

## UNFCCC scientific body decides on key issues

Bonn, 17 June (Hilary Chiew) – The 38<sup>th</sup> session of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice (SBSTA) closed on 14 June with Parties adopting conclusions on all agenda items except for three that were stalled due to the failure of the Subsidiary Body on Implementation (SBI) to launch its work caused by the impasse in adopting its agenda item.

(SBSTA and SBI are the subsidiary bodies of the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change. See TWN Bonn Climate News Update No. 17 on the SBI paralysis: “SBI process in crisis; unable to launch work”.)

Nineteen conclusions were adopted from work that was launched on 3 June when the SBSTA session was opened in Bonn. Some key issues which were discussed included developed country mitigation; guidelines for domestically supported mitigation actions of developing countries; agriculture; framework for various approaches, including markets and non-market approaches; international aviation and maritime emissions; adaptation related matters etc.

The Like Minded Developing Countries in Climate Change called on Parties to learn from the failed experiment of carbon markets, in order to ensure that market mechanisms do not become the focus of mitigation efforts, which shift the responsibility for reducing emissions from developed to developing countries.

One issue that remained contentious was that of agriculture, with many developing countries stressing that future work on this issue should remain focused on adaptation only and not include mitigation, as millions in the developing countries depend for their livelihoods on subsistence agriculture and continue to struggle for food security, whereas in developed countries the agricultural sector is supported by heavily distortive agricultural subsidies. Developed countries have been stressing the importance of agriculture on

mitigation. The conclusion reached agreed to focus on agriculture in the context of adaptation.

On international aviation and maritime transport emissions, developing countries expressed concern and dismay that the UNFCCC was unable to provide guidance to the International Civil Aviation Organisation (ICAO) and International Maritime Organisation (IMO) on how the principles of the Convention, in particular common but differentiated responsibilities (CBDR), can be observed in addressing such emissions.

Three agenda items which are joined with the SBI and did not have any conclusions for adoption are: (i) coordination of support for the implementation of activities in relation to mitigation actions in the forest sector by developing countries, including institutional arrangements; (ii) forum and work programme on the impact of the implementation of response measures; and (iii) the 2013-2015 Review.

Developing country Parties, through the Group of 77 and China (G77 and China) expressed their disappointment and deep concern at the inability of the SBI to begin the work of its 38<sup>th</sup> session will profoundly impact the progress of SBSTA. They called on the Chair of the SBI, relevant bodies under the Convention and Parties to resolve this impasse prior to the start of the 39<sup>th</sup> session of the SBI in November.

The Group said Parties need to be conscious of the fact that progress of work in SBSTA is important for progress in the post-2020 period and for the work in the Ad Hoc Working Group on the Durban Platform on Enhanced Action under the Convention (ADP).

**Fiji** speaking for the **G77 and China** drew attention to agenda items where conclusions have mandated further workshops, stressing that Parties must ensure to the extent possible, balanced representation to ensure effective participation of developing country Parties in such workshops.

These workshops must be opened to all Parties and scheduled to avoid undue overlaps, particularly with respect to country group meetings. The organization of such workshops must provide the necessary support to ensure effective participation of developing country Parties. The workshops should allow for expression of a range of views to ensure that developing countries' perspectives are reflected, adding that Parties should be informed ahead of time of the themes to be dealt with in these workshops to ensure transparency, openness and inclusiveness.

The Group welcomed the reconsideration of the work areas of the Nairobi Work Programme (NWP) on impacts, vulnerability and adaptation to climate change. It wants a more relevant and effective work programme to be launched by moving beyond partnerships and taking concrete adaptation action on to the ground, so far which is missing. The Group also expects that after receiving Parties' submissions, technical paper and recommendations of the Adaptation Committee, SBSTA at its 39th session could agree on draft decisions on NWP for adoption at the COP 19 (19<sup>th</sup> meeting of the UNFCCC Conference of Parties) in Warsaw.

On the agenda for policy approaches and policy incentives for reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation and the role of conservation, sustainable management of forests and enhancement of forest carbon stocks in developing countries (REDD-plus), the Group is pleased to see the progress achieved on methodological issues and the identification of the way forward on some of its most sensitive elements. It is also pleased with the recognition that non-market-based approaches are important to implement the REDD-plus activities.

However, the failure to open the work of the SBI meant that the joint process on coordination of support and institutional arrangements for REDD-plus under agenda item 5 could not go further than a workshop, as we had hoped to, said Fiji. The direct consequence is that this session did not address properly the priorities of developing countries with regard to this matter, namely, scaling up finance and increasing the coordination of its delivery. This unbalance must be corrected in our following session, and we respectfully request this to be addressed in the organization of our work in Warsaw.

On Research and Systematic Observation, the G77 and China reiterated its support for the research dialogue and recognizes its contribution in

enhancing communication between the science communities and policy makers, thanking the IPCC (Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change) and research organisations for their participation in the recent research dialogue. It welcomed the workshop to consider information on the technical and scientific aspects of coastal marine ecosystems. These workshops are important to discuss updated information on emerging scientific findings. It commended the work done on the UNFCCC website in enhancing the availability and visibility of scientific information produced by the international and regional research programmes and organisations under the Convention.

The Group reaffirmed the importance of the forum on the impact of the implementation of response measures by developed countries at the Subsidiary Bodies and its work programme to address these impacts. In particular, it welcomed the activities that took place in these sessions in the areas of the work program related to the assessment of impacts; the just transition of the workforce; economic diversification; and modelling. In addition, as mandated by decision 1.CP/18 (decisions from COP 18 in Doha), the Group also look forward to sharing views in the forum on policy issues of concern, such as unilateral measures, adding that the focus of the next activities of the forum should address specifically how developed country Parties are minimizing the adverse economic and social effects of their response measures on developing country Parties.

As for agriculture, Fiji noted that the Group has been so cooperative in the constructive work during this very session that led to an instrumental set of conclusions. Such conclusions reflect the particularities of agriculture, in terms of its relation to food security and the fundamental importance of agriculture for social and economic development and rural development, in particular for developing countries, where a large proportion of the population depends on agriculture for its livelihood. In a context of the need to feed a world growing population in the coming decades, there will be a need to produce food in different climate conditions. To this end, it will be necessary to increase the adaptive capacity of agriculture. Hence, the need to work on adaptation and agriculture is crucial, a fact that needs to be reflected in the forthcoming submissions and a workshop to explore the needs of survival and sustainable development for all related activities involving farmers in our developing countries.

The G77 and China also stressed that the focus of discussions must remain on adaptation, which is the key priority in developing countries in light of the linkages of agricultural sector with livelihood of millions, food security and poverty alleviation, in line with the principles of the Convention, including CBDR.

The Group reiterated the importance of supporting multilateral solutions when addressing the issue of emissions from the international maritime and civil aviation sectors working through the International Maritime Organization (IMO) and International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO), respectively, while taking into account the principles and provisions of the Convention and not on the basis of unilateral measures.

On the framework for various approaches (FVA), the Group agreed that it is important that the work programme defines and clarifies the purpose of the framework and the scope of approaches to be included under it, and that the framework should be elaborated under the authority and guidance of the COP. It looked forward to continue engaging constructively in the design of the FVA, new-market mechanism and non-market-based approaches. Also, the Group recognizes that non-market-based approaches are means of crucial importance to ensure the implementation of the ultimate objective of the Convention, according to its principles and provisions. It emphasized that the discussions on new market mechanism and non-market mechanisms must be framed in the context of the FVA. These mechanisms should focus on climate change and not become a mere source of revenue.

The G77 and China appreciated the progress on the clarification of developed country Parties' emission reduction targets as mandated in Doha, although the progress is not as significant as desired as it has high expectation of the fulfilment of the mandate with a view to ensuring the comparability of efforts among developed country Parties.

**Algeria for the Like Minded Developing Countries in Climate Change (LMDC)** welcomed the reconsideration of the work under the NWP initiated at this session as it is important in moving the work programme towards supporting operational and concrete adaptation action in developing countries. On REDD-plus, the progress achieved on methodological issues and the identification of the way forward on some of its most sensitive elements was welcomed. On this and on forest-related issues in general, the group,

however, would like to see the process moving forward in achieving consensus on the important role of non-market mechanisms and on using a joint mitigation and adaptation approach for these mechanisms.

Regarding the work of the forum on the impact of the implementation of response measures, the group said the discussions on the assessment of impacts; the just transition of the workforce; economic diversification; modelling; and unilateral measures, were all very useful and illuminating, and should be kept up. As this issue is of great importance, the forum at Warsaw and beyond should address specifically how developed country Parties are minimizing the adverse economic and social effects of their response measures on developing country Parties, particularly unilateral measures.

On agriculture, Algeria said that the high importance that the LMDC attaches to the role of agriculture in ensuring food security and social and economic development in our developing countries was the foundation for our active engagement on this issue. The workshop on this issue in Warsaw must address the critical adaptation needs of developing countries in agriculture. Supporting the G77 and China, it said presenters to this workshop must reflect the proper balance in representation between Annex 1 and developing countries. It should then result in strengthening our multilateral efforts under the Convention in addressing these needs effectively.

It further said that the focus of our future discussions and negotiations on agriculture must be on ensuring that effective adaptation is supported and takes place under the principles of the Convention, particularly CBDR, to ensure that agricultural production, food security and livelihoods in developing countries can be enhanced despite climate change. Our future work on this issue should remain focused on adaptation only and not include mitigation as millions in the developing countries depend for their livelihoods on subsistence agriculture and continue to struggle for food security, whereas in developed countries the agricultural sector is supported by heavily distortive agricultural subsidies.

On international aviation and maritime transport emissions, the lack of movement on this issue deeply concern the LMDC because the UNFCCC, through the SBSTA, is the multilateral treaty that is duly mandated to provide guidance to ICAO and IMO on how the principles and provisions of the

Convention, in particular CBDR, can be observed in addressing such emissions. The group stressed that work that may be done at the ICAO and IMO on this issue, particularly on a framework for market-based measures, should reflect the principles of the UNFCCC, in particular CBDR. That work should also not result in the imposition of unilateral measures, should be voluntary and mutually agreed, and not prejudice the principles and provisions of the Convention. Market-based measures should be based on mutual consent.

According to the LMDC, as the Convention is based upon non-market-based approaches, therefore they must be incorporated into the framework of various approaches in a comprehensive manner. These approaches are at the core of how the objective of the Convention is to be achieved, according to its principles and provisions. It stressed that the discussions on new market mechanism and non-market mechanisms must be framed in the context of framework of various approaches and must progress in a balanced manner.

It added that the focus of our discussions under various approaches should be on non-market approaches in order to preserve the environmental integrity of the Convention. In this context, we continue to question the need for and utility of a new market-based mechanism given the prevalent low levels of Annex 1 mitigation ambition and the poor state of CDM (Clean Development Mechanism) market. We need to learn from the failed experiment of carbon markets, in order to ensure that market mechanisms do not become the focus of our mitigation efforts, and thereby shifting in the process the responsibility for reducing emissions from developed to developing countries contrary to the Convention. Furthermore, the LMDC believed that Annex 1 Parties under the Convention who have not taken legally binding economy-wide quantified emission reduction and limitation targets should not be allowed access to any new market mechanisms that may ultimately be developed.

The Group reminded that in Doha (COP 18), it had demanded that Annex 1 Parties in the KP must raise their ambition levels to 40-50% below 1990 levels with other Annex 1 Parties taking comparable commitments, adding that only then would the emission gap be addressed. This work programme must deliver on establishing comparability of mitigation commitments among developed countries through, inter alia, development of

common accounting rules with respect to their mitigation commitments.

On the 2013-2015 Review, the Group welcomed the start of activities under the Structured Expert Dialogue. It was disappointed, however, that due to procedural battles in the SBI, the Joint Contact Group for Review could not meet at this session. It hoped Parties can recover some of the lost ground in Warsaw, stressing that the conduct of the Review must be balanced, focusing equally on both the assessment of the adequacy of the 2°C goal as well as the implementation of commitments under the Convention. Having a clear view of the gaps in the implementation of commitments under the Convention is the basis for determining whether or not the 2°C goal is adequate for purposes of achieving the objective of the Convention which will be crucial to our work in the ADP, it said.

**Swaziland**, representing the **African Group**, welcomed progress in issues dear to the group. Describing the progress in the agriculture issue as a breakthrough after five years of stalemate, it said the Group is ready to submit its views on enhancing adaptation of agriculture to climate change impacts. On the NWP, it welcomed the call for the Secretariat to prepare a technical paper on best practices and available tools for the use of indigenous and traditional knowledge for adaptation and the application of gender-sensitive approaches before the 39<sup>th</sup> SBSTA leading to a technical expert meeting before the 40<sup>th</sup> SBSTA.

It is satisfied with the progress in the methodological guidance for REDD-plus in terms of modalities for national forest monitoring systems and hoped for good conclusion on the modalities for measuring, reporting and verifying (MRV); and guidelines and procedures for the technical assessment of submission from Parties on proposed forest reference emission levels and/or forest reference levels. It cautioned that without coordination of support for the implementation of REDD-plus activities, efforts of REDD-plus will be futile.

**Nepal**, representing the **Least Developed Countries (LDCs)**, said unlike SBSTA, the Group is extremely disappointed that we did not make parallel progress in the SBI, as many issues are interlinked.

Welcoming progress in the NWP, it pointed out that it should not be just a talk shop and information gathering process but real delving on the ground in the LDCs. On REDD-plus, it said there are significant challenges in addressing drivers

of deforestation which are complex, calling on donor agencies to pay attention to LDCs which can fall victim to leakage (referring to drivers of deforestation moving to areas not covered by the REDD-plus mechanism).

On agriculture, it was disappointed that some Parties made it unduly complicated and introduced concept that is beyond SBSTA with significant implications. It looked forward to presenting views in the upcoming submission and the in-session workshop in Warsaw.

Nepal stressed that LDCs still struggled to understand FVA, unsure if we have created a monster or a tool box, adding that the Group looked forward to all the three workshops planned under the agenda item of market and non-market mechanism. It said a pre-session workshop before Warsaw is preferred to ensure full participation of LDCs.

**Nauru** speaking for the **Alliance of Small Island States (AOSIS)** said with warming of less than 1°C, communities in our islands are experiencing intensified storms, droughts, sea level rise and other life-altering climate impacts. Therefore, it said the 2013-2015 Review is a critical priority for AOSIS as global average rise must be limited to below 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels.

Considerable work remains and must be expedited to complete the review by 2015, adding that the 1.5°C goal can still be achieved cost-effectively if the joint SBI-SBSTA contact group on this issue, with the assistance of the Structured Expert Dialogue (SED), deliver conclusions that lead to immediate implementation of the actions required. It stressed that the Review must be based on the best, the latest and the most relevant science and must ultimately consider the relevant impacts and risks at different levels of warming to key sectors and systems, with a focus on particularly vulnerable countries such as small island developing states (SIDS) and LDCs.

Nauru said that in Warsaw, AOSIS expects to quickly complete the initial work on clearly defining the roles of the Joint Contact Group and SED in the Review and agreeing to an initial Programme of Work for the Review that will place us on schedule to complete our work in a timely manner taking into account the present delay.

On the development of transfer of technologies and implementation of the technology mechanism, AOSIS is of the view that the special circumstance of the SIDS be addressed by the new bodies and

that we are perfectly situated for the technologies to be introduced.

It welcomed the progress made in the work programme on clarifying the quantified economy-wide emission reduction targets of developed country Parties. It looked forward to building on this constructive start when we continue discussions under this work programme at the next SBSTA session.

AOSIS also recognised the important role of science in shaping and supporting the work of the Convention and reiterate our support for the research dialogue and the important role the forum plays in sharing information and views on research needs and priorities in this context. Regarding relevant capacity building activities, it would like to see broader participation of scientists active in climate change research in their region to present their work at the research dialogue, adding that their participation can provide visibility for the ongoing work within their region. It looked forward to the up-coming SBSTA workshops to consider information on the technical and scientific aspects of coastal marine ecosystems. It is imperative that the Workshop and the discussions not only focus on the potential carbon benefits to be derived from these ecosystems, but also the threats they face resulting from global warming, sea level rise and ocean acidification, stressed Nauru.

On methodological issues under the KP, AOSIS viewed it as essential that the new tools agreed in Doha to ensure the environmental integrity of Annex 1 Party commitments be applied as intended. These tools include the application of new Article 3.7<sup>ter</sup> to each Party's emissions budgets for the second commitment period (2CP), restrictions on carry-over to Parties with Annex B quantified economy-wide emission limitation and reduction objectives (QELROs) through the establishment of previous period surplus reserves, and new provisions on eligibility.

Importantly, said Nauru, we have also agreed on a mechanism to ratchet up mitigation ambition during the course of the 2CP. AOSIS looked forward to engaging in further discussions on the operational implications of these newly-agreed tools over the coming months so that any ambiguities related to the application of these rules to each Party can be clarified in a transparent way.

It added that AOSIS is of the view that clarifying at the outset the purpose and scope of the FVA will be essential in gaining the confidence of all Parties before progressing to the details of how such a

framework might be implemented. We believe that any such framework should be elaborated under the Convention, be applied under the guidance and authority of the COP, and be designed to ensure the environmental integrity of mitigation efforts through application of a robust, internationally-agreed, transparent set of common accounting rules. It should ensure that we do not double count emission reduction efforts or finance used toward Convention commitments.

On market and non-market based approaches, it looked forward to engaging on the questions identified at this session. It will be important to explore how the new market mechanism can broaden participation while taking us beyond offsetting to substantial net emission reductions and how certain non-market based mechanisms can target areas in which market-based approaches have proven problematic. AOSIS believed that subsequent research dialogues and workshops should take into consideration the experiences from small islands States and low-lying states.

**Egypt** for the **Arab Group** welcomed the clear steps for the NWP and support for adaptation. On REDD-plus, it wanted to see further development of non-market-based approaches as well as joint mitigation and adaptation for the forest-related mechanism.

It welcomed the call for submissions from Parties on views to enhance the adaptation capacities of agriculture and an in-session workshop in Warsaw, reflecting Parties' conviction of the vitality of the sector which directly affect food security and the millions of lives dependent on it.

On the impacts of the implementation of response measures, the Group attached great importance to the forum and work programme as it is directly related to the workforce and the challenges of economic diversification and would like to see continued work in the forum at Warsaw.

On reducing emissions from the activities of civil aviation and maritime, the Group reiterated that the UNFCCC principles including CBDR must be applied and instruct the ICAO and the IMO. It also wondered about the need for the new market-based mechanism in view of the low emission reduction ambition of Annex 1 Parties, adding that the Group had asked Annex 1 Parties for an increase of ambition to 50% cut from the base year of 1990 but there was no response so far. It agreed with other Parties which preferred the non-market-based approaches. It also regretted that the Joint Contact

Group for the 2012-2015 Review could not be launched due to the procedural problem in the SBI.

Speaking for 29 of the 52-member **Coalition for Rainforest Nation, Papua New Guinea** welcomed the progress made on the outstanding issues on methodological guidance for REDD-plus which is important to prepare for the implementation of REDD-plus actions on the ground but these will not start until adequate and predictable finance and technical support is provided to developing country Parties. It expected the same amount of time to be allocated to financial resources issues in Warsaw.

The Coalition was of the view that REDD-plus merits an adequate and ad hoc governance structure to fill the existing gaps in accessing finance. Towards this end, it said a REDD-plus Committee should be established by COP19 to work under the authority of the COP.

PNG said that on the issues of coastal marine ecosystems (CMEs) under research and systematic observation, a fruitful and frank discussion took place among Parties on the contents of the workshop on technical and scientific aspects of ecosystems with high-carbon reservoirs such as coastal marine ecosystems. We are therefore looking forward to engage with all Parties in this event so that the potential for adaptation and mitigation by CMEs is properly quantified.

On various approaches, it said that small steps have been taken here in Bonn, and progress is needed on many different issues in order to be able to fulfil the mandate received in Doha. We believe the new market based mechanism should recognise the role of REDD-plus and we therefore ask for a mechanism that can provide a concrete solution to the fight against climate change both in the short (pre-2020) and longer term.

**Costa Rica** for the **Central American Integrated System( SICA)** said progress in the NWP will complement our own domestic initiatives to increase resilience towards climate change and priority is to strengthen the mechanism to streamline access to technological knowledge, including ancestral knowledge held by our people. It said Warsaw needs to give focus to the issue of loss and damage. It noted the progress in agriculture which underscored the urgency needed to address food security. On REDD-plus, the group said it had to be developed with priority given to national circumstance and fully in line with needs of individual countries.

In reference to the deadlock in the 38<sup>th</sup> SBI, the **European Union** noted that the work of both the SBI and SBSTA underpin the progress of the Convention and the ADP in advancing the task of addressing climate change.

It welcomed the progress made in NWP, agriculture, market and non-market mechanism, REDD-plus and the work programme on quantified economic-wide emission reduction targets (QERTs) of Annex 1 Parties but regreted that the Joint contact group on SED could not be established.

**Australia** for the **Umbrella Group** welcomed the work on QERTs and looked forward to the work of the general guidelines for domestic MRV of domestically supported nationally appropriate mitigation actions (NAMAs – of developing countries) which is equally important. It appreciated the spirit of compromise and looked forward to working constructively with all at Warsaw.

On REDD-plus, the group welcomed the decision text on four aspects and looked forward to the work with the same drive to reach agreement in Warsaw. It was pleased with the advancement of the NWP, adding that both market and non-market mechanisms are tools for realising the potential of various approaches, and that Parties should use the submission process to continue the work in these agenda items.

**The Republic of Korea** for the **Environmental Integrity Group (EIG)** said its members are in the process of preparing or implementing domestic measures through market-based mechanism and welcomed the workshops for FVA, non-market-based approaches and new market-based mechanism to promote understanding of these cost-effective tools for the pre-2020 and post-2020 agreements. It was glad that after three years of discussion, Parties finally have something tangible on agriculture and that the workshop will allow Parties to get into substantive discussion on this item. It is optimistic that the financing modalities for REDD-plus is within grasp at Warsaw.

Parties also made separate independent statements on specific issues as SBSTA's Chair Richard Muyungi (Tanzania) went through the adoption process of the draft conclusions on the various agenda items.

On REDD-plus, **Tuvalu** questioned the ambiguous sentence linking livelihood to drivers of deforestation. It was of the view that the sentence should not be interpreted that indigenous peoples are the drivers of deforestation. On the contrary,

they might be the victims of deforestation and degradation. It believed this ambiguity needed to be revisited and deleted at COP19.

The sentence was found in one of the three draft decisions of the Methodological guidance for activities related to REDD-plus. In the document FCCC/SBSTA/2013/L.12/Add.3, a preambular paragraph reads: “*Noting that livelihoods may be dependent on activities related to drivers of deforestation and forest degradation and that addressing these drivers may have an economic cost and implications for domestic resources; ...*”

Tuvalu was supported by the **Philippines** and the **Umbrella Group**.

A representative from the **Indigenous Peoples' Forum on Climate Change** who was invited to make a statement, expressed concern that the term “livelihood” in the controversial preambular paragraph implied that traditional livelihood may be a driver of deforestation. He said indigenous peoples had demonstrated that their livelihood had no link to drivers of deforestation. In fact, they contributed to both adaptation and mitigation, adding that livelihood activities of the indigenous communities should be acknowledged as part of the solution and not the problem to climate change. He further noted that the right to food for the indigenous peoples must be ensured in the REDD-plus mechanism and should be subjected to the principle of free, prior, informed consent, and that traditional knowledge and customary practices of indigenous peoples' must be supported. States must demonstrate commitment and respect safeguards in all stage of the implementation of REDD-plus activities.

On emissions from fuel used for international aviation and maritime transport, **India** expressed dismay, saying that the lack of movement in this agenda item is a source of serious concern. It was disappointed that the UNFCCC cannot send any guidance to ICAO and IMO in their respective work. It said it is important that the two specialised agencies take into account fully the principle of CBDR. It further said negotiations in these two organisations, particularly on market-based mechanism and unilateral measure under the guise of shipping and aviation, should not prejudge the work of SBSTA. India wanted its statement to be recorded in the report of the session.

On agriculture, the **Philippines** stressed that we must ensure balanced representation to ensure effective participation of all Parties in the workshops. These workshops must be opened to all

Parties, and be held back-to-back or in-session with the formal sessions and scheduled to avoid undue overlaps, particularly with respect to country group pre-session meetings and the necessary support to ensure full participation of developing country Parties must be provided. The organization of such workshops must take into account balanced treatment of issues with respect to determination of themes as well as reflect such balance in the selection of presenters and panelists. Parties should be informed of the themes to be dealt with in these workshops to ensure transparency, openness and inclusiveness. It too requested that its intervention be recorded in the report of the session.

It was supported by **Uruguay, Malawi** speaking for the **African Group, Egypt for G77 and China**, as well as **Venezuela**.

To this, Muyungi said fortunately the workshop will be an in-session one and hoped all Parties will be able to participate.

On the 2013-2015 Review, the **Philippines** reiterated its concerns with regards to the conduct of workshops and the importance to ensure meaningful participation and balanced representation, adding a request for the intervention to be recorded.

**Venezuela, Bolivia, Cuba, Nicaragua and India** supported this statement.

**The Philippines** underlined a specific concern on the draft biennium budget that appeared devoted to activities, including capacity building activities like regional workshop on promoting international collaboration to facilitate preparation, submission and implementation of NAMAs; and other activities under the Durban Platform, some of which have not yet been fully agreed. It hoped that budget discussions under the SBI in Warsaw would ensure balance in financing for all important ongoing work under the Convention, including SBSTA.

In the civil society intervention, **Friends of the Earth England, Wales and Northern Ireland**

**(FOE-EWNI)**, a member of **Climate Justice Now!** said developed countries have, to their shame, blocked a focus on 'comparability' and tried to insert yet another discussion on markets and offsetting in its place. He said the SBSTA work programme was supposed to ensure that Annex 1 Parties' targets had comparability, or in the words of the Convention that they were making 'equitable and adequate contributions' yet we know they are doing neither. It builds no confidence that developed countries talked about ambition and leadership in the ADP and yet shirk their responsibilities to lead.

Instead, they push to create new markets under the Convention when in the real world, we have seen nothing but failure from carbon markets. It is time to learn that emissions trading is not an effective tool to address climate change and move on to real solutions such as carbon taxes, said the FOE-EWNI speaker.

He expressed great concern that the conclusion on REDD-plus not only threatens the rights of forest peoples, but the push to link REDD-plus to new markets under the Convention shows that this is a mechanism bound to fail. We would like it to be noted that we fully support the earlier intervention made by the indigenous peoples' caucus on this matter.

He further said that impacts of climate change on food security remain an overwhelming concern for our communities across the planet: weather patterns are already changing, and our livelihoods are already threatened by climate change. While we look forward to contributing our knowledge on the importance of ecological agriculture for adaptation at the Warsaw workshop on agriculture, we must emphasise that the best way to ensure food production is not threatened by climate change is deep emission cuts now.