enough on financial or mitigation commitments by developed countries, particularly for the pre-2020 period. However, as it is still at the initial stage of defining the elements of the new agreement, the Parties did not want the decision in Warsaw to prejudge the 2015 outcome. The final agreement was a compromise, where all parties are requested to initiate domestic preparations for intended nationally determined “contributions,” (not using the word ‘commitments’, following the strong objection by China) and communicate these no later than the first quarter of 2015 (by those parties ready to do so) to allow for review and understanding of these contributions. The workplan envisages in

the first ADP session in 2014 elements for a draft negotiating text to be elaborated. A significant component of this agreement is the need for developing countries to accelerate development and implementation of Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMAs). Further key elements of the 2015 agreement were defined based on the consultations in week one, and include mitigation, adaptation, finance, technology development and transfer, capacity-building and transparency of action and support.

Looking towards 2014, Parties agreed to have a draft negotiating text of the agreement for discussion at COP20 in Peru, and will begin to elaborate the elements of the agreement at the next session of the ADP in March 2014. They also called for a Ministerial-level dialogue at the Bonn session in June to further discuss pre-2020 ambition.

ADP conclusions (FCCC/ADP/2013/L.4) invite parties and admitted observer organizations to submit information on opportunities for actions with high mitigation potential, 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 countries; requests the Secretariat to: organize in-session workshops and enhance the visibility on the UNFCCC website of quantified economy-wide emission reduction targets, quantified emission limitation and reduction commitments and nationally appropriate mitigation actions, as well as of actions with high mitigation potential, including actions of public and private entities with adaptation and sustainable development co-benefits; organize technical expert meetings 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 with the participation of parties, civil society, the private sector and cities and other subnational authorities; prepare regular updates on actions with high mitigation potential; and convene a forum to share experiences and best practices of cities and subnational authorities in relation to adaptation and mitigation.

COP decision (FCCC/ADP/2013/L.4/Add.1): warns that climate change represents an urgent and potentially irreversible threat to human societies, future generations and the planet; underlines the significant gap between the aggregate effect of parties' mitigation pledges 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; affirms that fulfilling the ultimate objective of the Convention will require strengthening the multilateral, rules-based regime and the urgent and sustained implementation of existing commitments under the

Convention; urges all parties to the Kyoto Protocol to ratify and implement the Doha Amendment; emphasizes that enhanced action and international cooperation on adaptation are urgently required to enable and support the implementation of adaptation actions aimed at reducing vulnerability and building resilience in developing countries; requests the ADP to *further elaborate elements for a draft negotiating text, taking into consideration its work, including, inter alia, on mitigation, adaptation, finance, technology development and transfer, capacity-building, and transparency of action and support; invites all parties to initiate or intensify domestic preparations for their intended nationally determined 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 and to communicate them well in advance of COP 21 (by the first quarter of 2015 by those parties ready to do so)*, without prejudging the legal nature of the contributions; requests the ADP to identify, by COP 20, the information that parties will provide when putting forward their contributions, without prejudice to the legal nature of the contributions; urges and requests 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 related activities as early as possible in 2014; resolves to accelerate the full implementation of the BAP, in particular in relation to the provision of means of implementation, recognizing that such implementation will enhance ambition in the pre-2020 period; resolves to enhance ambition in the pre-2020 period in order to ensure the highest possible mitigation efforts under the Convention by all parties; and decides to accelerate activities under the workplan on enhancing mitigation ambition.

REDD+: Despite challenging negotiations, REDD+ remains one of the most dynamic and progressive items under the COP. Noteworthy are the decisions on REDD+, which will contribute to anchor the work of the UN-REDD Programme in the context of the UNFCCC. The Warsaw Framework for REDD+ will make REDD+ under the UNFCCC fully functional by establishing: systems to enhance action on REDD+ which: (i) frame work on drivers of deforestation and forest degradation ; (ii) put in place modalities for national forest monitoring systems; (iii) establish guidelines and procedures for technical assessment of forest and forest emission reference levels; (iv) define modalities for monitoring, reporting and verifying; (v) establish guidelines for countries to provide information on REDD+ safeguards; (vi) set out institutional arrangements for coordination of support on the implementation of mitigation

measures in the forestry sector; and (vii) defines the scope of results based financing for REDD+, including the establishment of an information hub to ensure transparency of information on results-based actions and the corresponding payments within the secretariat. This package is fully consistent with the work of the UN-REDD programme, a collaborative programme with UNDP, UNEP and FAO, and enhances the function of the REDD+ partnership. The Programme will have to adjust approaches, budgets and operating modalities to be fully aligned with this new “REDD+ Rulebook,” in order to support countries to comply with the definitions, systems and requirements of the package of decisions.

The following COP decisions were adopted on REDD+: On modalities for national forest monitoring systems (FCCC/SBSTA/2013/L.12/Add.1); on the timing and the frequency of presentations of the summary of information on how safeguards are addressed and respected (FCCC/SBSTA/2013/L.12/Add.2); on the drivers of deforestation and forest degradation (FCCC/SBSTA/2013/L.12/Add.3); on MRV modalities (FCCC/SBSTA/2013/L.33/Add.2); and on forest reference emission levels and/or forest reference levels (FCCC/SBSTA/2013/L.33/Add.1).

Loss and damage

Loss and damage results from extreme weather events that cannot be prevented by even the most ambitious mitigation action. Due to the extreme, and sometimes permanent, nature of the damage and losses involved, the developing countries claim that the loss and damage issue cannot be adequately addressed through adaptation. For developing countries, especially the AOSIS and the LDCs, it was crucial that the mechanism’s specific functions and modalities include provision of support and that funding for actions on loss and damage come from a dedicated source separate from adaptation finance. However, developed countries repeatedly emphasized that, as part of the Cancun Adaptation Framework, arrangements on loss and damage should not duplicate or add layers to the existing adaptation institutional framework.

Eventually coming to agreement in the final hours (24 hours after the meeting was meant to close), the decision created a new Executive Committee for the mechanism to report annually to the COP. A “*Warsaw international mechanism for loss and damage associated with climate change impacts*,” was established under the Cancun Adaptation Framework. The Parties will consider the composition of and procedures for the Executive Committee at COP20 in 2014. To ensure the work is initiated while the Executive Committee is being established, an interim measure was agreed for the Committee to consist of two representatives from various existing

bodies under the Convention. The first meeting of the Executive Committee will take place in March 2014 where it will define its two-year workplan.

Workshops

In addition to the sessions several workshops were held, amongst others on: (i) pre-2020 ambition: urbanization, further understanding the diversity of NAMAs; (ii) gender and climate change; and additionally momentum for change initiative.

Under ADP: Workshop on pre-2020 ambition: urbanization and the role of governments in facilitating climate action in cities

The workshop facilitated sharing of experiences on implementation of policies that national governments are putting in place to incentivize climate change actions in two urbanization related thematic areas of transport and buildings. You can find the presentations at:

(http://unfccc.int/meetings/warsaw_nov_2013/workshop/7875.php)

As the choice in design and performance of the new urban world will define the success or failure of the global path to low-emission, climate-resilient development, it is finding its place already under the UNFCCC process.

Under SBI: Workshop to further understand the diversity of NAMAs to be implemented in 2013-2014. The workshop considered:

- Underlying assumptions and methodologies, sectors and gases covered, global warming potential values used and estimated mitigation outcomes;
- Needs for financial, technology and capacity-building support, as well as support available and provided, access modalities and related experience gained;
- The extent of the matching of mitigation actions with financial, technology and capacity building support under the registry.

Presentations can be found at (<http://unfccc.int/focus/mitigation/items/7947.php>)

The NAMA registry under UNFCCC is functional now and countries can apply for financial, technological and capacity building support. 36 NAMAs seeking support are currently uploaded in the UNFCCC Registry of which 12 seeking support for development and 24 seeking support for preparation (as per October 2013). One of the findings of the workshop was that financial details of NAMA could benefit by including the following:

- Clear and realistic description of allocation of funds to projects / programmes
- Clear evaluation of economic benefit to confirm financial feasibility (financial return),
- Clear estimates of necessary cost with a good explanation (justification of the required cost).
- Early integration of potential financiers in the design of NAMAs may be useful to ensure later funding.
- Private Sector engagement – as a source of investment but importantly as a vehicle of disseminating low carbon development measures and technologies.

All this information helps provide confidence that proposals can withstand the due diligence of financial institutions before attracting investment from public, private and market financial sources.

Also Guidance on NAMA design, building on counties' experiences, was developed by UNFCCC (together with UNDP and UNEP) and launched at the COP19 ([http://unfccc.int/files/cooperation_support/nama/application/pdf/guidance_for_nama_design_\(2013\)_final.pdf](http://unfccc.int/files/cooperation_support/nama/application/pdf/guidance_for_nama_design_(2013)_final.pdf))

An in-session workshop: Vision 50/50: Women for Action on Climate Change. This event brought together influential women leaders who created a vision of a way forward to a sustainable future in which fully empowered women can be drivers of change. The event was hosted by Christiana Figueres, UNFCCC Executive Secretary, and the panel of high-level speakers was composed of Mary Robinson, former President of Ireland and President of the Mary Robinson Foundation–Climate Justice; Tarja Halonen, former President of Finland; Helen Clark, Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme; Lakshmi Puri, Deputy Executive Director of UN Women; and Bianca Jagger, Founder and Chair of the Bianca Jagger Human Rights Foundation. More information can be found here: http://unfccc.int/gender_and_climate_change/items/7516.php

Initiative: Momentum for Change provides a public platform to highlight broad-ranging climate change actions that are already achieving tangible results on the ground. By shining light on inspiring and transformational mitigation and adaptation activities, Momentum for Change aims to strengthen motivation, spur innovation and catalyse further change towards a low-emission, high resilient future. In 2011, the UNFCCC Secretariat, in partnership with the Bill &

Melinda Gates Foundation, launched the first pillar of Momentum for Change The Lighthouse Activities are showcased at the Conference of the Parties and the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol. At COP19 Momentum for Change Lighthouse Activity winners were celebrated, under 3 pillars: activities under the Women for Results; under the Financing for Climate-friendly Investment; and activities under the Urban Poor pillar. A new pillar under Momentum for Change was launched - Information and Communications Technology pillar in partnership with GeSI. The event was opened by United Nations Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon and UNFCCC Executive Secretary Christiana Figueres. When addressing the audience, Ban Ki-moon praised the winners' strong community engagement, as well as the importance of public private partnerships in addressing climate change. More information about the initiative is available at: http://unfccc.int/secretariat/momentum_for_change/items/7159.php

