



Republic of Zambia

**MINISTRY OF LANDS, NATURAL RESOURCES AND  
ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION**

ZAMBIA'S NATIONAL STATEMENT TO THE UNITED  
NATIONS CLIMATE CHANGE CONFERENCE IN DOHA,  
QATAR

DELIVERED BY

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- The President of the Eighteenth Session of the Conference of Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, His Excellency Abdullah Bin Hamad Al-Attiyah,
- The Executive Secretary of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, Ms. Christiana Figuerres,
- Heads of other Delegations,
- Distinguished delegates

On behalf of the Zambian delegation, allow me to join the other speakers before me to congratulate you, Mr. President, and the other officers who have been elected to lead the negotiation process for the Conference. I also wish to thank you and your government for the warm hospitality my delegation has enjoyed since our arrival in this beautiful city.

I wish to assure you of our total support in ensuring that this Conference succeeds in delivering tangible outcomes, which will help save our planet.

**Mr. President,**

Let me now outline our specific expectations from Doha:

1. Adoption of a set of amendments to the Kyoto Protocol to enable the implementation of the second commitment period;

2. A set of outcomes on long-term cooperative action to enable the full, effective and sustained implementation of the Convention in line with the Bali Road Map; and,
3. A concrete work programme with achievable milestones under the Ad hoc Working Group on the Durban Platform for a process to develop a protocol, another legal instrument or an agreed outcome with legal force under the Convention applicable to all Parties.

**Mr. President,**

Zambia, like other developing countries including the Least Developed Countries (LDCs) and Small Island Developing States (SIDs) believes that work on the amendments to the Kyoto Protocol must be concluded at this Conference. In this regard, we expect this conference will adopt the amendments to annex B of the Kyoto Protocol which will spell out further commitments for Annex I Parties including a mechanism to increase mitigation ambition during the second commitment period.

My delegation is also recognisance of the fact that once amendments to the Kyoto Protocol for the second commitment period are adopted, it may take considerable time for Parties to ratify the amendments. This would result in a 'legal gap' between the beginning of the second commitment period and the entry into force of the amendments.



We therefore, expect this conference to agree on modalities for provisional application of adopted amendments to ensure legal continuity and facilitate a smooth transition into implementation of the second commitment period.

We wish also to stress that annex I countries that would not take up commitments under the second commitment period of the Kyoto Protocol should not benefit from any Kyoto Protocol flexible mechanisms.

**Mr. President,**

The success of the negotiations on the long term cooperative agreements of the Convention will depend on commitments agreed by the Parties on shared vision, finance, adaptation, mitigation, technology and capacity building.

On adaptation, we note the progress that has been made in operationalisation of the Cancun Adaptation Framework through establishment of the Adaptation Committee and a process to select the host countries of the Climate Technology Centres and Networks (CTCN). The other major achievement include an agreement on a work programme to consider approaches to address loss and damage associated with climate change impacts in developing countries that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change.

The Doha conference, therefore, needs to finalise the modalities for full implementation of the work plan of the Adaptation Committee to ensure that the Committee plays its role in facilitating the implementation of adaptation projects and programmes at country level.

Furthermore, we expect the developed country Parties to scale up the provision of new and additional, adequate, predictable and sustainable financial resources, technology and capacity-building to support the implementation of adaptation actions in developing countries.

The conference should also take a decision on the modalities for the international mechanism to address loss and damage, its sub-elements and governance aspects.

**Mr. President,**

Financing both adaptation and mitigation will require huge amounts of resources, which should be made readily available to the most vulnerable developing countries. It is our considered view that this Conference needs to deliver substantial long term financing for climate change through the capitalisation of the Green Climate Fund.

In order to ensure effective financial support to different aspects of climate change, we expect the Green Climate Fund to have multiple windows to finance specific requirements such as adaptation, mitigation, technology development and transfer, capacity building and the incentive based mechanism in the forest sector, among others.

It is equally important that we define a clear distinction between climate financing as a commitment and the Official Development Assistance (ODA), which is entirely under a different framework.

**Mr. President,**

In order for the poor and most vulnerable countries like Zambia to respond to climate change effectively, access to technology is crucial. Therefore, we wish to reiterate that there is urgent need to address the issue of technology transfer, including the identification and removal of all barriers preventing access to climate-related and friendly technologies.

The Durban Conference needs to further enhance progress made in Durban last year on the Technology Mechanism and the Technology Executive Committee. We, therefore, expect concrete modalities to be agreed on the full operationalisation of these important institutions.



**Mr. President,**

The establishment of the Ad Hoc Working Group on the Durban Platform for Enhanced Action and launching of a process to develop a protocol, another legal instrument or an agreed outcome with legal force under the Convention presents an opportunity to the global community to renew its commitment in delivering tangible legally binding regime applicable to all Parties. The international legal instrument to be developed should be legally binding and there should be no provision for reservations so that it applies in totality to all parties.

The work programme on the Durban Platform should focus on development of modalities for raising the level of mitigation actions under the two work streams in line with science and the principles of the Convention. It should also enhance the provision of the means of implementation (technology development and transfer, capacity building) including scaling up of climate finance.

**Mr. President,**

It has been recognised that our forests and the general land use sector not only play an important role in the mitigation of climate change, but also have the potential to result in significant emissions if not well managed.

It is important that we provide sufficient incentives for forest dependent communities for managing their forests and land use properly.

It is our considered view that any future mechanism addressing this sector needs to be broad and focus on empowering forest dependent communities economically and not narrowly on reducing emissions.

**Finally, Mr. President,**

Zambia wishes to assure you of her commitment to support your presidency during your tenure and as we prepare for COP 19.

I thank you.