



ASSESSING

COP27

ASSESSING OUTCOMES AGAINST THE
SIX-POINT PLAN AGENDA FOR AFRICA



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I.0 Introduction

The 27th Conference of the Parties (COP27) to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) held in Sharm El Sheikh, Egypt, in November 2022, aimed to advance the implementation of the Paris Agreement and promote global efforts to address the climate crisis under the UNFCCC. The conference brought together over 48,000 representatives from the 197 countries around the world that are Parties to the UNFCCC, representing governments, civil society organizations, private sector, research and academia and local communities, including over a hundred world leaders, many African leaders among them, to discuss the implementation of the Paris Agreement and to negotiate new actions to tackle the global climate crisis.

COP27 saw significant progress on the need for a fundamental transformation of the global financial architecture and reform of the Multilateral Development Banks to make them fit-for-purpose in supporting sustainable development and just transitions.

Some of this key messaging found its way into the cover decision for the COP27 outcomes, which is referred to as the “Sharm el-Sheikh Implementation Plan”.

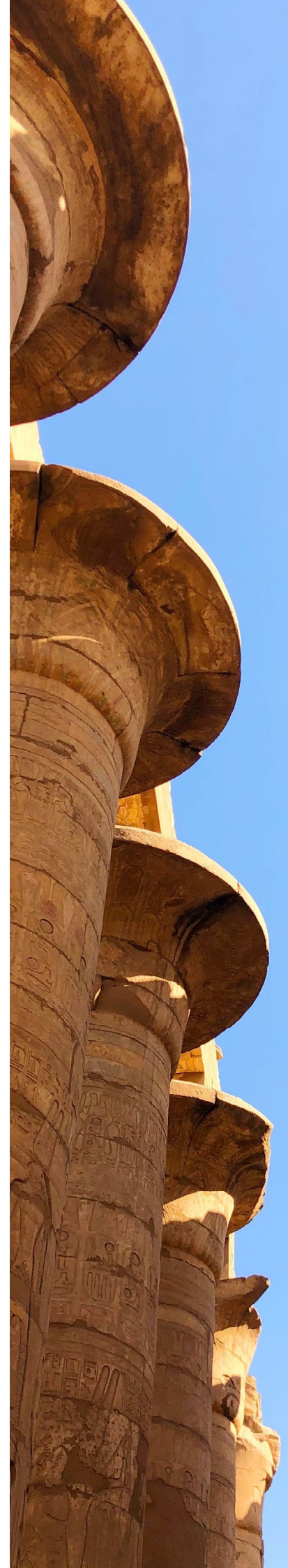
In comparison to COP26, which was largely mitigation centric and gave more priority to issues of interest to developed countries, COP27 brought a more balanced approach in giving policy attention to issues of interest to developing countries, such as on loss and damage, adaptation, finance, and just transitions. The focus of COP27 was on implementation, and notable progress was made on challenging issues such as loss and damage, the Global Goal on Adaptation (GGA), and Just Transition. These outcomes were achieved through extensive negotiations and represent significant achievements towards addressing the complex challenges of climate change.

The conference established a new multilateral fund, as part of a broader set of loss and damage-related funding arrangements, to assist developing countries in responding to loss and damage caused by climate change. This was a significant achievement of COP27. For almost three decades, developing countries have been advocating for such support to help them address the losses and damages arising from the adverse effects of climate change, such as the economic and non-economic impacts of extreme weather events, such as hurricanes, droughts, and floods, and of slow onset events such as sea level rise and desertification.

*In line with the COP27 objectives, African stakeholders including governments and civil society organizations developed the **six-point plan**, a framework for ensuring that climate action in Africa is inclusive, ambitious, and equitable.*

The Six-point action agenda for realizing Sharm el Sheikh as an African COP27 for Africa outlined key priority areas for African countries and called for enhanced climate action in areas of climate finance, adaptation, loss and damage, mitigation, just transitions and global stocktake.

This report assesses the outcomes of COP27 against the six-point plan, analyzing the progress made towards achieving the goals of the plan and identifying areas where more work needs to be done. The report evaluates the COP27 outcomes and the six-point plan in relation to their relevance to the urgent climate justice challenges facing Africa and the developing world and provides recommendations for COP28.



2.0 Overview of COP27 Outcomes

COP27 resulted in several key outcomes, including agreements and decisions on climate action, loss and damage, adaptation, finance, mitigation and just transitions. Some of the significant outcomes of the conference are highlighted below:

Loss and damage - The key milestone agreed at COP27 was on funding arrangements to address loss and damage and the establishment of a Fund on loss and damage to support developing countries that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change. The decision also established a Transitional Committee to work on the modalities and operationalization of this fund with a view of taking a decision at COP28 in 2023. The Africa Group and the G77 collectively pushed for this decision.

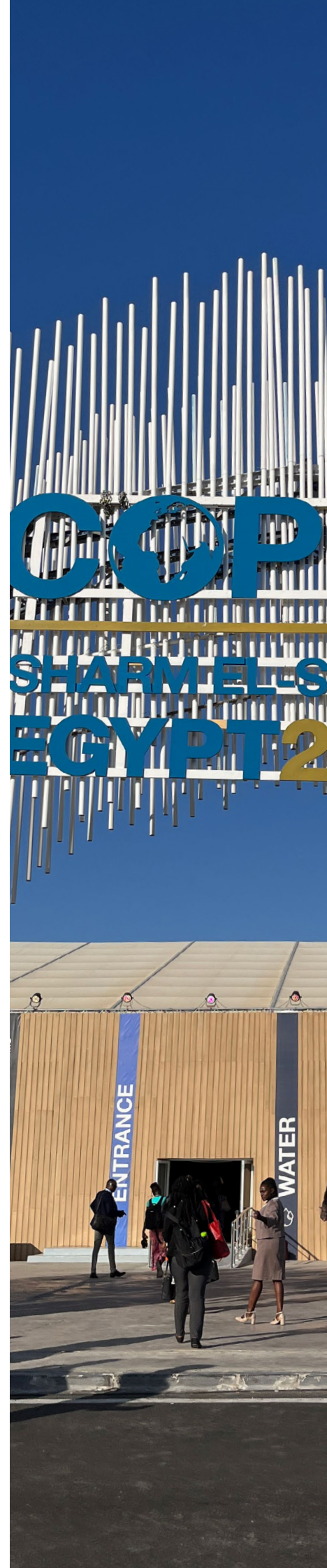
The COP also concluded negotiations on the institutional arrangements for the Santiago Network for Loss and Damage (SNLD) that is tasked with providing technical assistance related to loss and damage to developing countries. Agreement was reached on the terms of reference for its Secretariat, Advisory Body and its financing.

Climate Finance – Another significant outcome of COP27 was on climate finance. The COP called for increased momentum for reforms in the Multilateral Development Banks and International Financial Institutions and called for these institutions to take decisive action to scale-up climate finance in 2023 and make their institutional arrangements fit for purpose. This is a major milestone considering significant investments required to align economies to the Paris Agreement and the failure of developed countries to jointly mobilize USD 100 Billion to support developing countries. However, there has not been, to date, any further enhanced climate financing being pledged by developed countries.

Mitigation – COP27 agreed on the modalities of the work programme to urgently scale up mitigation ambition and implementation in this critical decade and affirmed the need to keep the 1.5-degree temperature goal under the Paris Agreement alive. The work programme will explore opportunities in various mitigation sectors and run until 2026 (to be reviewed in 2026) with annual decisions to taken by the COP/CMA.

The decision also called for scaled up renewable energy investments in particular to address the energy access challenges of many countries in Africa. A clear gap remains in provision of scaled-up support for developing countries to increase the pace to mitigate the causes of climate change.

Just Transition Work Programme – The COP established a work programme on the just transition to consider transitions of countries and stakeholders towards the long-term pathways to meet the Paris temperature



goal. The decision also sets an Annual high-level Ministerial roundtable on Just transition, starting at the next COP in Dubai. This work programme should facilitate ambitious and equitable climate actions and recognize the different starting points of countries and nationally defined development priorities of developing countries.

Adaptation – The COP agreed on a process to develop a framework on the Global Goal on Adaptation through structured approach which consider four elements: key dimensions of adaptation cycle, key themes and sectors, cross-cutting issues and various sources of information. The objective of the GGA is to enhance adaptative capacity, strengthen resilience and reduce vulnerability to climate change with a view to contributing to sustainable development and ensuring an adequate adaptation response in the context of the temperature goal. The framework will be adopted at COP28 in 2023.

3.0 Assessment of COP27 Outcomes against the Six-Point-Plan

The six-point plan outlines critical priority areas for African countries to address climate change and ensure equitable and sustainable development. The Six-Point-Plan elaborates foundation principles that guide action founded on ideals of fairness and cooperation which have been explicitly indicated in the UNFCCC and its Paris Agreement. These principles are common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities (CBDR-RC), equity and fair shares and Solidarity, Multilateralism, and International Cooperation.

The key priorities elaborated in the six-point plan are:

1. Real delivery of enhanced climate finance and other support to Africa and other developing countries
2. Strengthening adaptation action and support
3. Addressing climate-induced loss and damage as a key part of multilateral cooperative climate action
4. Enhancing ambition on mitigation towards 1.5C
5. Supporting African just transitions and sustainable development.
6. Maximizing the Global Stocktake to highlight equity.

This section assesses the COP27 outcomes against the cross-cutting foundation principles as well as the priorities outlined in the Six-point plan.

3.1 Assessment of COP27 Outcomes against Foundational Principles

Generally, the outcomes of COP27 responded to the foundational principles of the Six-point plan including:

The principle of common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities (CBDR-RC) is a core foundation principle of the UNFCCC and Paris Agreement, which recognizes that developed countries have historically contributed more to global emissions and have greater responsibility in addressing climate change. The principle also recognizes that developing countries have varying capacities and responsibilities and should receive support to enhance their climate actions.

COP27 outcomes recognized the importance of CBDR-RC, particularly in the preamble and mitigation sections of the cover decision “Sharm el Sheikh Implementation plan”. The outcomes emphasized the need for developed countries to enhance their mitigation and adaptation actions and provide support to developing countries to enhance their climate actions.

However, there was a lack of clear mechanisms to ensure that the principle of CBDR-RC is effectively integrated into and operationalized in national climate actions and decisions. There was also a lack of clarity on how developed countries will meet their obligations to support developing countries in enhancing their climate actions. Moving forward, it is important for Parties to continue to prioritize and uphold the principle of CBDR-RC in the multilateral climate actions and decisions, and to work towards more concrete and effective mechanisms to ensure its implementation.

It is essential to strengthen the integration of the principle of CBDR-RC operationally into all aspects of climate actions and decisions, including mitigation, adaptation, finance, and technology transfer and ensure that developed countries meet their obligations to support developing countries in enhancing their climate actions. Such operationalization could include looking at specific ways in which the principle of CBDR-RC can be reflected in the form of explicit differentiated treatment for developing countries, such as increased funding and technology support, increased flexibilities, a clear linking of implementation of commitments by developing countries to the provision of support by developed countries.

The principle of equity and fair shares is a critical foundation principle of the UNFCCC, which recognizes the need for an equitable distribution of the burden of climate action and the benefits of sustainable development. The principle also emphasizes the importance of intergenerational equity, ensuring that future generations have access to a healthy and sustainable environment.

COP27 outcomes recognized the importance of equity and fair shares, particularly in the preamble, mitigation, and non-state actor action sections of the Sharm El Sheikh Implementation Plan. The outcomes emphasized the need for equitable distribution of the benefits of climate action and the importance of intergenerational equity.

However, there was a lack of clear mechanisms to ensure that the principle of equity and fair shares is effectively integrated into climate actions and decisions. The outcomes did not provide clear guidance on how to operationalize and implement the principle of equity and fair shares in practice. There is need



to strengthen the integration of the principle of equity and fair shares into all aspects of climate actions and decisions, including mitigation, adaptation, finance, and technology transfer and implement the principle in practice, including addressing issues of historical responsibility and current capacity.

Principle of Solidarity, Multilateralism, and International Cooperation – The principle recognizes the importance of collective action and collaboration in addressing global challenges, such as climate change. The principle emphasizes the need for countries to work together in a spirit of solidarity and cooperation to enhance climate actions and achieve sustainable development.

COP27 outcomes recognized the importance of solidarity, multilateralism, and international cooperation, particularly in the implementation and taking stock sections of the conference. The outcomes emphasized the need for collective action and collaboration to enhance climate actions and achieve the goals of the Paris Agreement.

The outcomes also recognized the importance of instruments of solidarity, such as international climate finance and capacity-building, in supporting developing countries' efforts to enhance their climate actions. Additionally, the outcomes reaffirmed the critical role of multilateralism and international cooperation in addressing climate change. There is need foster greater cooperation and partnerships between developed and developing countries to enhance climate action and sustainable development through provision of international climate finance, technology capacity-building support to developing countries' efforts to enhance their climate actions.

3.2 Assessment of COP27 outcomes in relation to each of the six-point plan

3.2.1 Point 1: Real Delivery of Enhanced Climate Finance and Other Support to Africa and Other Developing Countries

The six-point plan emphasizes the need for real delivery of enhanced climate finance and other support to Africa and other developing countries. The report emphasized the urgent need for enhanced climate finance based on the needs of developing countries including the estimated US\$6 trillion up to 2030 based on national contributions to the Paris Agreement. The specific priorities under climate finance in the six-point action agenda include:



- Developed countries should fulfil their \$100 billion by 2020 pledge not later than the start of COP27 by enhancing their current climate finance pledges and putting in place accelerated delivery mechanisms.
- Developed countries should commit to increasing provision of grants rather than loans, bilaterally and through multilateral institutions including the GEF and GCF, consistent with supporting external efforts to provide debt relief in the context of climate action.
- COP27 decision to increase adaptation financing, including agreement on a delivery plan for the doubling of adaptation finance by 2025.
- Agreement on an operational definition of climate finance
- Achieve progress in the New Collective Quantified Goal (NCQG) on climate finance negotiations,
- Decision to encourage Parties to free up additional financial resources for developing countries as part of an integrated approach to a post pandemic and climate-adapted global economic recover.

COP27 outcomes recognized the significant level of investments required for the transformation for low emissions and climate-resilient development. The decisions highlight that an estimated USD 4-6 trillion per year is required to address the challenges of climate change while acknowledging USD 5.8-5.9 trillion is required for NDC implementation pre-2030.

The COP acknowledged with concern the growing gap between the needs of developing countries, in particular those due to the increasing impacts of climate change and their increased indebtedness, and the support provided and mobilized for their efforts to implement NDCs and emphasized the need for financial systems transformation.

The outcome expressed grave concern with the lack of delivery of the USD 100 billion per year climate finance commitment made by developed countries to support developing countries. The outcomes urged developed countries to deliver on their promise. This highlights the urgency of the situation and the need for developed countries to fulfill their commitments and enhance their efforts to mobilize finance for climate action.

Despite acknowledging the urgency of the situation, the COP27 outcomes indicated that the demands of Africa and other developing countries elaborated in the six-point plan on this issue have not been met. There was no concrete move by developed countries to fulfill their commitment and urgently mobilize the needed climate finance. This highlights the ongoing challenge of ensuring that sufficient finance is made available to support developing countries in their efforts to tackle the impacts of climate change and transition to low-emissions and climate-resilient development. Moving forward, Africa and other vulnerable developing countries should continue to advocate for the delivery of the USD 100 billion per year commitment from developed countries, with additional funding to make up for shortfalls in meeting such a commitment between 2016-2023, and the cumulative amount of USD 700 billion by 2025 and increased mobilization of finance for climate action. It will also be important for the international community to monitor the delivery of finance and ensure that adequate resources are made available to support the efforts of developing countries to tackle the impacts of climate change.

The COP called for increased momentum for reforms in the Multilateral Development Banks and International Financial Institutions and called for these institutions to take decisive action to scale-up climate finance in 2023 and make their institutional arrangements fit for purpose on three workstreams.

These were; increase scale of additional climate finance, enhance access to climate finance and focus on concessional instruments, mainly grants. This is a major milestone considering significant investments are required to align economies to the Paris Agreement and the failure of developed countries to jointly mobilize USD 100 billion to support developing countries.

The reforms of MDBs and IFIs while not replacing the commitments by developed countries under the UNFCCC and its Paris Agreement, could complement such efforts and result in a more effective and efficient delivery of climate finance, including increased investment in low-emission and climate-resilient development in developing countries. This could have a significant impact on addressing the impacts of climate change and supporting the transition to a low-carbon and climate-resilient future.

However, there may be resistance from some quarters to the reforms, and there may be concerns about the impact on existing financial systems and institutions. Additionally, there may be difficulties in ensuring that the reforms result in the effective and efficient delivery of climate finance to developing countries. As

the next steps, it is important to continue to advocate for the reforms of the MDBs, especially on the three work streams identified at COP27 and ensure that they result in the effective delivery of finance to support the efforts of developing countries to tackle the impacts of climate change. This will require close collaboration between developed and developing countries, as well as other stakeholders such as civil society organizations and the private sector.

Furthermore, it is crucial that these reforms do not impose green policy conditionalities on vulnerable developing countries that are not appropriate for their national circumstances. Such impositions could restrict the flow of finance to these countries and hinder their ability to transition to a low-carbon and climate-resilient future. To avoid this, MDBs and IFIs should respect the policy space and flexibility of developing countries, providing them with the necessary financing and technology support to identify and implement the most appropriate policy pathways within their national context.

The decision also urges developed countries to provide enhanced support for both mitigation and adaptation to developing countries as they work to address the impacts of climate change and transition to low-emissions and climate-resilient development. The support could include financial resources, technology transfer, and capacity-building, and is in continuation of the existing obligations of developed countries under the UNFCCC. The decision also encourages other Parties, including developing countries, to provide or continue to provide such support voluntarily. Specifically, the decision called for scaled-up public grants for mitigation and adaptation for vulnerable regions, in particular sub-Saharan Africa. Such grants have the potential to be cost-effective and have high social returns in terms of access to basic energy and other essential services. The provision of public grants could help to reduce the finance gap and support the implementation of ambitious climate action.

On the Green Climate Fund (GCF), the COP welcomed the launch of the Second Replenishment of the GCF for the period 1 January 2024 to 31 December 2027 and urged developed country Parties to provide resources for the second replenishment while demonstrating progression over previous replenishments and in line with the programming capacity of the Fund.

On the need for common definition of climate finance, the decision acknowledged the work of the Standing Committee on Finance on definitions of climate finance that shows the variety of definitions in use and the complexities associated with this diversity. The COP further requested the Standing Committee on Finance to prepare a report on the same, building on its previous work, for consideration by COP28 in 2023.

On the new quantified collective finance goal, the COP adopted a process decision rather than the substantive one that had been called for by Africa, due to opposition to the latter from developed countries. The decision



acknowledged the work undertaken through the adhoc work programme on the new collective quantified goal on climate finance in 2022 including the technical dialogues. The decision called for substantive progress through the technical dialogues in 2023. Additionally, to bridge the technical and political phase of the process, the decision requested UAE as the President of COP28/CMA-5 to organize high level ministerial dialogue on the new goal informed by the reports of the technical dialogues to advance shared understanding of the goal. The work of the new goal is expected to be concluded at COP29/CMA6 in 2024.

Furthermore, the COP agreed to establish two separate but linked work programmes on financial flows. The first work programme will focus on the role of Just Transitions in making financial flows consistent with low emissions and climate-resilient development, while the second will focus on the relationship between Articles 2.1c and 9 of the Paris Agreement through the Sharm el-Sheikh dialogue. The work programmes are expected to provide a platform for discussion and collaboration among Parties and other stakeholders on the key issues and challenges associated with the transition to low-emissions and climate-resilient development and agree on actions needed to support this transition, including the provision of financial resources and the transfer of technology and capacity-building.

Overall, on climate finance the COP outcomes against the six point plan was a mixed one. On one hand, the COP recognized the significant level of investments required for the transformation towards low emissions and climate-resilient development. It also emphasized the need for a financial systems transformation and called for increased momentum for reforms in the Multilateral Development Banks and International Financial Institutions, which is seen as a significant milestone. On the other hand, there was a lack of delivery of the USD 100 billion per year climate finance commitment made by developed countries to support developing countries, lack of agreement on delivery plan for doubling adaptation finance by 2025, minimal progress on the new financial goal and delayed process on common definition for climate finance. Therefore, there is a lack of commitment and follow through mechanisms for developed countries to enhance the delivery and utilization of climate finance and support to vulnerable developing countries.

Next steps

Climate finance is a critical enabling factor for the implementation of the Paris Agreement and essential for building trust and confidence among Parties. Climate finance provides the necessary resources to support developing



countries in their efforts to address the impacts of climate change and transition to low-emissions and climate-resilient development. However, despite the recognition of the importance of climate finance, there remains a significant gap in the delivery of finance, particularly to developing countries. As the next steps it is important that:

- Developed countries increase their efforts to deliver on their commitment to provide USD 100 billion per year in climate finance to support developing countries. This should include increased grants rather than loans and increased support for adaptation finance. Developing countries should continue to advocate for the delivery of the USD 100 billion per year commitment and increased mobilization of finance for climate action.
- The international community should continue to work towards transforming financial systems to align with the objective of the UNFCCC and the goals of the Paris Agreement, including increased investment in low-emissions and climate-resilient development. The reforms of MDBs and IFIs should continue to be a priority, with a focus on ensuring that they are fit for purpose and capable of delivering the significant levels of finance required to support the transition to low-emissions and climate-resilient development. There is need for monitoring and reporting on the effectiveness of these reforms.
- Developed countries should at least double resources for the second replenishment of the GCF and in line with the programming capacity of the Fund. This will be critical for ensuring the continued delivery of finance for climate action in developing countries.
- The Sharm el-Sheikh dialogue to enhance understanding of the scope of Article 2, paragraph 1(c), of the Paris Agreement and its complementarity with Article 9 should be initiated as soon as possible, with a focus on building consensus on the actions and measures needed to support the transition to low-emissions and climate-resilient development, including the provision of scaled up financial resources and the transfer of technology and capacity-building, consistent with the continued need for developed countries to comply with their commitments to

provide climate finance and other support under Article 4 of the UNFCCC and Articles 9, 10, 11 of the Paris Agreement.

- There is need for significant progress in new financial goal in 2023 with clear options for the finance goals and timelines agreed for political consideration at COP29.

3.2.2. Point 2: Strengthening Adaptation Action and Support

Strengthening adaptation action and support is a crucial aspect of addressing the impacts of climate change, particularly for vulnerable communities and ecosystems. The six-point plan emphasizes the need for countries to take proactive measures to adapt to the impacts of climate change and build resilience to climate-related disasters. Specific priorities around adaptation in the plan include:

- Accelerated progress in the negotiations to define the global goal on adaptation including delivering an elaborated outline of elements for the goal.
- Upscaling of adaptation funding to put it on an equal footing with mitigation, with governments committing to allocate at least 50% of climate finance and agree on a delivery plan for doubling adaptation finance in line with COP26 decision the 'Glasgow Climate Pact'
- Agree a programme to improve access to adaptation finance for developing countries, including by reducing procedural complexities.
- Scale up predictable finance for the Adaptation Fund through implementation of decisions on shares of proceeds and the delivery of COP26 pledges to the Fund.

Adaptation was a key theme of COP27, with many countries, including African countries, highlighting the urgent need to address the impacts of climate change on vulnerable communities and sectors. On the Global Goal of Adaptation (GGA), COP27 adopted a process decision rather than the substantive decision that Africa called for. The decision acknowledged the efforts needed to achieve the global goal on adaptation and emphasizes the importance of reducing adverse impacts, risks, and vulnerabilities associated with climate change. Also, it welcomed the four workshops held under the Glasgow–Sharm

el-Sheikh work program on the global goal on adaptation in 2022. The decision initiated the development of a framework for the global goal on adaptation in 2023, containing elements such as impact, vulnerability and risk assessment, planning, implementation, and monitoring, evaluation and learning, cross-cutting considerations, sources of information, and select themes for the workshops. It also invited the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, Adaptation Committee, and other relevant bodies to contribute to the work program, and the subsidiary bodies to review the progress in achieving the global goal on adaptation as part of the first global stocktake.

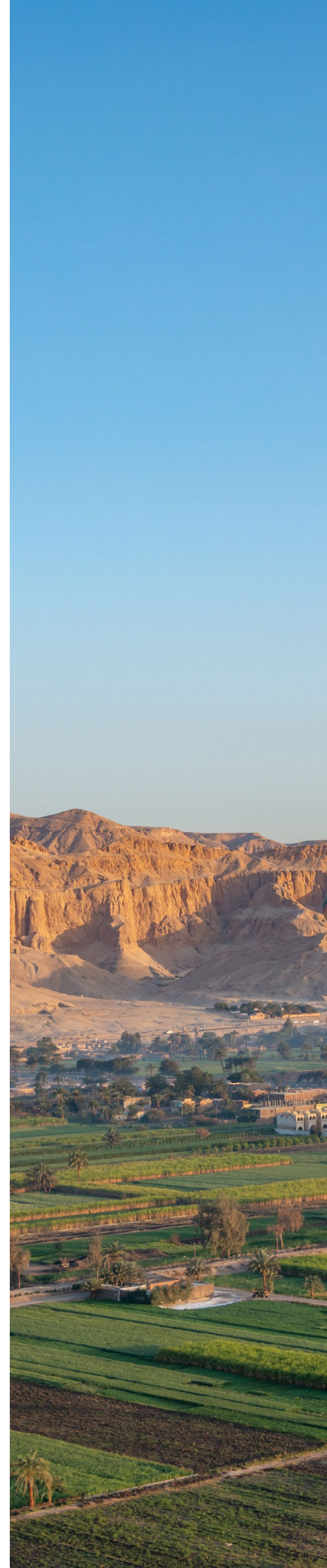
Overall, while the decision set the groundwork for further developing the global goal on adaptation and provides a structured approach for achieving the goal, it fell short of the expectations of Africa to adopt a concrete framework with science-based indicators, metrics and targets to achieve the GGA.

On adaptation finance, COP27 highlighted the urgent need for developed countries to significantly increase their provision of climate finance, technology transfer, and capacity-building for adaptation to respond to the needs of developing countries.

This includes support for the formulation and implementation of national adaptation plans and adaptation communications. The decision also recognized the important role of the Adaptation Fund in the climate finance architecture and urges all contributors to fulfill their pledges in a timely manner and ensure the sustainability of the resources of the Fund. The decision further highlights the role of the Least Developed Countries Fund and the Special Climate Change Fund in supporting actions by developing countries to address climate change and invites developed countries to contribute to the two Funds.

On doubling adaptation finance, the conference failed to adopt an agenda item to deliberate on implementation of the COP26 decision on doubling adaptation finance by 2025. However, the Standing Committee on Finance is requested to prepare a report on the doubling of adaptation finance for consideration by the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement at its fifth session.

The COP27 outcome emphasizes the ongoing challenges faced by many developing country Parties in accessing climate finance and encourages further efforts to simplify access to such finance. While the Six-point plan specifically called for the agreement of a program to improve access to adaptation finance, the COP27 outcome does not mention a specific program, but rather encourages ongoing efforts to simplify access to climate finance, including by the operating entities of the Financial Mechanism.



Reducing procedural complexities is a key aspect of improving access to finance for developing countries, as complex and burdensome procedures can deter countries from applying for and accessing available funds. Therefore, the emphasis on simplifying access to finance is an important step towards ensuring that developing countries have the resources they need to adapt to climate change.

Next steps:

Moving forward, it will be important for Parties to continue working together to address the challenges of adaptation and to take bold actions to reduce the adverse impacts of climate change. This will involve collaboration, communication, and cooperation, as well as the allocation of adequate resources and the implementation of concrete measures and policies. Some key actions towards this objective include:

- Accelerating progress on negotiations for a global goal on adaptation by developing a framework for the global goal on adaptation through the structured approach focusing on science-based indicators, targets and metrics to achieve the global goal on adaptation (GGA) that informs the 1st Global Stock take in 2023.
- Scaling up adaptation finance commitments, with developed country Parties committing to allocate at least 50% of climate finance to adaptation.
- Agreeing on a delivery plan for doubling adaptation finance based on the report of the Standing Committee on Finance

3.2.3. Point 3: Addressing Climate-Induced Loss and Damage

Following a 30 year-long call by vulnerable countries for the establishment of a fund that would help them cope with the most severe impacts of climate change, resisted by rich nations time and time again, the decision to adopt a loss and damage fund at COP27 was a big milestone.

The six-point agenda had outlined that countries should acknowledge the equivalence of loss and damage with adaptation and mitigation by calling for



the provision of new and additional finance for loss and damage to meet the needs of vulnerable communities and developing countries. The key asks from particularly vulnerable developing countries include:

- Need to properly acknowledge the equivalence of loss and damage with adaptation and mitigation by calling for the provision of new and additional finance for loss and damage to meet the needs of developing countries.
- Operationalize the Santiago Network for Loss and Damage (SNLD) to provide operational technical assistance to developing countries.
- Adoption of an agenda sub-item on loss and damage funding arrangements under the agenda item relating to climate finance and establish a loss and damage finance facility under the UNFCCC and the Paris Agreement with a mandate to subsequently negotiate its institutional arrangements and operational modalities within two years (by 2024). The mandate for the Transitional Committee to establish the GCF at COP16 provides a good model in this regard.
- COP and CMA should jointly affirm that loss and damage institutions under the Convention and its Paris Agreement are under their joint authority and oversight.

The COP adopted a standalone agenda item on funding arrangements for loss and damage and a decision on the same as called for by developing countries. The decision highlights the urgent need to enhance efforts to address climate change-related loss and damage, especially given its impact on vulnerable populations and ecosystems and acknowledges the findings of the IPCC that loss and damage will increase with each fraction of temperature increase. While acknowledging the various actors in financing efforts and initiatives on loss and damage, it recognizes that current funding arrangements are insufficient to address existing gaps in responding to climate change impacts.

The COP decided to establish new funding arrangements to assist developing countries that are particularly vulnerable to climate change in responding to loss and damage. A fund focusing on addressing loss and damage was established, and a Transitional Committee was established with terms of reference (ToRs) to operationalize the funding arrangements and the fund. The committee's recommendations will be informed by the current landscape of institutions, funding gaps, priority gaps, effective ways to address gaps, and potential funding

sources. Additionally, the UNFCCC secretariat will conduct workshops and prepare a synthesis report on existing funding arrangements, while inviting submissions from parties and relevant organizations. The decision also outlines a series of activities, including the 2nd and 3rd Glasgow Dialogues amongst parties on loss and damage finance, to inform the committee's work. The United Nations Secretary-General is also invited to convene international financial institutions to identify effective ways to provide funding, while developed countries and other entities are urged to enhance support for addressing loss and damage associated with climate change. The decision also specified that these funding arrangements are aimed at providing and mobilizing "new and additional resources". This is crucial to ensuring that existing development or humanitarian assistance, as well as funding already allocated to climate change mitigation and adaptation, is not simply repurposed. The expectation is that the modalities and operationalization of the fund will be decided at COP28 in 2023.

In addition, COP27 also concluded negotiations on the institutional arrangements for the Santiago Network for Loss and Damage (SNLD) that is tasked with providing technical assistance related to loss and damage. Countries made progress on the governance structure and host selection process for the Santiago Network on Loss and Damage, which is meant to provide technical assistance and become fully operational by COP28. The structure will be composed of a technical secretariat; an Advisory Board providing guidance and oversight; and a network of member organizations, bodies, networks and experts covering a wide range of topics relevant to averting, minimizing and addressing loss and damage. Agreement was reached on TORs for its Secretariat, Advisory Body and its financing.

Next steps:

Now that countries have agreed on the establishment of the Loss and Damage Fund, the work on the modalities and operationalization of this fund begins. The Transitional Committee is to work on the modalities and operationalization of the established fund with a view of taking a decision at COP28, along with the broader framework for funding arrangements, including funds and initiatives inside and outside the UNFCCC. Also, countries will be working on selecting the host organization, electing members of the Advisory Board, and engaging the secretariat for the Santiago Network on Loss and Damage.

However, as countries take action to operationalize the loss and damage fund, ensuring that affected and vulnerable countries can effectively access real and timely financial and technical support and remedy by designing the modalities in an inclusive and transparent manner, providing for the meaningful participation of people on the front line of the climate crisis will be important. Moreover, ensuring that the funds provided for in the loss and damage fund are new, additional, adequate, and needs-based grants that are accessible to people, communities, and Indigenous peoples is fundamental.

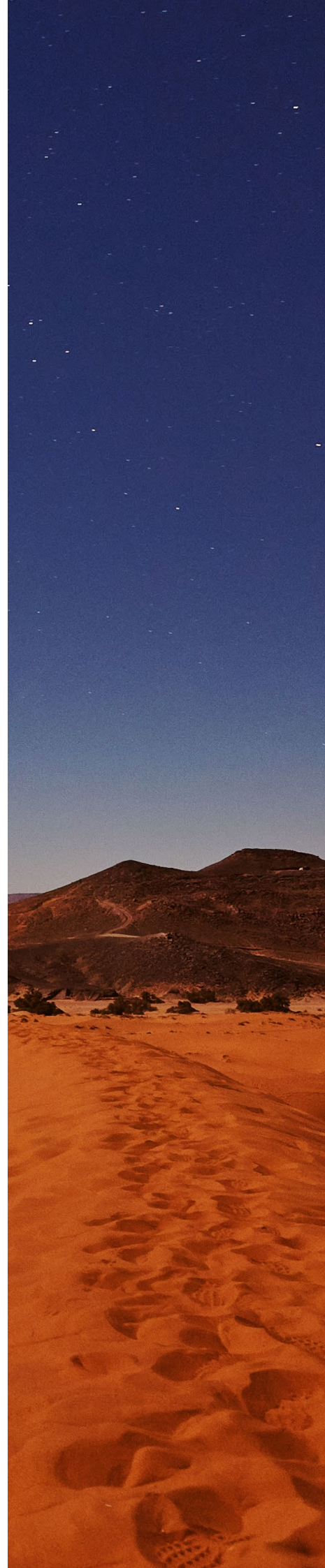
3.2.4. Point 4: Enhancing Ambition on Mitigation towards 1.5C

The six-point agenda called on countries, in particular developed countries, to submit ambitious targets in reducing emissions in line with the 1.5C temperature limit. However, countries at COP27 agreed to outcomes that reflected only modest, incremental progress on reducing emissions, despite a clear emissions gap between the submitted NDCs and what's needed to limit temperature rise to 1.5 degrees.

Although countries agreed to strengthen their emission cutting targets at COP26, only a few have updated and submitted new ambitious emission cutting commitments in their NDCs. Additionally, the Glasgow Climate Pact had urged countries to develop long term strategies towards achieving just transition to net-zero emissions by COP27, however, very few countries have new strategies on achieving just transition to net-zero emissions. The COP27 decision urged countries to communicate their long-term strategies by COP28.

COP27 saw progress on the design of the Mitigation Work Programme, adopted at COP26 to focus on scaling up ambition and implementation leading up to 2030. Countries decided that the Programme will run through at least 2026, focus on all sectors, and provide recommendations for annual COP decisions. Each year under the Programme, at least two dialogues and a subsequent summary report will be produced and considered by countries at the political level to catalyze stronger national mitigation ambition and action.

However, the Programme failed to establish new goals to reduce emissions. Countries fell short of adopting strong accountability mechanisms for governments to increase their emission reduction targets and adopt measures to achieve them. In particular, countries decided to adopt a “non-prescriptive” and “non-punitive” approach and not “impose new targets or goals”, in essence continuing the bottom-up approach to NDC policy-setting under the Paris Agreement. Moreover, Parties failed to call for global emissions to peak as soon as possible and by 2025 at the latest, which the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) has held is necessary for keeping global temperature rise to 1.5°C.



Further, countries reiterated the COP26 decision on the phase down on the use of coal and phase out of inefficient fossil fuel subsidies. Governments failed to advance beyond this Glasgow formulation. Notably, the COP27 outcome documents fail to acknowledge or tackle the number one driver of the climate crisis – the production and use of all fossil fuels.

COP27 decision also called for increasing the share of renewable and low energy sources in the energy mix and for scaled up renewable energy investments in particular to address the energy access challenges of many countries in Africa. A clear gap remains in provision of scaled-up support for developing countries to increase the pace to mitigate the causes of climate change, it is worth highlighting that more than 600 million Africans lack access to energy and that Africa's share of global investments in renewable energy is around 2%.

Next steps:

Science has been consistent that global temperature rise above 1.5 degrees is not safe. Moving forward, the Mitigation Work Programme and other relevant COP27 decisions need to deliver actions that will enable ambitious emission reduction targets to keep the increase of global average temperatures below 1.5°C.

In addition, none of the rich and other high emitting countries' emission reduction targets aligns with limiting global temperature rise to 1.5 degrees. The Mitigation Work Programme should provide concrete and effective mechanisms to ensure the implementation of commitments made at COPs and at national level and ensure ambitious targets. Countries need to review their 2030 emission reduction targets and ensure they are fully aligned with the 1.5°C imperative and adopt and implement adequate sectoral policies.

Moreover, the outcomes of the 1st Global Stock Take (GST) in relation to mitigation must serve to inform countries to collectively agree on pathways for cutting emissions in key sectors. Further, wealthy industrialized countries must significantly and quickly cut their emissions by adopting ambitious emission reduction targets that reflect their historical responsibility and fair shares for the climate crisis.



3.2.5. Point 5: Supporting African Just Transitions and Sustainable Development

The six-point agenda called on countries to embark on just transition pathways to provide sufficient socio-economic benefits and achieve sustainable development. The six point agenda document had called on COP27 to commit new, additional and adequate and appropriate financing and technology support by developed countries and to be provided to African and other developing countries to support their economic diversification and energy transition in the context of a carefully thought-out sustainable development and energy transition plan appropriate to national circumstances, including the use of African-led, decentralized and democratized renewable energy, economic, and climate resilience initiatives as the basis for just transition pathways.

The numerous references to a just transition, particularly that sustainable and just solutions to the climate crisis must be founded on meaningful and effective social dialogue and participation of all stakeholders and that a just and equitable transition includes social protection represented a significant recognition and operationalization of the concept of a just transition from COP27.

In addition, for the first time ever, the COP cover decision included a call to accelerate renewable energy deployment. The decision calling for an increase in the share of renewable and low energy sources in the energy mix and for scaled up renewable energy investments in particular to address the energy access challenges of many countries in Africa was another big win for the Sharm el-Sheikh Implementation Plan. However, the inclusion of the language on deploying low emission energy such as fossil gas was a big failure. Fossil gas is not actually a low emissions power source, particularly given the continued high level of methane leakage. Additionally, fossil gas is at the centre of the many injustices caused to communities in the process of its extraction.

However, despite the failure to commit to phasing out all fossil fuels, the Sharm el-Sheikh Implementation Plan recognized the unprecedented global energy crisis, underlining the urgency to rapidly transform energy systems to be more secure, reliable, and resilient, including by accelerating clean and just transitions to renewable energy during this critical decade of action

In another significant step, COP27 also established a work programme on the just transition to consider transitions of countries and stakeholders towards the long-term pathways to meet the Paris temperature goal.

The decision sets an Annual high-level Ministerial roundtable on Just Transition, starting at COP28 in Dubai. This work programme should facilitate ambitious and equitable climate actions and recognise the different starting points of countries and nationally defined development priorities of developing countries, and the importance of the social and economic components of the transition.

Next steps:

In 2023, Parties need to agree on the scope and operational modalities of the Just Transition Work Programme that should facilitate ambitious and equitable climate actions and recognize the different starting points of countries and NDC priorities of countries.

COP28 should reach a decision that will advance a comprehensive understanding and implementation of just transitions; converging pathways to low emissions and climate resilient development and centering the role of climate finance in supporting such just transitions. The work programme should translate into policy-relevant recommendations for effective measures to protect communities, including ensuring that workers and communities that are dependent on fossil fuels and other high carbon sectors are protected in the transition to a renewable energy future. The work programme should empower the marginalized, including indigenous people, provide formal rights for nature, for climate migrants and refugees and for future generations

3.2.6. Point 6: Maximizing the Global Stocktake to Highlight Equity

The six point plan called for comprehensive Global Stocktake(GST) discussions that will look backward at implementation gaps and challenges, what has been done, what has not yet been done, and how these would be addressed. It should support a science- and equity-based reset of climate negotiations to address the scale of the climate crisis. The plan also called for substantive equity-based GST outcome to inform Parties as they prepare their next NDCs and enhance international cooperation.

During COP27, the Global Stocktake discussions took place under the Technical Dialogue through facilitated interactive sessions among all stakeholders on key thematic topics related to adaptation, loss and damage, mitigation, finance, technology and capacity building support. Many stakeholders emphasized on centering equity on many fronts especially in enhancing mitigation ambition and provision of scaled support to developing countries. The negotiations

adopted procedural conclusions under the Joint Contact Group to push for an early start in 2023 on the political consideration of the GST outputs. The GST conclusion agreed to intersessional events and set out clearly the process for the consideration of the output phase of the GST.

The Technical Dialogue discussions confirm that the gaps are significant, and that further ambition is needed to be consistent with the recommendations from the best available science. However, it is not clear how the outcomes of the technical phase will help to enable ambition; it is important that the outcome of the GST steers us all towards a just transition where the rights of all Parties to sustainably develop are respected in all climate actions.

Through the Sharm el-Sheikh Implementation Plan, the COP27 decision welcomed the progress of the first global stocktake and noted the balanced, comprehensive, and inclusive nature of the technical dialogue. While the COP emphasized that the outcome of the first global stocktake shall inform Parties in updating and enhancing their actions and support, there was no clear indication of how equity considerations will be integrated into the GST process. The COP27 decision also urged stakeholders to focus on achieving the outcome referred to in Article 14, paragraph 3 of the Paris Agreement, which relates to the updating and enhancing of NDCs and enhancing international cooperation.

The decision also welcomed the invitation of the United Nations Secretary-General to convene a climate ambition summit in 2023 ahead of the conclusion of the first global stocktake at COP28 and the fifth session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement in November-December 2023. This summit could be an opportunity for countries to showcase their ambition in addressing the climate crisis and for the global community to assess progress towards achieving the Paris Agreement's objectives.

Next steps

2023 will be an important year for the GST and governments finalize the technical phase and move to the political and decisive phase of the 1st GST.

Moving forward, it is important to ensure that GST process delivers on its mandate and push for greater ambition across all elements of climate action i.e Adaptation, loss and damage, Mitigation and means of implementation and centers equity and fairness. The political phase of GST in 2023 and the climate ambition summit in 2023 could provide opportunities for countries to showcase effective and equitable ambition and for the global community to assess progress towards achieving the Paris Agreement's objectives.



3.3 Summary of the overall assessment of the COP27 outcomes against the Six point plan agenda for Africa

No	Six point plan agenda	Assessment of COP27 decisions	Progress against expectations
I.	Climate Finance - Real Delivery of Enhanced Climate Finance and Other Support to Africa and Other Developing Countries		
a)	Developed countries should fulfil their \$100 billion by 2020 pledge and period 2021-2025, to at least US\$700 billion per year and accelerate the implementation of the Climate Finance Delivery Plan	COP27 acknowledged and expresses serious concern that the goal of developed country Parties to mobilize jointly USD 100 billion per year by 2020 in the context of meaningful mitigation action and transparency on implementation has not yet been met and urges developed country Parties to meet the goal;	
b)	Developed countries should commit to increasing provision of grants rather than loans, bilaterally and through multilateral institutions including the GEF and GCF;	<p>The decision called for scaled up financial resources and in particular scaled-up public grants for mitigation and adaptation for vulnerable regions, in particular sub-Saharan Africa, to be cost-effective and have high social returns in terms of access to basic energy;</p> <p>On the Green Climate Fund (GCF), the COP urges developed country Parties to provide resources for the second replenishment of the GCF while demonstrating progression over previous replenishments and in line with the programming capacity of the Fund.</p> <p>Additionally, the decision encouraged multilateral development banks (MDBs) to define a new vision and operational model, channels, and instruments that are fit for the purpose of addressing the global climate emergency. The outcomes emphasized the need for the deployment of a full suite of instruments, from grants to guarantees and non-debt instruments, taking into account debt burdens and addressing risk appetite.</p>	
c)	increase adaptation financing, including agreement on a delivery plan for the doubling of adaptation finance by 2025	<p>The decision requested the Standing Committee on Finance to prepare a report on the doubling of adaptation finance, in line with paragraph 18 of decision I/CMA.3 for consideration by the COP28/CMA5.</p> <p>Unfortunately, the COP could not agree on an agenda item to track decision on doubling of adaptation finance proposed by Africa and G77. This lack of consensus from developed countries is a significant concern, as it undermines efforts to address the urgent and pressing need for enhanced adaptation financing.</p>	

d)	Agreement on an operational definition of climate finance	The SCF in its report to the COP acknowledge the fact that the lack of multilateral agreed definition of climate finance as a limitation to assessing progress towards delivery of climate finance. However, no clear decision was agreed in resolving this important issue.	
e)	Achieve progress in the New Collective Quantified Goal (NCQG) on climate finance negotiations, including on having a timebound annual finance goal that is needs-based and subject to transparency and accountability requirements.	<p>The COP adopted a decision on New Collective quantified goal that acknowledges the progress of the technical work and the ministerial dialogues undertaken under the adhoc work programme and elaborates clear technical and high-level process for 2023. The decision called for substantive progress in 2023 with expected workplan to be shared.</p> <p>The COP could not agree on any time frames or potential sub-goals as expected by Africa thus delaying to the end of the mandate in 2025.</p>	
f)	encourage Parties to free up additional financial resources for developing countries as part of an integrated approach including providing additional liquidity in the form of Special Drawing Rights (SDRs); supporting measures designed to increase capital available to developing country governments	<p>The COP acknowledged the significant scale of resources required such as USD 6 trillion annually.</p> <p>Further the COP called on shareholders of multilateral development banks and international financial institutions to reform their practices and priorities and to align and scale up funding. The outcomes also encouraged multilateral development banks to define a new vision and operational model, channels, and instruments that are fit for the purpose of addressing the global climate emergency.</p> <p>This is seen as a significant progress achieved at COP27.</p>	
<p>2. Strengthening Adaptation Action and Support</p>			
a)	Accelerated progress in the negotiations to define the global goal on adaptation.	<p>COP27 adopted a procedural decision on Global Goal on Adaptation(GGA). Through the decision, the COP initiated the development of a framework for the global goal on adaptation to be undertaken through a structured approach under the Glasgow–Sharm el-Sheikh work programme in 2023 include the dimensions of adaptation, themes and cross-cutting issues. The Co-chairs of the Subsidiary bodies are expected to consider range of topics for the workshops such as metrics, indicators, target setting, means of implementation.</p> <p>The decision was disappointing especially for Africa stakeholders who championed for substantive decision on concrete framework with science-based indicators, targets and metrics.</p>	

b)	<p>Scaled up climate financing commitments (putting in an equal footing with mitigation) and agree on a delivery plan for doubling adaptation finance in line with COP 26 decision the ‘Glasgow Climate Pact’</p>	<p>Requests the Standing Committee on Finance to prepare a report on the doubling of adaptation finance for consideration by COP28/CMA5.</p> <p>Push by Africa and G77, for an agenda item on doubling adaptation to track implementation of the decision was opposed by developed countries. This raised concerns about the commitment of developed countries to meeting their climate finance obligations and implement previously agreed decisions</p>	
c)	<p>Agree a programme to improve access to adaptation finance for developing countries, including by reducing procedural complexities</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The COP acknowledged the ongoing challenges faced by many developing country Parties in accessing climate finance and encourages further efforts, including by the operating entities of the Financial Mechanism, to simplify access to such finance. • Through the climate finance reforms, the decision also called enhanced access is a key area of focus. 	
d)	<p>Scale up predictable finance for the Adaptation Fund through implementation of decisions on shares of proceeds and the delivery of COP 26 pledges to the Fund.</p>	<p>Through the Adaptation Fund decision, the COP acknowledged contributions from a number of developed countries totalling to USD 200M and with outstanding pledged contributions of USD 174.60 million</p> <p>There were significant challenges with lack of predictability of finance make it difficult for developing countries to plan and implement their adaptation activities.</p>	
<p>3. Addressing Climate-Induced Loss and Damage</p>			
a)	<p>Properly acknowledge the equivalence of loss and damage with adaptation and mitigation and provision of new and additional finance for loss and damage to meet the needs of developing countries.</p>	<p>Loss and damage was a major issue of discussion and central to the success of COP27. The COP recognized the devastating impacts of climate change, particularly on vulnerable and marginalized communities, and the urgent need for enhanced support for loss and damage. COP27 outcomes secured an historic breakthrough in establishing a new multilateral fund to assist developing countries to respond to loss and damage caused by climate change.</p> <p>Both COP27 and CMA5 cover decisions had a separate section on loss and damage acknowledging the importance of addressing loss and damage and the IPCC contribution and acknowledge significant financial costs and growing debt associated with loss and damage for developing countries.</p>	

		<p>Additionally, the decision on funding arrangements for loss and damage acknowledged the importance of provision of new and additional financial resources to support vulnerable developing countries deal with loss and damages associated with climate change. The decision also established new dedicated multilateral fund to assist developing countries to respond to loss and damage caused by climate change.</p>	
b)	Operationalize the Santiago Network for Loss and Damage (SNLD) to provide operational technical assistance to developing countries	<p>The COP agreed on the detailed institutional arrangements for the Santiago Network for Loss and damage including the host secretariat to facilitate the work of the network, An Advisory Board to provide guidance and oversight and A network of member organizations, bodies, networks and experts. The TORs of the Network, roles and responsibilities of the secretariat, advisory board & composition and process for selecting host secretariat was agreed.</p> <p>The host secretariat selection and agreement will be finalized at COP28 to facilitate the launch of the network.</p>	
c)	Adopt an agenda sub-item on loss and damage funding arrangements under the agenda item relating to climate finance, and establish a loss and damage finance facility and considering Transitional Committee to fully operationalize the facility by COP 24	<p>Both COP27 and CMA 4 adopted agendas that include a new item under Matters related to finance, 8 f on Matters relating to funding arrangements responding to loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change, including a focus on addressing loss and damage.</p> <p>The COP adopted landmark decision under the agenda. The decision acknowledge the need for new and additional finance for loss and damage, establish new funding arrangements and a fund to assist vulnerable developing countries to address loss and damage associated with climate change. The decision also establishes a Transitional committee (with clear ToRs) to operationalize the funding arrangements and the fund by COP28 in 2023. The decision includes the process for stakeholders including through the Glasgow dialogue to input into the work of the Transitional committee.</p>	
d)	COP and CMA should jointly affirm that loss and damage institutions under the Convention and its Paris Agreement are under their joint authority and oversight	<p>COP27 could not agree on a decision on the issue of governance of the WIM as parties' views remain divergent on the issue. The COP adopted the decision on the Santiago Network for loss and damage noted that discussions on the governance of the Warsaw International Mechanism did not produce an outcome; this is without prejudice to further consideration of this matter. The considerations related to the governance of the Warsaw International Mechanism will continue at CMA 5 in 2023.</p>	

4. Enhancing Ambition on Mitigation towards 1.5 C		
a)	<p>Parties must submit enhanced and updated NDCs for the period 2023-2030 in which the mitigation and finance targets commensurate with fair shares as required by the latest science and developed countries taking lead</p>	<p>The mitigation section of the cover decisions acknowledge that limiting global warming to 1.5 °C requires rapid, deep and sustained reductions in global greenhouse gas emissions of 43 per cent by 2030 relative to the 2019 level. That accelerated mitigation action is on the basis of equity and the best available scientific knowledge, reflecting common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities in the light of different national circumstances and in the context of sustainable development and efforts to eradicate poverty.</p> <p>According the NDC registry, only 33 countries have submitted updated NDCs since COP 26; with only 4 developed (UK, Australia, Switzerland and Norway) and majority developing countries including 10 from Africa.</p> <p>The latest NDC synthesis report and the IPCC confirms that the significant mitigation gap between the NDCs and levels required by the science. In fact, the decision confirms that that the total global greenhouse gas emission level in 2030, considering the implementation of all the latest NDCs, will be 0.3 percent lower than the 2019 level. However, this is not in line with the least-cost scenarios necessary to limit global temperature rise to 2 or 1.5 degrees Celsius.</p> <p>The decision urges parties have not submitted updated NDCs and long-term low emissions development strategies to do so ahead of COP28</p>
b)	<p>Implement the mitigation related outcomes of the Glasgow Climate Pact to enhanced mitigation efforts to limit global temperature rise to 1.5 degrees Celsius.</p>	<p>The COP27 decisions reiterated the COP 26 call to keep 1.5C within reach through enhanced NDC ambition and call for phase down of coal power and phase out of inefficient fossil fuel subsidies.</p> <p>The decision further emphasized on the importance of protecting, conserving and restoring nature and ecosystems to achieve the Paris Agreement temperature goal, including through forests and other terrestrial and marine ecosystems acting as sinks and reservoirs of greenhouse gases and by protecting biodiversity, while ensuring social and environmental safeguards.</p>

		<p>COP27 also agreed on the modalities of the Work Programme to urgently scale up mitigation ambition and implementation during this critical decade. The work programme will explore opportunities in various mitigation sectors and run until 2030 (to be reviewed in 2026) with annual decisions to be taken under sessions of the Paris Agreement.</p> <p>Additionally, for the first time, the cover decision included a section on energy that called on countries to increase the share of renewable and low emissions energy sources in the energy mix and for scaled up renewable energy investments.</p> <p>However, a major concern coming out of the COP27 outcome on mitigation was the lack of agreement on the phase-out of all fossil fuels, hence not ambitious enough to keep 1.5C within reach.</p>	
<p>5. Supporting African Just Transitions and Sustainable Development</p>			
<p>a)</p>	<p>Support effective Just transition pathways, including through economic diversification</p>	<p>COP27 outcomes for the first time included a section implementation – pathway for just transition. It recognized the importance of just transition to a low-carbon economy and the need to ensure that the transition is fair and equitable for all stakeholders. Just and equitable transition. It should also encompass pathways that include energy, socioeconomic, workforce and other dimensions while considering instruments including for social solidarity and protection from impacts of applied measures.</p> <p>The COP established a work programme on just transition for discussion of pathways to achieving the goals of the Paris Agreement, with the UNFCCC Subsidiary bodies expected to recommend draft decision for adoption at COP28. Starting from COP28, an annual high-level ministerial round table on just transition will be convened as part of the work programme.</p> <p>This work programme is expected to facilitate ambitious and equitable climate actions and recognize the different starting points of countries (including African countries) and nationally defined development priorities of developing countries, different pathways and national circumstances and the importance of the social and economic components of the transition.</p>	

b)	<p>call for new, additional and adequate and appropriate financing and technology support to African and other developing countries to support their economic diversification and energy transition including widespread adoption of renewable energy at scale.</p>	<p>COP27 called for increase the share of renewable and low energy sources in the energy mix and for scaled up renewable energy investments in particular to address the energy access challenges of many countries in Africa. A clear gap remains in provision of scaled-up support for developing countries to increase the pace to mitigate the causes of climate change, it is worth highlighting that more than 600 million Africans lack access to energy and that Africa’s share of global investments in renewable energy is around 2%.</p>	
<p>6. Maximizing the Global Stocktake to Highlight Equity</p>			
	<p>Substantive equity-based GST outcome to inform Parties as they prepare their next NDCs and enhance international cooperation</p>	<p>The GST discussions at COP28 were mainly at the technical phase through technical dialogues among various actors (governments, CSOs, private sector & academia) on the various themes including mitigation, adaptation, loss and damage, finance, technology and capacity building.</p> <p>The CMA-4 cover decision welcomed the progress of the first global stocktake and notes the balanced, comprehensive, and inclusive nature of the technical dialogue of that stocktake. The United Nations Secretary-General to convene a climate ambition summit in 2023 ahead of the conclusion of the first global stocktake at COP28.</p>	

4.0 Conclusion and recommendations

4.1 Conclusions

Contrary to the media coverage that portrayed COP27 as a failure, COP27 achieved some significant breakthroughs in the area of loss and damage, while advancing only minimally or not at all in other areas.

On loss and damage, COP27 made progress by establishing new funding arrangements, including a fund, to support developing countries that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change to address the loss and damage caused by such climate change. The fund is expected to provide financial support to developing countries that are particularly vulnerable to impacts such as sea-level rise, extreme weather events, and droughts. Although established in principle, the operational modalities and institutional design of the loss and damage fund are still to be worked out by the Transitional Committee over the course of 2023, with its recommendations to be adopted at COP28.

Furthermore, the agreement calling on Parties to push for reforms to make MDBs fit for purpose is also a significant breakthrough. If undertaken correctly, the reforms would seek to ensure that MDBs align their lending and investment portfolios with the goals of the Paris Agreement, promoting the transition to low-carbon and climate-resilient development pathways, increase the transparency and accountability of MDBs, and enhance their capacity to mobilize private sector finance for climate action.

Another key outcome of the conference was the call for scaled-up investment in renewable energy, with a specific focus on grant-based support for Sub-Saharan Africa. Renewable energy is essential for achieving the goals of the Paris Agreement and transitioning to a low-carbon economy. The call for scaled-up investment in renewable energy recognizes the importance of increasing the deployment of renewable energy technologies to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and promote sustainable development.

Africa is particularly vulnerable to the impacts of climate change, despite being responsible for only a small fraction of global emissions. The call for grant-based support for Africa recognizes the need to address the unique challenges faced by the continent in the transition to renewable energy. Grant-based support will provide much-needed funding to support renewable energy projects in Africa, helping to increase energy access and promote sustainable economic development.

The call for scaled-up investment in renewable energy and grant-based support for sub-Saharan Africa is a significant step towards achieving a just and sustainable transition to a low-carbon economy. It demonstrates the



commitment of countries to take concrete actions towards achieving the goals of the Paris Agreement, and it recognizes the need to address the challenges faced by vulnerable communities in the transition to renewable energy.

COP27 also delivered several initiatives through twelve thematic days that included for the first time thematic days on solutions, youth, decarbonization and water and agriculture, furthermore the COP outcomes delivered a partnership with the climate champions on Sharm el Sheikh adaptation agenda.

Although COP27 made progress in some areas, it fell short of delivering ambitious outcomes on crucial aspects like adaptation – particularly the Global Goal on Adaptation, mitigation, and enhanced climate finance from developed countries. Future climate negotiations, including COP28, need to address these shortcomings and push for more decisive action to effectively tackle the climate crisis and ensure global climate goals are met.

4.2 Recommendations for COP28

COP28 should build on COP27 outcomes and urgently respond to the climate crisis as highlighted by the latest scientific reports. To do this, COP28 must prioritize actions that address the most pressing climate challenges, such as ambitious emissions reductions, adaptation and resilience measures, loss and damage finance, and enhanced climate finance.

On adaptation, the COP should adopt a robust framework based on science-based indicators, targets, and metrics to achieve the Global Goal on Adaptation (GGA) that informs the 1st Global Stocktake and agree on scaled up financing and investment for adaptation and resilience, focusing on vulnerable communities, which includes implementing the decision to double adaptation finance. Additionally, the COP agree on a substantive decision on effective modalities for the 4-year Sharm El-Sheikh work program on agriculture and food production, promoting climate-resilient agriculture and fostering sustainable and equitable development in Africa.

On loss and damage, the Transitional Committee should agree on and transmit to the COP its recommendations on the operational modalities and institutional design for the newly established loss and damage fund that is fit for purpose responding to the needs of developing countries, and the COP should then adopt these recommendations. COP28 should also see the operational launch of the Santiago Network on Loss and Damage (SNLD), the constitution of its Advisory Board, and the selection of the host agency for its secretariat. The COP



and CMA should also conclude the long standing governance arrangements of the Warsaw International Mechanism (WIM) to serves both Convention and its Paris Agreement.

On climate finance, ensure progress on enhanced climate finance delivery by developed countries, including the USD 100 Billion goal and cumulative USD 700 Billion by 2025, increase adaptation financing, achieve progress on the New Collective Quantified Finance Goal (NCQG) negotiations with sub-goals and transparent requirements as well as reforms in MDBs for increased climate finance, enhanced access, and concessional financing.

On mitigation and limiting global warming to 1.5°C, require ambitious emissions reduction targets particularly for developed countries and major emitters and implement previous decisions on phasing down of coal and scaling up renewables.

Achieve a substantive Global Stocktake outcome that catalyzes greater ambition across all elements of climate action (adaptation, loss and damage, mitigation, and means of implementation) and centers on equity.

Furthermore, COP28 should emphasize just transitions, ensuring that the shift to a low-carbon economy benefits all communities and does not leave the most vulnerable behind. This means that the operational modalities for the Just Transitions work programme should be agreed to at COP28, with its operationalization to take place by 2024.