

**SUBMISSION BY THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA ON THE WORK PROGRAMME
FOR URGENTLY SCALING UP MITIGATION AMBITION AND IMPLEMENTATION (MWP)
AND IN RESPONSE TO THE CALL FOR SUBMISSION UNDER PARAGRAPH 12 OF CMA4
DECISION FCCC/PA/CMA/2022/L.17**

28 FEBRUARY 2025

I. Introduction

COP 26 adopted Glasgow Climate Pact (GCP) which called for the establishment a work programme that aimed at urgently scaling up mitigation ambition (MWP) and implementation during this critical decade in complementarity with the Global stocktake (Dec. 1/CMA.3, para 27). The decision recognizes that limiting global average temperatures to 1.5 °C requires a rapid, deep and sustained reduction of global greenhouse gas emissions including a reduction of global carbon dioxide emission by 45% by 2030 relative to 2010 levels. The Sharm el-Sheikh Implementation Plan by decision 4/CMA.4 adopted the MWP and anchored its implementation around two global dialogues each year, with one to be held prior to the first regular sessions of the subsidiary bodies of the year, starting at their fifty-eighth sessions, and one prior to the second regular sessions of the subsidiary bodies of the year, starting at their fifty-ninth sessions (November–December 2023). Paragraph 11 of 4/CMA.4 requests the secretariat to organize on the margins of the dialogues an investment-focused event, with a view to unlocking finance, including for just transitions, overcoming barriers to access to finance and identifying investment opportunities and actionable solutions informed by nationally determined contributions.

The conclusion from the initial year of the UAE just work programme through two annual dialogues held mark important milestones towards raising ambitions. We welcome the informal summary report developed to capture the progress. in view of this we express our appreciation to the co-chairs for conduction the dialogues in a transparent manner. Look forward for the future dialogues

The United Republic of Tanzania welcomes the opportunity to make this submission consistent with Paragraph 12 of Decision 4/CMA.4 which invites Parties and non-Party stakeholders to submit topics in line with the scope of the Mitigation Work Programme (MWP).

Despite minimal contribution to the current problem, the United Republic of Tanzania has been taking measures that foster just transition work programme and mitigation work programme. For suitability the programme should include clean cooking is one of the work programme to include the provision of alternative cooking energies and technologies that take into consideration national circumstances. The country has put and prioritized clean cooking have put clean cooking as part of their national climate plans, recognizing that universal access will be key to improving social and health outcomes for their populations, generating jobs and driving a green growth agenda, and preserving their forests and air quality. Further, to speed up the transition from biomass energy for cooking to clean energy sources will promote clean cooking energy technologies to reduce emissions and health risks.

We call upon COP 30 to establish a special window to support clean cooking access as a climate and energy priority for developing countries, particularly in Africa. On the other hand, welcomes the financial mechanism and international financing institutions to support and set a new climate

finance goal, and undertake a broader climate action implementation. Additionally, countries currently finalizing their Nationally Determined Contributions in anticipation of COP30 to explicitly include clean cooking targets to ensure clean cooking does not become a ‘forgotten priority’ among national climate plans. In a nutshell, advocating for the incorporation of clean cooking demand in the design of renewable energy systems as part of large-scale electrification efforts in recognition that it is insufficient to increase the share of renewable energy, expand electricity access, and improve energy efficiency if 2.1 billion people continue to rely on polluting fuels to cook their food, given cooking is the primary use of energy consumption for low-income households in developing countries.

As part of the national and regional initiatives, the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania organized Dar es Salaam Summit for the Africa Heads of Heads of State and Government who came up with Dar es Salaam Energy Summit Declaration: Mission 300. The Africa Energy Summit held in Dar es Salaam from 27-28 January 2025 recalled for Just Transition to enhance Clean Cooking Work Programme as one of the initiatives to be discussed under this programme to attract funding for clean cooking in Africa. The declaration urges African Countries to implement the Declaration by addressing the following issues to complement the JTWP:-

- The Just Transition work programme and mitigation work programme should recognize and acknowledge diverse sustainable and just transition solutions, participation of all stakeholders, opportunities and challenges, sustainable economic development, and eradicating poverty at both national and international levels.
- Just transition pathways should not undermine the principles of the Convention, Paris Agreement, and rights to development of sovereign states, like Tanzania.
- In the perspectives of Tanzania, pathways encompass energy, socioeconomic, workforce, and human capital development, as well as other dimensions that foster climate resilience and adhere to nationally defined development priorities and social protection.
- Developing country parties should be given space and let them define its their national just transition pathways and mitigation strategies given their national circumstances and prioritizations.
- Ambitious national climate actions should address sustainable economic development and eradicating poverty needs in the country
- Sustainable and just transition solutions, participation of all stakeholders, opportunities and challenges, sustainable economic development and eradicating poverty
- Contribution of the new finance goal to just transition pathways should be in accordance to article 2.1 (c) - financial flows for net zero pathway to just transitions (1/CP 26 para52): grants, concessional funding, a debt crisis.
- There should be fairness in the Just Transition Pathways- least responsible & impacted countries like Tanzania, and thus transitions should be geared to enhance resilience at both national and local levels.

2. Proposed topics for future dialogues

Building on the progress achieved from the previous dialogues, the United Republic of Tanzania proposed the following topics for consideration by the Co-chairs of the JTWP and MWP as follows:-

1. International sources and financial mechanism for promoting clean cooking for health and environmental sustainability and climate resilience

This should focus on how clean cooking can be used to leverage mitigation actions and climate finance in developing countries helping countries

2. Assessment of implementation of conditional NDCs - This topic will show how far international supports have been provided quantitatively and qualitatively for conditional NDCs, and other initiatives including clean cooking in accordance with countries expressed needs.
3. Cleaner production technologies, energy efficient equipment for industries and domestic appliances
4. Material refinery plants as solution for reducing emissions from the Waste Sector .
5. Reducing emissions from clean cooking for better health and environmental sustainability and just transition.
6. Provision of support for implementing NDCs: based on meeting support obligations (Article 9) and the mobilization goal (Art 9.3), and scaling-up massively beyond.

- II. Promoting climate resilience as co-benefit for ambitious mitigation work programmes targets.