



COP27
SHARM EL-SHEIKH
EGYPT 2022



A GLOBAL NGO NETWORK
FOR PRINCIPLED AND EFFECTIVE
HUMANITARIAN ACTION

**6 - 20 NOVEMBER 2022, SHARM
EL-SHEIKH, EGYPT**

COP27 ENGAGEMENT: ANALYSES, KEY MESSAGES, ANNOUNCEMENTS AND RESOURCES

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1. INTRODUCTION

The 27th Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (COP27) took place from 6 to 20 November 2022 in Sharm el-Sheikh, Egypt.

This engagement document is a compilation of what ICVA shared with its climate change working group before, during and after COP27 and it attempts to capture information on COP27 that is relevant to the humanitarian sector.

The information within the document (key messages, press releases, analyses, reports, insights, calls for action, etc.) comes from the official websites of the United Nations Climate Change and the Presidency of COP27 as well as from other United Nations (UN) sources, Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs), external partners and media companies.

2. KEY OUTCOMES AND NEXT STEPS

A. GENERAL

- COP27 cover decision: [Sharm el-Sheikh Implementation Plan \(SHIP\)](#)
- Decisions taken at the Sharm El-Sheikh Climate Change Conference - [Advance Unedited Versions](#).

You can find all other [documents](#), [decisions](#), [party-authored reports](#) (on the various implementation plans, funding arrangements, etc.) and [resources](#) (tools, case studies, projects, etc.) following COP27 on the UN Climate Change/ UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) website. The site will indicate if they are official or draft versions and will be updated accordingly.

B. LOSS AND DAMAGE

An agreement was reached after hours of negotiating overtime to:

- **Establish new funding arrangements to address losses and damage** from climate change, both inside and outside UNFCCC, and to create a new fund.

Document: [Funding arrangements for responding to loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change, including a focus on addressing loss and damage](#).

- Governments agreed to **establish a ‘transitional committee’** to make recommendations on how to operationalize both the new funding arrangements and

the fund at COP28 next year. The first meeting of the transitional committee is expected to take place before the end of March 2023.

- Parties also **agreed on the institutional arrangements to operationalize the Santiago Network for Loss and Damage**, to catalyze technical assistance to developing countries that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change.

Document: [Decision On Operationalizing The Santiago Network For Loss And Damage.](#)

There is however no clarity on the terms of the funding arrangements. It is likely to be several years before the fund exists, with the agreement setting out only a roadmap for resolving lingering questions including who would oversee the fund, how the money would be dispersed, and to whom, with COP28 being a key moment for these negotiations.

Way forward:

- A transitional committee composed of Parties (Governments) will be established to discuss how to operationalize the fund, including institutional arrangements and coordination with existing funds.
- Two workshops will be held next year as well, and there is an invitation to submit suggestions for topics of discussion by 15 February 2023. UN agencies are invited to submit inputs on how to enhance the scope, speed and scale of finance, including limits to our activities.
- The UN Secretary-General is also invited to convene the principles of international financial institutions (IFIs) and other relevant entities to discuss how to provide funding to address losses and damages.
- This will be in parallel to the [Santiago Network](#) – the coordination and technical secretariat of UNFCCC to negotiate on agreed arrangements for loss and damage. The Santiago Network may in future be selected to channel the funds. UN bodies and others are invited to submit expressions of interest in hosting this secretariat.

As this new fund could impact humanitarian funding and coordination efforts, it will be important to prepare a submission to UNFCCC, participate in the workshops next year and consider our role in the Santiago Network. While it seems UN agencies are not part of the transitional committee, we could work with Parties (Member States) who would be interested to ensure our views influence the outcome of discussions.

The establishment of an Advisory Board to govern the Santiago Network was a key demand of the G77 and China. Women and Gender, Youth, and Indigenous Peoples constituencies will be represented on the Advisory Board, which will be open to observers. Participation of representatives of groups most affected by loss and damage will increase chances of delivering real and rights-based solutions. However, the omission of Environmental NGOs (ENGOs) was also considered worrying, especially as they would bring additional and important expertise on a wide range of topics ranging from environmental integrity to

human rights integration in climate action, contributing to the collective effort to catalyse technical assistance for the poorest and most vulnerable and address the gaps in the existing system. Importantly, the decision states that technical assistance should be in line with human rights, by referring to the relevant preambular paragraph of the Paris Agreement.

Further relevant information can be found in the Loss & Damage Collaboration article "[Facing Undeniable Calls for Climate Justice Progress on Loss and Damage at COP27](#)", and Loss & Collaboration [Santiago Network page](#).

Key articles in the press:

[COP27 reaches breakthrough agreement on new "loss and damage" fund for vulnerable countries](#) – *UN Climate Change News*, 20 November 2022

[COP27 closes with deal on loss and damage: 'A step towards justice' says UN chief](#) - *UN News*, 20 November 2022

[COP27 delivers climate fund breakthrough at cost of progress on emissions](#) - *Reuters*, 21 November 2022

[At COP27, countries agreed to a "Loss and Damage" Fund. But who will pay?](#) - *THE WIRE/Reuters*, 21 November 2022

C. DISPLACEMENT, MIGRATION AND HUMAN MOBILITY

Those most relevant decisions to displacement are:

- [Sharm el-Sheikh Implementation Plan](#) (cover decision) - has a very important paragraph on human mobility
- [Decision On Operationalizing The Santiago Network For Loss And Damage](#) - even though there is no specific mention of migration, displacement, relocation or human mobility in the text (it is in the loss and damage fund text and the cover text as loss and damage)
- [Funding Arrangements For Responding To Loss And Damage](#)

Key language on displacement, migration, human mobility in COP27 cover and loss and damage fund decisions:

Key language in the loss and damage fund decision on displacement - specific mention in para 6(b):

6. *Decide* that the Transitional Committee referred to in paragraph 4 above will be informed by the following, inter alia:

(a) The current landscape of institutions, including global, regional and national, that are funding activities related to addressing loss and damage, and ways in which coherence, coordination and synergies among them can be enhanced;

(b) The gaps within that current landscape, including the types of gap, such as relating to speed, eligibility, adequacy and access to finance, noting that these may vary depending on the challenge, such as climate-related emergencies, sea level rise, **displacement, relocation, migration**, insufficient climate information and data, or the need for climate-resilient reconstruction and recovery;

(c) The priority gaps for which solutions should be explored;

(d) The most effective ways in which to address the gaps, especially for the most vulnerable populations and the ecosystems on which they depend;

(e) Potential sources of funding, recognizing the need for support from a wide variety of sources, including innovative sources;...

COP27 Cover Decision, Sharm El-Sheikh Implementation Plan (#SHIP)

Notes with grave concern, according to information in the contributions of Working Groups 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 devastating economic and non-economic losses, **including forced displacement and impacts on cultural heritage, human mobility and the lives and livelihoods of local communities**, and underlines the importance of an adequate and effective response to loss and damage;...

D. ADAPTATION

COP27 saw significant progress on adaptation, with governments agreeing on the way to move forward on the Global Goal on Adaptation, which will conclude at COP28 and inform the first [Global Stocktake](#) (GST), improving resilience amongst the most vulnerable. New pledges, totaling more than USD 230 million, were made to the Adaptation Fund at COP27. These pledges will help many more vulnerable communities adapt to climate change through concrete adaptation solutions. COP27 President Sameh Shoukry announced the Sharm el-Sheikh Adaptation Agenda, enhancing resilience for people living in the most climate-vulnerable communities by 2030. UN Climate Change's Standing Committee on Finance was requested to prepare a report on doubling adaptation finance for consideration at COP28 next year.

- *UN Climate Change News, 20 November 2022*

Document during negotiations: Glasgow-Sharm el-Sheikh work programme on the global goal on adaptation referred to in decision 7/CMA.3. Proposal by the President – click [here](#) (for full proposal by the President, click [here](#)).

- *UNFCCC. Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement (CMA), 19 November 2022*

E. CLIMATE FINANCE

A G7-led plan called the Global Shield Financing Facility was launched at COP27 to provide funding to countries suffering climate disasters.

- *UN Climate Change News, 20 November 2022*

Announcing a total of USD 105.6 million in new funding, Denmark, Finland, Germany, Ireland, Slovenia, Sweden, Switzerland, and the Walloon Region of Belgium, stressed the need for even more support for the Global Environment Facility funds targeting the immediate climate adaptation needs of low-lying and low-income states.

- *UN Climate Change News, 20 November 2022*

Document during negotiations: New collective quantified goal on climate finance. Proposal by the President – click [here](#) (for full proposal by the President, click [here](#)).

- *UNFCCC. Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement (CMA), 19 November 2022*

F. MITIGATION, 1.5C AND GREENHOUSE GAS (GHG) EMISSIONS

Last year's COP26 summit in Glasgow, Scotland, had focused on a theme of keeping the 1.5C goal alive – as scientists warn that warming beyond that threshold would see climate change spiral to extremes. The price paid for a deal on the loss and damage fund was most evident in the language around emission reductions and reducing the use of polluting fossil fuels – known in the parlance of U.N. climate negotiations as "mitigation." While praising the loss and damage deal, many countries decried COP27's failure to push mitigation further and said some countries were trying to roll back commitments made in the Glasgow Climate Pact. The deal also included a reference to "low-emissions energy," raising concern among some that it opened the door to the growing use of natural gas - a fossil fuel that leads to both carbon dioxide and methane emissions.

- *Reuters, 21 November 2022*

The 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.

- *UN Climate Change News, 20 November 2022*

Document during negotiations: Matters relating to the work programme for urgently scaling up mitigation ambition and implementation referred to in paragraph 27 of decision 1/CMA.3. Proposal by the President – click [here](#) (for full proposal, click [here](#))

- *UNFCCC. Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement (CMA), 19 November 2022*

“The truth is that 1.5C is not a target. As Earth systems scientists remind us: 1.5C is a limit. A limit anchored in physics: beyond which we unleash tipping points to hell.” COP26 High-Level Climate Action Champion, Nigel Topping, in his closing speech reflects on his three years in the role, and the collective task before all of society.

– *Climate Champions, 18 November 2022.*

G. OTHER KEY OUTCOMES, TAKEAWAYS AND ANNOUNCEMENTS DURING THE CONFERENCE

- Countries launched a [package of 25 new collaborative actions](#) in five key areas: power, road transport, steel, hydrogen and agriculture.
- UN Secretary-General António Guterres [announced a USD 3.1 billion plan](#) to ensure everyone on the planet is protected by early warning systems within the next five years.
- The UN Secretary-General’s [High-Level Expert Group on Net-Zero Commitments](#) published a report at COP27, serving as a how-to guide to ensure credible, accountable net-zero pledges by industry, financial institutions, cities and regions.
- The new Indonesia Just Energy Transition Partnership, announced at the G20 Summit held in parallel with COP27, will mobilize USD 20 billion over the next three to five years to accelerate a just energy transition.
- Important progress was made on forest protection with the launch of the Forest and Climate Leaders’ Partnership, which aims to unite action by governments, businesses and community leaders to halt forest loss and land degradation by 2030.

- *UN Climate Change News, 20 November 2022*

End of COP27

[Statement by the UN Secretary-General at the closing of COP27](#)

“This COP has taken an important step towards justice. I welcome the decision to establish a loss and damage fund and to operationalize it in the coming period. Justice should also mean several other things:

- Finally making good on the long-delayed promise of \$100 billion a year in climate finance for developing countries;
- Clarity and a credible roadmap to double adaptation finance;

- Changing the business models of multilateral development banks and international financial institutions. They must accept more risk and systematically leverage private finance for developing countries at reasonable costs.”

“But let’s be clear. **Our planet is still in the emergency room.** We need to **drastically reduce emissions now – and this is an issue this COP did not address.** A fund for loss and damage is essential – but it’s not an answer if the climate crisis washes a small island state off the map – or turns an entire African country to desert. The world still needs a giant leap on climate ambition. The red line we must not cross is the line that takes our planet over the 1.5 degree temperature limit.”

– UN Secretary-General, 19 November 2022

[“What Is Inefficient, Insufficient And Unfair?” And The ‘1% For 1.5C’ Proposal](#) – Speech of Dr. Mahmoud Mohieldin at the closing event at COP27 on 18 November 2022

[UN Climate Change High-Level Champions: Contribution Of The “All Of Society” Global Climate Action Agenda At COP27](#)

The UN Climate Change High-Level Champions took stock of the contribution of non-State actors at COP27 with their closing event – [COP27 Action Agenda: Progress & Priorities](#) – wrapping-up a two week programme of over 50 events. This included the launch of the Sharm-El-Sheikh Adaptation Agenda, a number of major African-led initiatives to cut emissions and build climate resilience, and significant work on the mobilisation of finance.

- *Climate Champions, 17 November 2022*

Global Climate Action at COP27

The [High-Level Champions and Marrakech Partnership programme](#) for COP 27 is developed in collaboration with the programme of the COP 27 Presidency. This [programme](#) of the **Marrakech Partnership** showcases momentum from the whole of society, and focuses on key issues to drive ambition and action.

The **Action** events highlight contributions to COP 27 outcomes through progress on near-term action and implementation; the **Implementation Labs** (iLab) present solutions, roadblocks to overcome, and collaboration needs to attain the relevant 2030 Breakthrough goal: the **Future Labs** to show bold ideas in systems change towards a regenerative, just world. The concept notes, programmes and outcome documents of the events will be posted on this page as they become available.

Thematic Days – Takeaways and Analyses

- [Finance Day](#) (9 November) - [Climate Champions](#), [ODI](#), [The Guardian](#), [ESG Clarity](#)
- [Youth Day](#) and [Science Day](#) (10 November) - [Climate Champions](#), [THE WIRE](#)
- [Decarbonisation Day](#) (11 November) - [Climate Champions](#), [THE WIRE](#)
- [Adaptation and Agriculture Day](#) (12 November) - [UN NEWS](#), [Climate Champions](#)
- [Water Day](#) and [Gender Day](#) (14 November) - [Climate Champions](#), [THE WIRE](#)
- [ACE & Civil Society Day](#) and [Energy Day](#) (15 November) - [UN News](#), [Climate Champions](#)
- [Biodiversity Day](#) (16 November) - [Climate Champions](#)
- [Solutions Day](#): (17 November) - [Climate Champions](#)

Daily [ECO Newsletter at COP27](#) by Climate Action Network International (CAN-I).

H. POST-COP27 STATEMENTS

[Statement on the COP27 Loss and Damage Fund](#) (snippets below)

Plan International welcomes the COP27 decision on establishing a loss and damage fund which can advance climate justice and support developing countries.

This is a historic moment, and the result of significant years of effort from developing countries and the unity of these countries, civil society and young people in continuing to push for gender, intergenerational and climate justice.

This fund must now be urgently operationalised and filled with new and additional finance.

However, **children’s futures remain at risk from the continued burning of fossil fuels**, and the window of action to stay below 1.5 degrees is closing. The lack of ambition on mitigation and rapid and equitable phase-out of fossil fuels will continue to negatively impact children’s lives now and into the future, and demands more urgent action.

Further, despite clear research highlighting the significant and disproportionate impact of the climate crisis on girls and young women, and their contributions to addressing the crisis, gender was once again deprioritised and politicised during COP27. **Girls’ and young women’s rights must be protected, and their voices must be heard in climate decision-making spaces.**

- Plan International, 21 November 2022

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) - [“Now Is The Time To Transform Words Into Action”](#) (snippets below)

Loss and Damage landed on the COP agenda for the first time, and today world leaders have agreed to the establishment of new funding arrangements assisting developing nations, especially those most at-risk of the adverse effects of climate change. **We welcome the finance pledges which have been made on Loss and Damage, which are historically important conversations and positive steps forward. These need to be complemented by new and additional finance that reaches the people and communities most at risk – and to be predictable, adequate, and flexible in order to address climate related crisis.**

We are pleased to see the agreement to operationalize the Santiago Network on Loss and Damage to provide crucial technical assistance to reduce and respond to the impacts communities are already facing. However, we must raise our ambition to reduce emissions and this COP did not deliver on that front. Every increment of global warming matters to save lives and livelihoods, and is therefore critical to keep global temperatures below the 1.5C degrees warming limit.

We welcome the focus on Early Warning Systems in the Sharm El-Sheikh Implementation Plan, which reflects realities at the frontlines of the climate crisis that the IFRC has been bringing to the fore for over two decades. Reducing risk and saving lives, especially in last mile communities, is what our teams around the globe do every single day and it is heartening to see this work being expanded. **To be most effective, early warnings must be followed by early action and these systems must be rooted in the communities—including those hardest to reach and families stuck in protracted crises.**

As the humanitarian impacts of climate change keep growing, so too should the finance for adaptation, ensuring it reaches the most affected and most at-risk. As the legacy of the “implementation COP,” global investment needs to reach the local level.

It is time to turn words and commitments into action at the national level, to bring the agreement to life and make a real difference in the lives of people and communities most impacted by the climate crisis.

As the IFRC network, we are committed to scaling up local action to respond to the climate crisis, working with communities to build preparedness and resilience in face of rising risks and impacts.

- IFRC, 20 November 2022

[Landmark Decision At COP27 To Set Up Loss And Damage Fund](#) (snippets below)

Today in a long overdue decision, three decades in the making, all governments at COP27 agreed to set up a Loss and Damage Fund. This is a first step in a process to rectify the systemic injustice to billions of people, particularly in the Global South, who are the least responsible but are on the frontlines of the climate crisis. Those who are suffering devastating climate impacts; floods, droughts, hurricanes and sea level rise, will have some hope that their right to access support will be respected.

The creation of the Loss and Damage Fund today is also a clear victory for civil society groups across the world, who made this issue a priority and used their power to put

sustained pressure on rich nations to take responsibility for the crisis they have historically caused.

While COP27 delivered on addressing the consequences of the climate crisis – it failed to address the root cause of the crisis: Fossil Fuels. With no agreement to have a fair and equitable phase out of all fossil fuels – coal, oil and gas, it has laid bare the capture of this process by fossil fuel lobbyists and vested interests. The agreement to scale up investment in renewable energy for the first time in this process is welcomed but without a strong outcome on phasing out all fossil fuels governments risk breaching 1.5°C.

- Climate Action Network International (CAN-I) – 20 November 2022

I. FUTURE-RELATED EVENTS

- UN Climate Change - [Dates And Venues Of Future Sessions](#)
- COP28 will be held from 30 November to 12 December 2023 in Dubai, United Arab Emirates.
- UNFCCC – [First Sessional Period 2023](#) will be from 5 to 15 June 2023.
- UN Biodiversity Conference (COP15): 7-19 December in Montreal, Canada. All sessions at COP15 will be streamed live at cbd.int/live and the [main schedule](#) is also available.

The message on Biodiversity Day was clear – we must do more to recognise nature’s fundamental role as part of the climate solution and catalyze concrete measures to protect and restore it.

[European Commission secures ambitious EU negotiating mandate for the COP27 on Climate and COP15 on Biodiversity](#)

At the Environment Council in Luxembourg on 24 October, the Commission secured an ambitious negotiating mandate for the upcoming COP27 Climate Conference in November and the COP15 Biodiversity Conference in December. The EU will push for increased action at global level to tackle the interconnected climate and biodiversity crises, and will work with like-minded partners to secure a successful outcome at both international conferences. For more information on the mandate for COP27, COP15 and details, please see [link](#).

- European Commission, 25 October 2022

A **post-COP27 webinar** will be organized by ICVA to share insights from those who attended and on how NGOs in the humanitarian sector can contribute to the various mechanisms and loss and damage fund process in 2023 and leading up to COP28. [If you would like to contribute to the webinar, please reach out to ICVA.](#)

3. LAUNCHES, INITIATIVES, REPORTS, POLICY BRIEFS AND ANALYSES

A. GENERAL

[Confronting The Climate Emergency With Climate, Trade And Development Policy In Sync](#)

– Overseas Development Institute (ODI), 15 November 2022

More insights from ODI on COP27 can be found [here](#).

[10 New Insights In Climate Science 2022](#) - Future Earth, The Earth League and World Climate Research Programme (WCRP)

At COP27 in Sharm el-Sheikh, Egypt, leading global experts from the natural and social sciences today presented ten essential insights on climate change since 2021. A key focus was on the limits of humankind to adapt to the inevitable impacts of climate change, which include ever more frequent and severe drought, storms and floods. The [10 New Insights in Climate Science](#) presents key insights from the latest climate change-related research this year and responds to clear calls for policy guidance during this critical decade.

- 15 November 2022

UN SDG Action Campaign: [#COP27: Four Female Climate Activists Who #Flipthescript](#)

As world leaders gather at **#COP27**, let's hear insights from four incredible changemakers and their realities of the climate crisis. We must **#FlipTheScript** on climate for bold and transformative action as the UN calls on governments to accelerate their ambition to eliminate fossil fuel subsidies, combat deforestation, protect biodiversity and achieve net-zero carbon emissions.

– UN SDG Action Campaign, 15 November 2022

Coalition of 45 world leaders launched the **Breakthrough Agenda** - countries representing more than 70% of global GDP launched a package of 25 new collaborative actions to be delivered by COP28 to speed up **decarbonization** under **five key breakthroughs**: power, road transport, steel, hydrogen and agriculture.

– Climate Champions, 11 November 2022

[COP27 Fossil Of The Day Award](#) – Climate Action Network International (CAN-I)

The Fossil of the Day Award is a daily “award” given to those **countries who are the best at being the worst and doing the most to do the least**. Countries are nominated by CAN and the award is determined by a CAN Members’ vote.

- CAN-I, 9-18 November 2022

[ODI COP27 Hub](#)

Explore analysis and rolling commentary on the big issues at stake at this year's conference in Egypt. Covering climate finance, just energy transitions, adaptation, loss and damage, and more. The hub was updated with new blogs, podcasts, reports and events. See links:

- [Climate finance](#)
- [Just energy transitions](#)
- [Urban transitions](#)
- [Adaptation, loss and damage](#)
- [Small Island Developing States](#)

B. LOSS AND DAMAGE

Human-induced climate change, including more frequent and intense extreme events, has caused widespread adverse impacts and related losses and damages to nature and people beyond natural climate variability. Some development and adaptation efforts have reduced vulnerability, but the rise in weather and climate extremes has led to some irreversible impacts as natural and human systems are pushed beyond their ability to adapt.

– [Introduction](#), *UN Climate Change*

More information on the agreement reached on loss and damage funding at the end of COP27 can be found in this document under 'Key Outcomes and Next Steps'.

A [decision text](#) (UNFCCC, 18 November 2022) has been agreed by all Parties for the institutional arrangements to operationalise [the Santiago Network](#) for loss and damage. The text mentions human rights (though indirectly) and impacted communities are represented on the Advisory Board - including specific references to indigenous communities.

Loss and Damage example: Pakistan

The issue of loss and damage, the funding being demanded by poorer nations to rebuild after unavoidable climate disasters, is the pivotal issue at COP27.

Statement by Dr Farah Naureen, **Mercy Corps'** country director for **Pakistan** (snippets below)

“One staggering loss and damage example used repeatedly over the past two weeks at COP27 was the catastrophic flooding that hit my country, Pakistan, killing more than 1,700 this year. In the most-affected areas, the water has not receded. Communities are forced to camp in tents on elevated roadsides surrounded by snake-infested water and they are at constant risk of waterborne diseases. Some sleep close to their destroyed homes to keep an eye on the little they still own, wondering how to get their lives and livelihood back.”

“This year, the total losses and damages caused by flooding are estimated at \$30 billion in Pakistan. Only 20% of an \$800-million UN aid appeal for the country has been funded so far,

which will address urgent needs, but not long-term recovery and reconstruction. At least 25,000 schools have been damaged, forcing children, especially young girls, to stay at home...Health facilities were also destroyed, leaving thousands of pregnant women without prenatal and delivery care. Most families are not ready to face the harsh winter.”

“Some countries such as **Belgium, Canada, New Zealand**, and the **UK** have pledged bilateral funding to address Loss and Damage. While this welcome and needed funding recognizes the responsibility of higher-income countries for Loss and Damage, the amounts are small and symbolic...”

- *Mercy Corps, 17 November 2022*

Funding pledges at COP27 for loss and damage (by 15 November):

- New Zealand announced an initial pledge of \$20 million
- Belgium announced € 2.5 million, specifically to Mozambique, which suffered terrible losses last year due to extreme rains
- Austria announced \$50 million for loss and damage
- Scotland, which had previously pledged £2 million, announced an additional £5 million
- United Kingdom will triple its adaptation finance by 2025, going even beyond the promised last year in Glasgow. The £13 million Adaptation and Loss and Damage package includes £5 million for the Santiago Network and £4 million for Climate Risk Management including the [Risk-Informed Early Action Partnership \(REAP\)](#).

Climate-induced non-economic loss and damage: fundamental but long neglected

– *ODI, 14 November 2022* (snippets below)

Climate change is already causing catastrophic loss and damage around the world. Recent flooding in Pakistan, for example, is estimated to have caused [total economic losses of over USD 15 billion](#), with damage to housing, agriculture, livestock, transport and communications. And these are only the consequences that can be measured economically. Reports out of Pakistan also speak to harm or loss in relation to [human health and education](#), which cannot be easily quantified in economic terms. This is commonly referred to as non-economic loss and damage (NELD). While difficult to monetise, addressing such loss and damage tends to have a massive price tag.

Climate-induced **NELD is also manifesting in other areas including cultural identity and heritage, ecosystems and biodiversity, and human life, to name a few**. What this rather mundane acronym really captures then, is everything that makes life worth living – and indeed, possible. Yet such losses have been relegated to the fringes of climate negotiations and policy, particularly when exploring funding arrangements.

Two questions on NELD may be answered at this COP.

First, how can NELD be incorporated into the Santiago Network? Parties have agreed that the Network should include ‘relevant organizations’ to address the varied needs of

developing countries. They should further recognise that overwhelming need exists across the spectrum of NELD. Therefore, the [Network's membership](#) must be expanded to organizations which deal with NELD like the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) and the World Health Organization (WHO), as well as indigenous peoples and local community groups whose expertise in their own contexts of loss and damage cannot be rivalled.

Second, how can Parties ensure that whichever organization hosts the Santiago Network's secretariat has sufficient expertise on NELD? The [draft text from week 1 of negotiations at COP 27](#) currently does not include evaluation criteria assessing whether the prospective hosts has experience or networks relevant to NELD. The text should be revised to ensure that a host is selected which can ensure the Network's focus is balanced across both economic and non-economic loss and damage.

What is clear is that efforts on NELD to date focus far too much on words, not actions. The prospect of this changing at COP27 seems slim, with only a glimmer of hope from the [Scottish government's pledge of funding specifically for NELD](#). While this will, hopefully, be the first of many such steps, it seems likely that the best chance for progress is successful negotiations on wider loss and damage – especially more robust, new, additional, and available finance and fit-for-purpose funding arrangements – to eventually drive more interest and action on NELD.

- ODI, 14 November 2022

Draft negotiating text: [Report Of The Executive Committee Of The Warsaw International Mechanism For Loss And Damage Associated With Climate Change Impacts](#)

- UNFCCC, 9 November 2022

Agenda item(s): SBI 57 agenda item 15, Report of the Executive Committee of the Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage associated with Climate Change Impacts; SBSTA 57 agenda item 5, Report of the Executive Committee of the Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage associated with Climate Change Impacts

[Addressing Loss And Damage: Practical Action – A Summary Report Of The Scottish Government's Conference On Loss And Damage](#)

- Scottish Government, 8 November 2022

[Operationalizing Finance For Loss And Damage: From Principles To Modalities](#)

This report feeds into crucial negotiations and discussions on loss and damage finance by exploring different options for how it can be operationalized. It draws on literature on the effectiveness of climate finance and development and humanitarian assistance to set out key principles for loss and damage finance that are grounded in climate justice. The authors find that the following principles should underpin how loss and damage finance is operationalized:

- historical responsibility and the “polluter pays” principle

- equitable and targeted support (including ensuring gender equality and protecting human rights)
- grant-based and programmatic finance
- accessibility
- recipient ownership
- transparency and accountability

- *Stockholm Environment Institute (SEI), 1 November 2022*

Some figures:

- Extreme weather in 2022 had caused [more than \\$220bn in economic damages](#) by October, according to insurer Aon. - *Aon, October 2022*
- To date, about [\\$300m has been committed](#) in loss and damage funds. - *Josh Gabbattis, 8 November 2022*
- **Pakistan** produced 0.7% of carbon emissions in 2020. But human-caused global heating made the devastating rains that flooded a [third of the nation about 50% worse](#). - *The Guardian, 15 September 2022*

C. THE GLOBAL SHIELD, DEBT AND CLIMATE FINANCING

i. The Global Shield

The Global Shield gathers together activities in the field of climate risk finance and preparedness under one roof. Under the Global Shield, solutions to provide financial protection will be devised that can be swiftly implemented if climate-related damages occur. The objective is to make the global architecture on Climate and Disaster Risk Finance and Insurance more systemic, coherent and sustained.

- *InsuResilience Secretariat, [November 2022 edition of InsuResilience](#)*

Global Shield and the Global Risk Modelling Alliance (GRMA)

The GRMA has been selected as key resource for the Global Shield Initiative, and additionally:

- As part of its EUR 170 million commitment, the German Government will provide EUR 10 million to the GRMA;
- Pakistan has been confirmed as the first GRMA partner country;
- The GRMA will be integrated into the Climate Prosperity plans of the V20 Group of Ministers of Finance of the Climate Vulnerable Forum.

Full press release available [here](#).

- *The Insurance Development Fund (IDF), 16 November 2022*

The Global Shield Against Climate Risks – Launch and Pledges

The Global Shield Against Climate Risks was officially launched on 14 November in an event at the V20 Pavilion. Information on the Global Shield is available via the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) [here](#), and in addition to Germany's seed funding of €170 million, [the following pledges have been announced](#):

- Denmark: DKK 35 million (approx. EUR4.6 million);
- Ireland: EUR 10 million;
- Canada: USD 7 million;
- France: EUR 20 million.

US President Biden has also [expressed support for the Global Shield](#), without committing funding so far, but announcing USD 12 million for the Africa Disaster Risk Financing Program and USD 12 million for ARC Ltd.

– *BMZ, 14 November 2022*

World Bank President David Malpass announced at COP27 the launch of the [Global Shield Financing Facility \(GS-FF\)](#), with countries pledging funding to support its launch, among which Germany pledged EUR 170 million to the facility and climate risk financing in general. The Global Shield Against Climate Risks will be launched on Monday 14 November in [a High-Level Event at COP27](#) by G7 and V20 representatives and partners. [Press release available here](#).

– *World Bank, 14 November 2022*

In response to the announcements at COP27 on the Global Shield against climate risks, [CARE International comments](#):

The [Global Shield](#) put forward by some developed countries in cooperation with the V20 group of vulnerable developing countries can become a useful complement for these countries to better deal with climate impacts in addition to a much-needed Loss and Damage Finance Facility under the UNFCCC.

Sven Harmeling - CARE Climate Justice Global Policy Lead says:

“A few rich countries have made pledges here at COP27 to support the shield, these include Germany (170 million Euro), Austria (20 million Euro) and Ireland (10 million Euro). The finance must be **new** and **additional** and should not be counted towards adaptation finance, as the latter is anyway underfunded. The contributions, if labeled climate finance, should primarily go into the V20 multi-donor trust fund component of the global shield as it may be best designed to channel grant finance to affected communities.

Insurance type approaches often face challenges in addressing the needs of the most vulnerable, for example because of unaffordable premiums or small payouts well below the damage experienced. They often also do not and may come with unfavorable financial terms that insufficiently reflect the need for main emitters to take their responsibility, so insurance approaches need to be carefully designed to match pro-poor principles and gender considerations.”

– *9 November 2022*

ii. Debt

[Bankers Bet Billions On New Wave Of Debt-For-Nature Deals](#)

"There's now a big push to get nature into sovereign debt markets," said Simon Zadek, executive director at NatureFinance, which advises governments on **debt-for-nature swaps and other types of climate-focused finance**.

Ecuador is holding talks with banks and a nonprofit group in an attempt to reach a deal that would see about \$800 million of its debt refinanced more cheaply, freeing up the savings for conservation efforts, according to the three people with knowledge of the deal, who declined to be named as the discussions are confidential.

At that level, it would be the biggest debt-for-nature swap struck to date. Yet it could eventually be trumped by others, including Sri Lanka, which has been discussing a deal of up to \$1 billion according to people familiar with those talks. The potential deals for Ecuador, Sri Lanka and Cape Verde, are reported in the article in detail for the first time, point to a jump in interest for this form of financial alchemy, which was conceived decades ago but has remained something of a niche area until recently. The Ecuadorian, Sri Lankan and Cape Verde governments didn't respond to requests for comment for this story, although Ecuadorian President Guillermo Lasso said in an local newspaper on Oct. 12 that its Galapagos swap deal could be wrapped up in four or five weeks.

Advocates say that those current debt problems, combined with the growing political will and the recent successful swap deals in the Seychelles, Belize and Barbados, mean a swathe of other countries are now exploring the model.

The ecological stakes could barely be higher. Patricia Scotland, secretary-general of the Commonwealth of 56 countries, told Reuters: "Lots of my members are looking at it and we're looking at it with them". The **global populations of mammals, birds, fish, reptiles and amphibians have declined by almost 70% on average since 1970**, while **Latin America has seen a drop of more than 90%**, according to this year's Living Planet Index compiled by the World Wide Fund For Nature (WWF) and the Zoological Society of London.

– *Reuters, 17 November 2022 (full article [here](#)).*

Launch of the [Sustainable Debt Coalition Initiative](#) aims to tackle the fiscal challenges of developing countries linking debt-climate-development.

- *COP27, 9 November 2022*

iii. Climate Financing

BASIC (Brazil, South Africa, India and China) countries in a meeting conducted on the side-lines of the ongoing COP indicated that [“There has been a backtracking on finance and mitigation commitments and pledges by developed countries.”](#) There has also been a significant increase in the consumption and production of fossil fuels in the past year by developed countries, even as they continue to press developing countries to move away from the same resources. Such double standards are incompatible with climate equity and justice.”

– *THE WIRE*, 17 November 2022.

[UNICEF Launches New Child Focused Climate Financing Initiative To Help Countries To Head Off Disasters](#)

– *UN News*, 15 November 2022

[Finance For Climate Action: Scaling Up Investment For Climate And Development](#)

This report of the Independent High-Level Expert Group (IHLEG) on Climate Finance is intended to provide a framework for finance for climate action, covering the overall needs for the comprehensive approach embodied in the Paris Agreement and UNFCCC. All the elements are necessary and urgent and most of the actions must start now; it is the science and the world’s perilous condition that set the urgency and timing.

- *IHLEG on Climate Finance*, 8 November 2022

[Climate Finance: Accounting And Accountability](#) (snippets below)

Without a standardised approach to accounting and accountability, those most in need of climate finance will continue to be short-changed.

Currently, the data underpinning our understanding is limited at best and at worst, misleading. This undermines its transparency and accountability which are critical to delivering impact. It has also eroded trust between those who have committed to providing climate finance, and those who should be receiving it. That is why it is essential that at COP27, the tracking of these flows is higher up the agenda. Wealthy countries should not have the discretion to measure their commitments in the most politically convenient way. They shouldn’t be able to obscure the link between climate finance and other types of funding, so that it is impossible to tell what is new and what has just been relabelled.

A strong reporting framework that supports mutual accountability would be universally beneficial, helping ensure that bigger commitments translate into more spending, and allowing donors to coordinate their action. To drive effective and fair climate action, ambitious spending targets and pledges must be underpinned by a robust and transparent tracking and reporting mechanism. In advance of COP27, this briefing provides an overview of some of the biggest problems with existing climate finance data to highlight what needs to change in order to reach the next target. It focuses on the following five issues:

- [The lack of uniformity among reporting methods](#)
- [The absence of detail in the reporting of different climate finance modalities](#)

- [The inaccuracy of spending estimates](#)
- [The lack of specificity in regard to transaction details](#)
- [The absence of transparency on finance additionality.](#)

- *Development Initiatives, 1 November 2022*

Four reports that set the scene for climate financing at COP27:

- The [Fifth Biennial Assessment and Overview of Climate Finance Flows](#)
- *UNFCCC Standing Committee on Finance, 20 October 2022*
- The Report on progress towards achieving the goal of mobilizing jointly USD 100 billion per year to address the needs of developing countries in the context of meaningful mitigation actions and transparency of implementation can be found [here](#).
- *UNFCCC Standing Committee on Finance, 19 October 2022*
- Work on definitions of climate finance can be found [here](#).
- *UNFCCC Standing Committee on Finance, 28 October 2022*
- Work relating to Article 2, paragraph 1(c) of the Paris Agreement (making finance flows consistent with a pathway towards low greenhouse gas emissions and climate-resilient development) can be found [here](#) and [here](#).
- *UNFCCC Standing Committee on Finance, 28 October 2022*

D. ADAPTATION, CLIMATE RESILIENCE AND EARLY WARNING

Adaptation refers to adjustments in ecological, social, or economic systems in response to actual or expected climatic stimuli and their effects or impacts. It refers to changes in processes, practices, and structures to moderate potential damages or to benefit from opportunities associated with climate change. In simple terms, countries and communities need to develop adaptation solution and implement action to respond to the impacts of climate change that are already happening, as well as prepare for future impacts.

- [UN Climate Change](#)

Climate resilience is related to climate change adaptation efforts. It aims to reduce climate change vulnerability and includes considerations of climate justice and equity. Practical implementations include climate resilient infrastructure, climate resilient agriculture and climate resilient development. It is the capacity of a community, business, or natural environment to prevent, withstand, respond to, and recover from a disruption.

- Wikipedia; U.S. Climate Resilience Toolkit

Early warning system is an adaptive measure for climate change, using integrated communication systems to help communities prepare for hazardous climate-related events.

- [UN Climate Action](#)

Sharm El-Sheikh Adaptation Agenda – [Technical Report: 2030 Adaptation Outcomes For Human Settlements](#)

The report, in support of the Sharm el-Sheikh Adaptation Agenda, explores the adaptation outcomes specific to human settlements, for example urban infrastructure, urban nature, and safe housing, as well as highlighting action underway to achieve them.

– *Climate Champions, 17 November 2022*

Sustainable Urban Resilience For The Next Generation (Surge)

Launch of the Presidency initiative which aims to build on commitments of cities and provide a holistic framework to achieve sustainable and resilient urban systems. It also aims to unlock urban climate finance and work with national governments, multilateral development banks and the private sector to facilitate access to finance, and develop a pipeline of bankable projects. This was in collaboration with UN Habitat and with the facilitation of ICLEI.

– *Climate Champions, 17 November 2022*

[Adaptation Fund Receives Nearly \\$230 Million In 2022, Pledges For The Most Climate-Vulnerable To Date](#)

Since 2010, the Adaptation Fund has committed over US\$ 998 million for climate change adaptation and resilience projects and programmes, including 139 concrete, localized projects in the most vulnerable communities of developing countries around the world with over 38 million total beneficiaries. It also pioneered Direct Access and Enhanced Direct Access, empowering countries to access funding and develop local projects directly through accredited national implementing entities.

– *Adaptation Fund, 15 November 2022; updated 18 and 28 November 2022*

[Action On Water Adaptation And Resilience Initiative \(Aware\)](#)

This action launched by the COP27 Presidency aims to put water front and centre of adaptation and resilience action by offering transitional adaptation solutions for the planet and people, starting with the world's most vulnerable communities and ecosystems in Africa. The initiative is arranged across three main priorities: 1) decrease water loss and improve water supply worldwide; 2) propose and support implementing mutually agreed policy and methods for cooperative water-related adaptation action and its co-benefits; and 3) promote cooperation and interlinkages between water and climate action in order to achieve Agenda 2030, in particular SDG6.

– *Climate Champions, 14 November 2022.*

[At COP27 Scientists Warn Against Limits Of Adaptation](#)

- *UN Climate Change News, 10 November 2022*

COP27 Presidency Launches Sharm El-Sheikh Adaptation Agenda

The agenda (available on both the [COP Presidency page](#) and [Climate Champions page](#)) is to rally global action around 30 adaptation outcomes that are needed to address the adaptation gap and achieve a resilient world by 2030. Collectively, these outcomes represent the **first comprehensive global plan** to rally both State and non-State actors behind a shared set of adaptation actions that are required by the end of this decade across five impact systems: food and agriculture, water and nature, coastal and oceans, human settlements, and infrastructure, and including enabling solutions for planning and finance. The Agenda emphasises the urgency for counting with evidence-based, actionable adaptation plans for all actors, making climate risks visible and accessible, and to deploy the locally-led adaptation principles.

– *8 November 2022*

[Early Warnings For All Action Plan](#)

The plan calls for initial targeted investments of **US\$3.1 billion between 2023 and 2027** – around **50c for each person to be covered**. According to the Global Commission on Adaptation, an investment of US\$800 million on early warning systems in developing countries could avoid losses of \$US3–16 billion per year.

The Action Plan lays out four main areas for investment:

- Observations and forecasting – US\$1.18 billion to monitor hazard and early warning services
- Preparedness and response – \$1 billion to build national and community response capabilities
- Disaster risk knowledge – US\$374 million to collect data and undertake risk assessments on hazards and vulnerabilities
- Dissemination and communication – US\$ 550 million to communicate risk information in an accessible way, so it reaches all those who need it

The plan identifies key areas for advancing universal disaster risk knowledge, outlining priority actions required to achieve this, building on the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction.

- *World Meteorological Organization, 7 November 2022*

[Adaptation Gap Report 2022: Too Little, Too Slow – Climate Adaptation Failure Puts World At Risk \(UNEP\)](#)

The report finds that global efforts in adaptation planning, financing and implementation are not keeping pace with the growing risks. Inger Andersen, Executive Director of UNEP, said: “Climate change is landing blow after blow upon humanity, as we saw throughout

2022: most viscerally in the floods that put much of Pakistan under water. The world must urgently reduce greenhouse gas emissions to limit the impacts of climate change. But we must also urgently increase efforts to adapt to the impacts that are already here and those to come... Nations need to back the strong words in the Glasgow Climate Pact with strong action to increase adaptation investments and outcomes, starting at COP27”.

– *UNEP/Relief Web, 3 November 2022*

[Embracing Discomfort: A Call To Enable Finance For Climate-Change Adaptation In Conflict Settings](#)

This paper is jointly issued by the International Committee for the Red Cross (ICRC), ODI, the International Council of Voluntary Agencies (ICVA), MercyCorps, Red Cross Red Crescent Climate Centre, World Food Programme (WFP) and United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR).

The paper focuses on the **political will needed for the international community to step out of its comfort zone when it comes to channelling climate finance for climate-change adaptation**. Current mechanisms are characterised by low risk appetites, cumbersome technical and procedural requirements, inflexibility of scales, siloed structures that inhibit collaboration across conflict and climate expertise, and the inability to optimise the expertise and access of organizations across different sectors.

Together, we hope that the recommendations put forward with examples of good practice will spark conversations with policy makers on addressing the gaps in climate finance reaching some of the most vulnerable of global populations.

– *ICRC, ICVA, MercyCorps, ODI, Red Cross Red Crescent Climate Centre, WFP, UNHCR, 25 October 2022*

E. RISK IN HUMANITARIAN CONTEXTS

A new initiative to improve the [understanding of climate and disaster risk in humanitarian and fragile contexts](#) was announced on 10 November at COP27 in Egypt at a side event organized by the UN Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNDRR). UNDRR is supporting Governments and the United Nations bringing together humanitarian and development partners to jointly analyse and address risk factors that would impact on relief and development operations. This work was first rolled out in South Sudan and has since been expanded to Sudan, Niger, Somalia and Eswatini. Underpinning this work was [UNDRR’s Guide to Strengthening Climate and Disaster Risk Analysis in the Humanitarian Programme Cycle](#) and the [Risk Information Exchange \(RiX\)](#) which aggregates over 600 global and national risk datasets from the UN and other sources spanning hazard, vulnerability, exposure, and climate change. Key information is geo-tagged and mapped in a visualisation tool.

– *UNDRR, 10 November 2022*

F. NEGOTIATIONS DURING COP27

EU Reversal Of Stance On Loss And Damage – *The Guardian, 18 November 2022* ([full article here](#))

By Friday morning, the talks had been upended and the battleground dramatically redrawn, in a way it has not been in 30 years of these annual talks. At stake is the question of whether some of the world's leading economies – countries such as China, Saudi Arabia and other Gulf petrostates, Russia and countries with high per capita income such as South Korea and Singapore – should start contributing for the first time to help the poorest and most vulnerable with the impacts of climate disaster.

This is not the first time at these talks that the EU has sought to make common cause with the poorest developing countries, pointing out that its interests are not identical to those of the biggest emerging economies. At the Durban Cop in 2011, the EU climate commissioner, Connie Hedegaard, gathered a coalition of nearly every developing country to push for a plan towards a new treaty, which became the Paris agreement of 2015. She was opposed by just two countries – China and India – who fought bitterly through a 48-hour marathon final negotiating session before finally agreeing. Four years later, the Paris agreement was signed.

The EU's move turned the tables on all the main emerging economies, but China in particular. As part of the G77 plus China bloc, it was officially supportive of the demand for a new fund. But a new fund that included donors from countries deemed developing under the 1992 UNFCCC was not what China – or other countries, such as Saudi Arabia, Qatar, UAE and Russia – wanted.

Civil society groups attacked the EU's proposals. Mariana Paoli of Christian Aid said: "It is clear that the US and Europe are trying to divide the developing country bloc of countries at [Cop27](#). The new proposals from the EU on a loss and damage fund is an attempt to wriggle out of commitments made under the Paris agreement, which commits rich polluting countries to cut emissions in an effort to keep global heating to 1.5C. The EU is now trying to expand this to include lower income countries which goes against the principles of the Paris agreement, which states that it is developed countries which caused the climate crisis, that need to cut their emissions most urgently."

– *The Guardian, 18 November 2022*

COP27 Climate Talks Hurtle Towards Overtime, Countries Mull EU Offer Of Fund

– *Reuters, 18 November 2022*

EU Agreed To Climate Damage Funds

Late on 17 November, the European Union made a proposal aimed at resolving the impasse around loss and damage funding. The proposal agreed to set up a special fund for covering loss and damage in the most vulnerable countries - but funded from a "broad donor base". That suggests high-emitting emerging economies like China would have to contribute, rather than having the fund financed only by rich nations that have historically

contributed the most to global warming. The EU attached conditions to its offer - including that countries agree to step up their ambition to cut planet-warming emissions.

The 27-country EU has among the most ambitious climate targets of major greenhouse gas emitters, and has urged China to upgrade its own. However the EU offer is at odds with a proposal by developing countries and China that had said **all developing countries** should have access to the fund. That proposal used a U.N. definition that would have allowed China to receive, not contribute, money.

The first suggests establishing a new fund for climate-vulnerable countries.

The second, delaying the decision on a fund until next year's COP28 summit.

The third calls for deciding on funding arrangements at COP28, with no mention of a new fund.

– *Reuters, 18 November 2022*

17 November – No Solutions On Solutions Day!

Delegates struggled to finalize an agreement in the closing days of the U.N. climate summit in Egypt. The [first draft](#) (*UNFCCC, 17 November 2022*) kept a target of limiting global warming to 1.5 degrees Celsius but left many of the most contentious issues - such as loss and damage - unresolved ahead of a 18 November deadline. Across all Parties, the Heads of Delegation raised concerns on 20-page paper both on format and content.

In an impromptu press conference on November 17 at COP27 in Sharm El-Sheikh, leaders representing the G77 and China, Alliance of Small Island States (AOSIS), Least Developed Countries (LDCs) and Independent Alliance of Latin America and the Caribbean (AILAC) said that developed countries should show the “political will” to deliver on finance for loss and damages caused by the impacts of climate change, which many developing countries are having to face despite not contributing to carbon emissions as much. Despite the late hour, they were ready to sit down and establish a consensus on this to move forward, they said.

The recent floods in Pakistan affected 33 million people and broke a century’s record of climate events and caused damages worth \$30 billion. Rehman added that the country was facing a climate vulnerability bill that would accrue to \$348 billion, as per the World Bank. These are huge sums for countries drowning in debt and climate-driven catastrophes. This is an issue of climate justice because Pakistan’s share of contributing to climate change is less than 1%, she said. “What went on in Pakistan will not stay in Pakistan... that dystopia that came to our doorstep will come to everyone.”

– *THE WIRE, 17 November 2022.*

[First Draft Of COP27 Text: What It Says And What It Means](#)

– *The Guardian, 17 November 2022*

["Stand And Deliver" UN Chief Tells Faltering COP27 Summit](#)

– *Reuters, 17 November 2022*

[COP27: Developing Countries Call For “Urgent Political Will” To Establish Loss And Damage Fund](#)

– *The WIRE, 17 November 2022*

The [G20 declaration urged delegates at COP27](#) to "urgently scale up" efforts at the summit on the issue of mitigating and adapting to climate change. The statement also reaffirmed an international goal to phase out "inefficient fossil fuel subsidies" and urged developed nations to meet their commitments to provide \$100 billion a year for climate mitigation.

– *Reuters, 16 November 2022*

[COP27: Negotiations Are Missing The Ambition Needed To Protect Those Hardest Hit By Climate Change, Warns IFRC](#)

- *IFRC, 15 November 2022*

[COP27 Negotiators Still Far Apart On Strong Climate Deal](#)

– *Reuters, 16 November 2022*

[Government Ministers At COP27 Call For More Ambitious Climate Action](#)

– *UN Climate Change News, 15 November 2022*

The United Nations published a draft text for the COP27 negotiations around loss and damage. Click [here](#) for version 15/11/2022 of COP 8(f)/CMA 8(f) **Matters relating to funding arrangements responding to loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change, including a focus on addressing loss and damage.**

– *UNFCCC, 15 November 2022*

Nations are split over whether to agree to a new fund, even after they agreed for the first time to hold formal UN talks on loss and damage. [The draft text](#) proposed for negotiations indicate COP27 will launch a two-year process in which countries would work on how to provide funding to developing countries suffering “loss and damage” and gave two options for what that process could deliver. Option one would see the process lead to “funding arrangements” for loss and damage by November 2024. The draft said this could include a U.N. funding facility. Option one would see the process lead to funding arrangements for loss and damage by November 2024. The draft said this could include a UN funding facility. Option two would delay until 2023 a decision on what the UN climate body’s role will be in a broader “mosaic” of options to fund loss and damage.

[At COP27 Climate Talks, Slow Progress Stokes Worry Over Final Deal](#)

- *Reuters, 13 November 2022*

The Loss and Damage Collaboration: [The Cost Of Delay: Why Finance To Address Loss And Damage Must Be Agreed At COP27](#)

- *The Loss and Damage Collaboration, 24 October 2022*

G. BY REGION (AFRICA, ASIA - PACIFIC, EUROPE, GLOBAL SOUTH, MENA, SOUTH AMERICA & CARIBBEAN, UNITED STATES)

Africa

[Horn of Africa: UNFPA Launches \\$113 million appeal for drought-impacted women and girls](#)

– *UN News, 16 November 2022*

The COP27 Egyptian Presidency launches the [Africa Just and Affordable Energy Transition Initiative \(AJAETI\)](#). By 2027, its three primary objectives are to offer technical and policy support to facilitate affordable energy for at least 300 million people in Africa; provide access to clean cooking fuels and technologies; and increase the share of renewable electricity generation by 25%.

- *Climate Champions, 15 November 2022.*

New analysis from the [Africa Green Hydrogen Alliance](#) (AGHA) and McKinsey concludes green hydrogen could sustainably industrialise Africa and boost GDP by 6 to 12% in six key countries. It concludes that by 2050, green hydrogen could increase the GDP of Egypt, Kenya, Mauritania, Morocco, Namibia, and South Africa by \$126bn, equivalent to 12% of these countries' current GDP. AGHA, with support from the UN Climate Change High-Level Champions, the Green Hydrogen Organization and the African Development Bank, calls for greater cooperation between governments and the private sector to unlock the investment needed.

– *Climate Champions, 15 November 2022.*

The [African Cities Water Adaptation Fund \(ACWA Fund\)](#) is a new Africa-focused blended finance instrument that aims to support the development and implementation of more than 200 projects in 100 African cities by 2032. Launched by the World Resource Institute (WRI) together with public and private sector partners, development banks, impact investors, state and non-State actors and experts, it supports city leaders to fund and scale high-impact water resilience solutions across Africa by leveraging private financing while better coordinating public sector funds alongside climate and development aid.

– *Climate Champions, 14 November 2022*

[The African Food Systems Transformation Initiative \(AFSTI\)](#) and 70 African-owned agribusinesses announce an action plan for directing financial flows to food supply chains in Africa. It will draw finance, philanthropy, multilateral development banks, and private

sources, targeting much overlooked agri-businesses and food processors who are pivotal to transforming the food outlook in Africa.

- *Climate Champions, 12 November 2022*

Egypt's COP27 Presidency and the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa launched today "**Reducing the Cost of Green and Sustainable Borrowing**" initiative in climate-vulnerable countries at COP27. The initiative is aimed at addressing the larger issues of deteriorating fiscal health under threat by potential output losses linked to climate hazards and disaster recovery costs, as well as transition risks that may hit the economy at large. This initiative will help build deeper, resilient, and sustainable financing to accelerate its post-Covid green recovery through various mechanisms. The focus will be on Green and Social and Sustainable (GSS) Bonds to fill the SDG financial gaps.

- *COP27, 9 November 2022*

EGYPT launches two flagship initiatives the '**Reducing the cost of Green Borrowing**' initiative as well as the '**Sustainable Debt Coalition**' initiative, which aim at facilitating the access to affordable green finance for climate positive initiatives in the developing world.

- *COP27, 11 November 2022*

Egypt launched the **1st Vulnerability Map** and the **One Health Initiative** – one response to health hazards due to climate change with WHO, UNDP and FAO, laid out ambition to improve the health of all – human and animal - in the face of the impact of climate change.

- *COP27, 11 November 2022*

[ACBAR Calls For Environment Funding For Afghanistan To Mitigate Climate Change And Build Resilience In Local Communities](#)

- *Agency Coordinating Body for Afghan Relief and Development (ACBAR), 10 November 2022*

[Climate Loss And Damage In Africa: Massive Costs On The Horizon](#)

There are still a lot of uncertainties about the scale of the loss and damage costs in Africa. However, there is no doubt that the scale will be massive and that this will significantly hamper the countries' possibilities not only to pursue sustainable development goals, but also to invest into the necessary adaptation and resilience as well as mitigation measures. We will remain vigilant regarding the type of solutions put forward by developed countries: **humanitarian aid, early warning systems and insurance mechanisms are not a silver bullet to respond to all losses and damages**. CARE joins the call for the establishment of an **ambitious loss and damage finance facility** as also **CARE's COP27 position** demands.

- *CARE, 10 November 2022*

[UK Steps Up Climate Adaptation Finance Support For Africa](#)

- *African Development Bank Group, 8 November 2022*

[Focus On Africa: Our Expectations On The 27th UN Climate Change Conference](#)

The upcoming climate conference in Sharm El Sheikh, Egypt, is taking place under difficult geopolitical auspices. It remains to be seen whether the major powers will continue to cooperate on climate protection or whether issues of energy security will overshadow climate protection. Yet the climate crisis, along with armed conflict, is the biggest driver of hunger and food insecurity, exacerbating existing problems and having a particularly devastating impact in many African countries. The droughts in the Horn of Africa and sub-Saharan Africa are currently demonstrating this particularly dramatically. Progress must be made at the climate conference in all areas to be negotiated: national commitments to reduce greenhouse gases are insufficient and being implemented too slowly, adaptation measures need improved financing, and a settlement for dealing with loss and damage urgently needs to be found.

- *Welthungerhilfe (For a World Without Hunger), 27 October 2022*

[African Climate Caravans](#)

The Caravans are a call for climate justice, justice for those least responsible, most affected by climate change who are also the source of climate solutions and resilience leaders. There will include a series of meetings, an interactive map with what is happening at grassroots levels as change makers. Find out more information [HERE](#).

- *Oxfam International, 15 September 2022*

Asia - Pacific

[“NO Safe Place”: Kiribati Seeks Donors To Raise Island From Encroaching Seas](#)

– *The Guardian, 18 November 2022*

Three states and 17 cities from India and Bangladesh have joined the [Race to Resilience](#). Together, this represents a population of approximately 298 million up from 112 million at COP26. In doing so they commit to a climate-resilient future by conducting climate risk and vulnerability assessments with support from Local Governments for Sustainability ([ICLEI](#)) and [Regions4](#).

– *Climate Champions, 17 November 2022*

[Filling The Gap: Addressing Climate-Driven Crises In Pakistan](#)

Existing funding systems are not working for the new realities of climate change and its impacts on people, particularly those most marginalised and least responsible. There is an urgent need for a better targeted, more reliable, and more comprehensive global response. Humanitarian and development funding is not currently sufficient, is not rooted in climate justice and does not address the full spectrum of loss and damage. Without confronting and addressing the gaps in existing systems, catastrophic climate events will devastate individual lives, families, and communities.

– *Development initiatives, 3 November 2022*

Europe

[Ukraine Uses COP27 To Highlight Environmental Cost Of Russia's War](#)

- *The Guardian*, 13 November 2022

Global South

[COP27 Is Full Of Politicians And Policymakers – But The Global South Doesn't Work That Way - Ndileka Mandela](#)

- “For the global south, this type of exclusion will prove detrimental. After all, a lack of infrastructure and social preparedness will result in waves of millions – possibly a billion – [climate refugees](#). Western politics has never served the global south's interests or followed through on [promises of climate aid](#) and finance.”

- *The Guardian*, 14 November 2022

MENA

Op-ed: [Why COP27 And COP28 Are Critical For Conflict-Hit MENA](#)

- *Norwegian Refugee Council*, 11 November 2022

South America & Caribbean

[RMI](#) and [Lion's Head Global Partners](#) have partnered to launch a targeted USD 15 million Project Preparation Facility and an associated USD 75 million [Caribbean Climate Smart Fund](#) to invest in energy projects across the Caribbean. These projects will support climate resilience in the face of intensifying storms, stabilize electricity prices, and increase energy security, while saving tens of millions of dollars each year in fossil fuel imports.

- *Climate Champions*, 15 November 2022.

[COP27: Brazilian President-Elect Lula Addresses Climate Summit](#)

– *The Guardian*, 16 November 2022

United States

Fact Sheet: [President Biden Announces New Initiatives At COP27 To Strengthen US Leadership In Tackling Climate Change](#)

- *The White House*, 11 November 2022

[US: Joe Biden Takes Stage At COP27](#)

– *The Guardian*, 11 November 2022

H. OTHER

i. Agriculture And Food

[COP27: More Join Methane Pact As Focus Turns To Farms](#)

- Reuters, 17 November 2022

[Adapt Or Starve: COP27 Spotlights Agriculture Challenges And Solutions In The Face Of Climate Change](#)

- UN News, 12 November 2022

The COP27 Egyptian Presidency launched on 12 November the new **initiative Food and Agriculture for Sustainable Transformation (FAST)** to improve the quantity and quality of climate finance contributions to transform agriculture and food systems by 2030. The cooperation programme will have concrete deliverables for helping countries access climate finance and investment, increase knowledge, and provide policy support and dialogue.

– *Climate Champions, 12 November 2022*

The Agriculture Innovation Mission for Climate ([AIM for Climate](#)) has announced an increased investment of more than USD 8 billion, up from USD 4 billion at COP26 with the support of over 275 government and non-government partners. AIM for Climate is a global initiative by the United Arab Emirates and the United States. The increased investment is comprised of over USD 7 billion from Government Partners with contributions from Australia, Bangladesh, Canada, Denmark, the European Commission, Finland, Hungary, Ireland, Israel, Japan, Lithuania, New Zealand, the Republic of Korea, Romania, Singapore, Spain, Sweden, Ukraine, United States, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, Uruguay, Vietnam, and over USD 1 billion investment from 30 [Innovation Sprints](#).

- *Climate Champions, 12 November 2022*

The [Rockefeller Foundation](#) has announced USD 11 million in grants to ten organizations scaling indigenous and regenerative agriculture practice around the world, with [Regen10](#) as a flagship initiative. [Evidence makes](#) clear the central role food systems can play in mitigating climate change. The funding will help scale the development, data analysis, financing, and education around regenerative agricultural practices, which can improve global food systems and mitigate the global food crisis.

- *Climate Champions, 12 November 2022*

The [Sustainable Food Cold Chains Report](#) from the UN Environment Programme (UNEP) and [the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations \(FAO\)](#) finds that food cold chains are critical to meeting the challenge of feeding an additional two billion people by 2050 and harnessing rural communities' resilience, while avoiding increased greenhouse gas emissions. The report was developed in the framework of the [UNEP-led Cool Coalition](#) in partnership with FAO, [the Ozone Secretariat](#), [UNEP OzonAction Programme](#), and [the Climate and Clean Air Coalition](#). See Press Release [HERE](#).

- UNEP, 12 November 2022

Recommendations for food decision-makers:

- To expand sustainable food cold chains globally, the report issues a series of recommendations for governments and stakeholders, including:
- Take a holistic systems approach to food cold chain provision, recognizing that the provision of cooling technologies alone is not enough.
- Quantify and benchmark the energy use and greenhouse gas emissions in existing food cold chains and identify opportunities for reductions.
- Collaborate and undertake food cold chain needs assessments and develop costed and sequenced National Cooling Action Plans, backed with specific actions and financing.
- Implement and enforce ambitious minimum efficiency standards, and monitoring and enforcement to prevent illegal imports of inefficient food cold chain equipment and refrigerants.
- Run large-scale system demonstrations to show positive impacts of sustainable cold chains, and how interventions can create sustainable and resilient solutions for scaling.
- Institute multidisciplinary centres for food cold chain development at the national or regional level.

- UNEP, 12 November 2022

ii. Women

[Op-Ed Three Asks On Gender Equality To COP27](#)

– UN Women, 14 November 2022

[Beyond 8 Billion: Focus On Women, Not Population, For Reproductive And Climate Justice](#)

- Project Drawdown, 14 November 2022

[Halfway Through COP27 – Time Running Out For Gender-Justice Climate Action](#)

- CARE, 12 November 2022

iii. Emissions, Energy And Transport

[Can Two Successive Cops In The MENA Region Galvanise A Clean Energy Transition?](#)

– ODI, 17 November 2022

The [ISO Net Zero Guidelines](#) were recently launched by [Our 2050 World](#) – a collaboration to accelerate the transition to net zero by offering all actors a single core reference text for credible net zero action. The ISO Net Zero Guidelines align with the recently published [recommendations](#) by High-Level Expert Group on the Net Zero Commitments of Non-State Entities and were developed through a consensus-led process involving more than 1200 organizations and individuals from over 100 countries. [The Race to Zero, International Organization for Standardization \(ISO\) and the UNFCCC Global Innovation Hub](#) are collaborating with the Our 2050 World.

– *Climate Champions, 17 November 2022*

Launch of the **Accelerate to Zero (A2Z) coalition** to promote and support the transition to zero emission vehicles globally. It's the world's largest transportation coalition with over 200 organizations including governments, industry and civil society. It's working towards all sales of new cars and vans being zero emission no later than 2035 in leading markets and 2040 globally. The coalition is a partnership of the [UK, the High-Level Champions, the International Council on Clean Transportation, The Climate Group, and the Drive Electric Campaign](#). The A2Z Coalition builds off the momentous foundation of the "Zero Emission Vehicles Declaration" generated at COP26.

– *Climate Champions, 17 November 2022*

The US launches the **Zero Emission Vehicles Emerging Market Campaign (ZEV-EM-C)**, a one-year campaign that seeks to accelerate zero-emission passenger vehicle deployment in emerging markets. The campaign will highlight private sector contributions and foster dialogue between emerging markets and major companies to accelerate private investment to achieve ambitious ZEV deployment goals.

– *Climate Champions, 17 November 2022*

Launch of The Collective for Clean Transport Finance, which aims to create the tools to change the risk profiles of investment in zero-emission transport. The Collective is launched by five leading international organizations and the High-Level Climate Champions as a strategic collaboration and its membership will continue expanding over the coming year.

– *Climate Champions, 17 November 2022*

Released [The 2022 Annual Progress Report on Green Shipping Corridors](#). This follows the implementation of the [Clydebank Declaration for green shipping corridors](#) at COP26 in which signatories agreed to establish at least six green shipping corridors by the middle of this decade. The progress report identifies more than 20 green corridor initiatives across Transpacific, Asia Pacific and Transatlantic regions, Europe, North and South America.

- *Climate Champions, 17 November 2022*

Unveiling of the online **Green Shipping Corridor Hub** by the [Zero-emission Shipping Mission](#). It's the first online one-stop-shop meant to streamline the formation and development of green shipping corridors. The Hub currently has three features: a route tracker which allows users to explore green shipping corridors that have been announced throughout the world; the Matchmaker, an interactive map that enables stakeholders interested in developing green shipping corridors to find interested partners; and a curated library of reports, frameworks, blueprints, and case studies on green shipping corridors published by industry thought leaders.

– *Climate Champions, 17 November 2022*

Belgium, Colombia, Germany, Ireland, Japan, the Netherlands, Norway, the UK and the US join the **Global Offshore Wind Alliance (GOWA)**. The Alliance aims to be a global driving force for the uptake of offshore wind by bringing together governments, international organizations and the private sector to close the emissions gap and enhance energy security. The Alliance was founded at COP26 by Denmark, the International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA), and the Global Wind Energy Council (GWEC).

– *Climate Champions, 16 November 2022*

The **Sustainable Aviation Fuels (SAFs) Offtake Pocket Guide** is launched by the World Economic Forum's Clean Skies for Tomorrow initiative and the Sustainable Markets Initiative. The guide explains how businesses can help to decarbonize aviation by purchasing SAF for their corporate travel in order to signal demand and leadership while other business cases and long-term policy are developed. Leading companies and governments have set the goal for SAF to meet 10% of aviation's fuel needs globally by 2030.

– *Climate Champions, 16 November 2022*

Launch of the **Planning for Climate Commission**, a new global initiative focused on speeding up planning and approvals for the massive deployment of renewables and green hydrogen needed to address climate change and energy security. The Commission is a joint initiative by the [Green Hydrogen Organization](#), [International Hydropower Association](#), the [Global Wind Energy Council](#) and the [Global Solar Council](#).

- *Climate Champions, 15 November 2022.*

The [International Renewable Energy Agency \(IRENA\)](#) will share new insights from its recently launched “[Renewable Energy Targets in 2022 – A guide to design](#)” and its [Energy Transition Support to Strengthen Climate Action: Insight to Impact 2022](#) reports. The new insights will offer important input to the first Global Stocktake.

- *Climate Champions, 15 November 2022.*

Launch of the **Global Renewables Alliance**. Organizations representing wind, solar, hydropower, green hydrogen, long duration energy storage and geothermal energy industries will officially join forces in an unprecedented alliance. It brings together, for the first time, all the technologies required for the energy transition in order to ensure an accelerated energy transition. As well as ensuring targets are met, the Alliance also aims to position renewable energy as a pillar of sustainable development and economic growth.

- *Climate Champions, 15 November 2022.*

Fossil Fuel Non-Proliferation Treaty

Fossil Fuel Treaty [website](#)
[Explainer](#) - *The Guardian, 11 November 2022*

Climate Scientists

As COP27 nears its end, climate scientists have given a gloomy reminder of the physical reality of the climate crisis. Just before COP27, the UN said there was “[no credible pathway to 1.5C in place](#)” and that progress on cutting carbon emissions was “woefully inadequate”. At COP27, scientists reported the “bleak” finding that carbon emissions from [fossil fuels will hit a record high](#) in 2022.

– *The Guardian, 11 November and 27 October 2022*

According to **UNEP’s Emissions Gap Report** – the recently released sister publication of the Adaptation Gap Report – Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) under the Paris Agreement point towards global warming of 2.4-2.6°C by the end of the century. Research from the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) says that climate risks will intensify with each tenth of a degree.

- *UNEP, 27 October 2022*

iv. Cities

Launch of the Presidency initiative [Low Carbon Transport for Urban Sustainability \(LOTUS\)](#) aimed at decarbonising the global urban mobility landscape. Following a multi-stakeholder consultation process convened by the Egyptian COP27 Presidency, the global transport community affirmed the need to create highly tailored, context-driven urban transport solutions for developing countries. This was facilitated by the [SLOCAT](#) Secretariat and [Boston Consulting Group](#). LOTUS will today set out interventions for new Transport Breakthroughs in 2023.

– *Climate Champions, 17 November 2022*

The Presidency in collaboration with UN Habitat and ICLEI is convening the first ever **Urbanisation and Climate Ministerial** on 17 November bringing together Ministers and Mayors to discuss the key challenges facing cities. The Ministerial Meeting will reinforce the commitment of cities to achieving the Paris Agreement through multi-level climate action and will commit to accelerated mitigation and adaptation and urban climate finance. The SURGe initiative will be launched at the Ministerial.

– *Climate Champions, 17 November 2022*

[Helping Cities Unleash The Cooling Power Of Nature](#) On Wednesday 16 November at COP27 a joint effort under the framework of the Cool Coalition was launched, seeking to help cities unleash the cooling power of nature and catalyze NbS implementation.

– *Climate Champions, 17 November 2022*

Launch of **Beat the Heat: Nature for Cool Cities Challenge**. Cities in developing countries are invited to participate in the challenge by pledging to increase nature based solutions in their urban areas by 2030 and demonstrate tangible progress by 2025. Participants will be supported via funding, technical assistance, partnership opportunities, and communications support.

– *Climate Champions, 16 November 2022*

v. Nature & Nature-Based Solutions (Nbs)

The COP27 Presidency launches the **Enhancing Nature-based Solutions (NbS) for Climate Transformation (ENACT)** in collaboration with the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN). The aim is to drive collective action across climate, biodiversity and desertification to help close the finance gap for nature-based solutions. ENACT will serve as a hub for government and non-State actors to foster collaboration, accelerate action, facilitate policy dialogue and bring global coherence to activities. The partnership will ensure adherence to the NbS Global Standard.

– *Climate Champions, 16 November 2022*

The recently launched **High-Quality Blue Carbon Principles and Guidance** outlines what's needed to create high-quality blue carbon projects and credits to ensure accountability, sustainability, and transparency in the marketplace. This is in response to the growing demand for blue carbon credits which has attracted many new actors. Coastal blue carbon ecosystems are valued at over USD 190 billion per year and are estimated to reduce costs associated with impacts such as flooding by over USD 65 billion annually.

– *Climate Champions, 16 November 2022*

[Brazil And Rainforest Nations Join Forces To Save Jungle](#)

The world's three largest rainforest nations Brazil, Democratic Republic of Congo and Indonesia formally launched on 14 November a partnership to cooperate on forest preservation.

- Reuters, 14 November 2022

vi. Technology

[Joint Work Programme of the UNFCCC Technology Mechanism launched at COP27](#)

– UN Climate Change, 15 November 2022

vii. Accountability

[Integrity Matters: Net Zero Commitments by Businesses, Financial Institutions, Cities and Regions](#)

The United Nations' High-Level Expert Group on the Net-Zero Emissions Commitments of Non-State Entities revealed in its report that while many of the actors who promised to neutralize their carbon footprint are indeed making strides in the right direction, others need to walk the talk and deliver on their promises.

“We urgently need every business, investor, city, state and region to walk the talk on their net zero promises. We cannot afford slow movers, fake movers or any form of greenwashing.” António Guterres, UN Secretary General

- United Nations, 8 November 2022

4. KEY MESSAGES FOR COP27

See [OXFAM International](#) and [OXFAM GB's](#) messages and press releases ahead of and during COP27.

[Plan International Loss And Damage Brief “From the Frontlines: youth call for action to address loss and damage caused by climate change”](#)

This brief examines the meaning and impact of loss and damage through an intersectional, youth-centred, gender-equality lens. It presents an urgent call to action with four key recommendations leading up to the COP27.

- Plan International

[Act Now: Migrant Inclusion In Climate Action Is An Obligation, Not An Option](#)

- United Nations Network on Migration, 11 November 2022

UN Secretary General's COP27 Key Messages

Key messages from the Climate Action Team on what COP27 must achieve, migration, adaptation and resilience, loss and damage and finance.

- *Executive Office of the Secretary-General, 10 November 2022*

Platform On Disaster Displacement (PDD) - Key Messages [Increasing International Cooperation, Action And Support Better Avert, Minimize And Address Displacement Related To The Adverse Effects Of Climate Change](#)

PDD Steering Group's Working Group on Climate Change developed a set of key messages that Member States and other stakeholders were encouraged to use in their official statements as well as interventions in relevant plenary sessions, side events and negotiations. More information can be found on the [page here](#).

- *PDD, 10 November 2022*

Convening Climate Resilience Salons – Harnessing The Power Of Women, Displaced And Migrant Women To Attain COP27 Goals

- *[New Women Connectors](#) partnering with [Trellyz](#), 10 November 2022*

“Turning the past into action” DanChurchAid - DCA has tried to estimate their historic responsibility (of CO2 emissions) and they will now plant trees and invest in adaptation and loss and damage. The initiative is developed because they want to acknowledge our responsibility (165.000 ton CO2) but also because they want strengthen their message to developed countries. **If an NGO can acknowledge historic responsibility, and take action, developed countries should do the same.**

You can learn more about the initiative here: [Climate responsibility for the past, the present and the future - DanChurchAid](#), watch a [film](#) about it or a [tweet](#).

- *DCA, 9 November 2022*

Save the Children: [World Leaders Must Keep The Hopes Of 2.4 Billion Children In Mind At COP27](#)

- *Save the Children, 8 November 2022*

Climate Action Network International (CANI): [A New Chapter To Fight For Loss & Damage](#)

- *CANI, 7 November 2022*

ACT Alliance:

- Press briefing on [What Do Faith Leaders Want From World Leaders For Climate Justice?](#) - 7 November 2022
- “ACT COP27 Media release [No More Time To Waste](#)” and more news and blogs – 8 November 2022

IASC Key Messages

- [IASC Key Messages On The Climate Crisis](#): The humanitarian community is calling for urgent and ambitious mitigation action to avert the worst outcomes of climate change, increased investments in building resilience and adaptation for the most vulnerable and worst affected, and meaningful decisions, concrete actions and increased finance to avert, minimize and address losses and damages. – IASC, 4 November 2022
- [IASC Key Messages On The Global Impact Of High Food, Fuel, And Fertilizer Prices](#): The IASC is alarmed at the effects of a super-crisis driven by lack of accessible and available food and energy and coupled with economic shocks. As humanitarian agencies, our mission is to protect the lives and livelihoods of the poorest and most vulnerable people, including refugees and the internally displaced. These messages are about what the crisis means for these people, and our efforts to help and advocate for them.

- IASC, 4 November 2022

[Climate And Environment Charter Signatories Statement Before COP27](#)

Word versions in English and Arabic are available for download, and French and Spanish translations will be uploaded in the coming days. We encourage you to use this statement in your own communication around COP27.

- Climate Charter, 4 November 2022

Joint Statement For The COP27 From UN Special Procedures: [COP27: Urgent need to respect human rights in all climate change action, say UN experts](#)

The messages include those of the Special Rapporteur on climate change and on migration.

- United Nations Office of the High Commissioner of Human Rights, 4 November 2022

CARE: [Time for developed countries to take responsibility](#)

- CARE, 3 November 2022

IFRC's Key Messages, Policy Brief And Press Statement For COP27: ["The World Cannot Afford Another Set Of Vague Promises, Warns IFRC"](#)

- IFRC, 1 November 2022

[COP27 Must Act On Human Mobility](#)

The Advisory Group on Climate Change and Human Mobility has put together messages on how COP27 must act on Human Mobility.

- Advisory Group on Climate Change and Human Mobility, 26 October 2022

[CARE COP27 Position \(En, Fr, Sp, Ar\)](#)

This position paper outlines CARE's key asks for COP27, which includes addressing loss and damage; meeting the US \$100 billion climate finance goal; and ensuring climate mitigation and adaptation measures are gender-just.

- CARE, 25 October 2022

[ICRC's Call To COP27 To Strengthen Climate Action In Conflict Settings](#)

Countries enduring armed conflict and other violence – the vast majority of which are among the world's least developed countries (LDCs) – are some of the most vulnerable to the climate crisis. Ahead of COP27, the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) urges parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and the governing bodies of the Conference of Parties (COP) to make three commitments to ensure that people living in conflict settings are not left behind.

- ICRC, 12 October 2022

5. EVENT RECORDINGS

Recordings of online and in-person events at COP27:

- **27th Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (COP27):**
 - 1) **COP27** website: [official schedule of events \(with webcasts\)](#) and [thematic days programme](#)
 - 2) **UNFCCC** website: [webcast and videos](#), [information on COP27 side events and exhibits](#), [side events schedule](#) and [daily meetings schedule](#)
 - 3) **YouTube:** [UN Climate Change](#) and [COP27 Side Events](#)
 - 4) [COP27 Closing Plenary](#)
- **Risk Mapping & Climate Vulnerability Across the World** – [recording](#) of 17 November event organized by the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD). [OECD COP27 Virtual Pavilion](#). A few links on the OECD's work on monitoring exposure to climate-related hazards: [working paper](#), [brochure \(in english\)](#), [indicator database](#) and OECD [International Programme for Action on Climate \(IPAC\)](#).
- **The Role And Limits Of Humanitarian Action In The Face Of Rising Losses And Damages** - [recording](#) of 10 November event organized by Zurich Flood Resilience Alliance partners: International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC), Mercy Corps, Concern Worldwide and Plan International. The event explored the role humanitarians can play, as well as some of the work already undertaken to support vulnerable communities. Click [here](#) for access to all the recordings of the events hosted by The Zurich Flood Resilience Alliance Portal.

- [COP27 Resilience Hub – YouTube](#), including recordings of “[Leave No One Behind: Tackling the conflict and fragility blind spot in climate finance](#)” and “[Losing the Irreplaceable: Loss & Damage, Culture & Heritage](#)” on 17 November at the [COP27 Resilience Hub](#).
- [COP27 Anticipatory Action – At The Nexus Between Humanitarian, Development, Peace And Climate Action](#) on 12 November (YouTube, EU Climate Action). [UNDRR messages and list of engagements at COP27](#).
- [Anticipating Crises And Taking Early Action In Fragile And Conflict-Affected States](#) hosted by the UK Government (Foreign, Commonwealth & Development Office) and the Overseas Development Institute (ODI) on 12 November.
- [Advancing Rights-Based Protection Of Climate Migrants – What Role For Local And International Actors?](#) on 11 November (YouTube, UN Climate Change Events).
- [On the Climate Frontlines with Displaced People: averting, minimizing and addressing loss & damage](#) on 11 November 22, 2022 (YouTube, UN Climate Change Events).
- List and description of **anticipatory action events at COP27**, a joint mapping by Risk-informed Early Action Partnership (REAP) and the Anticipation Hub: [here](#).



A GLOBAL NGO NETWORK
FOR PRINCIPLED AND EFFECTIVE
HUMANITARIAN ACTION

Regional Hubs

Africa

Nairobi, Kenya
Dakar, Senegal

Asia-Pacific

Bangkok, Thailand
Islamabad, Pakistan

MENA

Amman, Jordan

Latin America

Guadalajara, Mexico
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