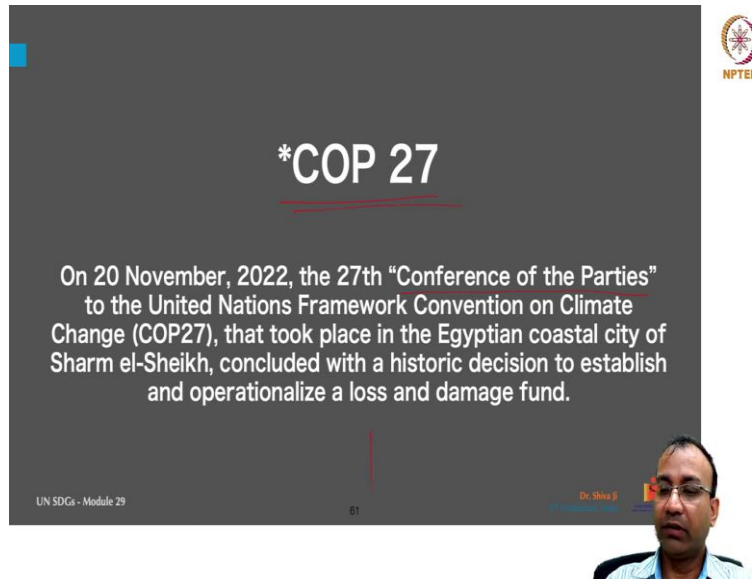


United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (UN SDGs)
Professor. Doctor Shiva Ji
Department of Design and Department of Climate Change
Indian Institute of Technology, Hyderabad
Key Climate Conferences & Summits: Rio 92, Kyoto 95, Paris 15, COP26
Part 4



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***COP 27**

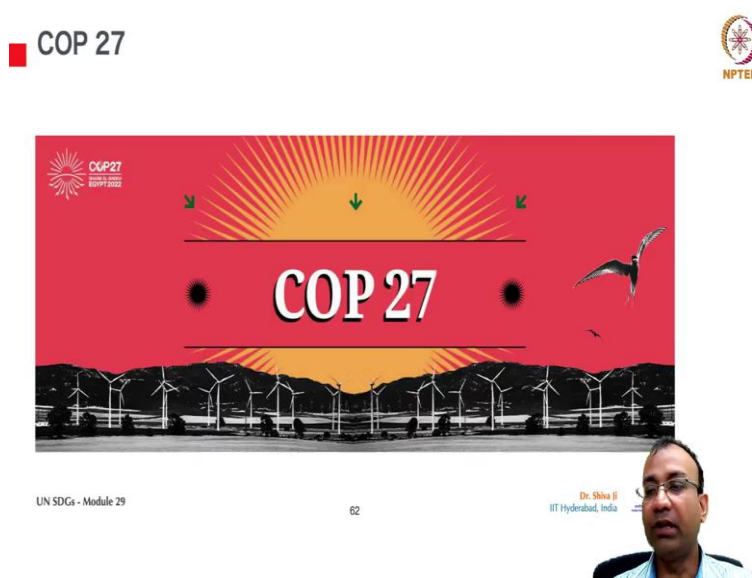
On 20 November, 2022, the 27th "Conference of the Parties" to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (COP27), that took place in the Egyptian coastal city of Sharm el-Sheikh, concluded with a historic decision to establish and operationalize a loss and damage fund.

UN SDGs - Module 29 61 Dr. Shiva Ji





So, on this next unit COP27. On 20 number 2022, the twenty seventh Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change COP27, that took place in the Egyptian coastal city of Sharm el-Sheikh then concluded with the historic decision to establish and operationalize a loss and damage fund.

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COP 27

UN SDGs - Module 29 62 Dr. Shiva Ji IIT Hyderabad, India



So, this is COP27. It happened in Egypt in the month of November last year 2022.

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■ Delivering for people and the planet



On 20 November, the 27th Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (COP27), that took place in the Egyptian coastal city of Sharm el-Sheikh, concluded with a historic decision to establish and operationalize a loss and damage fund.

Welcoming the decision and calling the fund essential, UN Secretary-General António Guterres said that more needs to be done to drastically reduce emissions now. "The world still needs a giant leap on climate ambition."

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Dr. Shiva B
IIT Hyderabad, India



Delivering for the people and the planet. On 20 November, the twenty seventh Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change COP27 that took place in the Egyptian coastal city of Sharm el-Sheikh concluded with the historic decision to establish and operationalize a loss and damage fund. Welcoming the decision and calling the fund essential, the UN Secretary General Antonio Guterres said that most needs to be done to drastically reduce emissions now. The world still needs a giant leap on climate ambition.

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■ Delivering for people and the planet



"The red line we must not cross is the line that takes our planet over the 1.5 degree temperature limit," he stressed, urging the world not to relent "in the fight for climate justice and climate ambition."

"We can and must win this battle for our lives," he concluded.

From 6 to 20 November, 2022, COP27 held high-level and side events, key negotiations, and press conferences, hosting more than 100 Heads of State and Governments, over 35,000 participants and numerous pavilions showcasing climate action around the world and across different sectors.

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Dr. Shiva B
IIT Hyderabad, India



The red line we must not cross is the line that takes our planet over the 1.5 degrees temperature limit. He stressed, urging the world not to relent in the fight for climate justice

and climate ambition. We can and must win this battle for our lives, as he concluded. From 6 to 28 November 2020, COP27 held high level and side events, key negotiations and press conferences, hosting more than 100 heads of state and governments, over 35,000 participants and numerous pavilions showcasing climate action around the world and across different sectors.

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■ COP 27



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Dr. Shiva B
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This is a picture from COP27.

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■ SHARM EL-SHEIKH CLIMATE CHANGE CONFERENCE - NOVEMBER 2022



6 Nov - 20 Nov, 2022

At the Sharm el-Sheikh Climate Change Conference (COP 27), countries came together to take action towards achieving the world's collective climate goals as agreed under the Paris Agreement and the convention. The conference took place from 6-20 November 2022 in Sharm el-Sheikh, Egypt. Heads of States and Government attended the Sharm el-Sheikh Climate Implementation Summit on 7 and 8 November. A high-level segment primarily attended by Ministers took place from 15-18 November.

<https://unfccc.int/cop27/auv>



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Dr. Shiva B
IIT Hyderabad, India



As the Sharm el-Sheikh Climate Change Conference COP27 countries came together to take action towards achieving the world's collective climate goals as agreed in the Paris Agreement and the convention. The conference took place from 6 to 28 November 2022,

heads of states and governments attended it. More details, you can refer this link, here you will have a lot of details.

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COP 27
UNEP's Work on Climate Action

MAKING GOOD ON THE GLASGOW CLIMATE PACT
A CALL TO ACTION TO ACHIEVE ONE GIGATON OF EMISSIONS REDUCTIONS FROM FORESTS BY 2025

UN SDGs

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Dr. Shiva J
IT Hyderabad, India

NPTTEL

So, let us see some snapshots, like how these impacts are like changing over the period of time with consistent effort. So, this is this report, you can refer on its website, UNAP's work on climate action, if you search you will find it. So, a call to action, to achieve one gigatons of emissions reductions by forest, from forest by 2025. With that purpose, making good on the Glasgow climate pact, a call to action to achieve one gigaton of emissions reduction by forest by 2025.

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COP 27
UNEP's Work on Climate Action

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

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Dr. Shiva J
IT Hyderabad, India

NPTTEL

So, I am just giving you the summary of this report, executive summary, we are in an existential crisis, but forest can deliver for people and climate. So, definitely, forest if you see are the major resources and resource givers for our and every, almost every species sustenance, which is labeling on the land. So, the climate change and biodiversity crisis combined with challenges presented by wars, food insecurity and pandemics are pushing us to the brink.

Fortunately, actions to protect sustainably manage and restore forests can deliver cost effective climate change mitigation at scale. These actions can also reverse declines in biodiversity and enhance resilience to climate change. Indigenous peoples and local communities recognized as the most effective stewards of forest often play a key role in achieving these outcomes.

Forest based actions can make an essential contribution to meeting the ambition of the Paris Agreement with potential to provide nearly 27 percent of the solution to help avoid climate catastrophe. The gigaton milestone is an essential tool to measure progress towards climate and natural goals.

Despite widespread recognition that we need forests to fend off the worst of the climate crisis, financing the forest-based solutions such as REDD plus, REDD plus, you can check for more details, has been insufficient and slow moving to help evaluate financial commitment for emissions reduction from forest the green gigaton challenge set a goal of mobilizing funds to pay for the equivalent of 1 gigaton of high integrity emission reduction from forests between 2020 to 2025, and yearly thereafter.

This provides a much needed midterm milestone to assess progress towards meeting a range of goals and commitments of forest and climate by 2030. We are not yet on track to meet the milestone. So, as you may be aware of this, like all of these efforts, though, it is bearing positive results, but it is not enough. It is not sufficient to thought and bring back normal position of the climate. So, that is why these efforts must go on with a much faster rate.

And unmistakable incentive in the form of an increased forest carbon price is needed. Upfront investment in REDD plus readiness and implementation must continue and be scaled up. Integrity is key to ensuring real robust emission reductions. There is no progress towards equity, forest countries are at the heart of delivering needed emissions reduction and IPLCs have a key part in this process.

Lastly, although more than half the time to meet the gigaton milestone has passed, less than one quarter of the needed commitments have been made. We urgently need to scale up action and finance for forest-based mitigation to achieve this milestone and avoid catastrophic climate change. If we succeed in this goal, vital targets for climate and nature remain within reach.

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Another report from United Nations Environment Program, it is available over the internet on their website, I would suggest reading. This talks about adaptation gap report 2022. So, the title says too little too slow climate adaptation failure puts world at risk.

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So, some snapshots I am giving you just the executive summary rest of the report I would suggest reading for you. Climate risks are increasing as global warming accelerates. Strong mitigation and adaptation are both key to avoiding hard adaptation limits. So, in this figure, you can see global surface temperature change increase relative to the period 1850 to 1900s. So, you can see here 1950 up to 2000 this rate of change has been little, gradual, but suddenly it took actually this turn, it took a spike.

So, in this you can see different scenarios are drawn through different colors. So, SSP5 8.5 is shown with this one the sharpest, the steepest one, the highest one and then gradually the lower ones like shade representing very likely range, SPP3 7.0 is here and then this green one is here, (())(08:19) one is here and blue one is here, these ones. So, definitely we want this blue curve, so that by the end of this century this can be controlled.

Well, reasons for concern you can see in this graph over here, impact and risk assessment assuming low to no adaptation. So, risk very high is shown in this by this color and high by red color, yellow by yellow color and undetectable in white. So, gradually you see RFC 1, unique and threatened systems, the concentration of this violet is very high. And gradually with RFC 2, RFC 3, RFC 4, RFC 5, that is reducing. So, this is what is the preferred one.

Adaptation must not be sidelined because of large scale non-climate and compounding factors. Global efforts in adaptation planning, financing and implementation continue to make incremental progress but fail to keep pace with increasing climate risks. More than 8 out of 10 countries now have to list at least one national adaptation planning instrument and they are getting better and becoming more inclusive of disadvantaged groups.

They adaptation funds gap in developing countries is likely 5 to 10 times greater than current international adaptation finance laws and countries to widen. So, you can see here in this picture national plan strategy law or policy in place, yes, it is shown by green, in progress light green, no is shown in yellows. So, you can see very few countries are in yellow and a very few again are in light yellow but most of the planet fortunately is in the green color.

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COP 27
Adaptation Report 2022

Figure 2.3: Information on adaptation finance needs included in developing countries' NDCs or NAPs

Figure 2.3: Number of new adaptation projects per start year, size and combined annual funding value under the adaptation fund, Green Climate Fund and the least developed countries fund and Special Climate Change Fund at the United Nations Development Facility, as at 31 August 2022

Current adaptation finance falls woefully short of what is required, but following best practices in adaptation planning and implementation can improve effectiveness.

- Adaptation finance remains woefully short of what is required, but following best practices in adaptation planning and implementation can improve effectiveness.
- To quantify adaptation effectiveness and address an ethical and justice-related necessity for higher levels of action and support or assistance, the financing needed to address the climate emergency is estimated to be between \$1.3 trillion and \$2.4 trillion annually by 2030, with a need for \$1.2 trillion to \$2.1 trillion annually by 2050.
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IT Hyderabad, India

Next in this picture we see adaptation finance needs included in developing countries NDCs or NAPs. Yes, that information is given by very few countries you can see over here in fortunately India being one of the countries, and many from Africa, a few from South America. And mostly like I have said no, from South America, and there is China, maybe from this side of Africa and Middle East and somehow this part either data is not available or there is no communication, which is unfortunate, we do not know what is happening, what do they say.

So, this report does not have data on this. In this illustration in this table, you can see number of new adaptation projects per start year, size and combined annual funding, value under the adaptation fund, Green Climate Fund and the least developed countries fund. So, you can see over the years it has risen, but somehow in this year, year 2022 it came down. So, ideally, it should, this should go up, because these are new adaptation projects, so they should be more and more like adaptation projects.

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COP 27 Adaptation Report 2022

- Foster planning and adaptation management of interventions to consider technical advantage and to ensure effectiveness
- Treatment of local capacities, capacity building and democratic governance structure in support of climate risk management and empowerment to improve sustainability
- Consideration of future risks, including climate transition and adaptation, to improve environmental and social sustainability while enhancing adaptation action
- Integration of local, national, indigenous and scientific knowledge on design, implementation and monitoring and evaluation to enhance local ownership
- Building resilience and structural drivers of sustainability in climate response to ensure an climate resilient development pathway

Being proactive in these processes when designing, implementing and monitoring climate change adaptation can help the delivery of effective, equitable and sustained outcomes (Figure 10.5)

Figure 10.5 An architecture of risk reduction, including principles, actions and outcomes that can be used as a basis for assessing actual or likely adaptation effectiveness

| Principles | Actions | Outcomes |
|---|---|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Group practices based on adaptation, principle, inclusion, co-production, transparency, credibility, devolved and adaptive governance, local ownership, knowledge and integration, avoid maladaptation, addressing future risks, minimizing mitigation and development tradeoffs, flexible addressing structural drivers and of vulnerability | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Adaptation action to reduce exposure to hazards, and actions on structural drivers of vulnerability | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Reduced hazards, reduced exposure, reduced vulnerability, finally, enhancing resilience, reduce risk and improve human ecosystem and wellbeing at planet level |

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Synergies between

market benefits, and links trade-offs and maladaptation back to resilience building that ability to mitigate secondary energy consumption. Moreover, some climate action pathways may be more effective and cost-efficient when integrated with adaptation (Figure 10.6). However, while adaptation has been addressed well in planning and monitoring, integration, including the impact of primary production, remains a challenge. Addressing these shortcomings will be important to contribute to the Paris Agreement and to SDG 13 and the Sustainable Development Goals, with the potential for affecting how ability to create these change action.

Figure 10.6 Aligning climate change mitigation and adaptation action, differences, synergies and trade-offs

Adaptation

Adaptation action for climate resilience is more likely to be effective when it is integrated with mitigation action. For example, improved agricultural practices can reduce greenhouse gas emissions while also increasing soil carbon sequestration and water efficiency.

Mitigation

Mitigation action to reduce greenhouse gas emissions can also contribute to adaptation. For example, improved agricultural practices can reduce greenhouse gas emissions while also increasing soil carbon sequestration and water efficiency.

Trade-offs

Trade-offs between adaptation and mitigation can occur. For example, improved agricultural practices can reduce greenhouse gas emissions while also increasing soil carbon sequestration and water efficiency.

Figure 10.6 Aligning climate change mitigation and adaptation action, differences, synergies and trade-offs

Dr. Shikha
IT Hyderabad, IIT Hyderabad

In this figure, we see an architecture of risk reduction, including principles, actions and outcomes that can be used as a basis for addressing actual or likely adaptation effectiveness. So, the first vertical we have principles, actions are here, and then outcomes on these three columns. So, in principles, we have group practices based on adaptation, principle, inclusion, co-production, transparency, credibility, devolved and adaptive governance, local ownership, knowledge and integration, avoid maladaptation, addressing future risks, minimizing mitigation and development tradeoffs, flexible addressing structural drivers and of vulnerability.

Actions, there are three mitigation and adaptation actions, adaptation action to reduce exposure to hazards, and actions on structural drivers of vulnerability. In outcomes, we have reduced hazards, reduced exposure, reduced vulnerability, finally, enhancing resilience, reduce risk and improve human ecosystem and wellbeing at planet level. In this figure, we have aligning climate change mitigation or adaptation actions, differences, synergies and tradeoffs.

So, you can see with the differences these adaptations and from here it is going in the mitigation's tradeoffs. So, different knowledge and information required to inform policy making, distinct stakeholders, distinct distributed impacts. In the tradeoffs, we have mitigation actions that increase exposure and vulnerability to climate change. I would recommend like reading on this report.

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UN Environment Programme
Emissions Gap Report 2022
The Closing Window
Climate crisis calls for rapid transformation of societies

UN SDGs

UN Environment Programme

NPTEL

CONCITO

Dr. Shiva Ji IIT Hyderabad, India

I have taken another report, this is also from a UN Environment Program Emission Gap Report 2022. I would suggest reading of this, it talks about closing window, climate crisis calls for rapid transformation of societies.

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UN Environment Programme
Emissions Gap Report 2022
Executive summary

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CONCITO

Dr. Shiva Ji IIT Hyderabad, India

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So, I am just giving you the executive summary of this report. You can read more for informed decision. So, the first point talks about testimony to inadequate action on climate crisis and the need for transformation that we have established already earlier. Point 2 talks about global GHG Emission could set a new record in 2021. Point 3 talks about GHG emissions on highly uneven across regions, countries and households.

Those some listing is given over here you can see it is very important in figure for information. It talks about total GHG emissions. So, the total GHG emission is highest by China, then US, then India, then EU27, Indonesia, Russian Federation, Brazil, International Transport. But the moment you go to check the per capita GHG emission, the whole scenario actually changes.


USA comes at the top most you can see almost 15 terms of CO₂ per capita very high at the world level the highest node coming from United States of America that is why these two actually tables are essential to see. Even if some of the countries are producing high volume of GHGs but per capita consumption per capita GHG is coming from like some of these countries USA topping that then Russian Federation and then China.

So, China is the largest emitter as well as third largest per capita consumer, per capita emitter also of these GHGs. Brazil coming forth, Indonesia, EU27, overall world and then India you will see is here way below the words average that is why this table is very important the world average extends somewhere above 6 and the Indian average in Indian per capita is a little less than 3 I think the two point something and over here and USA topping by almost 15 tons of CO₂ per capita.

So, this shows this illustration actually shows the disparity in emissions. So, which country needs like to plug in more is given right over here. So, India fortunately is doing wonderful, because its per capita emission is way below world's average. But we know which countries needs, like the countries which are definitely above the world's average they must control it at any cost.

blue and this green one. So, this is what the world desires saving more and more. So, these are the numbers you can see on the side. Till blue what is needed, what is there. And for green, what is there.

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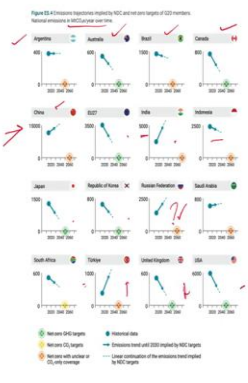
Emissions Gap Report 2022

Emissions Gap Report 2022: The Changing Picture

The world remains not just incremental decarbonisation but also a net-zero world. The world remains not just incremental decarbonisation but also a net-zero world. The world remains not just incremental decarbonisation but also a net-zero world.


The world remains not just incremental decarbonisation but also a net-zero world. The world remains not just incremental decarbonisation but also a net-zero world.





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This figure talks about emissions trajectories implied by NDC and Net Zero targets of G20 members. So, you can see Argentina, Australia going down, Brazil going down, Canada going down, China going up. And the volume is also very high if you see this number, this is 15,000 here. So, national emissions in metric tons CO2 per year over time.

EU it is coming down, India also it is going up but stands at 5000, Indonesia is coming down, Japan coming down, Republic of Korea is coming down, Russian Federation is going up, Saudi Arabia also slightly going up, South Africa coming down, Turkey it is going up sharply 1000 and the scale of this is here 1000, United Kingdom is coming down, USA also it is coming down.

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COP 27 Emissions Gap Report 2022

Table 13.3 Important actions to accelerate transformations in electricity, industry, transportation and buildings to offset emissions

| Actor | Electricity | Industry | Transportation | Buildings |
|--|---|--|--|--|
| National governments | Improve fuel efficiency and electricity generation capacity | Support zero-carbon industrial processes | Support zero-carbon transport modes | Support zero-carbon buildings |
| International cooperation | Cooperate to expand clean energy and technology transfer | Cooperate to expand clean energy and technology transfer | Cooperate to expand clean energy and technology transfer | Cooperate to expand clean energy and technology transfer |
| Subnational governments | Use 100 per cent clean energy for public buildings | Phase out fossil fuel power plants | Phase out fossil fuel power plants | Phase out fossil fuel power plants |
| Businesses | Support a 100 per cent clean energy supply | Phase out fossil fuel power plants | Phase out fossil fuel power plants | Phase out fossil fuel power plants |
| Investors, private and development banks | Support 100 per cent clean energy supply | Phase out fossil fuel power plants | Phase out fossil fuel power plants | Phase out fossil fuel power plants |
| Citizens | Phase out fossil fuel power plants | Phase out fossil fuel power plants | Phase out fossil fuel power plants | Phase out fossil fuel power plants |

Figure 13.3 Food systems emissions trajectory and mitigation potential by transformation domain

GHG emissions (GtCO₂e)

2014 2024 2030

2°C / 1.5°C

Dr. Shikha Mittal
IIT Hyderabad

So, in this table, you will see important actions to accelerate transformation in electricity supply, industry, transportation and buildings by different actors. So, national governments, international cooperation, subnational governments, businesses, investors, private and development banks and common citizens. So, electricity supply on this hand on this column we have industry, transportation and buildings.

This figure talks about food systems emissions trajectory and mitigation potential by transformation domain. So, this is this GHG emissions, it looks like it is going to rise. So, demand side changes you can bring down, protection of ecosystems by that we can bring it down, farm level improvements you can bring it down, decarbonizing supply chain also we can have to bring it down to the level of two degrees centigrade or 1.5 degrees centigrade target.

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11. Adjustment of the financial system to a net-zero world

A redesign of the financial system is vital to ensure that the investments needed are in the right places. The financial system is a network of private and public institutions that require the safety and soundness of the system. It also serves to channel funds to support the transition to a net-zero world. It is estimated that a year's worth of global investment in clean energy and other sectors of the global economy is around \$1.5 trillion. The UNFCCC report says that global investment in clean energy and other sectors of the global economy need to increase by a factor of three to six, and even more for developing countries. Figure 10.6. Financial system change is required to enable such a global transformation.

To date, most financial actors have shown interest in a climate change mitigation transition of their own interests, but not necessarily in the interests of the global public good. The UNFCCC report says that a global public good is needed for systems transformation to be defined.

- Increase the efficiency of financial markets. Key considerations include the provision of better information, including governance and transparency, on climate risk. In developing equity markets, practitioners will include industry building and strengthening systems.
- Mitigate carbon pricing. This can be done through various instruments such as carbon price in the short-term systems. Carbon pricing, including emissions trading, can be used to support the transition to a net-zero world. The UNFCCC report says that the price of carbon is currently around \$10 per tonne, which is far below the price of \$100 per tonne required by 2030.
- Hedge financial risk. Climate finance markets are subject to high volatility, especially in the short and long term, and volatility can be managed through public finance, and reducing the risk of climate change through public finance, and reducing the risk of climate change through public finance.

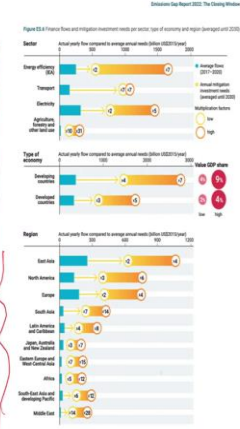


Figure 10.6 Finance flows and mitigation investment needs per sector, type of economy and region (average until 2030)

Actual flows (left) compared to average annual needs (right) (Billion USD/100 TCO_{2e})

| Category | Actual Flows (Billion USD/100 TCO _{2e}) | Average Annual Needs (Billion USD/100 TCO _{2e}) |
|--|---|---|
| Sector | | |
| Energy efficiency (EE) | ~100 | ~100 |
| Transport | ~100 | ~100 |
| Buildings | ~100 | ~100 |
| Industry | ~100 | ~100 |
| Land use, land-use change, and forestry (LULUCF) | ~100 | ~100 |
| Type of economy | | |
| Developing economy | ~100 | ~100 |
| Developed economy | ~100 | ~100 |
| Region | | |
| East Asia | ~100 | ~100 |
| North America | ~100 | ~100 |
| Europe | ~100 | ~100 |
| South Asia | ~100 | ~100 |
| Latin America and the Caribbean | ~100 | ~100 |
| Sub-Saharan Africa | ~100 | ~100 |
| Middle East | ~100 | ~100 |

Development banks, including green banks, can play a new active role in catalysing financial markets as 'net-zero' projects are being commercialised. Multilateral development banks can support market creation through financial flows, including conditional lending to be catalysed by a host of national policies, such as accounting and climate risk disclosure.

Multilateral central banks, central banks increasingly providing the climate risk. In December 2022, eight central banks and supervisors established the Network of Central Bank Governors, which has now grown to 18 members and 18 observers. Multilateral central banks and supervisors can also provide the financial system with the support of the financial system. For example, the Reserve Bank of India has proposed to launch the 'Green Finance Fund' to support the transition to a net-zero world. The Reserve Bank of India has also proposed to launch the 'Green Finance Fund' to support the transition to a net-zero world.

Exposure to the effectiveness of the UNFCCC report suggests that there is a large 'net-zero' related need and investment across major groups of countries, with high and low income, and across countries. The UNFCCC report says that the UNFCCC report suggests that there is a large 'net-zero' related need and investment across major groups of countries, with high and low income, and across countries. The UNFCCC report says that the UNFCCC report suggests that there is a large 'net-zero' related need and investment across major groups of countries, with high and low income, and across countries.

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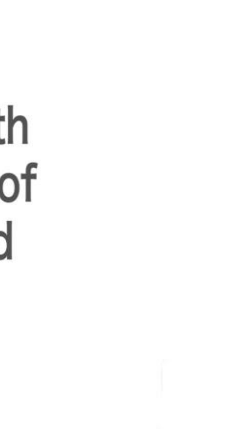
Dr. Shiva Ji
IT Hyderabad, India

Then, lastly, we have this here finance flows and mitigation investment needs per sector type of economy and region average. So, you can see the sectors are here and regions are given over here.

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COP27 ends with announcement of historic loss and damage fund




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COP27 ends with announcement of historic loss and damage funds. So, this is it with the it ends with.

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■ COP 27



In negotiations that went down to the wire over the weekend, countries reached a historic decision to establish and operationalize a loss and damage fund, particularly for nations most vulnerable to the climate crisis.

The agreement was struck early Sunday morning as leaders concluded talks at the two-week-long United Nations Climate Conference (COP27).

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In negotiations that went down to the wire over the weekend countries reached a historic decision to establish and operationalize a loss and damage fund, particularly for nations most vulnerable to the climate crisis. The agreement was struck early Sunday morning as leaders concluded talks on the two-week-long United Nations Climate Conference COP27.