



UNFCCC parties and observers' views on the groundswell of climate actions

Memorandum | July 27, 2015

What have parties and observers said about sub/non-state action, multi-stakeholder alliances and action coalitions, and other international cooperative initiatives (ICIs) in the UNFCCC process? This memo summarizes the statements and submissions of UNFCCC parties and observer organizations regarding these topics over the last two years. Appendix 1 lists the relevant passages of these statements, with hyperlinks to the original documents.

Three key points emerge from this review.

Discussion of sub/non-state action and cooperative initiatives is growing. As Table 1 and Figure 1 demonstrate, an increasing number of parties are referring to sub/non-state actions and cooperative initiatives in their official statements and submissions.

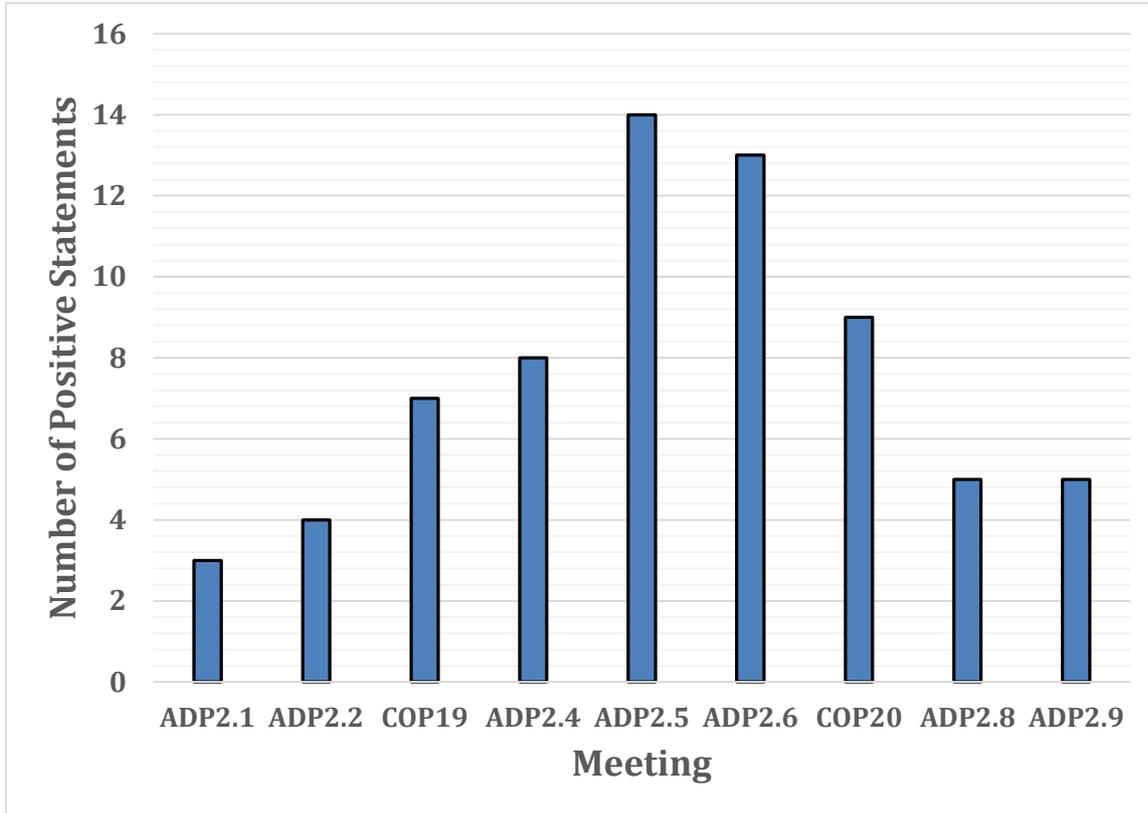
Parties and observers are largely positive toward sub/non-state action and ICIs, but details are sparse. We were unable to identify any statements or submissions overtly critical of sub/non-state action or cooperative initiatives. Instead, parties and observers seem to recognize such actions as contributions toward the broader goals of the Convention. That said, very few statements or submissions offer much detail on how sub/non-state actions might work, or what their relationship to the broader climate regime might be.

Not substitutes, not mandatory. To the extent parties and observers comment on the relationship between the UNFCCC process and sub/non-state action and cooperative initiatives, they emphasize two key points. First, no entity has suggested that such actions or commitments replace national contributions for Annex 1 or non-Annex 1 Parties. Instead, a few parties have explicitly stated that sub/non-state action and ICIs must not substitute for or contribute to national contributions. Second, parties have emphasized that sub/non-state actions/commitments and cooperative initiatives can in no way take the form of mandatory new obligations for developing countries.

Table 1: Timeline of statements made in support of sub-national actions and ICIs for adaptation and mitigation

	ADP 2.1	ADP 2.2	COP19	ADP 2.4	ADP 2.5	ADP 2.6	COP20	ADP 2.8	ADP 2.9
European Union	✓		✓		✓	✓			
Alliance of Small Island States	✓				✓	✓	✓		
Farmer's Constituency	✓								
Umbrella Group		✓		✓		✓	✓		✓
Cartagena Dialogue		✓		✓					
Germany Petersburg Dialogue IV		✓		✓					
Local Gov. and Municipal Authorities		✓		✓					
United States			✓		✓				
Environment Integrity Group			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
OECD			✓						
International Energy Agency			✓						
Environmental Defense Fund			✓				✓	✓	
Center for Intl. Environmental Law			✓						
Central American Integration System				✓					
World Bank				✓					
Natural Resources Defense Council				✓					
Canada					✓				
South Africa					✓				✓
China					✓				✓
New Zealand					✓				
Japan					✓				
Norway					✓				
India					✓				
Brazil					✓		✓		
Institute for Global Env. Strategies					✓				
World Wildlife Fund					✓				
WBCSD						✓			
AILAC						✓			✓
Marshall Islands						✓			
Least Developed Countries						✓			
Japan						✓			
ICLEI						✓			
Business/Industry						✓	✓	✓	
Research and Independent NGOs						✓			
Nepal						✓			
Africa Group							✓		✓
Korea							✓		
Mary Robinson Foundation							✓		
World Vision								✓	
International Labor Organization								✓	
YOUNGO								✓	
France									✓
Peru									✓

Figure 1: Positive statements regarding sub/non-state action and ICIs are ADP meetings





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Appendix one: Party and observer statements

Party or Observer	Quotes	Meeting	Document Link
European Union	Need to work on identifying concrete actions that will help us close the gap between what science tells us is required and the pledges put forward by Parties to date. Ways to achieve this: Enhanced pledges and international cooperative initiatives.	2.1	http://unfccc.int/files/bodies/awg/application/pdf/adp2_eu_29042013.pdf
Alliance of Small Island States	At the same time we must expand the conversation beyond purely climate negotiators and work to engage those with on the ground expertise in the development and implementation of successful mitigation actions in this process-civil society, scientists, the private sector and experts from the relevant ministries within our governments. Of course the decision to raise ambition ultimately requires engagement at the highest level so we are calling for a ministerial meeting on raising mitigation ambition at COP19 in Warsaw to help build the political momentum necessary for the adoption of more ambitious mitigation targets by developed countries and NAMAs by developing countries.	2.1	http://unfccc.int/files/bodies/awg/application/pdf/adp2_aosis_29042013.pdf
Farmers Constituency	Constituency launched several international science based collaborative initiatives during CoP15 to facilitate green house gas emission reductions and carbon sequestration in agriculture including the Global Research Alliance on Agricultural Greenhouse Gases and the Round Table on Agriculture and Climate Change. The constituency is therefore an important resource that the UNFCCC can utilize in realizing its goals. We urge Parties to engage with the Farmers Constituency to identify ways in which mitigation ambition can be, not only raised but also realized on the ground in appropriate and practical manner. The international agriculture movement for example, has set out in its submission to the ADP Chairs on pre 2020 ambitions and the potential of existing organic practices and technologies to help Parties identify practical and low cost ways to close the mitigation gap.	2.1	http://unfccc.int/files/bodies/awg/application/pdf/adp2_farmers_29042013.pdf
Umbrella Group	When we met just over a month ago, we had open and productive conversations on the new global agreement and on enhancing pre-2020 mitigation ambition. These allowed us to make real progress understanding each others interests and ideas for advancing a practical, ambitious global multilateral rules-based framework on climate change. Need solutions that can strengthen the UNFCCC legal framework for the challenges of a new century, and promote national action and development cobenefits. Issues: Elements to ensure transparency, ambition and fairness of	2.2	http://unfccc.int/files/meetings/bonn_jun_2013/in-session/application/pdf/adp2-2_ug_04062013.pdf



	<p>commitments, best way to support and promote implementation; how should adaptation be reflected in the new agreement; use of flexible mechanisms for meeting commitments. Consider ways to raise mitigation ambition. Continue to explore complementary initiatives alongside the UNFCCC and use their potential for enhanced action on mitigation pre 2020. Continue to engage key non party actors, including representatives from sub national bodies, civil society, private sector who are the key agents of action on the ground, to support Parties in their actions.</p>		
Cartagena Dialogue	<p>Members of the Cartagena Dialogue are committed domestically with their respective capabilities to pursue low C economic and development pathways, and also committed to pursuing global action through a legally binding international agreement applicable to all. Sustaining momentum in the implementation of climate action through the UNFCCC, including through the important work of the Subsidiary bodies. Meeting highlighted the importance of operationalizing the newly created frameworks, mechanisms, institutions and processes in an expeditious manner with a view to strengthening the existing and future climate change management. Implementation issues are crucially important. Importance to maintain effectively linkages btw discussions under the SBs and the ADP so that existing processes, institutions and frameworks etc can add value to ADP process, primarily in relation to mitigation, adaption, means of implementation and transparency. Building appropriate implementation conditions by focusing on low hanging mitigation potential as well as the importance of supplementary initiatives outside of the UNFCCC without prejudice to the Convention process.</p>	2.2	http://unfccc.int/files/meetings/bonn_jun_2013/in-session/application/pdf/adp2-2_cartagena_04062013.pdf
Germany Petersberg Dialogue IV	<p>Multiple economic opportunities associated with a transition towards a green economy. Adaptation is of utmost importance. Key role of other stakeholders in particular highlighting the potential that stems from engagement of the cities, business, industry and civil society</p>	2.2	http://unfccc.int/files/meetings/bonn_jun_2013/in-session/application/pdf/adp2-2_germany_04062013.pdf
Local Government and Municipal Authorities	<p>Raising levels of ambition towards a more active engagement of local and subnational governments in global climate change. We are also happy to see a number of city and local government related initiatives being listed in Secretariat documents and homepage as compilation under international cooperative initiatives, including carbonn Cities Climate Registry. As the focal point of LGMA ICLEI expresses its support to Secretariat and Parties to expand this list by reflecting more updates on ongoing effects</p>	2.2	http://unfccc.int/files/meetings/bonn_jun_2013/in-session/application/pdf/adp2-2_lgma_04062013.pdf
Environmental Integrity Group (EIG), comprising Liechtenstein, Mexico, Monaco, the Republic of	<p>The 2015 Agreement should be designed to significantly enhance the provision and the effectiveness of the means of implementation, building on the existing and emerging institutions and arrangements inside and outside the UNFCCC. Considering that private sector will play a critical role in mobilizing climate finance after 2020, the 2015 Agreement should facilitate the leveraging of private finance by using public finance through existing and emerging institutions and arrangements inside and outside the UNFCCC.</p>	COP19	http://unfccc.int/files/documentation/submissions_from_parties/application/pdf/adp_eig_workstream_1_20131028.pdf



Korea, and Switzerland	Besides, enhanced coordination among “contributors” is equally important. The 2015 Agreement should facilitate coordination among contributors inside and outside the UNFCCC. For example, in the area of supporting transition of developing countries into the low-carbon and climate resilient economy, recipient countries supported by relevant institutions such as GGGI, PAGE and UNDP for strategy, GCF and/or bilateral contributors for finance and CTCN and UNIDO for technology can work together through consultation among them. (green triangle)	COP19	http://unfccc.int/files/documentation/submissions_from_parties/adp/application/pdf/adp_eig_workstream_1_20131028.pdf
United States of America	Strengthen linkages with and encouraging actions and support by institutions and organizations outside the Convention, such as those at the regional, national and sub-national levels, like national and local governments, universities, civil society organizations, intergovernmental organizations, and the private sector. Institutions outside the Convention can contribute much-needed expertise, capacity, and resources to advance work in the areas that Parties identify as critical; Support the synthesis of information and knowledge about good adaptation practices from existing resources and the provision of technical guidance on good practices, including on integrating adaptation into national and development planning and policies; and Improve national communications so that they can more effectively capture and support national adaptation planning processes. This will facilitate accountability as well as the exchange of knowledge, lessons and good practices.	COP19	http://unfccc.int/files/documentation/submissions_from_parties/adp/application/pdf/adp_usa_workstream_1_20131017.pdf
Environmental Integrity Group (EIG), comprising Liechtenstein, Mexico, Monaco, the Republic of Korea, and Switzerland	Adaptation under the 2015 Agreement must be addressed in a comprehensive way building on ongoing efforts, and foster adaptation capacity and promote exchange of knowledge, best practices and experiences at all levels, including local and regional. It should not impose any burden on the Parties but empower them in their efforts. The following key aspects may be considered further in addressing adaptation under the 2015 Agreement: ...Adaptation actions are based on local circumstances and development dynamics (bottom up approach); ... A multi systemic approach (vulnerability of ecosystems, social systems and infrastructure) is key; ... Linkages and processes at sub-national, national and international level; Capacity building at local, national and regional level; Informed, inclusive and equitable participation of stakeholders; Monitoring and sharing of information on climate change and on climate related risks; Cross-cutting coordination and collaboration between regions; ... With regard to support, the following key aspects should be considered, inter alia: ...Engagement of diverse resources including private sectors should be encouraged to provide sustainable financial support for adaptation; ...	COP19	http://unfccc.int/files/documentation/submissions_from_parties/adp/application/pdf/adp_eig_workstream_1_20130923.pdf



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European Union	1) Means of Implementation, 28: Much of the transformational investment will be private. The 2015 Agreement will have to encourage, facilitate and incentivize private sector action and investment. Increased certainty on climate policy in the short and long-term would greatly facilitate private sector activity. 2)"Introduction, ... 4. However in order to deliver the 2015 Agreement at COP 21 we will need high-level political engagement throughout 2014 and 2015, including in Warsaw. Appropriate engagement from observers, including civil society and the private sector, is also vital."	COP19	http://unfccc.int/files/documentation/submissions_from_parties/adp/application/pdf/adp_eu_workstream_1_design_of_2015_agreement_20130916.pdf
Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) and International Energy Agency (IEA)	Finally, in addition to enhanced action at the international level, a groundswell of action at the national and subnational levels together with a shift in investment patterns from high-carbon to low-carbon activities will be needed to keep the 2 degree C goal within reach.	COP19	http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/2013/smsn/igo/140.pdf
Environmental Defense Fund (EDF)	According to the World Bank, over 40 national and 20 sub-national jurisdictions have either implemented or are considering market-based mechanisms that put a price on carbon pg 5	COP19	http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/2013/smsn/ngo/371.pdf
Center for International Environmental Law (CIEL)	Civil society participation is critical to the successful development and implementation of mitigation actions/initiatives. The UNFCCC Secretariat has acknowledged the critical role of public participation in decision-making, stating that vibrant public participation “allows vital experience, expertise, information and perspectives from civil society to be brought into the process to generate new insights and approaches [, and] promotes transparency in this increasingly complex universal problem.” ⁷ This is particularly relevant in the context of discussions under Workstream 2 because urgent action is needed, and civil society – including academia, technical experts, and community activists – have considerable knowledge of and experience with innovative solutions to mitigating climate change. Further, broad public participation in the negotiations and outcomes reached under Workstream 2 is consistent with international law and norms. For example, the Rio Declaration, Agenda 21, and the Aarhus Convention all affirm that the best environmental decisions are made when civil society participates. In Warsaw, the Parties should emphasize the need for effective mechanisms for civil society participation at the local, national and international levels.	COP19	http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/2013/smsn/ngo/365.pdf
Umbrella Group	Back home, we are examining how to elaborate our intended nationally determined contributions, so as to meet the timetable we agreed in Warsaw. [...] We will be coming together to contemplate	2.4	http://unfccc.int/files/documentation/submissions_from_parties/adp/a



	<p>further steps to advance practical climate action in the period to 2020 by sharing our experiences and understanding how we can best build further action. There are many options to choose from, and the technical expert meetings give us time and space to focus our attention on areas of untapped mitigation. [...] We also welcome the opportunity to further engage business, civil society, and various issue experts on the ways and initiatives to drive innovation mitigation and adaptation efforts in the short term. Many countries have acted in a variety of ways to reduce emissions, and we must continue to incentivize further action.</p>		<p>pplication/pdf/adp2-4_umbrella_20140314.pdf</p>
Umbrella Group	<p>We could draw out ideas on how adaptation and measures to support and advance implementation can be reflected in a 2015 package and have further exchanges on the structure of a 2015 agreement including how it will interact with related decisions, institutions and infrastructure. Look further at how mitigation potential in a range of areas can be captured by parties with diverse national circumstances; drawing on lessons, practices and technical expertise that Parties and non party experts can share. Encourage complementary work alongside the UNFCCC through international cooperative initiatives to drive practical action. And ensure that we continue to build and sustain political will and momentum</p>	2.4	<p>http://unfccc.int/files/meetings/bonn_jun_2013/in-session/application/pdf/adp2-2_closing_plenary_statement_ug.pdf</p>
Environmental Integrity Group (EIG), comprising Liechtenstein, Mexico, Monaco, the Republic of Korea, and Switzerland	<p>In Warsaw we will also have to further deepen our understanding on the elements of the 2015 Agreement to empower Parties in their adaptation efforts. And we will have to progress in our understanding how the 2015 Agreement will catalyze means of implementation, including by increasing effectivity to address finance, technology and capacity needs. In addition we should continue and further deepen our common analysis of the mitigation potential. This will require and even more technical exchange. And this will create the good basis for a ministerial dialogue on increasing mitigation ambition prior to 2020. And we will have to develop a better common understanding how initiatives outside of the UNFCCC can contribute to an increasing in ambition. We should stimulate and support such initiatives such as reforming fossil fuel subsidy policies. We should develop a good understanding of how these initiatives reduce emissions, and we should acknowledge them as efforts to increase ambition.</p>	2.4	<p>http://unfccc.int/files/meetings/bonn_jun_2013/in-session/application/pdf/adp2-2_closing_plenary_statement_eig_new.pdf</p>
Central American Integration System	<p>Señor Presidente, nuestra región tiene como prioridad promover acciones nacionales para la reducción de la vulnerabilidad y la adaptación; sin embargo, también han venido impulsado de manera sistemática en distintos sectores y con recursos propios, medidas de mitigación de carácter voluntario que deben ser valoradas como aportes a los esfuerzos globales de reducción de emisiones y al nivel de ambición que demandamos sea incrementado por los países desarrollados.</p>	2.4	<p>http://unfccc.int/files/meetings/bonn_jun_2013/in-session/application/pdf/adp2-2_closing_plenary_statement_sica_costa_rica.pdf</p>
World Bank Group: Submission by the	<p>Climate change could reverse development progress. "The WBG has scaled up efforts to deploy, leverage, and mobilize finance and knowledge through programs that address gaps, risks, and barriers to climate-resilient development and climate mitigation in response." Egs of</p>	2.4	<p>http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/2014/smsn/igo/152.pdf</p>



World Bank Group (IGO) to the ADP	interventions: Clean Technology Fund (CTF); Scaling Up Renewable Energy Programs in Low Income Countries (SREP); Forest Investment Program (FIP); Carbon Partnership Facility (CPF); Low Carbon Livable Cities Initiative (LC2). Notes potential for co-benefits with WBG's lending portfolio. "The WBG has scaled up efforts to deploy, leverage, and mobilize finance and knowledge through programs that address gaps, risks, and barriers to climate-resilient development and climate mitigation in response."		
Natural Resources Defense Council (NRDC) and a non-admitted organization (BSG) (NGOs)	"New research from Oxford University identifies over 14,000 sub- and non-state actors have participated in international cooperative initiatives between 1990 and 2012 with developing countries actually participating more vigorously relative to the size of their economies. The number of actors taking purely domestic actions is likely even greater." Instead of combining initiatives that are operating at different scales into one template, more useful to generate a registry of all of these different organizations. Frame sub- and non-state initiatives as complements, not alternatives.	2.4	http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/2014/smsn/ngo/419.pdf
World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD)	With respect to sustainable mobility: "By working with member companies and with a group of demonstrator cities, this project aims to help these cities move towards achieving sustainable mobility for all. The cities involved will develop a roadmap that will include an action plan to improve city performance in sustainable mobility." "The WBCSD's Regional Network Partners are located in 64 countries and have an aggregate membership of 35,000 companies. WBCSD's Action2020 project has created an unprecedented level of momentum for member companies to move from advocacy to action in the area of climate change. The Smart Policies Project will allow national partners to work closely with multinational companies to ensure that climate change Business Solutions are implemented nationally and corresponding enabling policies are instituted."	2.4	http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/2014/smsn/ngo/420.pdf
Environment Integrity Group: Liechtenstein, Mexico, Monaco, Republic of Korea and Switzerland	We have another very urgent matter to deal with: the pre-2020 ambition. In our view all parties should contribute to close the emissions gap in view of achieving the target to keep global warming below 2 degrees with respect to historic levels. Therefore, there is a need to for increased action within and outside the Convention. Here in Bonn we must further explore through the technical Expert Meetings opportunities for climate action.	2.5	http://unfccc.int/files/documentation/submissions_from_parties/adp/application/pdf/adp2-5_statement_by_eig_20140604.pdf
Local Government and Municipal Authorities	In this ADP2.5, we wish to see concrete progress in 3 areas: Firstly, to ensure that the political outcome of Paris2015 firmly acknowledges the engagement and empowerment of local and subnational governments as an essential element for the success of a new, strong, global climate regime. Secondly, To start drafting a package of COP decisions or programmes for Lima and Paris for a 10-year action plan that will announce 2016-2026 as the global decade of low-carbon and climate resilient urban development with a 2 tracks approach; one track for rapid	2.5	http://unfccc.int/files/documentation/submissions_from_parties/adp/application/pdf/adp2-5_statement_by_lgma_20140604.pdf



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	acceleration of "low-hanging fruits" of mitigation action in urban planning, transport, buildings, energy and waste [..]. The second track; to design new, innovative, multilevel partnerships to respond to the transformation our cities and regions in the light of challenges and opportunities of the Urban World of 21st Century in the post 2020 period.		
Canada	ADP technical expert meetings, presentations, and roundtables on enhancing pre-2020 ambition can play an important role in facilitating the necessary action to enhance our progress toward the 20C goal. This type of information exchange can help Parties identify nationally appropriate actions and multilateral initiatives that may be useful tools in their domestic mitigation efforts, and contributes to trust-building and goodwill amongst Parties. To ensure that information generated through these activities flows to those with the necessary levers for taking action, we support the continued participation of stakeholders, including subnational governments and cities, the private sector, other international institutions, and non-governmental organizations, in the meetings, and encourage Parties to consider how best to disseminate this information to key actors, and how to keep the current dialogue open beyond the conclusion of the ADP.	2.5	http://unfccc.int/files/bodies/awg/application/pdf/canadian_adp_submission_-_june_2014.pdf
South Africa	Catalytic Role of the Convention Opportunity and option identification of institutional arrangements (identification of emerging opportunities, options and needs for at scale roll-out etc.). Facilitative institutional arrangement (recognition, recording and develop support programmes for cooperative agreements between the UNFCCC and other international bodies, e.g. ICAO, IMO, Montreal Protocol, FAO, Hyogo Framework of Action, etc. and within regions, between countries, sub-national and local authorities, sectors etc.).	2.5	http://unfccc.int/files/bodies/application/pdf/adp_elements_southafrica.pdf
China	Actions by cities, subnational authorities and sectors in developing country Parties are part of their nationally appropriate mitigation actions. Any international cooperative initiatives may facilitate the implementation by developing countries of their presented actions, but shall not introduce any new or additional commitments for developing countries.	2.5	http://unfccc.int/files/bodies/application/pdf/20140306-submission_on_adp_by_china_without_cover_page.pdf
United States	The agreement should support and build on such efforts by further: strengthening linkages with, and encouraging actions and support by, institutions and organizations outside the Convention (such as those at the regional, national, and sub-national levels, universities, civil society organizations, intergovernmental organizations, and the private sector), which can contribute much-needed expertise, capacity, and resources to advance work in the areas that Parties identify as critical. Such elements will not only significantly enhance the management of climate risks, but will also send an important signal for bolder action by international organizations, sub-national entities, and the non-governmental community.	2.5	http://unfccc.int/files/documentation/submissions_from_parties/adp/application/pdf/u.s._submission_on_elements_of_the_2105_agreement.pdf



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<p>Institute for Global Environmental Strategies (IGES) (NGO): Technical inputs on the technical expert meeting on land use</p>	<p>Based on discussion at the Low Carbon Asia Research Network (LoCARNet); 'urban' and 'rural' groups have distinct issues, irrespective of geopolitical borders; not much time to transfer technology and develop skills and knowledge amongst farmers by 2020; uneven spread of resources creates rich and poor areas which affects cross-area subsidies. "Experiences related to conservation and sustainable management of forests indicate that environmental outcomes will be more sustainable if local needs and meaningful community participation are given greater attention." "The full potential for emissions reductions will not be realized without strong policy support, the promotion of community-based natural resources management, increased access to finance through the creation of trust funds via public-private partnerships, an expansion of the Joint Crediting Mechanism, and an integrated policy framework."</p>	<p>2.5</p>	<p>http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/2014/smsn/ngo/436.pdf</p>
<p>Institute for Global Environmental Strategies (IGES) (NGO): Technical inputs on the Technical Expert Meeting on Urban Environment</p>	<p>Based on discussion at the Low Carbon Asia Research Network (LoCARNet); aim to raise level of mitigation ambition by 2020 and beyond; "Low carbon development in cities involves a combination of hard options such as changes in infrastructure, waste management, energy systems and soft options such as raising awareness and behaviour changes. Therefore sound research and knowledge should form the basis for planning and development of cities. Community engagement is also important for city planning and decision-making. Scientific evidence derived through research helps in forming consensus among stakeholders. It is essential to supplement national policies and plans with local actions. Therefore the transition to low carbon society should begin at the local level." Local and higher levels of authority important - local level important because more contact with constituencies.</p>	<p>2.5</p>	<p>http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/2014/smsn/ngo/437.pdf</p>
<p>WWF (NGO): Submission on actions with High Mitigation Potential</p>	<p>"the most commonly observed barriers to renewable energy and energy efficiency measures are the high initial investment costs and lack of technology capacity. The UNFCCC's existing mechanisms, including the Green Climate Fund (GCF) and TEC/CTCN, coordinated under ADP workstream 2, should work with regional and local financial institutions to overcome these barriers"; platform for best practice; difficult for national governments alone to create strong enough market signals, so need an international framework for sharing and overcoming assistance to overcome technical barriers (opposite of bottom-up); need locally appropriate policy instruments for building codes; multilateral climate finance to help local finance institutions; Climate Technology Initiative's Private Financing Advisory Network (PFAN) to provide project developers with mentoring for development of business plans etc - increasing chance of raising funds. Property Assessed Clean Energy (PACE) - tool for local municipalities to help private (Eg individuals) with upfront costs).</p>	<p>2.5</p>	<p>http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/2014/smsn/ngo/424.pdf</p>
<p>Alliance of Small Island States</p>	<p>Follow-on Technical Expert Meetings on renewable energy and energy efficiency are necessary and should involve stakeholders in public and private finance, and be organized with the goal of achieving an actionable policy outcomes. [...] TEMs need to be structured to allow for more time</p>	<p>2.5</p>	<p>http://unfccc.int/files/documentation/submissions_from_parties/adp/application/pdf/adp2-</p>



	for interaction amongst the participants. [...] Participants should include not only experts from Parties and relevant national and subnational ministries, but also international and intergovernmental organizations, civil society and the private sector. These participants are essential to catalysing action both inside and outside the UNFCCC.		5_submission_by_aosis_ws2_20140607.pdf
Canada	ADP technical expert meetings, presentations, and roundtables on enhancing pre-2020 ambition can play an important role in facilitating the necessary action to enhance our progress toward the 2oC goal. This type of information exchange can help Parties identify nationally appropriate actions and multilateral initiatives that may be useful tools in their domestic mitigation efforts, and contributes to trust-building and goodwill amongst Parties. To ensure that information generated through these activities flows to those with the necessary levers for taking action, we support the continued participation of stakeholders, including subnational governments and cities, the private sector, other international institutions, and non-governmental organizations, in the meetings, and encourage Parties to consider how best to disseminate this information to key actors, and how to keep the current dialogue open beyond the conclusion of the ADP. [...] Canada's investment of up to \$4.5 billion on Carbon Capture and Storage (including federal, provincial and private sector investments) will yield significant information and lessons learned, contributing to advance our collective knowledge. We are already sharing information internationally through discussions under the IEA, the Clean Energy Ministerial, the Canada-US Clean Energy Dialogue, the Carbon Sequestration Leadership Forum and the Global CCS Institute. We welcome the opportunity to exchange with other Parties contemplating the use of CCS in their domestic arenas through the ADP.	2.5	http://unfccc.int/files/bodies/awg/application/pdf/canadian_adp_submission_-_june_2014.pdf
New Zealand	In our view WS2 should continue to facilitate input by experts throughout 2014, including from non-governmental organizations, inter-governmental organizations and the private sector. [...] Domestically, New Zealand has a number of policies and measures aimed at helping farmers continue to achieve efficiency improvements. One example is the Primary Growth Partnership, which has mobilised \$708 million of public and private finance (each project is at least 50% privately funded) for projects that boost productivity, encourage innovation, and deliver long-term economic growth while enhancing sustainability including through further reductions in emissions intensity. The impact of these policies has been a reduction of total greenhouse gas emissions per unit of agricultural product (i.e. per kilogram of meat or milk solids) by around 20 per cent from 1990 levels.	2.5	http://unfccc.int/files/documentation/submissions_from_parties/adp/application/pdf/adp2-5_submission_by_new_zealand_ws2_20140606.pdf
Japan	The central government selects advanced level sustainable cities with exceptional environmental, societal and economic qualities as "future environmental cities". Eleven cities/regions have already been chosen, keeping in mind the fundamental concept to generate new values to address problems such as that of the environment and an aging society. In this	2.5	http://unfccc.int/files/documentation/submissions_from_parties/adp/application/pdf/adp2-5_submission_by_japan_2014060

	<p>way, the ideal image of a future city that achieves both low carbon and sustainable development is disseminated within and outside Japan. [...] It is important to create low carbon market by not only using public funds but also arousing investments of private funds regarding public funds as a trigger, in order to promote low carbon technologies. For example, through cooperation with private companies and financial institutions, public sectors can promote investments to projects toward development of low carbon community and energy saving. [...] Japan has also been using public-private cooperation in advancing low carbonization of buildings through the creation of a fund to promote investment for buildings which are not only environmentally friendly but also earthquake-resistant. [...] In March 2014, Japan launched a new climate change campaign called “Fun to Share” with a view to realizing a low-carbon society. “Fun to Share” aims to develop lifestyle innovations through cooperation between companies, organizations, local communities and individuals as well as the sharing and dissemination of information, technology and wisdom in a progressive manner that leads to the building of a low-carbon society. [...] The Kitakyushu City and Yokohama City which are designated as “future environmental cities” and Tokyo and Osaka which are also known for its advanced efforts have been making use of their experiences in overcoming pollution as well as improving the environment to promote low carbonization of waste management, water services, transportation, buildings, and regional energy supply in developing country cities of the Asia-Pacific. These cities are extending inter-city technical support while collaborating with the international partnerships such as CCAC and ICLEI, the support organizations such as JICA, research institutes, and private companies that have advanced low carbon technologies and experience of urban infrastructure development and management. In Thailand, for example, Yokohama City, JICA and Japanese consultancy firms jointly assist the Bangkok Metropolitan Administration (BMA) in formulating and implementing the ten-year Climate Change Master Plan for years 2013-2023 which encompasses five sectors, namely, energy, urban mobility, waste and sewage management, urban greening, and climate change adaptation.</p>		4.pdf
Norway	<p>We hope the planned Technical Expert Meeting on urbanization and cities in June will show-case and build on experiences from climate actions taken by cities in different countries, in a way that further initiatives can build on. International initiatives, such as C40, can give valuable contributions. Moreover, some of the initiatives under the Climate and Clean Air Coalition’s (CCAC), especially on waste management, are cooperating with cities. CCAC should therefore also be considered a role in the Technical Expert Meeting.</p>	2.5	http://unfccc.int/files/bodies/application/pdf/norwegian_submission_to_adp_on_workstream_2_-_final2_(l)(158655).pdf
Greece and the European Commission on	<p>Opportunities exist for all Parties to exchange their experiences on market-based policies under the World Bank PMR. In the Climate and Clean Air Coalition initiative on HFC alternative technologies and standards, government, industries, and stakeholders are enabling the market</p>	2.5	http://unfccc.int/files/bodies/application/pdf/el-05-20-_eu_adp_ws2_submission.pdf



<p>behalf of the European Union and its member states</p>	<p>transformation through cooperative activities that promote the development and deployment of climate-friendly, energy efficient alternatives and technologies, minimizing HFC leaks through responsible management, and encouraging recovery, recycling, reclamation, and eventual destruction of high-GWP HFCs. [...] EU member states (like Denmark, or Netherlands) are active in efforts to incentivize investment in energy efficiency through innovative tax reimbursement mechanisms for energy utilities; and through investor payback schemes for energy efficient refurbishment of buildings by landlords. For instance, the Netherlands has developed a new 'Block by Block ' approach: at least three market participants have to work together in a consortium, sharing their knowledge and experience, with municipalities, housing corporations and provinces elaborating joint plan to significantly enhance the energy efficiency of blocks comprising at least 1,500 - to 2,000 homes. The programme has started with fourteen municipalities projects. Institutional investors provide the bulk of the investment, government grants were only provided for the additional costs during the pilot phase.</p>	
<p>The United States of America (SEE Action Network)</p>	<p>The State and Local Energy Efficiency Action Network (SEE Action) is a state- and local-led effort facilitated by the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to take energy efficiency to scale that builds on the foundation of the National Action Plan for Energy Efficiency.¹ SEE Action is composed of more than 200 leaders from state and local governments, associations, businesses, non-government organizations, and their partners working toward a goal of achieving all cost-effective energy efficiency by 2020. SEE Action offers knowledge resources and technical assistance to state and local decision makers as they seek to advance energy efficiency policies and programs in their jurisdictions.</p>	<p>2.5 http://unfccc.int/files/documentation/submissions_from_parties/adp/application/pdf/see_action_network_-_the_state_and_local_energy_efficiency_action_network_submitted_by_the_u.s..pdf</p>
<p>India on behalf of BASIC</p>	<p>We are concerned that the mitigation effort by developing country Parties is currently much greater than that by developed countries. As developing countries we are ready to undertake our enhanced action to address climate change. Our concern however is that developed countries have not shown sufficient ambition [..]. It is simply not acceptable that the commitments of developed countries should be transferred to developing countries. We nevertheless commend the wide array of climate initiatives that are pursued outside the Convention and we recognise that these international cooperative initiatives may help us combat climate change. These initiatives must however be treated in full accordance with the principles and provisions of the Convention and must not distract us here in our efforts to address challenge of climate change multilaterally under the Convention. However, these initiatives can't substitute for the core actions required under the Kyoto Protocol and its revisit.</p>	<p>2.5 http://unfccc.int/files/documentation/submissions_from_parties/adp/application/pdf/adp2-5_statement_by_india_on_behalf_of_basic_20140604.pdf</p>
<p>World Business Council for</p>	<p>Business is already taking a range of actions across the value chain on the road to a low carbon economy, including; reporting on GHG emissions, producing new products, changing</p>	<p>2.6 http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/2014/smsn/ngo/466.pdf</p>



Sustainable Development (WBCSD)	investment paths to research and development of new technologies, promoting the sustainable management of forests, and working with suppliers to improve their processes.	
Alliance of Small Islands States (AOSIS)	<p>Party and non-Party expert stakeholders, including representatives from relevant ministries, subnational and local governments, civil society, and the private sector, should be provided with the opportunity to meaningfully participate in TEMs discussions. Many successful mitigation initiatives have already been highlighted in the TEMs, demonstrating that many effective models for cooperative action already exist. WS2 can help Parties and other non-Party stakeholders involved in these initiatives, including those announced at the Secretary-General's Climate Summit, in the following ways:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Providing a platform (by virtue of the UNFCCC's convening power) to showcase and raise awareness of mitigation initiatives by sharing technical information and case studies through WS2 submissions and TEMs; • Highlighting progress of initiatives at annual ministerial/high-level meetings (see below), including opportunities to scale-up ambition, expand participation, and mobilise additional resources; and • Identifying ways in which the Convention bodies could help scale up these mitigation activities. 	<p>http://www4.unfccc.int/submissions/Lists/OSPSubmissionUpload/39_98_130572345262339593-AOSIS%20WS2%20Submission%20-%20Final%20-%2018%20Sept%2014.pdf</p> <p>2.6</p>
Independent Alliance of Latin America and the Caribbean (AILAC)	Planning an annual agenda for the TEMs as early as possible in 2015 will help Parties, experts and civil society to better plan their participation in the TEMs, with the aim of increasing participation from state and non-state actors who are working to design, implement and support mitigation policies and actions or are involved in relevant initiatives and partnerships.	<p>http://www4.unfccc.int/submissions/Lists/OSPSubmissionUpload/106_98_130582116556368688-141018%20AILAC%20Submission%20WS2_vf.pdf</p> <p>2.6</p>
Marshall Islands	Technical Expert Meetings (TEMs) dedicated to specific thematic areas have played an important role in identifying policy options, initiatives and ways to overcome challenges to greater ambition in the near term, and further work is required to ensure that the political level, sub-national actors and the private sector are engaged to drive real action 'on the ground'.	<p>http://www4.unfccc.int/submissions/Lists/OSPSubmissionUpload/39_99_130583616736939645-ADP%20Ambition%20submission%20FINAL.pdf</p> <p>2.6</p>
Least Developed Countries	All Parties are encouraged to produce, where appropriate, sub-national and local adaptation plans	<p>http://www4.unfccc.int/submissions/Lists/OSPSubmissionUpload/39</p> <p>2.6</p>

			_99_130584499817551043-Submission%20by%20Nepal%20ADP_21%20Oct%202014.pdf
Japan	In the 2015 agreement, the Parties are also encouraged to integrate adaptation into national strategies, programmes and plans, and invite subnational and local authorities to engage with adaptation actions, with the overarching objective of increasing global resilience and reducing vulnerability, taking into account national circumstances and priorities	2.6	http://www4.unfccc.int/submissions/Lists/OSPSubmissionUpload/106_99_130577729021556446-ADP_submission_October_2014.pdf
Local Governments for Sustainability (ICLEI)	The Compact of Mayors, designating the carbonn Climate Registry as the central repository for ambitious local climate reporting, as well as the Compact of States and Regions, are concrete commitments from local and subnational governments launched at the Summit, in addition to many Actions Statements “to scale-up actions” at city and subnational level. We sincerely hope that you will now seize all opportunities to connect to and build upon these contributions to achieve an ambitious and inclusive global climate regime towards and beyond 2020 to be agreed in Paris 2015.	2.6	http://unfccc.int/files/bodies/awg/application/pdf/adp2_6_lgma_opening_statement_20oct2014.pdf
Business/Industry (BINGO)	The global business community took part in the UN Climate Summit. Many sectors, new coalitions of companies, governments and NGOs announced an impressive range of practical commitments and new initiatives for pricing carbon, reducing deforestation etc. We encourage governments to recognize business' willingness to help develop win-win solutions to accelerate investment, inovation and implementation in low-carbon opportunities.	2.6	http://unfccc.int/files/bodies/awg/application/pdf/adp2_6_bingo_opening_statement_20oct2014.pdf
Research and Independent NGOs	RINGOs are involved in developing and implementing climate policies at all levels of government.	2.6	http://unfccc.int/files/bodies/awg/application/pdf/adp2_6_ringo_opening_statement_20oct2014.pdf
Nepal	It is paramount that the discussions on pre-2020 ambition build upon the outcomes of the UN Climate Summit. We should maintain this momentum by working toward a conclusion on the draft decision put forward. Let us take stock of the implementation of previous agreements, provide further guidance to the TEMs, establish a process to give consideration to how the workplan can be taken forward after 2015 and consider the role it could play after 2020	2.6	http://unfccc.int/files/bodies/awg/application/pdf/adp2_6_ldc_opening_statement_20oct2014.pdf
Environmental	The process should allow for clarification, compilation, calibration with what is needed to	2.6	http://unfccc.int/files/bodies/awg



<p>Integrity Group comprising Liechtenstein, Mexico, Monaco, the Republic of Korea, and Switzerland</p>	<p>achieve the 2 degrees objective, set the basis for cooperation to close the gap. It will build trust in the run up to Paris and set a good basis to consider enhanced action through international cooperative initiatives.</p>	<p>/application/pdf/adp2_6_eig_ope ning_statement_20oct2014.pdf</p>
<p>Umbrella Group</p>	<p>The Technical Expertise Meetings have demonstrated how countries can build enabling environments and overcome barriers to effective mitigation action. Importantly, they are also bringing into our discussions international and regional organizations, sub-national entities and the private sector. We need to continue to take stock of the expert meetings we've held throughout the year, including hearing examples of how our discussions may be bearing fruit back at home and the domestic context.</p>	<p>2.6 http://unfccc.int/files/bodies/awg/application/pdf/adp2_6_umbrella_opening_statement_20oct2014.pdf</p>
<p>European Union</p>	<p>It was encouraging that a large number of countries, private sector entities and other organisations came together at the UN Secretary General's Climate Summit to launch initiatives to reduce emissions in the pre-2020 period. We should build on this momentum and find effective ways to move forward in 2015 and beyond.</p>	<p>2.6 http://unfccc.int/files/bodies/awg/application/pdf/adp2_6_eu_opening_statement_20oct2014.pdf</p>
<p>Alliance of Small Islands States (AOSIS)</p>	<p>Already we have seen very constructive and solutions-oriented discussions in key areas. The UNFCCC and Convention provide an important platform for exchanges between policy experts and practioners, as well as for strengthening initiatives in areas with high mitigation potential, but providing technical information to parties is only the first step. Translating this progress into real action on the ground will require linking it to the ongoing process and we see important opportunities where the COP can capture information from WS2 and give it higher visibility.</p>	<p>2.7 http://unfccc.int/files/bodies/awg/application/pdf/adp2-7_opening_statement_by_aosis_02dec2014.pdf</p>
<p>Africa Group</p>	<p>The Africa Group calls for the Technical Expert Process, an organized set of technical expert meetings with a focus on the implementation of policies, practices and technologies that are substantial, scalable and replicable. The process would enable more systematic analysis of opportunities for cooperation on concrete actions to realize mitigation opportunities in different thematic areas in accordance with nationally defined development priorities. To help move from information to action, the outcomes of the various themes would be synthesized into a summary of actions and cooperation that together would help put the world on the path</p>	<p>COP20 http://unfccc.int/files/bodies/awg/application/pdf/adp2-7_opening_statement_by_african_group_02dec2014.pdf</p>



	towards curbing emissions and realizing co-benefits in the pre-2020 period... It would summarize... opportunities for cooperation inside and outside the Convention, potential for synergies among different thematic areas, actions and co-benefits, and opportunities for high-level engagement and action.	
Environmental Integrity Group comprising Liechtenstein, Mexico, Monaco, the Republic of Korea, and Switzerland	The EIG therefore sees a benefit in outlining also, here in Lima, a specific bottom-up approach with regard to adaptation. n. We must grasp the positive signals of the UN Climate Summit and strengthen collaboration on opportunities and international initiatives.	COP20 http://unfccc.int/files/bodies/awg/application/pdf/adp2-7_opening_statement_by_eig.pdf
Umbrella Group	We are committed to implementing our commitments up to 2020. We will also explore cooperative ways to enhance practical climate action, including by working with business, civil society and others. The ADP has done important practical work over the last year on enhancing pre-2020 mitigation ambition. The value of the technical meetings has been widely acknowledged, as has the value of a cooperative approach that involves a broad set of actors from international and regional organisations, subnational entities and the private sector. Umbrella Group countries strongly support this work and want to see it continue.	COP20 http://unfccc.int/files/bodies/awg/application/pdf/adp2-7_opening_statement_by_umbrella_02dec2014.pdf
Business/Industry (BINGO)	COP is a chance to anchor the role of business and other stakeholders in the UNFCCC, firstly as a resource for both governments and the process to inform international policy deliberations, practical expertise and technical advice, and secondly, as a vehicle for complementary practical action and initiatives.	COP20 http://unfccc.int/files/bodies/awg/application/pdf/business_and_industry_non-governmental_organizations_(bingo).pdf
The Republic of Korea	We see the 2015 Agreement as a crucial opportunity to advance concerted efforts on adaptation to climate change at global, regional, national, and local levels. The 2015 Agreement should enable and catalyze adaptation actions on the ground by setting out clear global vision, encouraging commitments/contributions from Parties and relevant organizations, and strengthening institutional arrangements. The global adaptation goal should be comprehensive enough to be applicable to all, while being specific enough to be operationalized and inspire	COP20 http://www4.unfccc.int/submissions/Lists/OSPSubmissionUpload/128_99_130618663718696554-Adaptation_in_2015_agreement_ROK_20141127.pdf



actions on the ground.		
Brazil	all Parties should actively promote the voluntary cancellation of CERs by subnational entities and the private sector, with a view to foster their engagement with mitigation actions and further enhance the environmental integrity of the mechanism.	COP20 http://www4.unfccc.int/submissions/Lists/OSPSubmissionUpload/73_99_130602104651393682-BRAZIL%20ADP%20Elements.pdf
Mary Robinson Foundation	Responding to the challenge of climate change requires cooperative action by all countries and communities. Ambitious action on climate change at a local, regional and global scale protects people and their rights. Human rights can inform more inclusive, effective and equitable climate actions that deliver positive development outcomes.	COP20 http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/2014/smsn/ngo/482.pdf
Environmental Defense Fund	The successful elaboration of a framework of standards will result in a more complete understanding of the various approaches being developed at the national and sub-national level, and ultimately a better understanding among Parties of the common characteristics of high-integrity market and non-market approaches. Inputs into this process could include relevant intergovernmental initiatives and research, including from the International Energy Agency (IEA), the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), and International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA), as well as Parties' experience and lessons learned from the International Carbon Action Partnership (ICAP), the Partnership for Market Readiness (PMR), other regional carbon market forums, and the voluntary carbon market.	COP20 http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/2014/smsn/ngo/474.pdf
Business/Industry (BINGO)	The Paris Summit occurs at an interesting juncture: nearly 40 Parties have either implemented or are developing carbon-pricing policies at national or sub-national levels. Given this progress, the Agreement should provide support for those Parties (and others) to build and expand these systems.	2.8 http://unfccc.int/files/bodies/application/pdf/adp2-8_opening_statement_bingo_8feb2015.pdf
International Labor Organization	Environmental and sustainable development related policies – when discussed and implemented with the participation and agreement of social partners, the government, and civil society actors - are better informed, easier to implement, and more beneficial for workers, businesses of all sizes, and a larger proportion of the society.	2.8 http://unfccc.int/files/documentation/submissions_from_observers/application/pdf/international_labour_organization_(ilo)_to_the_adp.pdf
World Vision	We know that the poorest and the most vulnerable, especially children, are already experiencing the devastating effects of climate change and environmental degradation, and	2.8 http://unfccc.int/files/documentation/submissions_from_observers



	that the effects will be aggravated over time without urgent action at global, national and local level.		/application/pdf/488.pdf
Environmental Defense Fund	The successful elaboration of a framework of standards will result in a more complete understanding of the various approaches being developed at the national and sub-national level, and ultimately a better understanding among Parties of the common characteristics of high-integrity market and non-market approaches. Inputs into this process could include relevant intergovernmental initiatives and research, including from the International Energy Agency (IEA), the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), and International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA), as well as Parties' experience and lessons learned from the International Carbon Action Partnership (ICAP), the Partnership for Market Readiness (PMR), other regional carbon market forums, and the voluntary carbon market.	2.8	http://unfccc.int/files/documentation/submissions_from_observers/application/pdf/484.pdf
YOUNGO - Youth Constituency	The most vulnerable local communities to climate impacts in developing countries lack information on what climate change really is. In order to deliver, we all need to work together. Governments and civil society need to stand hand in hand.	2.8	http://unfccc.int/files/bodies/awg/application/pdf/youngo_opening_statement_at_adp_2.9.pdf
Independent Alliance of Latin America and the Caribbean (AILAC)	Responding to the challenge of climate change requires cooperative action by all countries and communities to stabilize the climate and promote inclusive sustainable development.	2.9	http://www4.unfccc.int/submissions/Lists/OSPSubmissionUpload/195_99_130775585079215037-Chile%20on%20behalf%20of%20AILAC%20HR%20and%20CC.docx
South Africa on behalf of G77 and China	Provide meaningful and regular opportunities for the effective engagement of experts from Parties, relevant international organizations, civil society, indigenous peoples, women, youth, academic institutions, the private sector, and subnational authorities nominated by their respective countries; Provide opportunities for Parties, civil society and to bring forward initiatives with high adaptation potential that increase the resilience of vulnerable people, communities and ecosystems;	2.9	http://www4.unfccc.int/submissions/Lists/OSPSubmissionUpload/213_99_130783368934167093-G77%20Possible%20Elements%20-%209%20June%202015%20FINAL.pdf
Africa Group	Relationships between actors - Institutional arrangements - Role of non-state actors - International cooperation - Public awareness	2.9	http://www4.unfccc.int/submissions/Lists/OSPSubmissionUpload/124_99_130784173175167123-

		AGN%20submission-ADP-Section%20C%20General%20Objective.pdf
France and Peru	<p>There was also broad support for mobilising collaboration beyond the Convention, through multilateral cooperation but also by associating non-state actors such as business and local government. Some sort of platform could capture this broad engagement of different actors – but would need to avoid confusion since such actions would not be additional to the contributions/commitments of parties and should be clearly distinguished given their different character. Moreover, associating non-state actors should not be about “shifting the burden” but rather to accelerate and facilitate deeper action. On the issue of cooperation with non-state actors, Peru, France and the UNSG and UNFCCC secretariats briefed the participants on their current activities under the Lima-Paris Action Agenda.</p>	<p>2.9 http://www4.unfccc.int/submissions/Lists/OSPSubmissionUpload/106_128_130773935819571701-Aide%20m%C3%A9moire_Paris%20informal%20mtg_%206-8%20may%202015.pdf</p>
Umbrella Group	<p>First, by continuing to implement our existing commitments and sending clear political signals that we are committed to ambitious pre-2020 emissions reductions through the Lima-Paris Action Agenda and a mitigation-focused workstream two decision. Second, by delivering an ambitious and effective global agreement that sets up a durable platform for all countries, in partnership with business and other non-state actors, to build action over the long term. Paris must also encourage a broad coalition of climate action by recognising the role of non-state actors as well as governments. We strongly support the French Government’s efforts so far to build this coalition, including the first business dialogue in May and your innovative plans for the Climate Generations Space in Paris. Businesses, cities, sub-national governments, the financial sector and civil society all have a key role to play and we need to recognise their action and bring them together with governments to enhance the global effort.</p>	<p>2.9 http://www4.unfccc.int/submissions/Lists/OSPSubmissionUpload/39_139_130784969990268065-UG_Statement%20on%20expectations%20for%20Paris%20COP.docx</p>

