



A GLOBAL NGO NETWORK  
FOR PRINCIPLED AND EFFECTIVE  
HUMANITARIAN ACTION

**COP27 Engagement – Key Messages, Resources, Documents**  
**6 – 18 November 2022, Sharm el-Sheikh, Egypt**  
**Updated on 14 November 2022**

**PLEDGES / COMMITMENTS / ANNOUNCEMENTS**

Thematic Days - key takeaways:

- **9 November: Finance Day** - [Climate Champions](#), [ODI](#), [The Guardian](#), [ESG Clarity](#)
- **10 November: Science Day / Adaptation** - [Climate Champions](#), [The Wire](#)
- **12 November: Adaptation and Agriculture Day** – [UN NEWS](#), [Climate Champions](#)
- **14 November: Water Day and Gender Day** – [Climate Champions](#)

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.

**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](#).

**The African Food Systems Transformation Initiative (AFSTI)** and 70 African-owned agri-businesses 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.

**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.

## **FACT SHEET: President Biden Announces new initiatives at COP27 to strengthen US leadership in tackling climate change**

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.

The [Early Warnings for All Action 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.

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.

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

### **Funding pledges at COP27 for loss and damage:**

- 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 \(REAP\)](#).

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.

**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.”

## EVENTS

**In person:**

[Sharm el Sheikh Climate Change Conference 2022 meetings schedule](#)

The programme of **thematic days** is available [here](#).

## Events, participation and coordination with the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) during COP27

- [List of events](#) – feel free to include any events you are hosting, attending as speakers etc. on this link. Quite a few events have already been included, please make sure that there are no duplicates when including your events.
- [Level of IASC member participation](#) – while ICVA Secretariat will not be participating at COP27, if any **members would be interested to share collective messaging coming at COP27**, please do connect with me.
- [WhatsApp Group \(for coordination during COP27\)](#) - For humanitarian organisations who are **attending in-person only**, please do sign-up to the Whastapp group for coordination on-site.

For those who wish to **follow the UNFCCC process (COP27) remotely**, you can do so via:

- **Webcast and press materials** are available [here](#).
- **Recordings of side events** are published [here](#).
- [UN Climate Change on YouTube](#).

## Booths at COP27

- **From 16 – 17 November: Blue zone, booth 39: The realities of loss & damage: What human mobility & disaster displacement looks like in Africa**

## Event Platforms

Find below online and in-person events that can be viewed through the various platforms and sites:

- **COP27: [Official Schedule of Events: Virtual](#)** – Watch live and recorded
- **All the [Pavilions at COP27](#)** – some virtual and some are only in-person
- **The [Zurich Flood Resilience Alliance at COP27](#)** – events livestreamed
- **[UNDRR at COP27](#)** – events and messages
- **The [anticipatory action events at COP27 \(a joint mapping by REAP and the Anticipation Hub\)](#)** - some virtual and some are only in-person

## [Anticipatory Action Events at COP27](#)

Anticipatory action will be a recurring theme among many of the discussions at COP27. [On this page](#) you can find a list of relevant events for practitioners, scientists and policymakers in this field. Please share any anticipatory action events happening at COP27 [using this form](#) and we will add them to this page. The event overview will be continuously updated as we receive new information.

**Join a global movement of people sharing solutions and taking action to build climate resilience everywhere.** [Register](#) for the Resilience Hub Virtual Platform and explore what it has to offer!

**By registering for the [virtual platform](#), you will have access to:** live-streamed sessions, networking opportunities, key information about the Resilience Hub, highlights from COP27, a virtual photobooth, sponsor booths... and much more!

### OECD COP27 Virtual Pavilion

The pavilion will hold parallel sessions and events before and during the COP27 Conference on a range of topics including financing the net-zero transition, mitigating GHG in the agriculture and food sector, adapting to climate change, carbon prices, innovation, sustainable mobility and more. Please [register](#) in advance to the OECD virtual pavilion to ensure your participation to multiple events that will be held during the COP.

### **Recording: The role and limits of humanitarian action in the face of rising losses and damages** (10 November)

This side event explored the role of humanitarians can play, as well as some of the work already undertaken to support vulnerable communities. Organised by Zurich Flood Resilience Alliance partners IFRC, Mercy Corps, Concern Worldwide and Plan International

## **KEY MESSAGES / CALLS TO ACTION / CAMPAIGNS / INITIATIVES**

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.

Egypt launched the **1<sup>st</sup> 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.

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.

### **“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 [https://youtu.be/R8\\_IHWRICIQ](https://youtu.be/R8_IHWRICIQ)

Or a tweet [https://twitter.com/Mattias\\_S/status/1590340129415401474](https://twitter.com/Mattias_S/status/1590340129415401474)

**COP27 Presidency launches Sharm El-Sheikh Adaptation Agenda (available on both the [COP Presidency page](#) and [Climate Champions page](#))** – the agenda 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.

[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)

#### [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.

#### [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.

#### [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.

#### [Convening Climate Resilience Salons – Harnessing the power of women, displaced and migrant women to attain COP27 goals](#) ([New Women Connectors](#) partnering with [Trellyz](#))

#### **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.

#### **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 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.

Please feel free to circulate these messages within your networks using this [link](#). Should you have any questions, please contact the IASC secretariat ([iasccorrespondence@un.org](mailto:iasccorrespondence@un.org)).

### **[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.

### **[IFRC's Key Messages, Policy Brief and Press statement for COP27: "The world cannot afford another set of vague promises, warns IFRC"](#)**

### **[Act Now: Migrant Inclusion in Climate Action is an Obligation, Not an Option](#)**

The COP27 statement by the United Nations Network on Migration on migrant inclusion in climate action.

### **[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.

### **[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.

### **[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.

### **[Platform on Disaster Displacement 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 are encouraged to use in their official statements as well as interventions in relevant plenary sessions, side events and negotiations. Please disseminate them widely!

### **[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](#).

### [Disaster Displacement and Human Mobility at COP27](#)

Learn more about how displacement and human mobility relating to disasters and the adverse impacts of climate change are being addressed at COP27. Platform on Disaster Displacement (PDD) will include an Information Note and Key Messages on Disaster Displacement for COP27. You can already find a non-exhaustive list of events discussing disaster displacement and human mobility scheduled to take place during COP27. Other resources will also be updated for further reading that States and other stakeholders can use to inform their interventions at the different events and sessions at the conference. Find the [page HERE](#).

## REPORTS / ANALYSES / POLICY PAPERS

### CARE: [Halfway through COP27 – Time running out for gender-justice climate action](#)

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](#)

#### **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.

### [Finance for Climate Action: scaling up investment for climate and development](#)

This report of the Independent High-Level Expert Group 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.

### **Climate Loss and Damage in Africa: Massive Costs on the Horizon: CARE (10 November)**

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.

### **Report of the Executive Committee of the Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage associated with Climate Change Impacts**

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

### **The Loss and Damage Collaboration: The Cost of Delay: Why finance to address loss and damage must be agreed at COP27**

### **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."

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. Insights from the Emissions Gap Report 2022 – 11 November 09:30 – 10:30 GMT+2 (In-person at the EU Pavilion and Online)

### **Four reports that set the scene for climate financing at COP27**

- The Fifth Biennial Assessment and Overview of Climate Finance Flows
- 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.

- Work on definitions of climate finance can be found [here](#).
- 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](#).

### [Addressing Loss and Damage: Practical Action – a summary report of the Scottish Government’s conference on Loss and Damage](#)

#### [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 will be updated across the next fortnight with new blogs, podcasts, reports and events. See links:

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

#### [Operationalizing finance for loss and damage: from principles to modalities](#) - Stockholm Environment Institute (SEI)

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

#### [Embracing Discomfort: A call to enable finance for climate-change adaptation in conflict settings](#) October 2022

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 organisations 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.

### **Climate finance: Accounting and accountability (Development Initiatives) 1 November 2022**

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:

1. [The lack of uniformity among reporting methods](#)
2. [The absence of detail in the reporting of different climate finance modalities](#)
3. [The inaccuracy of spending estimates](#)
4. [The lack of specificity in regard to transaction details](#)
5. [The absence of transparency on finance additionality.](#)

### **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.

## Focus on Africa: Our expectations on the 27<sup>th</sup> UN Climate Change Conference -

### **Welthungerhilfe**

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.