

**Submission by the Republic of Zambia on behalf of the Africa Group of Negotiators
(AGN)
on
New Collective Quantified Goal 2023 Workplan for TED6**

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 African 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, NAPs and LEDS also respond to the calls to enhance climate ambition up to 2030 as per the Glasgow and Sharm El Sheikh outcomes. 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.

The African group highlights the following elements as providing clear guidance for our work under the NCQG:

- The NCQG is a continuation of the fast start and the 100 billion USD annual goal, thus it follows the same clear responsibility of developed countries.
- Article 9 provides us with the needed elements to formulate and quantify the NCQG.
- NCQG provides the clarity and predictability for further ambition and action by developing countries.
- The new goal should be clear quantification of finance that builds on the expected actions to be taken by developing countries, this would clearly build on the science recommendation and be reflective of just transition pathways.
- The NCQG is not a static process but rather a dynamic recurring process that reflects the updated science and the ambition cycle we have under the Paris Agreement.

- There should be clear criteria for burden sharing between developed countries, which allows predictability, transparency, and accountability, such burden sharing would enhance the delivery of articles 9.5 and 13.

Responding to the co-chairs three points, the African group views are as follows:

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 suit 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 goal, 2025-2030, 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-related. 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.
3. The quantification of the goal should be based on the needs of developing countries, such quantification should be based on existing reports and studies of NDCs, NAPs, National Communications, LEADS, and IPCC recommendations.
4. It is worth mentioning that the SCF NDR report has highlighted that the current financial resources needed to implement developing countries NDCs are in the scale of up to 5.8 trillion USD up to 2030, also latest finance assessments of needed resources to allow for the transition envisaged under the Paris Agreement are in the scale of up to 4 trillion USD annually with more than 1 trillion for energy transition alone, those figures provide the needed basis for discussion on the quantification.

On the mobilization and provision of financial resources:

- 1- Paris Agreement and the Convention are clear on the responsibility in relation to financial support, in particular articles 9 and 4 both provide the understanding of the responsibility of developed countries to provide and mobilize the financial resources needed.
- 2- Building on the 100 billion USD annual goal, there is a need to enhance the reporting process on the delivery of national contributions and the channels used to deliver.

- 3- Public sources in developed countries remain the main source of climate finance, such public sources would also include contributions done through MDBs.
- 4- There is a clear need to identify a clear burden sharing criteria and formulas to allow clear understanding of each developed country expected contribution, such burden sharing formula allows for transparency and accountability.
- 5- On complementarity and integration with article 2.1.c , the group doesn't consider any linkage between NCQG and article 2.1.c, simply because article 2.1.c refers to the nature of the financial flows and not the quantification of such resources, it is also important to consider that there is no agreed definition or common understanding of article 2.1.c as it stands, and there are many concerns in relation to its implementation including its potential use for green washing, furthermore, Article 2.1.c is being currently discussed under the Sharm Elsheikh dialogue on 2.1.c which would provide agreed views on the definitions and operationalization of this article, once this common understating is reached then parties can consider the complementarity, if any, between the NCQG and article 2.1.c.
- 6- With the Glasgow COP26 and Sharm Elsheikh COP27 outcomes, and the IPCC AR6 recommendations, it is crucial that our work and outcomes of NCQG would provide the delivery of the resources at the speed and at scale to support developing countries, it should also provide clear responsibility that allows for accountability, as this is one of the main lessons learned from the 100 billion goal, which is not delivered till 2023, although agreed in 2009.

In relation to the format of the dialogue, in this session, the African group believes that the discussion around the quantum be the only issue for deliberations, it should be very clearly focused on developing countries views and expectations, and the discussions should be informed by a background paper prepared by the co-chairs that has the information from SCF, IPCC, UNEP and UNFCCC on the science recommendations for action up to 2030, and the current estimates of needs for mitigation, adaptation and loss and damage, and the projected pathways and scenarios for being on track for achieving the temperature goal of the Paris Agreement, the paper should also have the outcomes of Glasgow and Sharm El Sheikh in relation to finance, mitigation and adaptation, and the summary of the ministerial meeting on finance held on the margins of COP27 as it provides many good recommendations.
