Overview of COP 27 Outcomes Sharm El-Sheikh, Egypt

Arab Regional Parliamentary Forum on the 2030 Agenda: Strengthening Parliamentary Engagement in Climate Action in the Arab Region



Beirut, 29 - 30 November 2022

Outline

Introduction

Formal Negotiations

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- Adaptation
- Loss and damage
- Mitigation & Energy

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Introduction

COP 27 took place under the Presidency of the Republic of Egypt in Sharm El Sheikh from 6 to 18 November 2022.

- ❖ COP 27 concluded with the "Sharm El-Sheikh Implementation Plan" with an agreement indicating operationalization of funding for loss and damage and continued commitment to keep 1.5°C alive.
- Around 141 country Parties submitted new or updated "nationally determined contributions" (NDCs) to UNFCCC NDCs registry as of September 2022.
- ❖17 Arab countries submitted a new or updated NDC as of November 2022 (the UAE and Sudan updated their contributions twice, in 2021 and 2022).

Finance

Main Issues

- Failure to deliver USD 100 billion per year by 2020,
- Growing gap between the needs of developing country Parties (due to climate change impacts and increased debt burden) and support received from developed country Parties.

- Need to transform financial systems and more private sector involvement to scale up low-carbon investments,
- MDBs & international financial institutions need to scale up funding and ensure simplified access,
- Need to secure about USD 4 trillion per year to be invested in renewable energy until 2030 to be able to reach net zero emissions by 2050,
- Ongoing progress in deliberations on the new collective quantified goal on climate finance; (need to scale up the climate finance flowing to developing countries from "billions to trillions".)

Adaptation

Main Issues

- Operationalization of the Global Goal on Adaptation (GGA),
- Shortfall in adaptation funds and lack of progress on doubling adaptation finance,
- Gap between current levels of adaptation and levels needed to respond to the adverse effect of climate change.

- Developed country Parties to urgently and significantly scale up provision of climate finance, technology transfer and capacity-building to respond to adaptation needs of developing countries,
- All contributors are urged to fulfil their pledges to the Adaptation Fund in a timely manner; Standing Committee on Finance to prepare a report on the doubling of adaptation finance by COP 28,
- ❖Continuation of the Glasgow-Sharm El-Sheikh work programme on the GGA (workshops to convene in 2023),
- Emphasis on integrating water into adaptation efforts and restoring water related ecosystems, including river basins and aquifers.

Loss and Damage

Main Issues:

- Finance for loss and damage
- Operationalization of the Santiago network

- Recognizing IPCC findings on increasing frequency of loss & damage in all regions (economic and non-economic losses),
- Consideration, for the first time, of funding arrangements responding to loss & damage associated with CC impacts,
- Pledges of around USD 300 million were announced to fund loss & damage (Austria, New Zealand and Belgium),
- Establishing the institutional arrangements of the Santiago network; the network will have a new secretariat, and the host is yet to be decided.

Mitigation and Energy

Main Issues:

- Mitigation work programme
- Increasing ambition

- Importance of enhancing a clean energy mix, including low-emission and renewable energy, at all levels as part of diversifying energy mixes and systems,
- ❖ Finalized the details of the "work programme" to "urgently scale up mitigation ambition and implementation in this critical decade" to keep 1.5 °C alive,
- Importance of protecting, conserving and restoring nature and ecosystems to achieve the temperature goal, including through forests and other terrestrial and marine ecosystems,
- Importance of maximizing the positive and minimizing the negative impacts of implementation of response measures,

Highlights on other major issues & announcments

Agriculture & Food Security

- *COP 27 recognizes the fundamental priority of safeguarding food security, ending hunger, and the particular vulnerabilities of food production systems to the adverse impacts of climate change.
- Impacts of climate change exacerbate the global energy and food crises, and vice versa, particularly in developing countries.
- Koronivia Joint Work on Agriculture will continue its programme along a four-year timeline for agriculture and food security. (more focus on smallholder farmers)

Early Warning Systems

- ❖COP 27 recognizes that one third of the world, including 60% of Africa, does not have access to early warning and climate information services.
- *COP 27 also supported the UNSG's initiative by inviting all development partners, international financial institutions and the operating entities of the Financial Mechanism to **provide support for implementation of the Early Warnings for All initiative.**

Highlights on other major issues & announcments

- *COP 27 Presidency and the FAO launched the Food and Agriculture for Sustainable Transformation Initiative (FAST).
- *COP 28 Presidency and the US launched the **Agricultural Innovation Mission for Climate** (AIM4C).
- *ESCWA supported the COP 27 Presidency in launching the **Decent Life for Africa Initiative** and **greening investment plans in developing countries Initiative**.
- * Kingdom of Saudi Arabia renounced commitment to implement the Saudi Green Initiative, and it will also be hosting the second MENA Climate Week in September/October 2023 (tbc).
- At COP 27, The presidents of the UAE and Egypt singed a Memorandum of Understanding to develop one of the world's largest onshore wind projects in Egypt.



Thank you