



Embassy of the Arab Republic of Egypt in New Delhi



VIRTUAL POLICY DIALOGUE ON COP27 CLIMATE NEGOTIATIONS: ROAD TO SHARM EL-SHEIKH

Date: 15 September 2022 | **Time:** 2:00 – 4:30 p.m. (IST)

Draft Concept Note

About World Sustainable Development Summit

The World Sustainable Development Summit (WSDS) is the annual flagship Track II initiative organized by The Energy and Resources Institute (TERI). Instituted in 2001, the Summit series has a legacy of over two decades for making ‘sustainable development’ a globally shared goal. Over the years, the Summit platform has brought together thought leaders, heads of state and government, scholars, corporates, youth groups, and civil society representatives from across the world. The Summit series has established itself as a responsible and an effective platform for mobilizing opinion-makers to drive ambition and advance pioneering actions to address some of the most relevant issues concerning sustainable development and climate change. The 22nd edition of the WSDS will be held from **22-24 February 2023** in New Delhi. The Summit deliberations will focus on the umbrella theme: *Mainstreaming Sustainable Development and Climate Resilience for Collective Action*.

About Act4Earth and COP Compass

Act4Earth initiative was launched at the valedictory session of WSDS 2022. Building on the discussions of WSDS, this initiative will seek to continuously engage with stakeholders from public and private spheres of life with agendas for global, regional, national, sub-national and organizational levels. Under this initiative, TERI will engage in research activities which will systematically seek to identify and analyse good practices that can be taken up by governments for climate action and achieve the sustainable development goals. Given the vast scope of the theme of WSDS, the focus for analysis will be practices which have maximum impact across systems, sectors, and SDGs, including decision-making processes such as goals setting or even annual budgets. More details can be found here.

For nearly three decades, almost every country has met under the UNFCCC umbrella for the Conference of Parties (COPs). With the efforts of the international scientific organizations and bodies, including the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), climate change has gone from being a fringe issue to a global priority. In a 2018 special report, the IPCC said that countries must bring carbon dioxide emissions to “net zero” by 2050 to keep global warming within 1.5°C of pre-industrial levels. Through COP27 Compass, the research team seeks to bring forward issues pertinent to Global South which are also of utmost importance with respect to upcoming COP.

Road to Sharm el-Sheikh: Key issues for COP27

With the upcoming COP27 to be held at Sharm el-Sheikh, it becomes important to bring forward issues pertinent to Global South which are also of utmost importance with respect to ensuring equitable outcomes. This virtual policy dialogue is being organized by **The Energy and Resources Institute (TERI), India** in association with **Embassy of Egypt, New Delhi** and the **Centre of Excellence for Research and Applied Studies on Climate Change and Sustainable Development at the National Research Centre (C3SD-NRC), Egypt** to engage with stakeholders and experts on climate negotiations to solicit feedback and inputs for the policy brief. The stakeholder roundtable will aim to present and deliberate on four key themes pertinent to COP27 and beyond: Global Stocktake, Global Goal on Adaptation, Climate Finance and Loss and Damage.

Climate Finance

A report prepared by the Standing Finance Committee under the UNFCCC estimated that developing countries would need USD 5.8-5.9 trillion every year till 2030 to achieve less than half of their climate goals under the Paris Agreement. In 2015, in conjunction with the Paris Agreement, there were calls made for the establishment of a new collective quantifiable objective (NCQG) for climate finance before 2025. This new objective must consider the needs and objectives of developing countries and be built upon the pledge to invest USD 100 billion annually by 2020. The USD 100 billion is to serve as the floor for climate finance. Another important aspect of climate finance is around the long-term finance (LTF) process. As per the UNFCCC, LTF process is “aimed at progressing on the mobilization and scaling up of climate finance of resources originating from a wide variety of sources, public and private, bilateral and multilateral, including alternative sources”. The African Group (comprising 54 countries), supported by the Like-Minded Developing Countries (24, including India), has proposed at the ongoing COP26 in Glasgow that developed countries should deliver "at least" US USD 1.3 trillion per year between 2025 and 2030 in climate finance, split equally between climate mitigation and adaptation.

Loss and Damage

While the concept of losses and damages arising from the negative impacts of climate change predated the Convention, the phrase ‘loss and damage’ first found a mention in the UNFCCC text at COP13 in Bali in the Bali Action Plan. Loss and damage has unfortunately taken a backseat at many COPs, and although at Glasgow, there was some progress in streamlining the implementation of a work programme on addressing loss and damage, the issue is not even an agenda item at COP27 in Sharm el-Sheikh. At COP25 in 2019, the Santiago Network was launched under WIM to step up the technical assistance for the implementation of relevant approaches at the local, national and regional levels, in developing countries that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change. The functions of the Santiago Network were further agreed upon in

Glasgow at COP26. The functions were related to the (a) effective implementation of the functions of the Warsaw International Mechanism, (b) catalyzing technical assistance of relevant organizations, bodies, networks and experts, (c) facilitating and catalysing collaboration, coordination, coherence and synergies among stakeholders, (d) facilitating the development and dissemination of knowledge and information on addressing loss and damage.

Glasgow–Sharm el-Sheikh Work Programme on the Global Goal on Adaptation

The Global Goal on Adaptation (GGA) was established after several developing countries pushed to boost adaptation action due to the increasing climate change impacts on vulnerable countries and communities. The Glasgow–Sharm el-Sheikh Work Programme on the global goal on adaptation (GSS-WP) aims to ‘enhance understanding of the GGA’; contribute to reviewing the overall progress made by in achieving the GGA; strengthen adaptation communication and increase adaptation finance. Under the GGA, Parties to the UNFCCC hope to work out a metrics which will help evaluate adaptation action. This is a complex evaluation, as there are varied degrees of vulnerability faced by communities across the world and there is ‘no one size fits all’ solution to adaptation action.

Global Stocktake

The Global Stocktake (GST) mechanism was introduced in December 2015 at COP21 under Article 14 of the Paris Agreement. The GST would take stock of Paris Agreement as the implementing tool for collective progress assessment that aims to achieve the purpose of the Paris Agreement and its long-term goals. 2023 will be the first GST reporting year and it will be followed by every five years post 2023. The key purpose of GST is to inform all the Parties for updating and enhancing National Determined Contributions (NDCs).

Questions

Some of the guiding questions for the dialogue are as follows:

- What metrics and instruments can be used for the global goal on adaptation? What progress can be expected at COP27 in terms of resolution of a global goal on adaptation?
- What are the best ways forward to arrive at the new collective quantifiable objective (NCQG) and long-term finance (LTF) and mobilize the much-needed climate finance? What progress can be expected at COP27?
- What are the mechanisms to tackle the differences between Global North and Global South on issues related to Loss and Damage, including that of a compensatory mechanism and building resilience?
- From a Global South perspective, what are important issues to be factored in for the Global Stocktake in 2024?

Format of the Event

The dialogue will begin with welcome remarks that will set the context and apprise the audience of the expectations from the discussions. After the welcome address, there will be a segment on COP26 Presidency perspectives followed by segments on Keynote Address and Policy Perspectives. The TERI team will make a presentation on the main findings and proposed recommendations as outlined in a policy brief for COP27. This will be followed by a discussion among experts and stakeholders who will provide feedback and inputs on specific questions which is posed in this concept note. In the final segment of the event, the discussions will be summarized, and next steps will be communicated. The team will also circulate a post-event questionnaire for any further inputs. The inputs provided by the experts will be duly acknowledged in the final policy brief prepared by the team.