

LIMA CHALLENGE

We, as forest developing country signatories to the New York Declaration on Forests at the UN Climate Summit in September 2014, issue a challenge to the world here in Lima for the implementation of the commitments of the New York Declaration on Forests.

In that Declaration, we endorsed the global goal to *“at least halve the rate of loss of natural forests globally by 2020 and strive to end natural forest loss by 2030.”* Signatories to the declaration including developed countries committed to do their part, particularly by *“ensuring that strong, large-scale economic incentives are in place commensurate with the challenge.”* Now is the time to deliver on that commitment.

We are committed to undertaking significant efforts nationally to implement large-scale climate mitigation actions, and get on a low carbon development path to meet the goals of the declaration. We intend to come forward with ambitious domestic climate goals that support our sustainable development goals. We are committed to doing our fair share.

But we also stand ready to do even more in partnership. Only through international partnerships can we achieve the scale of ambition needed to reduce the Gigatonne Emissions Gap. REDD+ in particular can deliver a significant portion of that gap and significantly enhance the ambition of the new climate agreement, through investment in implementation of policies and strategies to reduce deforestation, as well as large-scale payments for verified emission reductions.

Therefore, to stimulate such international mitigation partnerships, we will each seek to quantify additional ambition that we can achieve with international support. We challenge developed countries to match this ambition with support and incentives, by pledging to help reduce emissions in developing countries via specific mitigation partnerships on REDD+, land restoration and landscape-scale mitigation. We also invite the countries that have not yet endorsed the New York Declaration on Forests to do so and join this challenge as well.

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| 1. Colombia | 8. Guyana |
| 2. Chile | 9. Liberia |
| 3. Costa Rica | 10. Nepal |
| 4. Democratic Republic of Congo | 11. Panamá |
| 5. Dominican Republic | 12. Paraguay |
| 6. Ethiopia | 13. Peru |
| 7. Guatemala | 14. Philippines |