



COP 27 AFRICAN POSITION, REFLECTIONS AND OUTCOMES

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27TH FEBRUARY 2023
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Key takes from COP27!

- COP27 produced mixed results with some progress in certain areas (L&D finance) and the lowering of ambition in others (mitigation, energy transition)
- COP 27 was unable to agree on the inclusion on the Special needs and circumstances of Africa.
- COP28 is expected to focus on accounting or stock taking and provides an opportunity to reposition Africa interests

Some Wins

- Loss and damage finance arrangements pending agreement on operation and modalities
- The special mention of Africa in the Finance section of the cover decisions of both COP27 and CMA partly acknowledges the special needs and circumstances of Africa from a finance perspective

Mostly Losses

- No direct discussion on African special needs and circumstances
- Lowering of ambition on mitigation (notably transitioning from fossil fuels)
- No clear ambition on raising adaptation finance



Minimum Asks for AGN in COP27

1. Africa's special needs and circumstances as granted in Article 4.1(e) of the UNFCCC: Such a move would have profoundly impacted talks and decisions, especially in prioritizing adaptation finance and aligning climate finance and technology transfer to the urgent needs of the continent.
2. Including loss and damage on the agenda and creating a facility to finance loss and damage
3. Increased ambition on climate finance, notably the doubling of adaptation finance, due to the continent's high vulnerability: Amongst others, Africa also pushed for simpler procedures to access climate finance
4. A just transition approach that allows the continent to continue using its natural resources to accelerate development and growth



Overarching Cover Decisions of importance

- Important to note the recognition of the right to achieving the Sustainable Development Goals and eradicate poverty.
- Affirms the criticality of implementing enhanced and effective climate action and emphasizes the just transition narrative to be inclusive in a complex and dynamically challenging global geopolitics.
- Need to face the contextual African realities of impacts on energy, food and economic systems with a green and just recovery from the Covid pandemic without excuses to backtrack or de-prioritize climate action.



Details of the Cover Decision



Reducing by 2030 non-CO2 emissions including methane; and need to minimize negative social or economic impacts from climate action.

Conduct new annual discussions on a Just Transition under a joint SBI/SBSTA Work Programme to discuss pathways to achieving the goals of the Paris Agreement.

Acknowledgment of the gap between needs of developed countries and support mobilized and provided to support NDC implementation.

Multilateral Development Banks to define a new vision and commensurate operational model, channels and instruments that are to addressing the global climate emergency

Global Goal On Adaptation

- The development of a framework for the global goal on adaptation to be undertaken through a structured approach under the work programme initiated by Parties.
- The goal is on reducing the increasing adverse impacts, risks and vulnerabilities associated with climate change as well as enhancing adaptation action and support.
- The development of the framework included cross-cutting considerations, science-based indicators, metrics and targets, as appropriate, as well as sources of information.



Climate Finance

- Doubling of the Adaptation Fund (AF) that was announced in Glasgow did not emerge in the details in COP 27. The decisions in the funding for 100B USD alludes to mitigation and should have focused more on adaptation.
- COP28 Presidency to organise the 2023 high-level ministerial dialogue on the new collective quantified goal on climate finance
- Standing Committee on Finance to prepare a report on the doubling of adaptation finance for consideration at COP28.



Mitigation



- There was no new language on peaking global emissions by 2025, roadmaps for phase-down of coal, annual progress reports on phase down of coal/phase out of fossil fuel subsidies, or percentage target for 2030 methane reduction.
- Need to build momentum around focusing on mitigation in the global north. The big polluters have to be held accountable for their historical actions that are impacting Africa whose emissions is the least.
- The north must cut on their emissions first since in Africa adaptation is key in building resilient communities and the loss and damage conversation needs to persist.

Energy Transitions



- The language in the final cover decisions reiterates the language from the Glasgow Climate Pact although the language referring to the “phase down of all fossil fuels”,
- The text 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.
- The just transition and climate justice nexus needs to be handled with care to overcome the overlaps that is emerging. The two issues need to be approached separately since climate justice is a broader issue and should not be subsumed in the just energy transition discourse alone.

Loss & Damage decisions Implications

- The establishment of new funding arrangements for loss and damage is a welcome development.

Implications: “these new arrangements complement and include sources, funds, processes and initiatives under and outside the Convention and the Paris Agreement”.

- Decision includes arrangements that are out of the Paris agreement such as the global shield and other insurance mechanisms casting doubts on its effectiveness

Implication: Unfortunately there is existing collision between some countries in the EU and USA to privatize response measures for L&D. The role of private sector funding is amplified across all texts

- New funding or just a mere split of adaptation funding?
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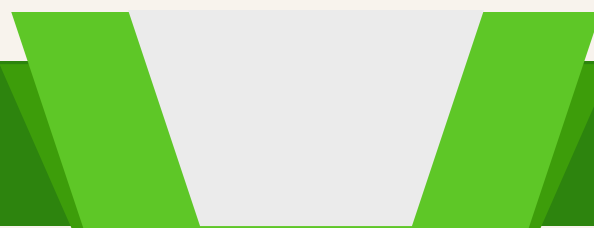
Loss and Damages decisions implications – 2

- Operationalization of the Santiago Network on Loss and Damage is a key milestone from the Sharm el Sheikh.

Implications: However, in addition to the remaining work on selecting a host institution, clear-criteria should be set for the membership of the network, taking into account regional balance so as to deliver timely technical assistance to African countries in need.

- From an African Civil Society perspective, this is just but the beginning of a big battle ensuring this fund is operational, available, flexible and easily accessible to communities at the frontline of the climate crisis.
- Loss & damage facility without deep cuts on emission?

COP27 outcome text language remained too weak to inspire deep emission cuts from the energy sector. COP27 maintained the soft option to phasedown rather than the more robust option to phase out unabated coal power and inefficient fossil fuel subsidies contained in the Glasgow Climate Pact



EMERGING / EVOLVING CONTEXT

Deteriorating climate crisis

- Floods, droughts at the HOA, unusually high temperatures (famines, displacements)
- Rising gloemissions from 20 to 40 Gt / yr since negotiations started
- The 7 yrs after the Paris Agreement have been some of the warmest on record

A complex global geopolitics

- Russia-Ukraine Crisis (energy, market disruptions, hunger)
- Shifting power nodes (rise of

- China, India etc)
- Growing debts crisis in Africa, global south
- Lingerig shocks from the COVId-19 crisis / lingering health challenges
- Change of power (US, 2024)

Changing narratives

- Net-Zero targets (not harmonized, confusion, accounting)
- Just transition (broadening debates, impact on climate justice)
- Growing appeal of fossil fuels (African gas, reopening of coal plants)

- Host country for COP28 – shifting conversations and protection of the oil depended economies

Growing private sector influences

- Lobbies
- False solution
- Centrality private sector interest in international climate change negations (exploiting new frontier of climate finance/ unwillingness to invest public finance to climate change)

Opportunities & strategic thrusts for COP28



- Expanding scope of the just transition discourse – transition needs to be case specific – by sector and by territory
- COP27 decisions of significant importance for COP28 – Global Goal on Adaptation; New Quantified and collective Goal; COP28 as deadline for financial arrangement for loss and damage
- GCF -AFDAP that offers opportunity for leveraging on locally led climate finance for decentralized actions
- Trend of expansion of decisions that affect different sector on COP processes – water, agriculture, Health, Energy – onboard other actors/ strengthen collaborations
- Application of climate justice principles across all levels and all sectors
- Global Stock Taking process
- Growing nexus between climate change and biodiversity loss, plastic waste. security of land tenure

Collectively we need to pursue outcomes that :

- Compel COP28 decisions reflect all or most African needs and priorities as a result of greater acknowledgement of the region's special needs and circumstances
- Developed countries raise their ambition to cut emissions in amounts needed to meet the targets of the Paris Agreement and provide grant-based resources to developing nations to fulfil their NDC commitments
- Elevate needs-based adaptation in global climate policies and attracts at minimum two times the current levels of adaptation finance
- Climate finance reflects the urgency of and the scale of the need for underwriting adaptation, L&D and mitigation in developing countries and is easy to access
- Ensure African perspectives shape debates, decisions and actions on just transition, and
- Key influence blocks in Africa and other regions amplify African voices



Thank You!



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