

**Submission by the Republic of Zambia on behalf of the Africa Group of Negotiators
(AGN)
on
New Collective Quantified Goal 2023 Workplan**

The Africa Group recalls decision 9/CMA 3 and notes that the purpose of the new goal is to contribute to the accelerated achievement of Article 2 of the Paris Agreement, an objective that should be implemented and delivered within the principles of the Paris Agreement particularly equity and CBDR as stipulated under Article 2.2

Overall, obligations and principles as stipulated in Article 4 of the Convention and Articles 2.2, 9.1 and 9.3 of the Paris Agreement respectively form the basis of engagement in setting the new goal.

The NCQG work programme provides parties with a unique process to engage in a technical process that should foster a shared understanding of the nature of the goal – quantitative, qualitative elements and thematic focus, facilitative elements – access and channels, sources and instruments for its delivery, and transparency arrangements – methodologies for accounting and reporting. While this package of elements is crucial to consider if an ambitious, and responsive goal, considering the needs and priorities of developing countries is to be set, the Africa group, recalling decision 1/CP21 para 53 and 14 CMA 1 holds the view that further progress in 2023's NCQG work should be based on ratcheted efforts in unpacking the quantum of resources required to achieve the ambitious targets set by developing countries as contained in the NDCs. Other important elements as outlined above should be discussed in the context of the quantum informed by findings of the IPCC and lessons learnt from the USD 100B per year goal.

Several things are key in setting this quantum.

1. A temporal scope or timeframe of the new climate finance goal: The African Group understands that the goal must be informed by timelines that suits the scientific findings as established by the IPCC and other bodies. For example, the need to peak the GHG emissions in 2030 or the urgency to take drastic measures within a time period. This then must be accompanied by resources required at the appropriate and determined scale. As such, the Group supports a decadal goal, 2025-2035, with annual targets that will be reviewed and updated periodically based on developing country needs and priorities and the evolving findings of climate science.
2. A set of anticipated outcomes/impacts that the goal should have in a bid to achieve milestones in delivering Article 2 of the Agreement. The Africa Group has continually expressed the need for an outcome-based goal. Unlike the USD 100B goal which was input-based – a committed figure with no anticipated results, this goal should be output/outcome or results-based. Ideally, a financial goal with

defined outputs and outcomes based on the needs and priorities of developing countries to be achieved within a certain temporal scope.

Africa Group hereafter stresses that it is important to have 2023 TEDs define a methodology that details technical elements to be considered in determining the quantum of finance needed in the context of needs and priorities of developing countries within perceived temporal scope(s). Four aspects will be key in this regard:

- Mandating the Secretariat to conduct a mapping exercise and determine various quantitative and qualitative framings of outputs / outcomes based on NDCs, NAPs, National Communications, Biennial Update reports, NDR ,IPCC and other reports with key information.
- UNFCCC Secretariat provides the synthesis as input for discussion in one of the TEDs.
- This synthesis becomes the basis of a TED-based technical framing exercise to define a set of outcomes of the new goal.
- Based on the 1st NDR within which some climate change needs are costed, determine a methodology to generate financial goals in the context of anticipated outcomes. Reports by other agencies with information either on approaches to costing climate change needs or costed needs and priorities can be considered in this process. This should result in various scenarios that are technically supported over the agreed/perceived temporal scope(s)

On the key topics for the 2023 TEDs:

TED 5: Discuss the temporal scope of the goal and explore technical options for framing including outcomes of the NCQG.

TED 6: Consider in-depth framing of the NCQG based on a synthesis report that clusters various outcomes that the new goal will support to strengthen the explored TED 5 framings. The report will be based on NDCs, NAPs, National Communications, Biennial Update reports, NDR and IPCC reports. Technical discussions in this TED will concretize technical framings of the goal with clear anticipated outcomes, including thematic based, generated.

TED 7: Discussions on determining the quantum needed to drive TED 6 defined outcomes of the new goal and framings of the goal. This should include expert sessions on costing and projecting the cost of climate change outputs based on needs. The 1st NDR should be a key basis of input in determining finance targets.

TED 8: Concretize NCQG framing options with clear scenarios of quantum needed within a perceived temporal scope(s). Initiate discussions on transparency arrangements acknowledging that potential elements for consideration in 2024 will inform such arrangements.

Potential cross-cutting topics are; Interlinkages with other ongoing work in the UNFCCC such as Global Stocktake, Global Goal on Adaptation, Mitigation Work Programme

How the proposed topics could feed into the expected outcome for 2023 with a view to reaching an agreement on the new collective quantified goal on climate finance in 2024;

The Africa Group views the above as fundamental elements that will allow an enhanced understanding of the quantum, thematic areas with key anticipated results that enhance impact of the new goal and justifies the new goal's contribution to accelerating the implementation of Article 2 over an agreed temporal scope. It will be essential that the Co-chairs identify issues that will require COP/CMA input in technical and political discussions across the above topics.

Without prejudice to 2023 COP/CMA discussions and potential work in 2024, we believe that the above topics build a strong basis for focused discussions on the quality of finance, appropriate instruments, sources, and access features. Some of these elements will stand to benefit from work that will be concluded this year such as definitions of climate finance, funding arrangements for loss and damage and ongoing Standing Committee on Finance work on Article 2.1.c. Principles and obligations of the Convention and Paris Agreement should inform the nature of discussions when considering these elements.

What specific issues should be discussed, taking into consideration synergies between discussions on the new collective quantified goal on climate finance and related processes (e.g. the global stocktake, the global goal on adaptation, work on Article 2, para. 1(c)).

Ongoing work under the GGA, GST and Mitigation Work Programme has the potential to provide areas that the framing of the goal comprising determining key outcomes and the level and adequacy of financial targets could leverage.