

**Submission by the Republic of Kenya on behalf of the Africa Group of Negotiators (AGN)
on elements of the New Collective Quantified Goal**

The Africa Group, in response to the invitation by the Co-chairs, makes this submission. It provides elements of the NCQG in a structured manner. Additionally, the submission includes elements for discussion at the eleventh Technical Expert Dialogue and the third meeting under the Ad hoc Work Programme.

1.0 Decision text of the New Collective Quantified Goal

a. Preamble and context

This section should bring forward the existing principles, relevant provisions of the Paris Agreement, relevant paragraphs from decisions in COP and CMA specially since Glasgow, this would include but not limited to:

- Various NCQG decisions including the Article 2.1 a, b, Article 9.1 and 9.3 of the Paris Agreement as well as Decision 1/CP.21, para.53, The chapeau of article 2, that climate action is in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication
- The NCQG will be implemented to reflect equity and the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities, in the light of different national circumstances, as well as already agreed principles of the Convention and Paris agreement, and the urgency to support ambition and implementation
- The NCQG shall be set taking into account the needs and priorities of developing countries, further recalling the immense needs of developing countries as provided in the Standing Committee of Finance , First and Second Needs Determination Reports, which are in the trillions.
- The mobilization of climate finance should represent a progression beyond previous efforts and Article 9 references.
- The NCQG is an outcome based goal that should support implementation of NDCs, and NAPs , outcomes of the 1st GST and the Sharm-el-Sheikh Implementation agenda, and that it is based on needs and priorities of developing countries, referring to COP28 relevant paras
- The responsibilities of developed countries to provide finance and lead the mobilization of climate finance as mandated in Article 4 of the Convention and Articles 9.1 and 9.3 of the Paris Agreement.
- There is huge gap in climate finance and there is no shortage of public finance, using agreed language from previous decisions
- The national circumstances of developing countries particularly debt distress, limited fiscal space, challenges in accessing climate finance and high cost of finance, using relevant paragraphs from COP 27, 28 and CMA 4,5
- Article 4, paragraph 1 (e) of the Convention, decision 1/CP.13, and decisions of the Conference of the Parties including decisions 1/CP.13, 4/CP, 1/CP.16, 3/CP.17, 7/CP.20, 8/CP.20, 17/CP.22, 1/CP.27, paragraphs 29 and 37 and decision 15/CMP.7, and 1/CMA.4 paragraphs 48 and 58, that recognised the special needs and circumstances of African States.

b. Quantum

This section should be very clear on the scale, as it is the core mandate “quantified goal”, it should focus on the quantum presented by different parties, and also the criteria for such quantification, this heading would benefit from adding sub-heading on principles for transparency and accountability, with this the following elements to be included:

- NCQG finance is commensurate with the 1.5 degree goal, a quantum XX per year by 2030 is decided upon. African States reiterate that developed countries should commit to mobilize jointly USD 1.3 trillion per year by 2030 with an aggregate goal of USD 6.5 Trillion
- The quantum significantly constitutes XX public finance and a XX mobilization target annually, up until 2030.
- The quantum shall support implementation of current NDCs and NAPs, in line with decision 8 CMA. 5.
- We can consider sub-targets or guiding elements to ensure equitable balance between adaptation, mitigation, and loss and damage, based on needs as reflected in different reports of UNFCCC, UNEP among others. Financing just transition needs must be included.
- Developed countries shall provide financial resources and lead the mobilization of the quantum in line with their responsibilities under the Convention and Paris Agreement, commit to a burden sharing arrangement.
- Burden-sharing between developed countries shall aim at facilitating predictability, transparency, accountability, enhance the delivery of Articles 4.5, 9.5, and 13 and foster trust building among parties, we can refer to the recommendations of the ministerial dialogue report at COP27.

c. Timeline and updating of the goal

The finance goal to support developing countries should be revised as part of the ratcheting up and assessment process agreed and established under the Paris Agreement, of five years,

- 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 and the evolving needs of developing countries, including through UNFCCC Convention implementation
- The NCQG shall be a 5-year goal linked to support implementation of NDCs within the 5-year NDC cycle. The Global Stocktake will review progress in delivering the goal.
- The NCQG shall be updated in 2030 considering the outcomes of the GST 2, progress in delivering climate goals in the outcomes of the 1st GST, Sharm-el- Sheikh Implementation agenda and the needs in the NDCs and NAPs.

d. Qualitative elements

We need to refer to already agreed elements on qualitative components of the new goal, in particular in relation to access and instruments, those would include:

- Qualitative elements must ascertain that developing countries have enhanced access through direct access procedures such as simplified approval procedures, and readiness support to climate finance.
- Given constraining dis-enablers of climate finance such as high cost of capital, limited fiscal space and debt distress, cost of accessing finance, unilateral measures, decides that the NCQG will be delivered in grant and concessional finance terms.

- Grants and highly concessional finance shall be targeted for adaptation and loss and damage as the instruments of climate finance required to support ambition in developing countries.
- In the context of MDBs, IFIs – qualitative elements should draw from the Sharm Implementation agenda that speaks to multilateral development bank practices and priorities, align and scale up funding, ensure simplified access and to address risk appetite, with a view to substantially increasing climate finance.
- The NCQG should also target the provision and mobilization through concessional instruments and non debt creating instruments, as reflected in CMA4 and CMA5.

e. **Transparency of Support**

The transparency regime of the NCQG should be decided based on the elements of the outcome, in a way to ensure accountability and transparency of provisions and mobilization and delivering on responsibility of finance providers, this could build on and use existing ETR under Paris Agreement as entry point, while using regular annual or two years updates through SCF and Secretariat prepared reports

- Transparency of climate finance enhances trust amongst parties, and that the Enhanced Transparency Framework is the basis for accounting, and reporting progress on delivery of the goal
- An independent report by the Standing Committee on Finance on the progress in delivery of the New Collective Quantified Goal will be developed drawing from a synthesis of information in the BTRs, 9.5 communication, 9.7 report as well as any other relevant reporting source from developed countries under the UNFCCC and its Paris Agreement
- Given the challenges in accounting and comparing data due to use of different accounting methodologies and decides that the following principles will be used in the application of the MPGs:
 - a. Finance provided at market rate loans and export credits shall not be counted in the aggregate of what counts as climate finance.
 - b. Accounting of concessional finance shall consider grant-equivalence
 - c. Climate specificity shall be considered in provision of information.
 - d. Public policy and finance leveraging shall be accounted for in mobilization of additional climate finance
 - e. Climate finance shall be additional to development finance
- AGN emphasis the importance of forward-looking communications in Article 9.5. The 9.5 communications provide a basis for predictability. In the context of the NCQG, the 9.5 communications must be reviewed and a multilateral facilitative process applied to enable transparency of support

2.0 Elements for discussion during the 11th TED and the 3rd Meeting of the AWP on the NCQG

The Africa Group underscores the need to focus the technical expert dialogue on the quantum. This TED needs to consider various outputs/outcomes that the new goal should contribute to and unpack quantum options based on these expected outcomes that are drawn from needs of developing countries as described in detail below

- a. Discussing and clarifying quantum options – TED 11 should consider required provision and mobilization of climate finance taking into account the exigent need to support implementation of NDCs and NAPs in developing countries, increase and accelerate ambition.
- b. Identifying the outcomes/results that the NCQG should support in developing countries –The AGN has continually insisted on the importance of an outcome based goal. Drawn from needs and priorities of developing countries, these anticipated changes and results form the basis of discussions on the quantum of the goal and the overall NCQG outcome. The NCQG process so far has only made an attempt to discuss the quantum by broadly considering needs and priorities. Linked to consideration of finance required as indicated under #a is the imperative to undertake further technical discussions on outcomes/ results that the goal should contribute. Ideally, the climate finance outcomes should include 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 3rd meeting under the ad hoc work programme should be organized in a manner that progresses the current input paper into a draft paper that is well structured and covers the elements of the NCQG – preamble, principles, quantum, qualitative, transparency elements – in a balanced and structured manner. The Africa Group insists the need to transition to a draft negotiating text.