

Submission by the Republic of Senegal on behalf of the Least Developed Countries Group (LDCs) on matters relating to the work programme for urgently scaling up mitigation ambition and implementation referred to in paragraph 27 of decision 1/CMA.3

The Republic of Senegal is pleased to make this submission on behalf of the Least Developed Countries (LDCs) Group in response to the invitation under Paragraph 4 of draft conclusion FCCC/SB/2022/L.6 of 56th session of joint SBSTA/SBI to provide the views on matters relating to the work programme for urgently scaling up mitigation ambition and implementation in this critical decade (**MWP**) referred to in paragraph 27 of decision 1/CMA.3.

The Glasgow Climate Pact, agreed at COP26, recognized that limiting warming to 1.5°C requires a 45% reduction in global emissions by 2030 relative to the 2010 level, and to net zero emissions by around mid-century as well as deep reductions in other greenhouse gases. A significant gap exists between projected emissions and the level needed to limit warming to 1.5°C. The collective ambition of emissions reduction pledges for 2030 needs to be seven times higher to meet the 1.5 °C goal of the Paris Agreement. Based on that, the Glasgow Climate Pact, among other things, requests that parties revisit and strengthen the 2030 targets outlined in their NDCs to align with the Paris Agreement temperature goal by the end of 2022. The MWP sits alongside this 2022 call in the Glasgow Climate Pact and must be designed to help drive more urgent and ambitious mitigation action from 2022 and through the remainder of this decade.

It is crucial for LDCs to ensure that the components of the MWP are adequate and effective to close the emissions gap to ensure global warming is limited to 1.5°C. The relevant provisions of Mitigation section of Glasgow Climate Pact will provide the basis for identifying specific elements of the MWP, such as revisiting and strengthening countries' NDCs, as well as convening an annual high-level ministerial round table on pre-2030 ambition for the purpose of accountability check. The provisions of the Paris Agreement and Glasgow decisions, together with equity and best available scientific knowledge outlined in the IPCC Sixth

Assessment Reports, should be the key considerations. Developed countries must take the lead, and countries with greater capabilities, particularly G-20 countries responsible for 80% of global emissions have a critical role to play.

In addition to supporting efforts for increased short-term mitigation ambition in NDCs, the MWP should facilitate creating enabling conditions for effective implementation of mitigation actions through mobilization of adequate support in terms of finance, technology and capacity building. Facilitating the implementation of conditional NDCs of developing countries, particularly LDCs should also be a priority consideration.

This MWP should be a multi-year programme up to 2030, with an initial two years focused plan that sets out and delivers a concrete calendar of activities and clear milestones. After reviewing the performance and effectiveness of the two years' work programme by the CMA in 2024, the CMA should adopt a 2nd phase of the work programme for the remaining period starting from 2025 and running through to 2030.

With respect to specific points for consideration, the MWP should:

General Principle

- Reflect urgency to scale up mitigation ambition and implementation in this critical decade
- Be aligned with the principles of the Convention and the Paris Agreement, including relevant decisions of the COP and the CMA particularly decision 1/CMA.3
- Be guided by equity and best available science
- Be guided by just transition towards low emission, climate resilient development in the context of achieving sustainable development
- Developed country Parties should continue taking the lead by undertaking economy wide absolute emission reduction targets. Developing country Parties should continue enhancing their mitigation efforts, and are encouraged to move over time towards economy wide emission reduction targets in the light of different national circumstances.

- All Parties, in particular major emitters, to urgently and significantly reduce greenhouse gas emissions, and to submit new or updated NDC with strengthened 2030 targets that are in line with emissions pathways for limiting warming to 1.5°C, consistent with the Glasgow Climate Pact
- Each country's NDC to reflect its highest possible ambition and represents a progression compared to its previous NDC
- Recognize that the mitigation ambition of developing countries depends on the provision of means of implementation in terms of finance and technology support
- Be complementary to and not overlap with the global stocktake and other processes under UNFCCC and IPCC

Objective

- To urgently scale up mitigation ambition and implementation in this critical decade in a manner that complements the global stocktake, as referred to in decision 1/CMA.3
- To implement the mandate set out in Glasgow Climate Pact
- To urgently close the emission gap within this critical decade to put the world on a path to stay below warming of 1.5°C by delivering at least 45% GHG emissions reductions by 2030 relative to the 2010 levels.
- To be informed by latest science which tells us that emissions need to peak immediately and be halved by 2030
- Identify opportunities for raising ambition, including an examination of mitigation potentials across different sectors
- To facilitate support for developing country Parties for the implementation of Article 4 of the Paris Agreement

Scope

- Identification of opportunities, potentials, approaches to scaling up and enhancing mitigation ambition under thematic areas
- Structured around a sectoral focus, especially important for high-emitting sector, and actions within sectors to be included in further NDC updates (e.g. coal and fossil fuel subsidies phase out)
- Identification of drivers, challenges and barriers to mitigation implementation

- Exchange of information, knowledge, best practices and lessons learned
- Promotion of actionable solutions and processes should facilitate sharing of sectoral best practices and enable capacity building
- Enhancement of NDCs including sectoral commitments and implementation
- Facilitation of mobilization of resources for effective implementation of mitigation actions through making finance flows consistent with a pathway towards low GHG emissions and climate resilient development
- Mitigation thematic areas and pathways should be based on NDCs and LT-LEDS synthesis report as well as drawing from the contribution of Working Group III to the IPCC Sixth Assessment Report
- Thematic areas should also focus on operationalizing just transition and have linkage with sustainable development goals

Modalities

Timeline and review: MWP should be a multi-year programme up to 2030, with an initial two years focused plan that sets out and deliver concrete calendar of activities and clear milestones. The CMA6 should review the performance and effectiveness of the first phase of work programme in 2024, and consequently CMA6 should adopt the second phase of the work programme for the remaining period starting from 2025 to 2030.

The MWP should consist of an annual cycle of technical level discussions at workshops or dialogues. These dialogues should be summarised in a report prepared by the Chairs of the process and feed into the annual high-level ministerial roundtable on pre-2030 ambition that takes place at the COPs.

The MWP should use both in-person and virtual workshops inter-sessionally (e.g. not during the SBs and COPs but potentially during Regional Climate Weeks). The High-Level Climate Champions could serve as the focal point for inputs and engagement of non-state actors, as they have been doing effectively in the Global Stocktake process.

Institutional Arrangement:

- Reporting to:
 - ✓ CMA annually through SBs
 - ✓ Annual high-level ministerial roundtable on pre-2030 ambition
- SBs Chairs to appoint co-facilitators to oversee and guide the facilitative and interactive platform of information sharing and gathering

Linkages and complementarity

- Maintain complementarity and linkage between three processes – MWP, high level ministerial roundtable (HLMR) and global stocktake following the respective mandates.
 - ✓ The convening of an annual HLMR on pre-2030 ambition provides an opportunity for the purpose of accountability check. The MWP could report to the HLMR on an annual basis with recommendations and setting out its work and progress. Likewise, the output from the HLMR could feed into the GST process.
 - ✓ The outputs from the MWP could feed into the GST process, including through the technical dialogues. The MWP could be an opportunity to focus on specific areas on a deeper level that may not be comprehensively covered by the 5-yearly GST, thus highlighting opportunities for near-term enhancement of ambition and implementation through NDCs.

Inputs

- Submissions:
 - ✓ Parties
 - ✓ Non-Party stakeholders (e.g. Marrakech Partnership for Global Climate Action high level champions, subnational governments, business community, research community, intergovernmental organizations)
- Inputs from the IPCC Working Group III and other IPCC report contributions as appropriate
- Synthesis reports of NDCs and LT-LEDS
- National communications, biennial reports, biennial update reports, biennial transparency reports
- Outcomes of the high-level ministerial round table on pre-2030 ambition

- CMA decisions
- Inputs from the findings of the global stocktake
- Inputs from other UNFCCC processes

Outputs

- Summary report to inform global stocktake
- Annual summary reports
 - on opportunities for enhancing NDCs and their implementation
 - as an input to the high level ministerial round table on pre-2030 ambition and implementation
 - as an input to the CMA
 - as an input to the SBI and SBSTA
- Technical papers on thematic areas including recommendations on enhancing mobilization of resources.
- CMA decision to guide the implementation of the MWP