



**REPORT OF THE PARLIAMENTARY
STANDING COMMITTEE ON NATURAL
RESOURCES ON THE 27th SESSION OF THE
CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES (COP 27),
6-12 NOVEMBER 2022, SHARM EL SHEIKH,
EGYPT**

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ACRONYMS

APCCCA	African Parliamentarian Network on Climate Change
CIU	Common Infrastructure use
CMA 4	Parties serving the meeting of the Paris Agreement
CMP 17	Parties to the Kyoto Protocol
COP	Conference of Parties
DFIs	Development Finance Institutions
EIB	European Investment Bank
EIF	Environmental Investment Fund
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
MP	Member of Parliament
MDBs	Multilateral Development Banks
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

1. BACKGROUND AND INTRODUCTION

The twenty-seventh Conference of Parties of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (COP 27), was hosted by the Arab Republic of Egypt, Sharm El Sheikh. The conference was held with the view to building on the previous successes, paving the way for future ambition and to effectively handle the global challenge of climate change. The Session was held from 6-18 November 2022.

The meeting comprised the twenty-seventh session of the Conference of Parties (COP 27), the Seventeenth session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol (CMP 17), and the fourth session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement (CMA 4).

The COP is the supreme decision-making body of the Convention. All States that are Parties to the Convention are represented at the COP, at which they review the implementation of the Convention and any other legal instruments that the COP adopts and take decisions necessary to promote the effective implementation of the Convention, including institutional and administrative arrangements.

The key mandate of the COP is to review all climate change-related issues as communicated to all Parties and national levels and also the emission inventories submitted by the Parties. That is followed by the assessment of the effects of the measures taken by Parties and the level of progress achieved in terms of the objectives set by the Convention. The first COP, was held in Berlin, Germany in March 1995.

The Namibian Parliament was represented by Hon. Agnes Mpingana Kafula as Head of Delegation, Hon. Dr. Tangeni Cornelius Kakweno Iijambo, Hon. Herlinde Lucia Tjiveze, Hon. Johanna Kandjimi, Hon. Helaria Mukapuli and Hon. Lukas Nghidipohamba Hamata. They were accompanied by Ms. Annalisa Meroro and Mrs. Linea N. Shikongo. The Delegation attended the first Session from 6-11 November 2022.

2. COP 27 THEMATIC AREAS

On the 7th and 8th of November, 112 world leaders gathered in Sharm El-Sheikh, Egypt under the title “Together for Implementation” to discuss and deliberate how to further deliver on the global climate agenda and translate climate commitments into implementation. The assembled Heads of State and Government acknowledged the scientific reports on the current and future impacts of climate change and recognized the gravity of the climate emergency facing the planet.

The leaders agreed that the world has witnessed unprecedented extreme weather conditions with associated costs that have intensely affected the lives and livelihoods of most vulnerable communities. In that regard, the leaders made it clear that the climate crisis was a predominant threat to the planet with severe implications for the stability, safety and sustainability of communities globally. They called on Parties to deliver on previous commitments from the Convention to the Paris Agreement. Leaders reiterated that it was time to move from pledges to rapid, robust and impactful implementation. Based on that, leaders welcomed the convening of six multi-stakeholder high-level roundtable discussions over the two days of the Summit that highlighted possible solutions to chart a path to overcome climate challenges and how to provide the finance, resources and tools to effectively deliver climate action at scale.

2.1 Just Transition

As the world’s economy was responding to climate change, just transition was one of the key elements recognised in the Paris Agreement. In view of that, the world leaders expressed that there was an imperative need to further develop strategies and mobilize appropriate and adequate finance, technology transfer, capacity building, and major climate investments from developed to developing countries to ensure a just transition for the most vulnerable. In so doing, encouraged discussions in that regard by Parties.

2.2 Innovative Finance

According to the UNFCCC Standing Committee on Finance, the current climate finance flows were insufficient and were not increasing at the required speed to deliver on the Paris Agreement goals. While the total climate finance flows which include domestic and international investments have grown by 5% from 2013-14 to 2017-18, reaching \$862bn. It was stated that an increase of ~200% to 400% was still needed to reach

\$1.6tn to \$3.7tn per year, which was the amount necessary for transition to a net-zero-emission and resilient economy by 2050.

The world leaders emphasised that innovative financial mechanisms such as debt swaps, concessional loans and debt reduction frameworks should be developed and leveraged. Moreover, Energy transition should be just and inclusive, aiming at reliable and affordable clean energy resources to ensure energy security, eradicate energy poverty and achieve economic growth.

In line with the Convention and its Paris Agreement, public finance remains to be the main source of funding for mitigation and adaptation projects, as well as capacity building in developing countries. In order to deal with the impacts of climate change the involvement of the private sector in developing countries is important to contribute to their efforts and to ease the adverse impacts of climate change. To achieve that there was a need to understand key obstacles and eliminate barriers through relevant policy frameworks.

2.3 Energy Transition

Based on evolving and advanced research and development in energy and clean energies, hydrogen has been identified as the most suitable energy source for the future. The world leaders also encouraged Multilateral Development Banks (MDBs), Development Finance Institutions (DFIs) and commercial banks to include low-carbon hydrogen in their green financing and to develop incentives for green hydrogen projects.

As starting point, the Global Renewable Hydrogen Forum co-led by Egypt and Belgium was announced, which constitutes a multi-stakeholder public-private platform designed with the objectives to:

- facilitate large-scale development and deployment of renewable hydrogen to foster the decarbonisation of local industries,
- accelerate just transition and unlock the environmental and socio-economic benefits of the global hydrogen economy,

- to identify the best instruments enabling the cross-border trade and corridors between renewables-rich developing and developed countries to advance the international green hydrogen value chain further.

2.4 Water Security

It has been stated that water availability was critical for human activities, ecosystem preservation, poverty reduction, peace, and security. However, achieving water security remains a significant challenge and the pressure on water security is expected to increase in the coming decades.

Having the above in mind the world leaders urged all State Parties to adopt climate-resilient policies for sustainable water management and water-related climate adaptation. It was further stated that the water agenda and relevant policies should be elevated across the environmental and economic agenda to ensure the decoupling of freshwater use from economic growth while ensuring water security.

2.5 Adaptation

Adaptation and resilience are of crucial importance to all parties and in particular developing countries. The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) reports presented during the roundtable discussions highlighted the devastating impacts endured by many countries across the world and pointed to the fact that the world was not on track to deal with current climate impacts and also not prepared for extreme weather events that are constantly increasing and posing risk to food security.

The world leaders stressed that adapting to climate change now and developing clean and green technologies was indispensable. According to them, it was imperative to convert the Paris commitments into tangible action and ensure that all pledges and promises are delivered and adequate public finance is provided. They further pointed out that there was a role for multilateral development banks, and the international financial system as a whole, to step in and support initiatives that will deliver both prosperity and a cleaner, greener future on the different climate issues. Overall discussions reflected general agreement among the heads of state and government on the need to move urgently towards implementation and action on the ground.

3. KEY EVENTS ATTENDED AT COP 27

Over 190 countries including Namibia were represented at the 27th COP 27, in Sharm El Sheikh, Egypt. Namibia, hosted its own first pavilion showcasing a series of events on the work of Namibian institutions related to climate change. At the Namibian Pavilion, the Parliamentary Delegation amongst other events attended the following events:

3.1 Presentation of the Namibian Green Hydrogen Strategy

According to the Strategy, Green hydrogen plays a crucial role in the global decarbonisation effort. The strategy outlined the following:

- a fit-of-purpose regulatory and institutional framework where Namibia will introduce regulations to ensure the right enabling environment, legislation and policies that will unlock the country's hydrogen potential.
- shared infrastructure that will enable the integration of hydrogen clusters and lower costs to facilitate that, the Namibian Government was in the process to establish a common use infrastructure (CUI) for the first large-scale hydrogen projects as part of the Southern Corridor Development Initiative.
- forging relationships through strategic diplomacy with international partners dedicated to building the hydrogen economy.
- Development of catalytic financing instruments with domestic and international partners.
- Focus on environmental and community responsible development to promote sound environmental management and sustainable use of natural resources.
- Setting up of an Action Plan to March 2025.

3.2 The signing of European Agreements.

Namibia and the European Union signed a memorandum of understanding as strategic partners to promote Namibia's sustainable supply of raw materials and transformation of the green hydrogen initiatives in Namibia. The partnership contains six main pillars:

- 1) **Integration** - raw materials and renewable hydrogen value chains, networking, new business models and promotion and facilitation of trade and investment linkages;

- 2) **Cooperation** - to leverage environmental, social and governance (ESG) criteria to align with international standards;
- 3) **Mobilisation of funding** - for the development of soft and hard infrastructure required for projects and leveraging private sector funding through cooperation and to improve investment on climate action;
- 4) **Capacity building** - training and skills development along raw materials and renewable hydrogen value chains

Furthermore, Namibia mobilised EUR 540 million from the Dutch government and European Investment Bank (EIB) to support climate-resilient infrastructure, build the green hydrogen industry, and support other energy-related projects in Namibia. In order to convene and coordinate activities related to the transition and exploitation of the green hydrogen industry, Namibia launched a new financing platform named SDG Namibia One at COP 27. It was stated that the use of green hydrogen was the central pillar for the transition of the domestic energy mix, and being an export commodity, it was a priority for the country. The SDG Namibia One is a partnership between Climate Fund Managers, Invest International, and the Environmental Investment Fund of Namibia (EIF).

In essence, the SDG Namibia One is a blended finance solution aimed at addressing challenges and mobilising up to one billion Euros, about N\$17, 5 billion of investment capacity for the next ten months.

The much-anticipated Green Hydrogen industry despite being in its infancy stage, the Namibian Government was hopeful that it was expected to amongst others to:

- transform the economic structure of the country through foreign currency earnings as equity, new government;
- create new government revenue streams through royalties and taxes;
- offer huge employment opportunities that will ultimately address poverty and other socioeconomic challenges.

4. THE AFRICAN PARLIAMENTARIAN'S NETWORK ON CLIMATE ACTION (APNCCA)

The Parliamentary Delegation also attended other meetings during COP 27, of which one was the establishment of the African Parliamentarians Network on Climate Action (APNCCA). The Network is a brainchild of parliamentarians from Africa who attended COP 27. The objectives of the Network are to provide

oversight over the implementation of decisions and resolutions made at COP meetings.

Furthermore, the Network will also work to build solidarity within the African region and to coordinate African parliamentary action on climate change.

4.1 The Network elected the following MPs as Executive Team:

- 1) Hon. Jacqueline Amongin (Uganda) - Chairperson
- 2) Hon. Dr Emanuel Marfo (Ghana) - Secretary-General
- 3) Hon. Elvis Mutinta Twaabo (Zambia) – Chief Whip.

The Network also elected Liaison Members to represent all African Regions. However, only three African Regions were represented at the meeting: Hon. Epimeny Nibizi (Burundi), East Africa, Hon. Agnes Mpingana Kafula (Namibia), Southern Africa and Hon. Rokhaya Diouf (Senegal), West Africa.

The Network drafted a constitution highlighting the objectives, organisational structure, meetings of the executive team, and declaration of the Network. According to the draft constitution, all members who were present at the meeting were listed as founding members of the Network. Draft constitution attached as ***Annexure A***

5. OBSERVATIONS/ FINDINGS

The Parliamentary Delegation that attended COP 27 acknowledged efforts done made by the Namibian government to mitigate climate change, they highlighted several areas that requires attention. The following observations were made:

- 5.1 Namibia being a semi-arid country is considered to be one of the most vulnerable nations to the effect of climate change in Sub-Saharan Africa. According to Climate projections for Namibia indicate that annual temperatures are likely to increase at a faster rate than the global average, potentially reaching up to 4°C over the next century.

5.2 Country position on issues related to climate change – there was no proper coordination between most key stakeholders prior to and during COP 27. As a result, there was confusion about what the expectation was from all stakeholders.

5.3 The Standing Committee on Natural Resources requested for an information sharing sessions with the Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism on COP meetings in general, as well as to brief the delegation on how much funds did Namibia receive from the Climate Change Fund (CCF) since COP26 and 27? How was it utilised. Unfortunately, the request has not been honoured.

5.4 Parliament has a key role in developing sound policies and regulatory frameworks to promote mitigation and adaptation to climate change. There was no formal platform where all stakeholders such as Backbenchers globally to share experiences, views and opinions from their oversight functions regularly on critical issues related to climate change.

5.5 Stakeholders namely the communities, Traditional Leaders, Private Sectors, and civil society organisations have been reluctant in terms of climate resilience and adaptation process.

6. THE CONFERENCE OF PARTIES (COP 27) DECISION

The Conference of the Parties, reaffirmed the outcomes of all previous Conferences of the Parties, Conferences of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol and Conferences of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement, including decisions 1/CP.26, 1/CMP.17 and 1/CMA.3 (the Glasgow Climate Pact), the Decision is attached as **Annexure B**

7. CONCLUSION

As expressed, Namibia's temperatures are expected to continue increasing worse than that of the globe. That is evident considering the persistent drought conditions, floods and severe heat in most areas in Namibia. There is no doubt that there are strategies through existing policies in place to address climate change, however, the concern is more with the actual implementation of the programs in most affected areas, and the monitoring and evaluation of its long-term impact. The success thereof

can be informed by the level of coordination of such activities, which is not the case currently.

The effects and impact of climate change is severely affecting the lives and livelihood of mostly the poorest communities. The country will require a multi-faceted approach to address the impact of climate change.

The Parliamentary Delegation expressed their appreciation for the opportunity accorded to them to attend the 27th COP Sessions, which in turn served as an eye opener to them and that there is more to be done by the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Natural Resources on issues on climate change for effective implementation of COP resolutions and sustainable development of Namibia.

8. RECOMMENDATIONS

8.1 The Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism as lead ministry should improve strategies to coordinate climate change-related issues such as national consultations, and thoroughly present the country's position on climate change to all relevant stakeholders for consideration and input.

8.2 The government should allocate more resources towards combating the effects of climate change. This would include investing in renewable energy sources, creating more job opportunities for local communities, and improving access to water and sanitation.


8.3 The government should prioritize implementing adaptation measures to help communities adapt to the changing climate by training and provide drought resistant crops, promote sustainable land use practices, and invest in early warning systems to reduce the impact of extreme weather events.

8.4 The government should work with international organizations, donors, and other countries to mobilize resources and expertise to combat the effects of climate change, and enhance regional initiatives to promote renewable energy by sharing best practices with other countries, and collaborating on research and development.

- 8.5 The Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism should prioritize monitoring and evaluation of the effectiveness of climate change-related programs and policies and should regularly share the progress with key stakeholders.
- 8.6 Enhanced collaboration and coordination between the Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism and other relevant Office, Ministry and Agency (O/M/As), to ensure a holistic and integrated approach to climate change adaptation and mitigation. This collaboration will help align policies, strategies, and resources across sectors for effective implementation.
- 8.7 Namibia's vulnerability to climate effects and impacts is evident and in order for the country to transform its mitigation and adaptation strategies, there is a dire need for all stakeholders to be on the same wavelength in terms of understanding, active responsiveness and feedback from the Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism. Hence, the Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism should submit quarterly reports to the Standing Committee on Natural Resources on the level of implementation of COP resolutions and budget allocation of CCF funds.
- 8.8 The Members of Parliament should attend the whole COP session to get sufficient information for informed reporting and recommendations.

9. SIGNATURES


Hon. Tjekero Tweya – Chairperson



Hon. Agnes Mpingana Kafula – Deputy Chairperson



Hon. Dr. Tangeni C.K. Iijambo – Member




Hon. Herlinde Lucia Tjiveze - Member



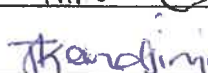
Hon. Helaria Mukapuli - Member



Hon. Nghidipohamba Lukas Hamata - Member



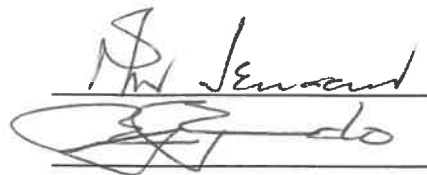
Hon. Johanna Kandjimi – Member



Hon. Maria Kamutali - Member



Hon. Mike Ripikua Venaani - Member



Hon. Kletus Karondo - Member

Hon. Gotthard Kandume - Member

Hon. Gotthard Kasuto - Member

Hon. Ephraim Nekongo - Member

Hon. Jan Mukwiilongo - Member

Hon. Annakletha Sikerete - Member

Hon. Sebastiaan Karupu - Member

Hon. Maria Elago - Member

Hon. Paula Kooper - Member

Hon. Jan van Wyk - Member

Hon. Vincent Joseph Mareka - Member

Hon. Fenni Nanyeni - Member

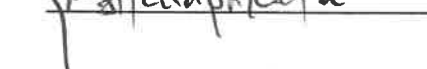
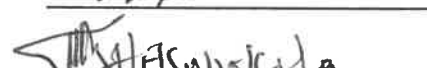
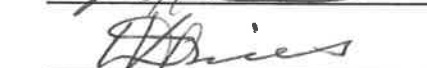
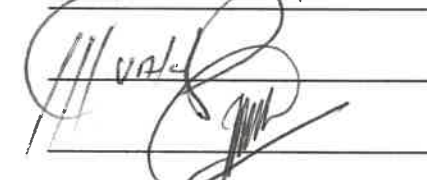
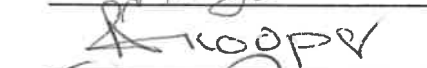
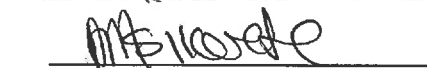
Hon. Natangue Ithete - Member

Hon. Diederik Vries - Member

Hon. Kennedy Shekupakela - Member

Hon. Apius Auchab - Member

Hon. Utaara Mootu - Member



-END-

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CONSTITUTION

THE AFRICAN PARLIAMENTARIANS NETWORK FOR CLIMATE ACTION (APNCC)

Article 1 PREAMBLE

We the under listed members of Parliament, participating in the 27th Conference of Parties of the UNFCCC meeting in Sharm El Sheik, Egypt

Realising the importance of climate change and its impact, particularly on the continent of Africa

Mindful of the critical role that Parliaments must play in promulgating effective legislation, ensure adequate funding and provide effective oversight to deliver climate action to ensure effective adaptation, resilience and mitigation against climate change impacts

Recognising that this role can be played more effectively with a strong network of Parliamentarians interested in and working on the subject in their respective Parliaments

Agreed to establish a continental network, **the African Parliamentarians Network for Climate Action (APNCC)**, to provide a platform for sharing experiences and mobilising a critical mass of parliamentarians across the continent for advocacy for climate legislation and action in the continent and in our respective countries

Article 2 NAME

The name of the Network shall be AFRICAN PARLIAMENTARIANS NETWORK FOR CLIMATE ACTION (APNCC)

Article 3 OBJECTIVES

The objective of the Network is to provide a platform for Parliamentarians across the Continent of Africa who are working in their Parliaments on climate change to network, share information and organise their voice to enhance climate legislation, advocacy and action in Africa.

Article 4 ORGANISATIONAL STRUCTURE

The Network shall consist of all Parliamentarians in the Continent who are interested in climate action and are willing to be associated with other colleagues for same purpose

The Network will consist of an Executive Team, Regional Liaison Officers, Ordinary members and Associate Members

Ordinary Members

Ordinary members shall be sitting Members of Parliament in Africa who have expressed interest to be members of the Network and have been admitted into Network's register.

All Ordinary members from a country shall constitute a caucus and hold one vote in all voting within the Network

Ordinary Members within the respective sub-regional areas shall elect or select their Liaison Officer

All MPs who formed the Network in Egypt in November 2022 shall be given the privilege as **Founding Members** and shall be treated as Ordinary Members and entitled to be invited to meetings of the Network. They shall also be entitled to be elected into Executive Positions

Liaison Officers

For the avoidance of doubt, the Network shall have West, East, Southern, Central and Northern Africa Liaison Officer

The LO shall be responsible for Coordinating the mobilisation of members and APNCC activities in their respective sub-region

The LO shall also represent their sub-regions in the APNCC Executive Team

Associate Members

The APNCC Executive Team may admit any former MPs in the Continent and other persons and networks within and outside Africa who share in the Network's aspirations

THE EXECUTIVE TEAM

The Network shall have an Executive Team consisting of

The Chair person, A Secretary-General and a whip who shall be elected at a general meeting as Core Executive

The Five Regional Liaison Officers

Each Executive member shall serve for a term of 3 years and shall remain in office for the period irrespective of being a sitting member or not but shall not be eligible for re-election if no longer a sitting a member at the time of the election

The founding executive members in 2022 at COP27 in Egypt shall remain in office till 2024 where the first general meeting for the purposes of electing a new Executive Team shall be held

FUNCTIONS OF THE EXECUTIVE TEAM

The Executive Team shall generally be responsible for managing, representing and working to achieve the objectives of the Network

The Chairperson shall convene and chair all general meeting and be the principal representative of the Network

The Secretary-General shall be the chief scribe of the Network and the official spokesperson for the Network.

The Secretary General or his/her Parliament shall appoint a clerk to support in the administration of the Network and may provide secretarial duties for the Network. The remuneration of the Clerk shall be arranged by the Secretary-General or his/her Parliament

The Whip shall be the main organiser of the Network and lead the mobilisation of members to undertake actions and decisions of the Network

MEETINGS OF THE EXECUTIVE TEAM

A quorum of 5 for ordinary Executive Team meetings is needed, at least 2 of which must be members of the core executive team.

For emergency meetings, any three with at least the Chairperson or Secretary General present shall form a quorum

For General meetings of APNCC, at least one third of member-countries shall be required to form a quorum and conduct business

A simple majority vote of members present and voting shall be required to have decisions made

Article 5 DECLARATION

We the under listed Members of Parliament, participating in the COP27 at Sharm el Sheik, Egypt meeting on 15th November 2022 agreed to form the African Parliamentarians Network for Climate Action and duly elected

Hon Jacqueline Amongin of Uganda as Chairperson

Hon Dr Emmanuel Marfo of Ghana as Secretary-General

Hon Elvis Mutinta Twaabo of Zambia as Whip to form the Core Executive;

We further agreed that the various regions consult to select their Liaisons. In the meantime, the following were appointed to lead this effort on behalf of the Network

Epimeny Nibizi(Burundi) for East Africa

Agnes Kafula (Namibia) for Southern Africa

Hon Rokhaya Diouf of Senegal for West Africa

We further agreed that the Executive Team take immediate steps to get the APNCC registered as a non-for profit Association in at least TWO African Countries

List of Founding Members

Dr magolo John Faith Uganda

Dr Emmanuel Marfo Ghana

Goerge Kwame Aboagye Ghana

Patricia Appeagyei Ghana

Ebenezer Tarlabi Ghana

Epimeny NibiziBurundi

Helaria Mukapuli Namibia

Helinde Tjivese Namibia

Agnes Kafula Namibia

Twaambo Mutinta Zambia

Maureen Mabonga Zambia

Sylvester Kaonga Zambia

Kaaya Christine Nakimwero Uganda

Jaquiline Amongin Uganda

Frederick Obeng Adoma Ghana

Charity Alesi Uganda

Johanna Kandjimi Namibia

Tangeni C. K. Iijambo Namibia

Lukas N. Hamata Namibia

Advance unedited version

Decision -/CP.27

Sharm el-Sheikh Implementation Plan

The Conference of the Parties,

Recalling decisions 1/CP.19, 1/CP.20, 1/CP.21, 1/CP.22, 1/CP.23, 1/CP.24, 1/CP.25 and 1/CP.26,

Noting decision -/CMA.4,¹

Guided by science and principles,

Reaffirming the outcomes of all previous Conferences of the Parties, Conferences of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol and Conferences of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement, including decisions 1/CP.26, 1/CMP.17 and 1/CMA.3 (the Glasgow Climate Pact),

Also reaffirming the critical role of multilateralism based on United Nations values and principles, including in the context of the implementation of the Convention and the Paris Agreement, and the importance of international cooperation for addressing global issues, including climate change, in the context of sustainable development and efforts to eradicate poverty,

Noting the importance of transition to sustainable lifestyles and sustainable patterns of consumption and production for efforts to address climate change,

Also noting the importance of pursuing an approach to education that promotes a shift in lifestyles while fostering patterns of development and sustainability based on care, community and cooperation,

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

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

Emphasizing that enhanced effective climate action should be implemented in a manner that is just and inclusive while minimizing negative social or economic impacts that may arise from climate action,

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

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

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

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

Acknowledges that the impacts of climate change exacerbate the global energy and food crises, and vice versa, particularly in developing countries,

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

I. Science and urgency

1. *Welcomes* the contributions of Working Groups II² and III³ to the Sixth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change;
2. *Recognizes* the importance of the best available science for effective climate action and policymaking;
3. *Takes note* of the 2022 adaptation gap⁴ and emissions gap⁵ reports of the United Nations Environment Programme, and recent global and regional reports of the World Meteorological Organization on the state of the climate;⁶
4. *Reiterates* that the impacts of climate change will be much lower at the temperature increase of 1.5 °C compared with 2 °C⁷ and *resolves* to pursue further efforts to limit the temperature increase to 1.5 °C;
5. *Recognizes* the impact of climate change on the cryosphere and the need for further understanding of these impacts, including of tipping points;

² Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change. 2022. *Climate Change 2022: Impacts, Adaptation, and Vulnerability. Contribution of Working Group II to the Sixth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change*. H Pörtner, D Roberts, M Tignor, et al. (eds.). Cambridge, United Kingdom: Cambridge University Press. Available at <https://www.ipcc.ch/report/ar6/wg2/>.

³ Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change. 2022. *Climate Change 2022: Mitigation of Climate Change. Contribution of Working Group III to the Sixth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change*. P Shukla, J Skea, R Slade, et al. (eds.). Cambridge and New York: Cambridge University Press. Available at <https://www.ipcc.ch/report/ar6/wg3/>.

⁴ See United Nations Environment Programme. 2022. *Adaptation Gap Report 2022: Too Little, Too Slow - Climate adaptation failure puts world at risk*. Nairobi: United Nations Environment Programme. Available at <https://www.unep.org/resources/adaptation-gap-report-2022>.

⁵ See United Nations Environment Programme. 2022. *Emissions Gap Report 2022: The Closing Window – Climate crisis calls for rapid transformation of societies*. Nairobi: United Nations Environment Programme. Available at <https://www.unep.org/resources/emissions-gap-report-2022>.

⁶ See, for example, World Meteorological Organization. 2022. *State of the Global Climate 2021*. Geneva: World Meteorological Organization. Available at <https://public.wmo.int/en/our-mandate/climate/wmo-statement-state-of-global-climate>.

⁷ Decision 1/CP.26, para. 16, and decision 1/CMA.3, para. 21.

II. Enhancing ambition and implementation

6. *Resolves* to implement ambitious, just, equitable and inclusive transitions to low-emission and climate-resilient development in line with the principles and objectives of the Convention, the Kyoto Protocol and the Paris Agreement, taking into account this decision, the Glasgow Climate Pact and other relevant decisions of the Conference of the Parties and the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement;
7. *Expresses appreciation* to the Heads of State and Government who participated in the Sharm el-Sheikh Climate Implementation Summit for their support in enhancing and accelerating the implementation of climate action;

III. Energy

8. *Emphasizes* the urgent need for immediate, deep, rapid and sustained reductions in global greenhouse gas emissions by Parties across all applicable sectors, including through increase in low-emission and renewable energy, just energy transition partnerships and other cooperative actions;
9. *Recognizes* that the unprecedented global energy crisis underlines the urgency to rapidly transform energy systems to be more secure, reliable, and resilient, including by accelerating clean and just transitions to renewable energy during this critical decade of action;
10. *Stresses* the importance of enhancing a clean energy mix, including low-emission and renewable energy, at all levels as part of diversifying energy mixes and systems, in line with national circumstances and recognizing the need for support towards just transitions;

IV. Mitigation

11. *Recognizes* that limiting global warming to 1.5 °C requires rapid, deep and sustained reductions in global greenhouse gas emissions of 43 per cent by 2030 relative to the 2019 level;
12. *Also recognizes* that this requires accelerated action in this critical decade, on the basis of equity and the best available scientific knowledge, reflecting common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities, in the light of different national circumstances and in the context of sustainable development and efforts to eradicate poverty;
13. *Calls upon* Parties to accelerate the development, deployment and dissemination of technologies, and the adoption of policies, to transition towards low-emission energy systems, including by rapidly scaling up the deployment of clean power generation and energy efficiency measures, including accelerating efforts towards the phasedown of unabated coal power and phase-out of inefficient fossil fuel subsidies, while providing targeted support to the poorest and most vulnerable in line with national circumstances and recognizing the need for support towards a just transition;
14. *Reiterates*⁸ its invitation to Parties to consider further actions to reduce by 2030 non-carbon dioxide greenhouse gas emissions, including methane;
15. *Emphasizes* the importance of protecting, conserving and restoring nature and ecosystems to achieve the Paris Agreement temperature goal, including through forests and

⁸ Decision 1/CP.26, para. 19.

other terrestrial and marine ecosystems acting as sinks and reservoirs of greenhouse gases and by protecting biodiversity, while ensuring social and environmental safeguards;

16. *Recognizes* the importance of maximizing the positive and minimizing the negative economic and social impacts of the implementation of response measures, and *welcomes* the adoption of decisions -/CP.27,⁹ -/CMP.27¹⁰ and -/CMA.4;¹¹

V. Adaptation

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

18. *Urges* Parties to adopt a transformational approach to enhancing adaptive capacity, strengthening resilience and reducing vulnerability to climate change;

19. *Also urges* developed country Parties to urgently and significantly scale up their provision of climate finance, technology transfer and capacity-building for adaptation so as to respond to the needs of developing country Parties as part of a global effort, including for the formulation and implementation of national adaptation plans and adaptation communications;

20. *Highlights* the role of the Least Developed Countries Fund and the Special Climate Change Fund in supporting actions by developing countries to address climate change, *welcomes* the pledges made to the two Funds and *invites* developed countries to further contribute to the two Funds;

21. *Emphasizes* the importance of protecting, conserving and restoring water and water-related ecosystems, including river basins, aquifers and lakes, and *urges* Parties to further integrate water into adaptation efforts;

VI. Loss and damage

22. *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;

23. *Expresses deep concern* regarding the significant financial costs associated with loss and damage for developing countries, resulting in a growing debt burden and impairing the realization of the Sustainable Development Goals;

⁹ Draft decision entitled "Report of the forum on the impact of the implementation of response measures" proposed under agenda item 12 of the Conference of the Parties at its twenty-seventh session.

¹⁰ Draft decision entitled "Report of the forum on the impact of the implementation of response measures" proposed under agenda item 9 of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol at its seventeenth session.

¹¹ Draft decision entitled "Report of the forum on the impact of the implementation of response measures" proposed under agenda item 12 of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement at its fourth session.

24. *Welcomes* the consideration, for the first time, of 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, under the Conference of the Parties and the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement and *also welcomes* the adoption of decisions -/CP.27¹² and -/CMA.4,¹³ on matters relating to funding arrangements responding to loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change;

25. *Further welcomes* the adoption of decisions -/CP.27¹⁴ and -/CMA.4,¹⁵ establishing the institutional arrangements of the Santiago network for averting, minimizing and addressing loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change to enable its full operationalization, including supporting its mandated role in catalysing technical assistance for the implementation of the relevant approaches at the local, national and regional level in developing countries that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change, and *affirms* its determination to select the host of the secretariat of the Santiago network by 2023 through a selection process conducted in an open, transparent, fair and neutral manner in accordance with the process outlined in paragraphs 17–18 of decisions -/CMA.4¹⁶ and -/CP.27;¹⁷

VII. Early warning and systematic observation

26. *Emphasizes* the need to address existing gaps in the global climate observing system, particularly in developing countries, and *recognizes* that one third of the world, including sixty per cent of Africa, does not have access to early warning and climate information services, as well as the need to enhance coordination of activities by the systematic observation community and the ability to provide useful and actionable climate information for mitigation, adaptation and early warning systems, as well as information to enable understanding of adaptation limits and of attribution of extreme events;

27. *Welcomes* and *reiterates* the United Nations Secretary-General’s call made on World Meteorological Day on 23 March 2022 to protect everyone on Earth through universal coverage of early warning systems against extreme weather and climate change within the next five years and *invites* development partners, international financial institutions and the operating entities of the Financial Mechanism to provide support for implementation of the Early Warnings for All initiative;

¹² Draft decision entitled “Funding arrangements for responding to loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change, including a focus on addressing loss and damage” proposed under agenda item 8(f) of the Conference of the Parties at its twenty-seventh session.

¹³ Draft decision entitled “Funding arrangements for responding to loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change, including a focus on addressing loss and damage” proposed under agenda item 8(f) of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement at its fourth session.

¹⁴ Draft decision entitled “Santiago network for averting, minimizing and addressing loss and damage under the Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage associated with Climate Change Impacts” proposed under agenda item 7 of the Conference of the Parties at its twenty-seventh session.

¹⁵ Draft decision entitled “Santiago network for averting, minimizing and addressing loss and damage under the Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage associated with Climate Change Impacts” proposed under agenda item 7 of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement at its fourth session.

¹⁶ Draft decision entitled “Santiago network for averting, minimizing and addressing loss and damage under the Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage associated with Climate Change Impacts” proposed under agenda item 7 of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement at its fourth session.

¹⁷ Draft decision entitled “Santiago network for averting, minimizing and addressing loss and damage under the Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage associated with Climate Change Impacts” proposed under agenda item 7 of the Conference of the Parties at its twenty-seventh session.

VIII. Implementation – pathways to just transition

28. *Affirms* that sustainable and just solutions to the climate crisis must be founded on meaningful and effective social dialogue and participation of all stakeholders and *notes* that the global transition to low emissions provides opportunities and challenges for sustainable economic development and poverty eradication;

29. *Emphasizes* that just and equitable transition encompasses pathways that include energy, socioeconomic, workforce and other dimensions, all of which must be based on nationally defined development priorities and include social protection so as to mitigate potential impacts associated with the transition, and *highlights* the important role of the instruments related to social solidarity and protection in mitigating the impacts of applied measures;

IX. Finance

30. *Highlights* that about USD 4 trillion per year needs to be invested in renewable energy up until 2030 to be able to reach net zero emissions by 2050,¹⁸ and that, furthermore, a global transformation to a low-carbon economy is expected to require investment of at least USD 4–6 trillion per year;¹⁹

31. *Also highlights* that delivering such funding will require a transformation of the financial system and its structures and processes, engaging governments, central banks, commercial banks, institutional investors and other financial actors;

32. *Notes with concern* the growing gap between the needs of developing country Parties, in particular those due to the increasing impacts of climate change and their increased indebtedness, and the support provided and mobilized for their efforts to implement their nationally determined contributions, highlighting that such needs are currently estimated at USD 5.8–5.9 trillion²⁰ for the pre-2030 period;

33. *Expresses serious concern* that the goal of developed country Parties to mobilize jointly USD 100 billion per year by 2020 in the context of meaningful mitigation action and transparency on implementation has not yet been met and *urges* developed country Parties to meet the goal;²¹

34. *Emphasizes* that accelerated financial support for developing countries from developed countries and other sources is critical to enhancing mitigation action and addressing inequities in access to finance, including its costs, terms and conditions, and economic vulnerability to climate change for developing countries,²² and that scaled-up public grants for mitigation and adaptation for vulnerable regions, in particular sub-Saharan Africa, would be cost-effective and have high social returns in terms of access to basic energy;

¹⁸ See <https://iea.blob.core.windows.net/assets/830fe099-5530-48f2-a7c1-11f35d510983/WorldEnergyOutlook2022.pdf>.

¹⁹ As footnote 5 above.

²⁰ See <https://unfccc.int/topics/climate-finance/workstreams/needs-report>.

²¹ See [J0156_UNFCCC 100BN 2022 Report Book v3.2.pdf](https://unfccc.int/100bn/100bn-report-book-v3.2.pdf).

²² IPCC. 2022. Summary for Policymakers. In: H Pörtner, D Roberts, M Tignor, et al. (eds.). *Climate Change 2022: Impacts, Adaptation, and Vulnerability. Contribution of Working Group II to the Sixth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press. Available at <https://www.ipcc.ch/report/ar6/wg2/>.

35. *Notes* that global climate finance flows are small relative to the overall needs of developing countries, with such flows in 2019–2020 estimated to be USD 803 billion,²³ which is 31–32 per cent of the annual investment needed to keep the global temperature rise well below 2 °C or at 1.5 °C, and also below what would be expected in the light of the investment opportunities identified and the cost of failure to meet climate stabilization targets;

36. *Urges* developed country Parties to provide enhanced support, including through financial resources, technology transfer and capacity-building, to assist developing country Parties with respect to both mitigation and adaptation, in continuation of their existing obligations under the Convention, and *encourages* other Parties to provide or continue to provide such support voluntarily;

37. *Calls on* the shareholders of multilateral development banks and international financial institutions to reform multilateral development bank practices and priorities, align and scale up funding, ensure simplified access and mobilize climate finance from various sources and *encourages* multilateral development banks to define a new vision and commensurate operational model, channels and instruments that are fit for the purpose of adequately addressing the global climate emergency, including deploying a full suite of instruments, from grants to guarantees and non-debt instruments, taking into account debt burdens, and to address risk appetite, with a view to substantially increasing climate finance;

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

39. *Emphasizes* the ongoing challenges faced by many developing country Parties in accessing climate finance and *encourages* further efforts, including by the operating entities of the Financial Mechanism, to simplify access to such finance;

40. *Takes note* of the report on the determination of the needs of developing country Parties related to implementing the Convention and the Paris Agreement and in this context *urges* developed country Parties to provide resources for the second replenishment of the Green Climate Fund while demonstrating progression over previous replenishments and in line with the programming capacity of the Fund;

X. Technology transfer and deployment

41. *Welcomes with appreciation* the first joint work programme of the Technology Executive Committee and the Climate Technology Centre and Network,²⁴ for 2023–2027, which will facilitate the transformational change needed to achieve the goals of the Convention and the Paris Agreement, *invites* Parties and stakeholders to cooperate and engage with the Technology Executive Committee and the Climate Technology Centre and Network to support the implementation of the joint work programme activities, including on technology needs assessments, action plans and road maps, *acknowledges* the findings in the final report on the first periodic assessment of the effectiveness and adequacy of the support provided to the Technology Mechanism in supporting the implementation of the Paris Agreement²⁵ and *decides* that the main challenges identified therein should be considered under the global stocktake;

²³ See document <https://unfccc.int/documents/619173>.

²⁴ See <https://unfccc.int/ttclear/tec/documents.html>.

²⁵ FCCC/SBI/2022/13.

42. *Highlights* the importance of cooperation on technology development and transfer and innovation in implementing the joint work programme activities;

43. *Welcomes* the forward-looking conclusions of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation to continue consideration of the Poznan strategic programme on technology transfer at its sixty-first session (November 2024)²⁶ with the aim of supporting the implementation of relevant activities, such as those identified and prioritized in developing countries' nationally determined contributions, national adaptation plans, technology needs assessments and technology action plans, and long-term strategies;

XI. Capacity-building

44. *Notes* that capacity gaps and needs still exist in developing countries and *calls on* developed country Parties to increase support for long-term country-driven capacity-building interventions to enhance the effectiveness, success and sustainability of those interventions;

XII. Taking stock

(i) *Notes* the importance of the periodic review of the long-term global goal under the Convention and *welcomes* the adoption of decision -/CP.27,²⁷ on the second periodic review of the long-term global goal under the Convention and of overall progress towards achieving it;

XIII. Ocean

45. *Welcomes* the outcomes of and key messages²⁸ from the ocean and climate change dialogue²⁹ in 2022 and *decides* that future dialogues will, from 2023, be facilitated by two co-facilitators, selected by Parties biennially, who will be responsible for deciding the topics for and conducting the dialogue, in consultation with Parties and observers, and preparing an informal summary report to be presented in conjunction with the subsequent session of the Conference of the Parties;

46. *Encourages* Parties to consider, as appropriate, ocean-based action in their national climate goals and in the implementation of these goals, including but not limited to nationally determined contributions, long-term strategies and adaptation communications;

XIV. Forest

47. *Recalls* that, in the context of the provision of adequate and predictable support to developing country Parties, Parties should collectively aim to slow, halt and reverse forest cover and carbon loss, in accordance with national circumstances, consistently with the ultimate objective of the Convention, as stated in its Article 2;³⁰

48. *Encourages* Parties to consider, as appropriate, nature-based solutions or ecosystem-based approaches, taking into consideration United Nations Environment Assembly

²⁶ FCCC/SBI/2022/L.28.

²⁷ Draft decision entitled "Second periodic review of the long-term global goal under the Convention and of overall progress towards achieving it" proposed under agenda item 13 of the Conference of the Parties at its twenty-seventh session.

²⁸ Available at <https://unfccc.int/documents/615101>.

²⁹ Mandated in decision 1/CP.25, para. 31.

³⁰ Decisions 1/CP.16 and 9/CP.19.

resolution 5/5,³¹ for their mitigation and adaptation action while ensuring relevant social and environmental safeguards;

XV. Agriculture

49. *Welcomes* the establishment of the four-year Sharm el-Sheikh joint work on implementation of climate action on agriculture and food security as well as the establishment of the Sharm el-Sheikh online portal under the joint work by decision -/CP.27;³²

XVI. Enhancing implementation: action by non-Party stakeholders

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

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

52. *Notes* the adoption of the action plan under the Glasgow work programme on Action for *Climate Empowerment* by decision -/CP.27;³³

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

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

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

56. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Presidency of the twenty-seventh session of the Conference of the Parties for its leadership in promoting the full, meaningful and equal participation of children and youth, including by co-organizing the first youth-led climate forum (the Sharm el-Sheikh youth climate dialogue), hosting the first children and youth pavilion and appointing the first youth envoy of a Presidency of the Conference of the Parties and *encourages* future incoming Presidencies of the Conference of the Parties to consider doing the same;

³¹ See <https://www.unep.org/environmentassembly/unea-5.2/proceedings-report-ministerial-declaration-resolutions-and-decisions-unea-5.2?%2Fproceedings-report-ministerial-declaration-resolutions-and-decisions-unea-5.2>.

³² Draft decision entitled "Joint work on implementation of climate action on agriculture and food security" proposed under agenda item 3(a–b) of the Conference of the Parties at its twenty-seventh session.

³³ Draft decision entitled "Action plan under the Glasgow work programme on Action for Climate Empowerment" proposed under agenda item 3(b) of the Conference of the Parties at its twenty-seventh session.

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

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

59. *Welcomes* the leadership of the Presidency of the Conference of the Parties and the high-level champions, in particular in the context of the Sharm el-Sheikh Adaptation Agenda and the Breakthrough Agenda, and the collaboration between Parties and non-Party stakeholders, and *emphasizes* the need for continued acceleration and collaboration;

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

61. *Invites* the secretariat to ensure greater accountability of voluntary initiatives through the Non-State Actor Zone for Climate Action platform;³⁴

62. *Welcomes* the convening of five regional forums led by the President of the twenty-seventh session of the Conference of the Parties and the high-level champions, in collaboration with the United Nations Regional Economic Commissions, on initiatives for financing climate action and the Sustainable Development Goals.

³⁴ See <https://climateaction.unfccc.int/>.