

## Submission by the Republic of Senegal on behalf of the Least Developed Countries Group (LDCs) on matters relating to the Global Stocktake

The Republic of Senegal on behalf of the Least Developed Countries (LDCs) is pleased to make this submission, in response to the call, pursuant to paragraph 8 of FCCC/SB/2023/L.3 on the views on the consideration of outputs component of the first Global Stocktake.

This submission is framed in two sections:

- the **first section** includes LDC Group's understanding of the process, form of the output and follow-up work required for the first GST, and
- the **second section** includes LDC Group's views on elements of the decision text for CMA5.

### SECTION I: LDC Group's understanding of the process, form of the output and follow-up work required for the first GST

#### 1. Context

The Global Stocktake (GST) of the Paris Agreement is a process to periodically take stock of the collective progress towards achieving its purpose and long-term goals – adaptation; mitigation, loss and damage; response measure; and means of implementation and support, in the light of equity and the best available science.

The GST is designed to ratchet up global ambition by informing countries' subsequent NDCs to keep the 1.5°C limit within reach. It is mandated to inform Parties in updating and enhancing, in a nationally determined manner, their actions and support, in accordance with relevant provisions of the Paris Agreement, as well as in enhancing international cooperation for climate action.

#### 2. Output/outcomes of the first GST

Given the lack of ambition across elements of the Paris Agreement, — namely limiting temperature rise to 1.5°C, climate finance targets agreed a decade ago remain overdue, hard and soft limits to adaptation have been breached across various sectors leading to Loss and damage — this first GST has to deliver political and technical drivers for increasing ambition and momentum for the implementation of the Paris Agreement, with clear follow-up work in terms of achieving the 1.5°C limit, relating to actions and implementation. It must guide Parties in ratcheting up ambition in this critical decade - towards achieving the 1.5°C warming limit, while also strengthening resilience, responding to loss and damage, and mobilizing scaled-up support.

The output component of the GST should identify gaps as well as opportunities and challenges for enhancing action and support for the collective progress in all thematic areas, in light of equity and best available science, as well as lessons learned, good practices and international cooperation (*Paragraph 13 and 34 (a), 19/CMA.1*). Further, the outputs of the GST should

summarize key political messages, including recommendations arising from the high-level event for strengthening action and enhancing support (*Paragraph 34 (b), 19/CMA.1*).

### **3. Forms of the Output**

The Output of the GST should primarily be a "CMA decision" with a technical annex. The CMA decision can be supplemented further by a political declaration and a cover CMA decision.

The 'CMA decision' must provide a comprehensive summary of the technical discussions and actionable solutions across the thematic areas. It should also summarize the key findings from the GST-TA phase, that would allow Parties to take into consideration the outputs of the collective assessment when formulating and submitting subsequent NDCs.

Further, the CMA decision should also include a 'Technical Annex' across the thematic areas, that should describe gaps, lessons learned and good practices, including possible measures for enhanced action and support. Such technical details should provide the Parties with concrete technical guidelines that can lead to updated NDCs that are compatible with the findings and pathways identified from the Technical Dialogues.

The 'political declaration' should provide signals to stakeholders, including business community, non-state actors to contribute to raise ambitious climate action. The political declaration should also acknowledge the role of youth, children, indigenous community and wider stakeholder who have been continuing in climate action.

Following the past precedents, the 'CMA cover decision' should acknowledge the main GST CMA decision along with the other decisions to be taken at Dubai and establish linkage with the Dubai outcome.

### **4. Follow-up work**

The output of GST must clearly define a roadmap for the period after 2023 to implement the recommendations from the first GST and offer clear steps for monitoring and ensuring accountability for actions. The agenda of the SB60 should have space for this follow-up work.

The follow-up work may cover a requirement for countries to include in their 2025 NDCs a statement on how their NDCs have been informed by outputs from the GST, and also linking with the work under the mitigation work programme; informing progress on additional financial pledges, particularly fulfilling the finance gap - including finance required for the post-2025 period, and work done by the Transitional Committee on loss and damage. There should also be follow-up processes for monitoring progress on other areas of implementation – including on loss and damage, and adaptation. There should be regular update reports starting at COP29 in 2024 outlining overall progress on implementation of the GST recommendations.

In addition to informing the next round of NDCs, due for submission by 2025, the outcome of the GST should strongly call for increased short-term mitigation action by 2030. This is required to ensure that Parties are able to increase their level of ambition in line with the 1.5°C target and would also provide a robust foundation of evidence and the essential confidence for guiding Parties in shaping their next NDCs for post-2030 in line with the trajectory of reaching net-zero by 2050.

## **SECTION II: LDC Group's views on elements of the decision text for CMA5**

The LDC Group is pleased to share elements for the CMA decision, based on the indicative draft structure of a decision on the GST, as refereed in paragraph 8 of FCCC/SB/2023/L.3.

### **A. Preamble**

- Reference to UNFCCC and Paris Agreement
- Reference to goals of the Paris Agreement, Article 14 of the Paris Agreement
- Reference to previous CMA decisions on GST - Decision 19/CMA.1
- Reference to IPCC AR6 report on state of climate change and its impacts
- Importance of international cooperation on climate action
- Appreciation to the IPCC for continuously providing inputs to the Global Stocktake
- Taking full account of the specific needs and special situations of the least developed countries with regard to funding and transfer of technology

### **B. Context and cross-cutting considerations**

- Collective progress on meeting Paris Agreement goals
  - Progress on communication of NDCs and LTESs
  - Progress towards achievement of PA goals (LTTG/mitigation, adaptation/GGA, finance)
  - Progress towards delivery of means of implementation under PA
  - Progress towards addressing loss and damage
- Equity and best available science
  - Based on the most up-to-date climate science and research, evaluate collective efforts of countries to achieve the goals of the Paris Agreement – including identifying gaps and opportunities for closing gaps across all sectors.
- Integrated and systemic approach
  - Progress on sustainable development
  - Progress on clean/renewable energy transition
  - Progress on just transitions
  - Progress on resilience building
- Special circumstances of countries that have significant capacity constraints, such as the least developed countries and small island developing States, considering the need for public and grant-based resources for adaptation.

- Role of non-Party stakeholders
  - participation of all stakeholders to promote accountability, and a platform for sharing best practices and lessons learned.
  - engagement of civil society and non-state actors for input and feedback to enrich the assessments and foster broader ownership of climate actions.
  - credible, accountable and transparent actions by non-Party stakeholders are needed to strengthen efforts for systems transformations.

**C. Collective progress towards achieving the purpose and long-term goals of the Paris Agreement, including under Article 2, paragraph 1 (a-c), in the light of equity and the best available science, and informing Parties in updating and enhancing, in a nationally determined manner, action and support**

**C.1 Mitigation**

- Gaps - Assessment of the collective progress, towards achieving purpose and long-term goals of the PA as outlined in Article 2 and Article 4.1
  - IPCC AR6 underscores the urgency of limiting the temperature increase to 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels.
  - Global emissions currently do not align with the Paris Agreement's temperature goal, emphasizing the need to raise ambition and implement commitments to achieve the 1.5°C warming limit.
  - Even temporary overshoot of the 1.5°C threshold leads to additional permanent losses, beyond adaptation limits with consequences such as sea levels rise and reduced freshwater resources and water availability for agriculture.
  - Greater ambition is essential in implementing domestic mitigation measures and setting ambitious NDC targets to reduce global GHG emissions by 43% by 2030 and 60% by 2035 compared to 2019 levels, reaching global net zero CO<sub>2</sub> emissions by 2050.
  - As per the latest scientific findings, including the IPCC AR6 report, demonstrate that a 2°C temperature rise no longer aligns with the objectives of the UNFCCC, given the rapid global climate change effects observed.
  - Urgent action is required to limit global warming to 1.5°C by 2100 due to the irreversible impacts on the cryosphere, including sea-level rise, glacier and snow loss, and permafrost emissions.
  - Support is required to accelerate the implementation of domestic mitigation measures across all sectors and systems.
  - Enhanced transparency can help track progress toward more ambitious NDC targets that align with long-term low-emission development strategies, aiming for net zero emissions around 2050.
- Opportunities and challenges, measures, lesson learned and good practices for enhancing action and support in light of equity and best available science
  - Achieving global emission peaking before 2025 is urgent.

- Commitments to strengthen 2030 targets in current NDCs and accelerate NDC implementation to achieve targets in NDCs by 2030
  - inform new more ambitious NDCs to align with 1.5C to be submitted by 2025.
  - Set collective targets for key areas, such as renewables, expand electric vehicles, and mobilize investments for developing countries.
  - Mitigation measures that successfully deliver on other sustainable development goals can be scaled up and replicated across different contexts
  - Scaling renewables and phasing out fossil fuels are vital for just energy transitions to net zero emissions.
  - Rapidly reduce process and energy emissions in industry, transport, buildings, and other sectors.
  - Effective international cooperation and credible initiatives can bridge implementation and emissions gaps.
- Way forward - Key political messages, including recommendations for strengthening action and enhancing support
    - Invite countries to include in the NDCs a statement on how their NDCs have been informed by outputs from the GST and how its aligned with the 1.5°C pathways.
    - Establish a dedicated programme for supporting implementation of NDCs in line with the invitation to enhance NDCs

## **C.2 Adaptation**

- Gaps - Assessment of the collective progress, towards means of implementation and support consistent with the long-term goals of the PA as outlined in Article 2, Article 7.1 and Decision 3/CMA.4
  - Ambition in adaptation plans is rising, but efforts remain fragmented, incremental, sector-specific, and uneven across regions.
  - Transparent reporting on adaptation aids understanding, implementation, and global cooperation.
  - Locally-informed adaptation boosts adequacy, effectiveness, and can drive transformational change.
- Opportunities and challenges, measures, lesson learned and good practices for enhancing action and support in light of equity and best available science
  - Parties can update their adaptation communication at any time and include it with other documents like NAPs, NDCs, or national communications.
  - Adaptation opportunities span various systems and sectors, often integrated into existing development efforts.
  - Climate information dissemination through climate services, coupled with an early warning system and early action on climate change, is key to effective adaptation.
  - International cooperation facilitates sharing experiences, addressing barriers, and promoting learning from successful adaptation practices.

- Way forward - Key political messages, including recommendations for strengthening action and enhancing support
  - Linkage with the GGA framework, that should include reference to overarching global goal on adaptation, with linkage to the GGA decision on the operationalization of the goal — *“By 20xx, our goal is to reduce vulnerability and enhance long-term [effective] resilience and adaptive capacity reaching and benefiting xxx billion people and their livelihoods, conserving xx % of land, freshwater, and ocean ecosystems [in line with the 1.5-degree target] while increasing [action and] support in line with increasing demand from increasing global warming.”*
  - Call for scaled-up support for adaptation continuing the deliberation of doubling adaptation finance and support for implementation of NAPs, including simplified access to financial resources for adaptation finance.

### **C.3 Means of implementation and support, including finance flows**

#### **Finance**

- Gaps - Assessment of the collective progress, towards achieving purpose and long-term goals of the PA as outlined in Article 2 and Article 9
  - Information gaps and limitations in the assessment of collective process on finance, in the context of both the quantity and quality of climate finance
  - role of developed country Parties to provide and mobilize climate finance pursuant to Article 9 of the Paris Agreement.
  - gaps in mobilization of climate finance as per the needs of developing countries
- Opportunities and challenges, measures, lesson learned and good practices for enhancing action and support in light of equity and best available science
  - stressing the need for a new collective quantified goal on climate finance and highlight the importance of inherent recognition to LDCs special circumstances and vulnerability.
- Way forward - Key political messages, including recommendations for strengthening action and enhancing support
  - guidance on enhanced mobilization of resources for investment needed in line with 1.5 °C climate-resilient pathways
  - call for developed countries to take into account the GST CMA decision while making financial pledges - doubling of adaptation finance, subsequent GCF replenishment, finance to the L&D Fund, and ongoing deliberations of the NCQG.
  - establish dedicated programme for supporting developing countries for the development and implementation of NDCs and NAPs, in line with the invitation to enhance NDCs.

#### **Technology Development and transfer**

- Gaps - Assessment of the collective progress, towards achieving purpose and long-term goals of the PA as outlined in Article 2 and Article 10

- implementation progress and gaps, with respect to the fulfillment of the technology transfer commitments under the Convention and the PA
- Opportunities and challenges, measures, lesson learned and good practices for enhancing action and support in light of equity and best available science
  - consideration of locally available green technologies and technology transfer needs, barriers, and opportunities that exist and which need to be addressed to be able to enhance action and international cooperation on climate change.
- Way forward - Key political messages, including recommendations for strengthening action and enhancing support
  - support developing countries in implementing their climate actions, and support developing countries for technology development and use of such technologies for climate change action under the Convention and the Paris Agreement.
  - supported for implementing green technologies at large scale on the ground to adapt with climate change impacts and to strengthen resilience.

#### Capacity Building

- Gaps - Assessment of the collective progress, towards achieving purpose and long-term goals of the PA as outlined in Article 2 and Article 11
  - collective assessment on implementation of effective capacity building actions under the Convention and the Paris Agreement to support developing countries in undertaking climate actions.
- Opportunities and challenges, measures, lesson learned and good practices for enhancing action and support in light of equity and best available science
  - urgent need to provide capacity building support to developing country Parties to align financial flows with the goals of the Paris Agreement
- Way forward - Key political messages, including recommendations for strengthening action and enhancing support
  - clear indication of the capacity building needs of developing countries that need to be addressed, and which would constitute significant opportunities for enhanced international cooperation on climate change capacity building.

#### C.4 Efforts related to loss and damage

- Gaps - Assessment of the collective progress towards achieving purpose and long-term goals of the PA as outlined in Article 2 and Article 8
  - Take stock of the implementation of Article 8 of the Paris Agreement, including Parties' commitment to enhance action and support with respect to loss and damage
  - Highlight the gaps in action and support to address loss and damage
  - Acknowledge the findings of IPCC AR6, including that:
    - human-caused climate change has already led to widespread loss and damage;



- vulnerable communities who have historically contributed the least to climate change are disproportionately affected;
  - losses and damages escalate with every increment of global warming;
  - near-term action that limits global warming to 1.5C would reduce but not eliminate future loss and damage;
  - even the most effective adaptation does not and cannot prevent all loss and damage; and
  - current financial, governance and institutional arrangements to address loss and damage are insufficient.
- Opportunities and challenges, measures, lesson learned and good practices for enhancing action and support in light of equity and best available science
  - The establishment of the Santiago Network and the fund for responding to loss and damage present an opportunity for enhancing action and support in light of equity and best available science
  - Draw from work under the Transitional Committee, including findings from the Synthesis Report, the report from the TC workshops and case studies from countries and organizations
  - Acknowledge the progress made through the establishment of the Santiago Network to catalyze technical assistance for averting, minimizing and addressing loss and damage, but noting that it is not yet fully operational and so not yet enhancing action to address loss and damage
  - Acknowledge the progress made through the decision to establish a fund for responding to loss and damage, but noting that the fund is not yet capitalized or operational and so not yet enhancing support to address loss and damage
- Way forward - Key political messages, including recommendations for strengthening action and enhancing support
  - acknowledge the operationalization of the loss and damage fund and the funding arrangement
  - Action and support to address loss and damage remains inadequate and must be vastly scaled up, in light of equity and the best available science
  - There is an urgent need to substantially capitalize the loss and damage fund, and to operationalize new funding arrangements for addressing loss and damage
  - The Santiago Network should be fully operationalized as soon as possible and move to implementing its functions, including assisting in identifying, prioritizing, and communicating needs and priorities
  - call for the development of indicators to measure loss and damage in order to support LDCs in accessing loss and damage financing.

## **C.5 Efforts related to response measures**

- Gaps - Assessment of the collective progress, towards achieving purpose and long-term goals of the PA as outlined in Article 2
- Opportunities and challenges, measures, lesson learned and good practices for enhancing action and support in light of equity and best available science



- Way forward - Key political messages, including recommendations for strengthening action and enhancing support

#### **D. Enhancing international cooperation for climate action**

- International cooperation and related good practices across thematic areas
- Identify the gaps, based on best available science.
- Global target on renewable energy and energy efficiency
- implementation of the outcome of the work on agriculture
- dedicated support for the implementation of NDC and NAPs, with simplified access

#### **E. Guidance and way forward**

- inform Parties in updating and enhancing, in a nationally determined manner, their actions and support in accordance with the relevant provisions of this Agreement
- Invite countries to take into account the CMA GST decision while updating and enhancing NDCs to be submitted by 2025 and include in the NDCs a statement on how their NDC has been informed by outputs from the GST.
- Reiterate UNSG mandate to hold event in 2025 for presentation of NDCs aligned to 1.5°C pathways
- call for countries to take into account the GST CMA decision while making financial pledges - doubling of adaptation finance, subsequent GCF replenishment, finance to the L&D Fund, and in ongoing deliberations of the NCQG.
- establish dedicated programme for supporting developing countries for NDC development and implementation in line with the invitation to enhance NDCs
- call for enhanced support to NAPs formulation and implementation, with simplified access to LDCs.
- Continuity in the role of the IPCC in continuously providing inputs to the Global Stocktake
- process to ensure accountability and transparency of action and announcement with a clear follow up immediately after 2023 as an agenda item for SB60 and lead up the next round of NDC for monitoring progress on raising ambition in line with 1.5°C, mobilization of scaled-up finance, implementation of GGA and addressing loss and damage.