

Fundación Ecología y Desarrollo views on the Sharm el-Sheikh mitigation ambition and implementation work program

Introduction

At COP27 the mitigation narrative, and especially the 1.5 limit, have been challenged and undermined. Up to the last report of the IPCC¹, the increase of global temperature to a 1.5 would cause *“unavoidable increases in multiple climate hazards and present multiple risks to ecosystems and humans”*. Beyond this temperature, the scenarios are even worse, featuring damaging consequences on humans and ecosystems that we will not be able to repair or to adapt. Acting now to preserve our future and to prevent any more catastrophes is an obligation to which all humanity must adhere.

Hence, we consider the Sharm el-Sheikh mitigation ambition and implementation work program (MWP) as a good opportunity to not forget about mitigation and to even accelerate its implementation. Within the framework of paragraph 13 of FCCC/PA/CMA/2022/L.17, we welcome the opportunity to submit our *“views on opportunities, best practices, actionable solutions, challenges and barriers relevant”* on the mitigation work program.

Requirements to scale-up the ambition

Mitigation must be included in every policy. We believe in the necessary transversality of policies, plans, programs and actions to tackle climate change. Hence, mitigation must be in every part of the society, as it concerns everyone one of us. Whereas we are citizens, industries or administrations, we all have a role to play in mitigating the world. To this end, we recognize the work of Race to Zero in accelerating mitigation in many sectors, from businesses to cities and fashion. Nevertheless, outside the closed circle of environmental experts and committed

¹ IPCC, 2022: Summary for Policymakers [H.-O. Pörtner, D.C. Roberts, E.S. Poloczanska, K. Mintenbeck, M. Tignor, A. Alegría, M. Craig, S. Langsdorf, S. Löschke, V. Möller, A. Okem (eds.)]. In: Climate Change 2022: Impacts, Adaptation and Vulnerability. Contribution of Working Group II to the Sixth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change [H.-O. Pörtner, D.C. Roberts, M. Tignor, E.S. Poloczanska, K. Mintenbeck, A. Alegría, M. Craig, S. Langsdorf, S. Löschke, V. Möller, A. Okem, B. Rama (eds.)]. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, UK and New York, NY, USA, pp. 3–33, doi:10.1017/9781009325844.001.

people, we see that climate change is still not a priority and that mitigation actions are viewed negatively as privations and backward steps. We believe that the Sharm el-Sheikh mitigation ambition and implementation work program has a role to play in **enhancing inclusion and participation**. It should not only be a collaboration between Parties and Observers Organizations as it is, but also makes the effort to reach out to citizens, to put themselves within their reach and to take them into consideration. That is why, we think that after each session, dialogue of the MWP, **dissemination, awareness-raising and education work towards the private sector, citizens and public entities** should be a priority, with the help of the UNFCCC.

Climate change is the biggest preoccupation for the world's future. It affects every part of ecosystems and our societies in a constant, or even increasing, way. With this in mind, the MWP must be **transversal** by including a large variety of themes such as biodiversity, health, industry, food and farming systems and so on. Nevertheless, the MWP must be linked to existing frameworks and policies on these subjects. For instance, the point is not only to create a mitigation framework for industries, but also to **align policy frameworks** for industries on climate necessities and mitigation imperatives. The MWP must be providing **stability** away from political strife and the desire to turn back the clock.

The aim of the MWP is to enhance and accelerate mitigation processes so as to comply with the Paris Agreement. We must stay united around this goal. The MWP cannot create polarization and inequity. We must take into account national contexts and their specific needs. Mitigation actions must be adapted to **national and local features**. It cannot take place without fair conditions and respect for human rights and the right to develop. Hence, we ask for the MWP to listen to every voice, especially the ones from vulnerable communities and traditional knowledge. As we want equity, the MWP must tackle with capacities. As the MWP is especially concerned about NDC, we must remember that in order to reduce emissions effectively, NDC must be followed with national and local policies with proper budget and means. It is also the role of the MWP to offer support on the allocation of resources to implement mitigation actions. By that, we refer to both a dedicated budget for each mitigation action and capacity building of the implementing entities in terms of technical knowledge and decision-making skills. After each session, **workshops** should take place on how to implement the MWP within the national territory. We also think that **a global platform on mitigation** should be created to allow Observers Organizations and Parties to dialogue, exchange on difficulties and necessities easier between the MWP meetings.

Modalities on the MWP

- To establish that keeping the temperature increase to 1.5C in this decade is not only an objective but also a limit that we cannot exceed. We cannot delay any longer, it must be an obligation to act now.
- Setting out clear actionable steps and solutions needed to accelerate progress for Parties and non-Party stakeholders (NPS) such as civil society, based on science, nature and traditional knowledge. They have to take into account actual necessities and local contexts to ensure equity.
- To also ensure the inclusion and participation of every Parties and NPS on mitigation actions through empowerment strategies based on workshops and communication campaigns that tackle both knowledge and capacities. It should tackle all gaps such as finance, technology, institutional capacity, political leadership, budget stability, social justice, financial and private sector involvement, economic fiscal and temporal cohesion, planning, structural and methodological support, monitoring, access to resources and capacity-building gaps, faced by developing countries. Special consideration should be given to language barriers. One objective must be to improve the collective understanding and the implementation and enhancement of the work program thanks to transversal national policies with proper budgets and an anchoring in time away from political strife.
- Enhancing partnerships between Parties and NPS in informal settings that encourage collaboration related to ongoing thematic MWP discussions through an online platform. It would help enable ambitious climate action that involves the civil society, private sector, investors and policy actors in every sector. Collaboration and co-creation must be at the centre of a successful MWP.
- To facilitate the implementation of ambitious initiatives on mitigation such as: the Global Methane Pledge, the Breakthrough Agenda, the Glasgow Leaders' Declaration on Forests and Land Use, the Accelerate to Zero Emissions (A2Z) Collaboration and Enhancing Nature-based Solutions for Climate Transformation (ENACT).
- To push the ambition on mitigation even further before and during the COP28, especially on coal phasedown and fossil fuel subsidies phase-out. It implies discussing the financial, technical and policy actions required to accelerate the energetic transition and to stop fossil fuel extraction. Mitigation is reducing our emissions. It means

changing our way of life and accepting short and medium term limitations that will ensure long term well-being.