

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 5

(Refer Slide Time: 00:09)

■ COP 27



While many details remain to be negotiated, the fund is expected to see developing countries particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of the climate crisis supported for losses arising from droughts, floods, rising seas and other disasters that are attributed to climate change.

While the negotiated text recognized the need for financial support from a variety of sources, no decisions have been made on who should pay into the fund, where this money will come from and which countries will benefit. The issue has been one of the most contentious on the negotiating table.

UN SDGs - Module 29

82

Dr. Shiva Ji
IIT Hyderabad, India



While many details remain to be negotiated, the fund is expected to see developing countries particularly, vulnerable to the adverse effects of the climate crisis supported for losses arising from droughts, floods, rising seas and other disasters that are attributed to climate change. While the negotiated text recognized the need for financial support from a variety of sources, no decisions have been made on who should pay into the fund, where this money will come from, and which countries will benefit.

This issue has been one of the most contentious on the negotiating table. So, as you see well, of course, there is need for the funding because the people the society which is more vulnerable to droughts, to floods and to rising like ocean levels, they are going to face the consequences first. But funding if it has to be arranged like who is going to pay for it and who are the beneficiaries, that is still like under discussion and still not has been finalized.

So, this is one of the very challenging issues. Even though we are all aware of the criticality of the situation, but it takes lot of effort to bring it to the final results with contribution from participating countries and nations.

(Refer Slide Time: 01:38)

■ COP 27



Adapting to the climate crisis — which could require everything from building sea walls to creating drought-resistant crops — could cost developing countries anywhere from US\$160-US\$340 billion annually by 2030. That number could swell to as much as US\$565 billion by 2050 if climate change accelerates, found UN Environment Programme's (UNEP's) 2022 Adaptation Gap Report. ✓

"This COP has taken an important step towards justice," said UN Secretary-General António Guterres on Sunday. ✓

✓ need/solution

UN SDGs - Module 29

83

Dr. Shiva Ji
IIT Hyderabad, India



Adapting to the climate crisis, which could require everything from building sea walls to creating drought resistant crops could cost developing countries anywhere from US dollar 162 to US dollar 340 billion annually by 2030. You see this humongous figure, that number could swell to as much as 565 US billion dollars by 2050 if climate change accelerates, found UN Environment Programme UNEP's 2022 adaptation Gap Report.

So, the report which we have discussed earlier, if you go into detail, this has been found, this funding requirement with further bloat to very big figure if climate change accelerates. So, we must actually put brakes on this catalytic phenomenon which is giving rise to multiple consequences to the planet. This COP has taken an important step towards justice, said UN Secretary-General Antonio Guterres on Sunday.

So, in his remarks with so much of effort and so much things coming into, like what is the need, and what are the solutions. So, coming down to all of these, if you see this is a humongous task of course involving a huge budget, but this is an essential thing, because it is related to everyone. Some may face it first, but nobody is going to get into spared from the consequences of the climate change.

(Refer Slide Time: 03:17)

■ COP 27

While many praised the creation of the fund, many also worried not enough was done at COP27, held in the Egyptian resort town of Sharm El Sheikh, to reduce the greenhouse gas emissions (GHG) responsible for the climate crisis.

Here is a closer look at the other key takeaways from the conference and what they could mean for the future of climate negotiations.



✓
+
299
↓

UN SDGs - Module 29

84

Dr. Shiva Ji
IIT Hyderabad, India



While many praised the creation of the fund, many also worried not enough was done at COP27 held in Egyptian resort town of Sharm el-Sheikh to reduce the greenhouse gas emissions responsible for the climate change. Here is a closer look. So, well, a lot is being done, but it may not be totally sufficient and the time it is going to take is often very important in this thing.

So, time if you see if we are able to catch up with this change in a long time, by that time, a lot of consequences will already be there on the planet. So, how the whole planet is going to cope up if you are not able to catch the horse from front. So, that is the catch situation.

(Refer Slide Time: 04:06)

■ Countries failed to decisively move away from fossil fuels

Countries repeated the "phase-down-of-coal" phrase featured in last year's agreement at COP26 in Glasgow. While the final text does promote renewables, it also highlights "low emission" energy, which critics say refers to natural gas - still a source of GHG emissions.



low emission

UN SDGs - Module 29

85

Dr. Shiva Ji
IIT Hyderabad, India



Countries repeated the phase down of coal phrase featured in last years' agreement at COP26 in Glasgow. While the final tax does promote renewables, it also highlights low emission energy, which critics say refers to natural gas, still a source of GHG emissions. Well, of course, but it is like choosing the lesser evil.

So, gradually, I am sure most of these hydrocarbon-based things will be phased out. But unless we reach that day, at least some of those which are having a very high GHG like emission rate must be discarded first, gradually moving on to the lower ones, lower ones and up to the very minimal ones. So, that is the approach.

(Refer Slide Time: 04:57)

■ There were continued concerns about rising emissions



The key result of the climate COPs is the final agreement, which is deliberated by delegates from almost 200 countries. This is usually the focus of intense negotiations, and this year was no exception, with talks lasting until Sunday morning. The final agreement did mention "the urgent need for deep, rapid and sustained reductions in global greenhouse gas emissions" to limit global warming to 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels, the most ambitious goal of the Paris Agreement. Yet there were concerns that no real progress was made on raising ambition or cutting fossil fuel emissions since COP26. That was considered bad news for a rapidly warming world.

The Emissions Gap Report 2022, released by UNEP just before COP27, painted a bleak picture, finding that without rapid societal transformation, there is no credible pathway to a 1.5°C future. For each fraction of a degree that temperatures rise, storms, droughts and other extreme weather events become more severe.



So, there were continued concerns about rising emissions. So, the key result of the climate COPs is the final agreement, which is deliberated by delegates from almost 200 countries. This is usually the focus of intense negotiations and this year was no exception, with talks lasting until Sunday morning. The final agreement did mention the urgent need for the rapid and sustained reductions in global greenhouse gas emissions to limit global warming to 1.5 degrees centigrade above pre-industrial levels, the most ambitious goal of the Paris Agreement.

Yet there was concerns that no real progress was made on raising ambition, or cutting fossil fuel emissions since COP26. That was considered bad news for rapidly warming world. Well, so well all of this is being done is really appreciable. But yes, this concern is also valid since COP26 to the recent COP27. If there was no much progress done in terms of cutting these emissions, then this is really worrisome.

Emissions Gap Report 2022, released by UNEP just before COP27, painted a bleak picture, finding that without rapid societal transformation, there is no credible pathway to a 1.5 degrees future. For each fraction of a degree that temperature rise, storms, droughts and other extreme weather events become more severe.

(Refer Slide Time: 06:29)

■ Climate finance was front and centre



Climate finance was, as expected, a key part of COP27. The final agreement highlights that "US\$4 to \$6 trillion a year needs to be invested in renewable energy until 2030 - including investments in technology and infrastructure - to allow us to reach net-zero emissions by 2050."

Net Zero - 2050!



Climate finance was front and center. So, climate finance was as expected a key part of COP27. The final agreement highlights that US dollar 4 to 6 trillion a year needs to be invested in renewable energy until 2030, including investments in technology and infrastructure to allow us to reach net zero emissions by 2050.

So, you see this figure, if you want to go for renewable energies systems by year 2030, a humongous figure 4 to 6 trillion dollars a year, per year, needs to be invested if we want to reach net zero situation by 2050. This is the figure what you see. So, it is definitely a huge figure and how this will be arranged, who is going to pay for it is really a big question.

(Refer Slide Time: 07:36)

■ States are turning more to technology



Two UN Bodies, the Technology Executive Committee and Climate Technology Centre and Network – announced plans to accelerate the deployment of “transformative” technologies to counter the climate crisis. The UN Secretary-General unveiled a US\$ 3.1 billion plan to ensure everyone on the planet is protected by early warning systems in the next five years.



UN SDGs - Module 29

88

Dr. Shiva J
IIT Hyderabad, India



States are turning more to technology. Two UN bodies, the Technology Executive Committee and Climate Technology Center and Network announced plans to accelerate the deployment of transformative technologies to counter the climate crisis. The UN Secretary-General unveiled a US dollar 3.1 billion plan to ensure everyone on the planet is protected by early warning systems in the next five years.

So, well, whenever disasters actually struck whether it is fire or maybe tsunami or maybe earthquake, these actually do not come with the warnings. So, how are you, how the society is going to cope up is really big challenge. So, for that different agencies scientist, they have developed early warning systems. So, deployment of these, of course, is going to take another big amount. So, you see, 3.1 billion dollars were insured by the UN Secretary-General, that in the next five years these early warning systems will be placed in place. So, this is also very big feat.

(Refer Slide Time: 08:55)

■ Methane emissions are in the crosshairs



UNEP announced the launch of a new satellite-based system designed to detect methane emissions, a potent greenhouse gas. Experts have long said that massive amounts of the gas routinely escape from oil and gas installations around the world. Colourless and odourless, methane is responsible for more than 25 per cent of the global warming the Earth is experiencing today. UNEP will use the satellite detection to notify governments and companies of methane leaks, helping them to take action. ✓

LPG →

UN SDGs - Module 29

89

Dr. Shikha J
IIT Hyderabad, India



Methane emissions are in the crosshairs. UNEP announced the launch of a new satellite-based system designed to detect methane emissions a potent greenhouse gas. Experts have long said that massive amounts of the gas routinely escaped from oil and gas installations around the world. Colorless and odorless methane is responsible for more than 25 percent of the global warming the earth is experiencing today.

UNEP will use the satellite detection to notify governments and companies of methane leaks helping them to take action. So, if I go backward, UNEP is using technology to detect from which part and in what ratio these emissions are coming these leaks are happening that are particularly for this gas methane. Methane, you may be aware of is one of them major greenhouse gases, which absorbs and retains heat and it releases that heat gradually.

And it has property that a kind of makes that environment hotter, warmer. So, a huge accumulation of this gas in our atmosphere is leading to the huge heat retention, which is gradually actually heating the whole planet. So, of that if you see 25 percent of global warming is because of this methane and methane is an odorless and colorless gas. So, you do not even see, you do not even feel it, you need like the help of technology to check where is it coming from.

Like, for example, in case of LPG gas, you may be aware, there is different compound which is added to the LPG gas, so that whenever there is leak it gets noticed because it is highly volatile. So, it needs to be checked, otherwise the place is going to catch fire, you will not even come to know. So, this gas also is a colorless and odorless gas, which needs to be only checked by equipment. So, satellite imagery UNEP has planned to check that at global level,

and remind these to the governments and companies and whatever those agents are to manage it properly. So, this is the situation related to methane.

(Refer Slide Time: 11:30)

■ Donors offered support for adaptation



An array of states, regional governments and development agencies pledged US\$230 million to the Adaptation Fund to help vulnerable communities around the world adapt to climate change. Governments also made incremental progress on the Global Goal on Adaptation, a pivotal part of the Paris Agreement designed to help countries contend with the fallout from the climate crisis. Those discussions are expected to conclude at COP28 next year in the United Arab Emirates.



Donors offered support for adaptation. An array of states, regional governments and development agencies pledged 230 million dollars to the adaptation fund to help vulnerable communities around the world adapt to climate change. Governments also made incremental progress on the global goal on adaptation, a pivotal part of the Paris Agreement designed to help countries contend with the fallout from the climate crisis. Those discussions are expected to conclude at COP28 next year in UAE, United Arab Emirates, when the COP28 will be held in the year this year 2023 mainly towards the end of the year.

(Refer Slide Time: 12:17)

■ Reviving damaged ecosystems featured prominently



The Global Peatlands Assessment was launched by UNEP in Sharm el-Sheikh. The first comprehensive global assessment of peatlands in almost 15 years, the report highlights the importance of peatlands to both biodiversity and sequestering carbon. It found that the world loses 500,000 hectares of peatlands a year, while already drained and degraded peatlands contribute around 4 per cent of annual global human-induced greenhouse gas emissions.



Reviving damaged ecosystems featured prominently. The Global Peatlands Assessment was launched by UNEP in Sharm el-Sheikh. The first comprehensive global assessment of peatlands in almost 15 years. The report highlights the importance of peatlands to both biodiversity and sequestering carbon. It found that the world loses 5 lakh hectares of peatlands a year, while already drained and degraded peatlands contribute around 4 percent of annual global human induced greenhouse gas emissions.

(Refer Slide Time: 12:47)

■ Young people were in the spotlight



A pavilion at COP27 was devoted to children and youth for the first time, underlining that younger generations will suffer the most from the climate crisis. The conference also featured the first youth-led climate forum, which included several senior policymakers. In the closing agreement, delegates urged countries to appoint young people to the negotiating teams for future climate talks.



Well, young people were in the spotlight at COP27. Let us see this. A pavilion at COP27 was devoted to children and youth for the first time, underlining that younger generations will suffer the most from the climate crisis. The conference also featured the first youth led climate forum, which included several senior policymakers. In the closing argument, delegates urged countries to appoint young people to the negotiating teams for future climate talks.

Which is a very good initiative because today's youth is more sensitive, more aware, and more concerned about such issues and they are raising their voices. So, they must actually get place on the international forums even if it is this sensitive and this serious the United Nations and its activities and UNEPs activities and COPs.

So, the youth actually must get their place so that they can voice their opinion. And one very valid reason that this generation is going to be on this planet for a longer period of time. And they are going to suffer perhaps the most, so why not to include them.



(Refer Slide Time: 14:00)

Leaders were pressed to do more COP 26-27

Hanging over COP27 was the spectre that despite decades of meetings and landmark accords, like the Paris Agreement, the world was still not doing enough to slow the climate crisis. UNEP's Emissions Gap Report 2022 found that policies currently in place point to a 2.8°C temperature rise by the end of the century, a number that could lead to catastrophic consequences for the planet. Full implementation of the latest pledges to reduce greenhouse gases could slow this increase to 1.8-2.1°C, but the report does not find a credible pathway for the 1.5°C target. For many in Egypt, that data underscored the need to ramp up climate action.

"As the world looks to step up efforts to cut greenhouse gas emissions – efforts that are still not anywhere strong enough – it must also dramatically up its game to adapt to climate change," said Inger Andersen, Executive Director of UNEP.

UN SDGs - Module 29 93 Dr. Shiva Ji
IIT Hyderabad, India



Leaders were pressed to do more. So, you may have actually witnessed some weird behavior from the previous governments, such international forums some of them they pulled out of such treaties, negotiation tables and things like that. Well, that actually brings everyone in a mess because they also cannot say that they can evade the repercussions of climate change. So, better to sit together and do these agreements in a cohesive manner.

So, in this particular COP, leaders were pressed these foreign national leaders, they were pressed to do more, because somewhere they still the message is going that it is still not being handled with the seriousness the way it should be. We saw after COP26 to 27 this journey this year there is not much which has been done. So, who is responsible for this? Who is accountable for this?

Of course, for that leaders are the kind of major change bearers or major agents of bringing change at national and international level. So, of course, it becomes obvious to bring them forcefully to the discussion table and press them for taking corrective measures. Hanging over COP27 was the specter that despite decades of meetings and landmark accords, like the Paris Agreement, the world was still not doing enough to slow the climate crisis.

UNEP's Emission Gap Report 2022 found that policies currently in place point towards 2.8 degrees temperature rise by the end of the century, a number that could lead to catastrophic consequences for the planet. Full implementation of the latest places to reduce greenhouse gases could slow this increase to 1.8 to 2.1 degrees centigrade, but the report does not find a credible pathway for the 1.5 degrees centigrade target.

For many in Egypt, that data underscored the need to ramp up climate action. As the world looks to step up efforts to cut greenhouse gas emissions, efforts that are still not anywhere strong enough, it must also dramatically up its game to adapt to climate change, said Inger Anderson, Executive Director of UNEP. So, you see how the efforts which are already in place are not enough to bring this temperature rising in the desirable limit, even not here 1.8 to 2.1, it is somewhere close to 2.8 which is almost double to the main target.

And this carries huge potential for bringing catastrophic disturbances. So, why not to press them. So, definitely, it is a very justified thing to press every stakeholder who is having some position to play some role in bringing this situation to a desirable one.

(Refer Slide Time: 17:15)

■ Five Key Takeaways from COP27



UN SDGs - Module 29

94

Dr. Shiva Ji
IIT Hyderabad, India



So, let us see, five key takeaways from COP27.

(Refer Slide Time: 17:21)

■ 1. Establishing a dedicated fund for loss and damage



COP27 closed with a breakthrough agreement to provide loss and damage funding for vulnerable countries hit hard by floods, droughts and other climate disasters. This was widely lauded as an historic decision. Why? Because for the first time, countries recognized the need for finance to respond to loss and damage associated with the catastrophic effects of climate change, and agreed to the establishing of a fund and the necessary funding arrangements.

Although the details will need to be hammered out over the coming year – who should pay into the fund, where this money will come from and which countries will benefit – it's "an important step towards justice," said the UN Secretary-General.

UN SDGs - Module 29

95

Dr. Shiva B
IIT Hyderabad, India



First one, establishing a dedicated fund for loss and damage. COP27 closed with the breakthrough agreement to provide loss and damage funding for vulnerable countries hit hard by floods, droughts and other climate disasters. This was widely lauded as an historic decision. Why? Because for the first-time countries recognized the need for finance, to respond to loss and damage associated with the catastrophic effects of climate change, and agreed to the establishing of a fund and the necessary funding arrangements.

Although, the details will need to be hammered out over the coming year, who should pay into the fund where this money will come from, and which countries will benefit? It is an important step towards justice said the UN Secretary-General.

(Refer Slide Time: 18:08)

■ 1. Establishing a dedicated fund for loss and damage



A 'transitional committee' will make recommendations on how to operationalize both the new funding arrangements and the fund for consideration and adoption at COP28 next year. The first meeting of the transitional committee is expected to take place before the end of March 2023.¥

"This outcome moves us forward," said Simon Stiell, UN Climate Change Executive Secretary. "We have determined a way forward on a decades-long conversation on funding for loss and damage – deliberating over how we address the impacts on communities whose lives and livelihoods have been ruined by the very worst impacts of climate change."

UN SDGs - Module 29

96

Dr. Shiva B
IIT Hyderabad, India



A transitional committee will make recommendations on how to operationalize both the new funding arrangements and the fund for consideration and adoption at COP28 next year. The first meeting that means year 2023. The first meeting of the transitional committee is expected to take place before the end of March 2023.

This outcome moves us forward, said Simon Stiell, UN Climate Change Executive Secretary. We have determined the way forward on our decades long term decision on funding for loss and damage, deliberating over how we address the impacts on communities whose lives and livelihoods have been ruined by the very worst impacts of climate change.

(Refer Slide Time: 18:49)

2. Maintaining a clear intention to keep 1.5°C within reach



The world is in a critical decade for climate action. This is not hyperbole – the UN's Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change says limiting warming to around 1.5°C requires global greenhouse gas emissions to peak before 2025 at the latest, and be reduced by 43% by 2030. That's seven short years from now.

However, the world is currently off course to keep 1.5°C within reach. A stark report from UN Climate Change shows implementation of current pledges by national governments puts the world on track for a 2.5°C warmer world by the end of the century.



Second key takeaway, maintaining a clear intention to keep 1.5 degrees centigrade within reach. The world is in a critical decade for climate action. This is not hyperbole. The UN's Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change says limiting warming to around 1.5 degrees centigrade requires global greenhouse gas emissions to peak before 2025 at the latest and be reduced by 43 percent by 2030. That is seven short years from now. Not very far.

However, the world is currently off course, to keep 1.5 degrees centigrade within each. A stark report from UN Climate Change shows implementation of current places by national governments put the world on track for a 2.5 degrees centigrade warmer world by the end of the century.

(Refer Slide Time: 19:45)

3. Holding businesses and institutions to account



This new phase of implementation also means a new focus on accountability when it comes to the commitments made by sectors, businesses and institutions.

"There is absolutely no point putting ourselves through all that we've just gone through if we're going to participate in an exercise of collective amnesia the moment the cameras move on," said Stiell, who promised a new focus on accountability during his opening speech at COP27.

The transparency of commitments from businesses and institutions will be a priority of UN Climate Change in 2023. The UN Secretary-General asked UN Climate Change to come up with a plan early next year on how to ensure transparency and accountability with non-state actors.

UN SDGs - Module 29

98

Dr. Shiva Ji
IIT Hyderabad, India



So, this is the severity, key takeaway like the third holding businesses and institutions to account. This new phase of implementation also means a new focus on accountability when it comes to the commitments made by sectors, businesses and institutions. There is absolutely no point putting ourselves through all that we have just gone through if we are going to participate in an exercise of collective amnesia, the moment the cameras move on, said Stiell, who promised a new focus on accountability during his opening speech at COP27.

The transparency of commitments from businesses and institutions will be a priority of UN Climate Change in 2023. The UN Secretary-General asked the UN Climate Change to come up with a plan early next year on how to ensure transparency and accountability with non-state actors.

(Refer Slide Time: 20:34)

4. Mobilizing more financial support for developing countries



Finance is at the heart of all that the world is doing to combat climate change. Mitigation, adaptation, loss and damage, climate technology – all of it requires sufficient funds to function properly and to yield the desired results.

On this crucial topic, COP27 created a pathway to align the broader finance flows towards low emissions and climate resilient development.

The COP27 cover decision, known as the Sharm el-Sheikh Implementation Plan, highlights that a global transformation to a low-carbon economy is expected to require investments of at least USD 4-6 trillion a year. Delivering such funding will require a swift and comprehensive transformation of the financial system and its structures and processes, engaging governments, central banks, commercial banks, institutional investors and other financial actors.



Key takeaway fourth, mobilizing more financial support for developing countries. Finance is at the heart of all that the world is doing to combat climate change, mitigation, adaptation, loss and damage, climate technology, all of it requires sufficient funds to function properly and to yield the desired results. On these crucial topics, COP27 created a pathway to align the broader finance flows towards low emissions and climate resilient development.

The COP27 cover decision known as the Sharm el-Shaikh implementation plan, highlights that a global transformation to a low carbon economy is expected to require investments of at least 4 to 6 trillion US dollars a year. Delivering such funding will require a swift and comprehensive transformation of the financial system and its structures and processes in guessing governments, central banks, commercial banks, institutional investors and other financial actors.

(Refer Slide Time: 21:33)

4. Mobilizing more financial support for developing countries



One of the key outcomes of the various decisions on climate finance is a call for developed country Parties to provide resources for the second replenishment of the Green Climate Fund. All countries welcomed the recent pledges made to the Adaptation Fund (totaling USD 211.58 million), the Least Developed Countries Fund (totaling 70.6 million), and the Special Climate Change Fund (totaling 35.0 million).

At COP27, deliberations continued on setting a 'new collective quantified goal on climate finance' in 2024, taking into account the needs and priorities of developing countries.

However, serious concern was expressed that the goal of developed country Parties to mobilize jointly USD 100 billion per year by 2020 has not yet been met, with developed countries urged to meet the goal, and multilateral development banks and international financial institutions called on to mobilize climate finance.

UN Climate Change's Standing Committee on Finance was requested to prepare a report on doubling adaptation finance for consideration at COP28 next year, as well as the biennial progress report on the USD 100 billion goal starting 2024.

UN SDGs - Module 29

100

Dr. Shiva Ji
IIT Hyderabad, India



One of the key outcomes of the various decisions on climate finance is a call for developed country Parties to provide resources for the second replenishment of the Green Climate Fund. All countries welcome the recent pledges made to the adaptation fund totaling US dollar 211.58 million. The least developed countries fund totaling 70.6 million and the special climate change fund totaling 35 million.

At COP27, deliberations continued on setting a new collective quantified goal on climate finance in 2024. Taking into account the needs and priorities of developing countries. However, serious concern was expressed that the goal of developed countries Parties to mobilize jointly US dollar 100 billion per year by 2020 has not yet been met.

With developed countries urged to meet the goal and multilateral development banks and international financial institutions called on to mobilize climate finance. UN Climate Change's Standing Committee on Finance was requested to prepare a report on doubling adaptation finance for consideration at COP28 next year, as well as the biennial progress report on the US dollar 100 billion goals starting 2024.

(Refer Slide Time: 22:45)

5. Making the pivot toward implementation



Of course, climate pledges aren't worth the paper they're written on if they aren't taken off the page and turned into concrete action.

That's why COP27 was expected to be one of "implementation."

On the opening day of the conference, UN Climate Change Executive Secretary Simon Stiell called for aligning "every corner of human activity" with the 1.5°C goal, saying "Paris gave us the agreement and Katowice and Glasgow gave us the plan, Sharm el-Sheikh shifts us to implementation."

But what does a shift to implementation mean and what will it look like?

UN SDGs - Module 29

101

Dr. Shiva Ji
IIT Hyderabad, India



Key takeaway fifth, making the pivot toward implementation. Of course, climate pledges are not worth the paper they are written on if they are not taken off the page and turn into the concrete action. That is why COP27 was expected to be one of the implementation. On the opening day of the conference UN Climate Exchange executed Secretary Simon Stiell call for aligning every corner of human activity with the 1.5 degrees centigrade goal saying Paris gave us the agreement, Katowice and Glasgow gave us the plan, Sharm el-Shaikh shifts us to implementation. So, COP27 was majorly focus towards implementation. But what does a shift to implementation mean and what will it look like?

(Refer Slide Time: 23:37)

5. Making the pivot toward implementation



For starters, the package of decisions adopted at COP27 have a strong focus on implementation – they aim to strengthen action by countries to cut greenhouse gas emissions and adapt to the inevitable impacts of climate change, as well as boost the support of finance, technology and capacity building needed by developing countries.

Notably, nations resolved to make the transition to low-emission and climate-resilient development ambitious, just and equitable. They went one step further at COP27 by deciding to establish a work programme on 'just transition,' which is expected to build on and complement the work to urgently scale up mitigation ambition and implementation.

UN SDGs - Module 29

102

Dr. Shiva Ji
IIT Hyderabad, India



For starters, the packet of decisions adopted at COP27 have a strong focus on implementation. They aim to strengthen action by countries to cut greenhouse gas emissions and adapt to the inevitable impacts of climate change as well as boost the support for finance, technology and capacity building needed by developing countries.

Notably, nations resolved to make the transition to low emissions and climate resilient development ambitious, just an equitable. They want one step further at COP27 by deciding to establish a work program on just transition, which is expected to build on and complement the work to urgently scale up mitigation, ambition and implementation.

(Refer Slide Time: 24:19)

■ 5. Making the pivot toward implementation



The Paris Agreement calls on signatories to take into account "the imperatives of a just transition of the workforce and the creation of decent work and quality jobs in accordance with nationally defined development priorities." That means a just transition is not a fixed set of rules, "but a vision and a process based on dialogue and an agenda shared by workers, industry, and governments that need to be negotiated and implemented in their geographical, political, cultural, and social contexts," according to the International Institute for Sustainable Development.

Speaking about the year ahead, Stiell said UN Climate Change will help Parties and future COP Presidencies navigate this path to the new phase of implementation.

"The heart of implementation is: Everybody, everywhere in the world, every single day, doing everything they possibly can to address the climate crisis," said Stiell.

UN SDGs - Module 29

103

Dr. Shiva Ji
IIT Hyderabad, India



The Paris Agreement calls on signatory to take into account the imperatives of just transition of the workforce and the creation of decent work and quality jobs in accordance with nationally defined development priorities. That means a just transition is not a fixed set of rules, but a vision and a process based on dialogue and an agenda shared by workers, industry and governments that need to be negotiated and implemented in their geographical, political, cultural and social context, according to the International Institute for Sustainable Development.

Speaking about the year ahead, Stiell said that UN climate change will help Parties and futures COP presidencies navigate this path to the new phase of implementation. The heart of implementation is everybody, everywhere in the world, every single day doing everything they possibly can to address the climate crisis. So, you can understand the urgency of it, how urgent and how critical this is.

(Refer Slide Time: 25:24)

“ ... ”



COP27 concludes with a historic decision to establish and operationalize a loss and damage fund. “Together, let’s not relent in the fight for climate justice and climate ambition,” said the Secretary-General in his closing messaging.

UN Chief: **“We can and must win this battle for our lives”**

UN SDGs - Module 29

104

Dr. Shiva Ji
IIT Hyderabad, India



With this, we have come to the end of this module. Well, COP27 concludes with a historic decision to establish and operationalize a loss and damage fund. Together, let us not relent in the fight for climate justice and climate ambition. Set the Secretary-General in his closing message. While UN chief said we can and must win this battle for our lives. If you want to live, we must fight to stop this climate change. This we have come to the end of this module. Briefly, I will explain you the document, which was released like COP27 as a declaration.

(Refer Slide Time: 26:16)

REVISED ADVANCE VERSION
FCCC.CP.27.19

United Nations
Framework Convention on
Climate Change

Date: Lantau
20 November 2022
Original: English

Conference of the Parties
Twenty-seventh session
Sharm el-Sheikh, 18 November 2022
Agenda item 2
Organizational matters

Proposed by the President
Draft decision -COP.27

Sharm el-Sheikh Implementation Plan

The Conference of the Parties,
Recalling decisions LCP.19, LCP.20, LCP.21, LCP.22, LCP.23, LCP.24, LCP.25
and LCP.26,
Noting decision -CMA.4,
Guided by science and principles,
Affirming the outcomes of all previous Conferences of the Parties, Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol and Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement, including decisions LCP.23, LCP.27 and CMA.3 (the Glasgow Climate Pact),
Also reaffirming the critical role of multilateralism based on United Nations values and principles, including in the context of the implementation of the Convention and the Paris Agreement, and the importance of international cooperation for addressing global issues, including climate change, in the context of sustainable development and efforts to reduce poverty,
Noting the importance of transition to sustainable lifestyles and sustainable patterns of consumption and production for efforts to address climate change,
Also noting the importance of pursuing an approach to education that promotes a shift in lifestyles while ensuring patterns of development and sustainability based on care, continuity and cooperation,
Acknowledging that climate change is a common concern of humankind, Parties should, when taking action to address climate change, respect, promote and consider their respective obligations on human rights, the right to a clean, healthy and sustainable environment, the right to health, the rights of indigenous peoples, local communities, migrants, children, persons with disabilities and people in vulnerable situations and the right

1 Draft decision entitled "Sharm el-Sheikh Implementation Plan" proposed under agenda item 2 of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement at its fourth session.

to development, as well as gender equality, empowerment of women and intergenerational equity.

Noting the importance of ensuring the integrity of all ecosystems, including in forests, the ocean and the cryosphere, and the protection of biodiversity, recognized by states citizens as Mother Earth, and also noting the importance of climate justice, when taking action to address climate change.

Emphasizing that enhanced effective climate action should be implemented in a manner that is just and inclusive while recognizing regional and national impacts that may vary from climate action.

Recognizing the fundamental priority of safeguarding food security and ending hunger, and the particular vulnerabilities of food production systems to the adverse impacts of climate change,

Also recognizing the critical role of protecting, conserving and restoring water systems and water-related ecosystems in addressing climate adaptation benefits and co-benefits, while ensuring social and environmental safeguards.

1. Undertakes the urgent need to address, in a comprehensive and synergistic manner, the multiple global crises of climate change and biodiversity loss in the broader context of achieving the Sustainable Development Goals, as well as the vital importance of protecting, conserving, restoring and sustainably using nature and ecosystems for effective and sustainable climate action;

2. Acknowledges that the impacts of climate change exacerbate the global energy and food crises, and that these, particularly in developing countries,

3. Stresses that the increasingly complex and challenging global geopolitical situation and its impact on the energy, food and economic situations, as well as the additional challenges associated with the economic recovery from the coronavirus pandemic, should not be used as a pretext for backsliding, halting or postponing climate action;

I. Science and urgency

4. Welcomes the contribution of Working Group II and III to the Sixth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change;

5. Recognizes the importance of the best available science for effective climate action and policymaking;

6. Takes note of the 2022 adaptation gap¹ and emissions gap² reports of the United Nations Environment Programme, and urges global and regional reports of the World Meteorological Organization on the state of the climate;

¹ Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) Climate Change 2022: Impacts, Adaptation, and Vulnerability. Contribution of Working Group II to the Sixth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC, 2022a). Available at: <https://www.ipcc.ch/report/2022-impacts-adaptation-vulnerability/>

² Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) Climate Change 2022: Mitigation of Climate Change. Contribution of Working Group I to the Sixth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC, 2022b). Available at: <https://www.ipcc.ch/report/2022-mitigation/>

³ See United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) Global Adaptation Gap Report 2022. See United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) Global Emissions Gap Report 2022. See, for example, World Meteorological Organization (WMO) State of the Global Climate 2022. Available at: <https://www.wmo.int/en/press-releases/2022-09-20-state-of-the-global-climate-2022>

7. Reaffirms that the impacts of climate change will be much lower if the temperature increase is 1.5 °C compared with 2 °C, and resolve to pursue further efforts to limit the temperature increase to 1.5 °C;

8. Recognizes the impact of climate change on the cryosphere and the need for further understanding of these impacts, including of tipping points;

II. Enhancing ambition and implementation

9. Resolves to implement ambitious, just, equitable and inclusive transitions to low-emissions and climate-resilient development in line with the principles and objectives of the Convention, the Kyoto Protocol and the Paris Agreement, taking into account this decision, the Climate Change Trust and other relevant decisions of the Conference of the Parties and the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement;

10. Expresses appreciation to the Heads of State and Government who participated in the Sharm el-Sheikh Climate Implementation Summit for their support in enhancing and accelerating the implementation of climate action;

III. Energy

11. Emphasizes the urgent need for immediate, clean, rapid and sustained reductions in global greenhouse gas emissions by Parties across all applicable sectors, including through actions in low-emissions and renewable energy, just energy transition partnerships and other cooperative actions;

12. Recognizes that the unprecedented global energy crisis undermines the urgency to rapidly transition energy systems to more secure, reliable, and resilient, including by accelerating clean and just transitions to renewable energy during the critical decade of action;

13. Stresses the importance of enhancing a clean energy mix, including low-emissions and renewable energy, at all levels as part of diversifying energy mixes and systems, in line with national circumstances and recognizing the need for support towards just transitions;

IV. Mitigation

14. Recognizes that limiting global warming to 1.5 °C requires rapid, deep and sustained reductions in global greenhouse gas emissions of 1.4 per cent by 2030 relative to the 2019 level;

15. Also recognizes that this requires accelerated action in this critical decade, 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 reduce poverty;

16. Calls upon Parties to accelerate the development, deployment and dissemination of technologies and the adoption of policies to transition towards low-emissions energy systems, including by rapidly scaling up the deployment of clean power generation and energy efficiency measures, including accelerating efforts towards the phase-out of unbanked coal power and phase-out of inefficient fossil fuel subsidies, while providing targeted support to prevent and overcome a loss of critical industrial capacities and recognizing the need for support towards a just transition;

17. Reaffirms³ its invitation to Parties to consider further actions to reduce by 2030 methane domestic production gas emissions, including methane;

¹ Decision 1/CP.26, para. 19.

² Decision 1/CP.16, para. 19.

³ Decision 1/CP.16, para. 19.



So, this is this document, which is the revised advanced version, which was released at the time of COP27. So, you can see it here. United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change Conference of the Parties twenty seventh session, Sharm el-Sheikh, 6 to 18 November 2022, agenda item 2, organizational matters. So, here proposal by the president draft decision. So, Sharm el-Sheikh implementation plan.

So, that is the important thing, what the document we are seeing here talks about this, the Conference of the Parties recalls decisions with the previous months, noting decisions when so guided by science and principles. Reaffirming the outcomes of all previous conferences of the Parties, Conference of the Parties serving in the meeting of Parties of the Kyoto Protocol, etcetera.

Also reaffirming the critical role of multilateralism based on United Nations values and principles. Noting the importance of transition to sustainable lifestyles and sustainable patterns of consumption and production for the efforts to address climate change. Also noting the importance of pursuing an approach to education that promotes a shift in lifestyles, while fostering patterns of development and sustainability based on care, community and cooperation. Acknowledging that climate change is a common concern of humankind.

Parties should when taking action to address climate change, respect, promote and consider their respective obligations on human rights, the rights to clean, healthy and sustainable environment, the right to health, the right of indigenous people, local communities, migrants, children, persons with disabilities and people in vulnerable situations, and the right to development as well as gender equality, empowerment of women and intergenerational equity.

Noting the importance of ensuring the integrity of all ecosystems, etcetera. Emphasizing that enhanced, effective climate action should be implemented. Recognizing the fundamental priority of safeguarding food security and ending hunger, etcetera. Also recognizing the critical role of protecting, conserving and restoring water systems etcetera, underlies the urgent need to address in a comprehensive and synergetic manner.

The interlink global crisis of climate change and biodiversity loss in the broader context of achieving the Sustainable Development Goals. Acknowledges that the impacts of climate change accelerates the global energy and food crisis and vice versa, particularly in developing countries.

Stresses that the increasingly complex and challenging global geopolitical situation and its impact on the energy, food and economic situations as well as the additional challenges associated with the socio-economic recovery from the Coronavirus pandemic should not be used as a pretext for backtracking, backsliding and de-prioritizing climate action.

Well, the section 1 science and urgency, welcomes the contributions of the working group two and three to the Sixth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change IPCC. Recognizes the importance of the best available science for effective climate action and policymaking.

Takes note of the 2022 adaptation gap and emissions gap reiterates that the impacts of climate change will be much lower at the temperature increase of 1.5 degrees centigrade recognizes the impact of climate change on the cryosphere and the need for further understanding of these impacts including the tipping points.

Section 2, enhancing ambition and implementation resolves to implement ambitions and expresses appreciation to the heads of states and governments. In energy, emphasizes the urgent need for immediate deep, rapid and sustained reductions in global greenhouse gas emissions by the Parties. Recognizes that the unprecedented global energy crisis underlines the urgency to rapidly transforming energy systems.

Stresses the importance of enhancing a clean energy mix. And on mitigation, recognizes that limiting global warming to 1.5 degrees centigrade requires rapid, deep and sustained reductions in global greenhouse gas emissions.

(Refer Slide Time: 30:31)

18. Emphasize the importance of protecting, conserving and restoring water and ecosystems to achieve the Paris Agreement objectives and, including through finance and other terrestrial and marine ecosystems acting in risks and restoration of greenhouse gases and by protecting biodiversity, while ensuring social and environmental safeguards.

19. Recognize the importance of maintaining the positive and minimizing the negative impacts and social impacts of the implementation of response measures, and welcome the adoption of decision COP27, CMA.4¹⁷ and CMA.4¹⁸.

V. Adaptation

20. Note with serious concern the existing gap between current levels of adaptation and levels needed to respond to the adverse effect of climate change in line with findings from the contribution of Working Group II to the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change Sixth Assessment Report.

21. Urge Parties to adopt a transformational approach to enhancing adaptive capacity, strengthening resilience and reducing vulnerability to climate change.

22. Also urge developed country Parties to urgently and significantly scale up their provision of climate finance, technology transfer and capacity building for adaptation as so to respond to the needs of developing country Parties in pursuit of global efforts, including for the formulation and implementation of national adaptation plans and adaptation communication.

23. Highlight the role of the Least Developed Countries Fund and the Special Climate Change Fund in supporting actions by developing countries to address climate change, welcome the pledges made in the two funds and urge developed countries to further contribute to the two funds.

24. Emphasize the importance of protecting, conserving and restoring water and water-related ecosystems, including river basins, wetlands and lakes, and urge Parties to further integrate water into adaptation efforts.

VI. Loss and damage

25. Note with grave concern, according to information in the contribution of Working Group II and III to the Sixth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, the growing gravity, scope and frequency in all regions of loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change, resulting in decreasing resilience and non-economic losses, including livelihoods and exposure to natural hazards, human mobility and the loss and livelihoods of local communities, and underline the importance of an adequate and effective response to loss and damage.

26. Express deep concern regarding the significant financial costs associated with loss and damage in developing countries, leading to growing debt burdens and impeding the realization of the Sustainable Development Goals.

27. Welcome the contribution, for the first time, of matters relating to liability arrangements regarding to loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change, including a focus on addressing loss and damage, under the Conference of the Parties and the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement.

¹⁷ Draft decision entitled "Report of the Bureau on the impact of the implementation of response measures", prepared under agenda item 17 of the Conference of the Parties at its twenty-eighth session.

¹⁸ Draft decision entitled "Report of the Bureau on the impact of the implementation of response measures", prepared under agenda item 17 of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement at its twentieth session.

¹⁹ Draft decision entitled "Report of the Bureau on the impact of the implementation of response measures", prepared under agenda item 17 of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement at its twentieth session.



For adaptation, section fifth, notes with serious concern the existing gap between current levels of adaptation and levels needed to respond to the adverse effects of climate change. Urges Parties to adopt a transformational approach also urges developed country Parties to urgently and significantly scale up their provisions of climate finance. Highlights the role of the least developed countries fund.

Emphasizes the importance of protecting, conserving and restoring water and water related ecosystems etcetera. Loss and damage, noting the grave concern according to information the Contribution of Working Group two and three to the Sixth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change.

The growing gravity, scope and frequency in all regions of loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change, resulting in devastating economic and non-economic losses. Expresses deep concern regarding significant financial cost associated welcomes the considerations for the first time of matters relating to funding arrangements.

Further welcomes the adaptation, adoption on decisions COP27 and CMA4 establishing the institutional arrangements of the Santiago network for avoiding minimizing and addressing loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change. Next section, early warning and systematic observation emphasizes the need to address existing gaps and global climate observing system.

Welcomes and reiterates the United Nations Secretary-General's call made on world metrological day on twenty third March, 2022. Next section for implementation pathways to

just transition affirms that as sustainable and just solutions to the climate crisis must be founded on meaningful and effective social dialogue. Emphasizes that just an equitable transition encompasses pathways that include energy, socio-economic workforce and other dimensions.

(Refer Slide Time: 32:27)

FCCC/SBI/2021/L.9

rationally defined development priorities and include social protection so as to mitigate potential impacts associated with the transition, and highlight the important role of the institutions related to social solidarity and protection in mitigating the impacts of applied measures.

IX. Finance

33. Highlight that about US\$4 trillion per year needs to be invested in renewable energy up until 2030 to be able to reach net-zero emissions by 2050. "and that, furthermore, a global transformation to a low-carbon economy is expected to require investment of at least US\$2.4 trillion per year."

34. Also highlight that delivering such funding will require a transformation of the financial system and its structure and processes, engaging governments, central banks, commercial banks, multilateral institutions and other financial actors.

35. Also note concerns the growing gap between the needs of developing country Parties, in particular due to the increasing impacts of climate change and their increased vulnerabilities, and the support provided and mobilized for their efforts to implement their nationally determined contributions, highlighting that such needs are currently estimated at US\$2.3-3.5 trillion for the pre-2030 period.

36. Express serious concern that the goal of developed country Parties to mobilize jointly US\$100 billion per year by 2020 in the context of meaningful mitigation action and transparency on implementation has not yet been met and urge developed country Parties to meet this goal.

37. Emphasize that accelerated financial support for developing countries from developed countries and other sources is critical to enhancing mitigation action and addressing capacities to access to finance, including to cover, among other conditions, and economic vulnerability to climate change for developing countries," and that multi-lateral public-private partnerships and adaptation for vulnerable regions, in particular sub-Saharan Africa, would be cost-effective and have high social returns in terms of access to basic energy.

38. Note that global climate finance flows are small relative to the overall needs of developing countries, with such flows in 2019-2020 estimated to be US\$ 90 billion," which is 1.1% of the total investment needed to keep the global temperature rise well below 2 °C at 1.5 °C, and also below what would be expected in the light of the investment opportunities identified and the cost of failure to meet climate adaptation targets.

39. Urge developed country Parties to provide enhanced support, including through financial institutions, technology transfer and capacity building, to assist developing country Parties with respect to both mitigation and adaptation, in continuation of their existing obligations under the Convention, and encourage other Parties to provide or continue to provide such support voluntarily.

40. Calls on the shareholders of multilateral development banks and international financial institutions to reform multilateral development bank practices and priorities, align and scale up funding, increase capitalised assets and mobilize climate finance from various sources and encourage multilateral development banks to define a new vision and

FCCC/SBI/2021/L.9

comprehensive operational models, channels and instruments that are fit for the purpose of addressing effectively the global climate emergency, including developing a full suite of instruments, from grants to guarantee and non- debt instruments, taking into account debt burden, and to address risk appetite, with a view to substantially increasing climate finance.

41. Calls on multilateral development banks to contribute to significantly increasing climate ambition using the breadth of their policy and financial instruments for greater results, including to increase capital mobilization, and to ensure higher financial efficiency and maximize use of existing concessional and risk capital vehicles to drive innovation and sustainable impact.

42. Emphasize the ongoing challenges faced by many developing country Parties in accessing climate finance and encourage further efforts, including by the operating entities of the Financial Mechanism, to simplify access to such finance.

43. Take note of the report on the determination of the needs of developing country Parties in implementing the Convention and the Paris Agreement and of the continued urgent developed country Parties to provide resources for the second replenishment of the Green Climate Fund while demonstrating progress over previous replenishments and in line with the programming capacity of the Fund.

X. Technology transfer and deployment

44. Welcome with appreciation the first joint work programme of the Technology Executive Committee and the Climate Technology Centre and Network, for 2021-2023, which will facilitate the transformation change needed to achieve the goals of the Convention and the Paris Agreement, under Parties and institutions to cooperate and engage with the Technology Executive Committee and the Climate Technology Centre and Network to support the implementation of the joint work programme activities, including on technology needs assessments, action plans and road maps, acknowledge the findings in the final report on the first periodic assessment of the identification and alignment of the support provided to the Technology Mechanism in supporting the implementation of the Paris Agreement" and declare that the main challenge identified therein should be considered under the global goal(s).

45. Highlight the importance of cooperation on technology development and transfer and innovation in implementing the joint work programme activities.

46. Welcome the forward-looking conclusions of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation to continue consideration of the Paris Agreement programme on technology transfer as its next session (November 2024)* with the aim of supporting the implementation of its work activities, such as those identified and prioritized for developing countries' nationally determined contributions, national adaptation plans, technology needs assessments and technology action plans, and long-term strategies.

XI. Capacity-building

47. Notes that capacity gaps and needs still exist in developing countries and calls on developed country Parties to increase support for long-term capacity-building interventions to enhance the effectiveness, access and sustainability of these interventions.



Finance highlights that about a US dollar 4 trillion per year need to be invested in renewable energy up until 2030 to be able to reach net zero emission by 2050. Also highlights that delivering such funding will require a transformation of financial system notes with concern the growing gap between the needs of developing countries Parties. Expresses serious concern that the goal of developed countries Parties to mobilize jointly US dollar 100 billion per year by 2020.

Emphasizes that accelerated financial support for developing countries for developed countries and other sources critical knows that global climate finance flows are small relative to the overall needs of developing countries versus developed country Parties to provide enhanced support including through financial resources, technology transfer, capacity building, etcetera.

Calls on the shareholders of multilateral development banks and international financial institutions to reform multilateral development bank practices and priorities. Calls on multilateral development bank to contribute to significantly increased climate ambition using the breadth of their policy and financial instruments emphasize the ongoing challenges faced by many developing country Parties in assessing climate financing encourages further efforts.



Takes note of the report on deterioration of the needs of developing country Parties related to implementing the convention in Paris Agreement. Technology Transfer and development, this section welcomes with appreciation the first joint work programme of the technology exhibited committee, the Climate Technology Center and Network highlights the importance of cooperation on technology development and transfer of innovation in implementing the joint work programs activities.

Welcomes the forward-looking conclusions of the subsidiary body of implementation to continue consideration of the Poznan Strategic Program on Technology Transfer at its 61st session. This section capacity building notes that capacity gaps and needs still exist in developing countries and calls on developed country Parties to increase support for long term continuing capacity building interventions.

(Refer Slide Time: 34:27)

FCCC/CP.01.19

XII. Taking stock

40. Notes the importance of the periodic review of the long-term global goal under the Convention and welcomes the adoption of decision -CP.27¹⁹ in the twenty-seventh session of the long-term global goal under the Convention and of several progress towards achieving it.

XIII. Ocean

41. Welcomes the outcomes of and key messages²⁰ from the ocean and climate change dialogue²¹ in 2022 and decides that future dialogues will, from 2023, be facilitated by two co-facilitators, selected by Parties biennially, who will be responsible for leading the topics for consideration of the dialogue, in consultation with Parties and observers, and preparing an informal summary report to be presented in conjunction with the subsequent session of the Conference of the Parties.

42. Encourages Parties to consider, as appropriate, ocean-based action in their national climate plans and the implementation of their plans, including but not limited to nationally determined contributions, long-term strategies and adaptation action plans.

XIV. Forest

43. Recalls that, in the context of the provision of adequate and predictable support to developing country Parties, Parties should collectively aim to slow, halt and reverse forest cover and carbon loss, in accordance with national circumstances, consistently with the ultimate objectives of the Convention, as stated in its Article 2.²²

44. Encourages Parties to consider, as appropriate, nature-based solutions as ecosystem-based approaches, taking into consideration United Nations Development Assembly resolution 57,²³ to their mitigation and adaptation action while ensuring relevant social and environmental safeguards.

XV. Agriculture

45. Welcomes the establishment of the four-year Sharm el-Sheikh joint work on implementation of climate action on agriculture and food security as well as the establishment of the Sharm el-Sheikh action portal under the joint work by decision -CP.25.²⁴

XVI. Enhancing implementation: action by non-Party stakeholders

46. Acknowledges the engagement of non-Party stakeholders in climate action, which complements and broadens it, while recognizing the pivotal role of governments to action on climate change within the framework of the Convention, the Kyoto Protocol and the Paris Agreement.

¹⁹ Dual decision entitled "Several periodic review of the long-term global goal under the Convention and of several progress towards achieving it" (FCCC/CP.01.19) of the Conference of the Parties at its twenty-seventh session.
²⁰ Available at <https://www.unfccc.int/sites/default/files/2022-11/2022%20Ocean%20and%20Climate%20Change%20Dialogue%20Summary%20Report.pdf>.
²¹ Available at <https://www.unfccc.int/sites/default/files/2022-11/2022%20Forest%20and%20Land%20Use%20Change%20Dialogue%20Summary%20Report.pdf>.
²² Article 2 of the Convention.
²³ Available at <https://www.un.org/en/development/desa/destresil/2019/05/57-resolutions.html>.
²⁴ Dual decision entitled "Four work on implementation of climate action on agriculture and food security" presented under agenda item 10(a) of the Conference of the Parties at its twenty-seventh session."

FCCC/CP.01.19

47. Recognizes the important role of indigenous peoples, local communities, cities and civil society, including youth and children, in addressing and responding to climate change and highlights the urgent need for reinforced and cooperative action in this regard.

48. Notes the adoption of the action plan under the Glasgow work programme on Action for Climate Empowerment by decision -CP.27.²⁵

49. Encourages Parties to continue to fully meaningful and equal participation of women in climate action and to ensure gender-responsive implementation and means of implementation, including by fully implementing the Lima work programme on gender and to gender action plan, to raise climate ambition and achieve climate goals.

50. Invites Parties to provide support to developing countries for undertaking gender-related action and implementing the gender action plan.

51. Recognizes the role of children and youth as agents of change in addressing and responding to climate change and encourages Parties to include children and youth in their processes for designing and implementing climate policy and action, and, as appropriate, to consider including young representatives and negotiators into their national delegations, recognizing the importance of intergenerational equity and maintaining the ability of the climate system for future generations.

52. Expresses its appreciation to the Presidency of the twenty-seventh session of the Conference of the Parties for its leadership in promoting the full, meaningful and equal participation of children and youth, including by co-organizing the first youth-led climate forum (the Sharm el-Sheikh youth climate dialogue), hosting the first children and youth plenary and appointing the first youth envoy of a Presidency of the Conference of the Parties and encouraging States, including Presidency of the Conference of the Parties to consider doing the same.

53. Expresses its appreciation to the children and youth constituency for co-organizing the Sharm el-Sheikh youth climate dialogue with the Presidency of the twenty-seventh session of the Conference of the Parties and with the sessions of the seventeenth Conference of Youth, organized by the constituency and held in Sharm el-Sheikh, Egypt, in November 2022.

54. Encourages Parties and non-Party stakeholders to engage actively in the Marrakech Partnership for Global Climate Action.



55. Welcomes the leadership of the Presidency of the Conference of the Parties and the High-Level Dialogue, in particular in the context of the Sharm el-Sheikh Action Agenda and the Breakthrough Agenda, and the collaboration between Parties and non-Party stakeholders, and expresses its trust for continued activation and collaboration.

56. Welcomes the recommendations of the High-Level Expert Group on the Net-Zero Emission Commitments of Non-State Entities, established by the United Nations Secretary-General in March 2022, which are designed to enhance transparency and accountability related to, and progress in achieving, the climate pledges of businesses, investors, cities and regions.

57. Invites the secretariat to assess greater accountability of voluntary initiatives through the Net-Zero Zone for Climate Action platform.²⁶

58. Welcomes the convening of first regional forums led by the President of the twenty-seventh session of the Conference of the Parties and the High-Level Dialogue, in collaboration with the United Nations Regional Seas Conventions, and invites the financing climate action and the Sustainable Development Goals.

²⁵ Dual decision entitled "Action plan under the Glasgow work programme on Action for Climate Empowerment" presented under agenda item 10(b) of the Conference of the Parties at its twenty-seventh session."
²⁶ <https://www.unfccc.int/sites/default/files/2022-11/2022%20Net-Zero%20Zone%20for%20Climate%20Action%20Platform.pdf>.

Taking stock, notes the importance of periodic review of a long-term global goal. Ocean, welcomes the outcomes of the key messages from the ocean and climate change dialogue. Encourages party to consider an appropriate ocean-based action. Forest, recalls that in the context of the provision of adequate and predictable support to developing country Parties. Encourages Parties to consider and appropriate nature-based solutions.

Agriculture welcomes the establishment of the four-year Sharm el-Shaikh joint work on implementation of climate action on agriculture and food security. Next section enhancing implementation action by non-Party stakeholders, acknowledges the engagement of non-Party stakeholders. Recognizes the important role of indigenous people. Notes the adaptation of the action plan under the Glasgow work program.

Encourages Parties to increase full meaningful equal participation of women in climate action. Invites Parties to provide support to developing countries. Recognize the role of children and youth. Expresses its appreciation to the presidency of twenty-seventh session. Expresses its appreciation to the children and youth constituency. Encourages Parties and non-Party stakeholders to engage actively.

Welcomes the leadership or Presidency of Conference of Parties and the high-level champions. Welcomes the recommendation of the high-level expert group. Invites the Secretary to engage greater responsibility and accountability of voluntary initiatives. Welcomes the convening of five regional forums led by the President of twenty-seventh session of the Conference of the Parties.

So, with this, we have come to the end. I would suggest you to refer this document online, this is freely available to read and download. And go through this in detail, this will help you understanding the action plans and the implementation strategies adopted by COP27. With this, we have come to the end of this module. Thank you all for joining. See you in the next one.