

Environmental Integrity Group (EIG), comprising Liechtenstein, Mexico, Monaco, the Republic of Korea, and Switzerland

Means of Implementation

The key elements of means of implementation - finance, technology development and transfer and capacity building - should be an integral part of the 2015 Agreement. Developed Parties and those in a position to do so, according to CBDR/RC and equity should support country-driven mitigation and adaptation actions in developing countries. 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.

(Quantitative Enhancement)

The 2015 Agreement should include clear commitments for scaled-up, new, additional, predictable, and adequate climate financing along with enhanced technology transfer and capacity building to meet the needs and demands for supporting global efforts on mitigation and adaptation, in the context of meaningful actions and transparency on implementation.

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.

(Qualitative Enhancement: Effectiveness)

It is necessary to provide support in an integrated and coordinated manner in order to avoid duplication and inefficiency. To enhance the effectiveness and efficiency of means of implementation, finance, technology and capacity building should be coherently provided through cooperative and coordinated linkages among relevant entities, under an overarching low emission development strategy.

Thus it is important a) that each country develops clear strategies and policies on low emission development with the support of international community; b) that support is well coordinated to ensure mutual supportiveness and complementarity; and c) that both policies and financing is linked to support for an enabling environment, capacity and technology support.

For enhancing the effectiveness, country ownership should be an important guiding principle for providing means of implementation. Recipient countries should take leadership in developing and implementing their own strategies which will help guide

donor countries and relevant institutions providing support (hereinafter “contributors”).

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)

(Elements of 2015 Agreement)

The 2015 Agreement could stipulate the following elements:

General aspects

- Strengthening recipient country's ownership in developing its national mitigation and adaptation strategy to help guide the provision of assistance, through capacity building
- Consideration of the urgent and immediate needs of developing countries which are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change.
- Effective cooperation and coordination among institutions and entities for delivering best assistance at international level
- Broadening contributors based on CBDR/RC and equity and balanced approach to mitigation and adaptation support

Enabling elements

- Practical modality (or several modalities if necessary) to deliver integrated MOI in terms of needs/demand assessment, coordinating and consultative process and division of labor as appropriate
 - If necessary, comprehensive and systematic but cost-effective needs/demand survey, preferably on a regular basis (NAMA registry may be utilized)
- Monitoring, reporting and evaluation system for the integrated MOI
- Mechanism to attract private sector to invest in projects and transfer appropriate technology to the developing countries

(Elements of a decision at COP19)

We propose ADP to hold an in-session workshop on how to provide means of implementation in an integrated and coordinated way (green triangle workshop). This workshop will provide an opportunity to exchange views on modalities for providing integrated support and MRV on support, and can serve to share experience in fast-start financing. Key MOI elements identified in the workshop would be reflected into the 2015 Agreement.