

# **LMDC Submission on the Global Dialogues of the Sharm el-Sheikh mitigation ambition and implementation work programme**

April 2025

Bolivia, on behalf of the LMDC, welcomes the opportunity to propose new topics for 2025 and submits the following views.

## **1. Context**

Like-Minded Developing Countries (LMDC) welcomes the positive progress of four Global Dialogues held over the past two years and extends its appreciation to the Co-Chairs of the Sharm-El Sheikh Mitigation Ambition and Implementation Work Programs and the secretariat for their hard work. We believe that all parties have gained valuable experience through candid, pragmatic, and constructive exchanges and dialogues.

We welcome the newly appointed Co-Chairs, Angela Churie Kallhauge and Gao Xiang and support the proposed topics for the global dialogue over the next two years. We stand ready to collaborate with all parties to jointly promote the continuation of positive outcomes in global dialogues and investment focused event under the MWP.

## **2. Principles**

- (i) The Sharm-El Sheikh Mitigation Ambition and Implementation Work Program must be operationalized through a focused exchange of views, information and ideas. As agreed in Decision 4/CMA.4, paragraph 2, the outcomes of the Sharm-El Sheikh Mitigation Ambition and Implementation Work Program shall follow the principles of being of non-prescriptive, non-punitive and facilitative, respectful of national sovereignty and national circumstances, take into account the nationally determined nature of NDCs and will not impose new target or goals, taking fully into account the principles of equity and common but differentiated responsibilities of the Convention and its Paris Agreement to address climate change.
- (ii) The global dialogues must focus on finance, technology and capacity building needs of developing countries as well as addressing gaps and barriers, across all topics, in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication, which are the most needed elements to carry out mitigation actions. The dialogues must offer the space for exchange of experiences on “implementation” while reflecting the facilitative nature of the work program.
- (iii) The MWP is not the space to implement the mitigation component of the GST decision. Any such interpretation is a misconstrued understanding of the MWP mandate.
- (iv) The non-prescriptive principle of the MWP must be respected and reflected across all its activities to improve understanding, mutual learning and promote

cooperation. LMDC will not accommodate discussions on emission reduction targets/goals or emission standards, or any quantitative outcome-based on scenarios as a consensus for global policy decision-making. There is no place for such elements in this program.

### **3. Suggestions for the global dialogues in 2025**

In accordance with the suggested topic announced by the Co-Chairs, the fifth Global Dialogue in the first half of 2025 will focus on “enabling mitigation solutions in the forest sector, drawing on national and regional experience”.

We suggest that sub-topics should be applicable to all Parties, enabling all participating parties to share experiences and needs in a constructive manner based on their respective national circumstances. The sub-topics should focus on means of implementation, emphasizing finance, capacity building, and technical support aligned with concrete actions, to ensure better implementation of mitigation measures in an equitable, inclusive, and comprehensive manner under the principles of equity and common but differentiated responsibilities (CBDR).

In light of this, we propose the fifth Global Dialogue may include the following sub-topics:

#### **Subtopics:**

##### **(i) Joint mitigation and adaptation approaches for the integral and sustainable management of forests**

Joint mitigation and adaptation approaches for the integral and sustainable management of forests, as per decision 16-CP21, and established in Article 5 of the Paris Agreement, as alternative to results based payments, in the context of its Art. 6.8 as Non-market approaches, which promotes in a coordinated manner mitigation adaptation, finance, technology transfer and capacity building. It will explore the potential of Mother Earth centric actions for implementing integrated, holistic and balanced non-market approaches under the framework for non-market approaches, as per decision for the protection, restoration and sustainable use of forest ecosystems as per decision 7/CMA.6 on Art. 6.8. It will include reflection in the development of the Joint Mitigation and Adaptation Joint Amazon Mechanism of Mitigation and Adaptation for Integrated and Sustainable Forest Management defined in the Belem Declaration of Presidents of the Amazon Cooperation Treaty (ACTO) of 2023.

##### **(ii) National land greening / Urban greening (including national parks, etc.)**

In terms of policies and achievements in national land greening / urban greening, sharing challenges and opportunities in practices. This may include developing national afforestation, building forest cities, increasing grassland comprehensive vegetation, and protecting wetlands.

**(iii) Management of afforestation and reforestation**

What policies and practices do countries adopt in afforestation and reforestation? What challenges and obstacles have been encountered? What technical and financial needs remain?

**(iv) Improving forest quality**

What policies have parties formulated to enhance forest quality and strengthen forest carbon sink functions? What financial difficulties, technical barriers, and challenges are faced in improving forest quality?

**(v) MOI in Forest Sector**

Climate finance, technology, and capacity building are critical enablers for all mitigation efforts and an integral part of the global dialogue. Discussions on how the forestry sector can access funding, technology development and transfer, and capacity building.

**(vi) Synergies and adaptation co-benefits**

Synergies effects include those between mitigation and adaptation within the forest sector (e.g., mitigation and adaptation effects of mangroves), as well as synergies between climate actions and biodiversity conservation in forestry. The establishment of national parks, as a comprehensive means of national land greening, aims to protect large-scale natural ecosystems, achieve scientific conservation and rational utilization of natural resources in specific terrestrial or marine areas, and realize multiple synergies effects in mitigation, adaptation, environmental protection, and biodiversity conservation.

**(vii) Sustainable forest management /Sustainable use of forest ecosystem**

The sustainable forest management/Sustainable use of forest ecosystem is an ecological forestry model that relies on forest resources and ecosystems to achieve both ecological protection and economic development through integrated management. It primarily involves understory cultivation, breeding, harvesting and processing, and forest landscape utilization, aiming to increase farmers' income while protecting ecosystems. How do countries develop understory cultivation, breeding, harvesting and processing industries, and forest tourism based on forest land resources and ecological environments? What practical cases exist? What challenges and opportunities are faced?

**(viii) Integrated Forest Fire Prevention/Forest Disaster Control**

Progress in institutional system development, prevention measures, and capacity building for forest disaster control (including fire and pest management) across countries, along with best practices and existing challenges.

**(ix) Public and Social Participation in Forestry Climate Actions**

How to promote public and social engagement in the forestry sector, including mature practices and models for disseminating knowledge on climate actions in forestry to enhance broader public involvement, including Indigenous Peoples and local communities.

**(x) Sustainable Lifestyles**

How to guide and incentivize sustainable lifestyles to support forest conservation, such as leveraging best practices and traditional knowledge to adopt eco-friendly habits, reduce overconsumption, and save wood and paper. Additionally, how to assist developing countries in accessing necessary funding, technology (including alternative material R&D and wood recycling processing techniques), and capacity building (e.g., public education and training).

**(xi) Best practices in addressing the social, economic, and environmental causes of deforestation**

Addressing deforestation requires a holistic approach that considers the complex social, economic, and environmental factors driving forest loss. In this regard concerted efforts at local, national, and international levels should be made to promote sustainable forest management, conservation, and restoration practices. What are the successful experiences and best practices in addressing the social, economic, and environmental factors causing deforestation?

#### **4. Suggestions to the organizational arrangements**

(i) **Ensuring the “global” character of the global dialogues.** We reiterate that the arrangements of the dialogue should ensure that it is conducted in a global, inclusive, balanced, and Party-driven manner, which allows all Parties to participate on topics of relevance to all Parties. We do not therefore support any regional, non-inclusive approach to the global dialogue which creates unbalanced representation and undermines the “global” character of the dialogues.

(ii) **To ensure that the process is inclusive, transparent and Party-driven,** we propose further enhancing the participation of all Parties, particularly developing country Parties, to ensure the inclusiveness of the meeting. We also emphasize that this agenda is Party-driven, and we underline conducting the global dialogues and investment focus events in a balanced, transparent, and facilitative manner. We further hope the Chair can fully consider the concerns of all Parties when determining the agenda, sub-topics, and guiding questions for the dialogues and events.