



What happened at COP27?

Discussing Loss and Damage: Local Voices from Asia and Africa
- From COP27 to G7 and COP28 -
Tokie Tanaka (Kiko Network)

COP27

- COP27 took place from 6-20 November 2022 in Sharm el-Sheikh, Egypt.
- **“Implementation COP”**
- 49,704 people attended COP27 (according to the UNFCCC Secretariat).



Complex and Challenging Global Situation

Climate disaster

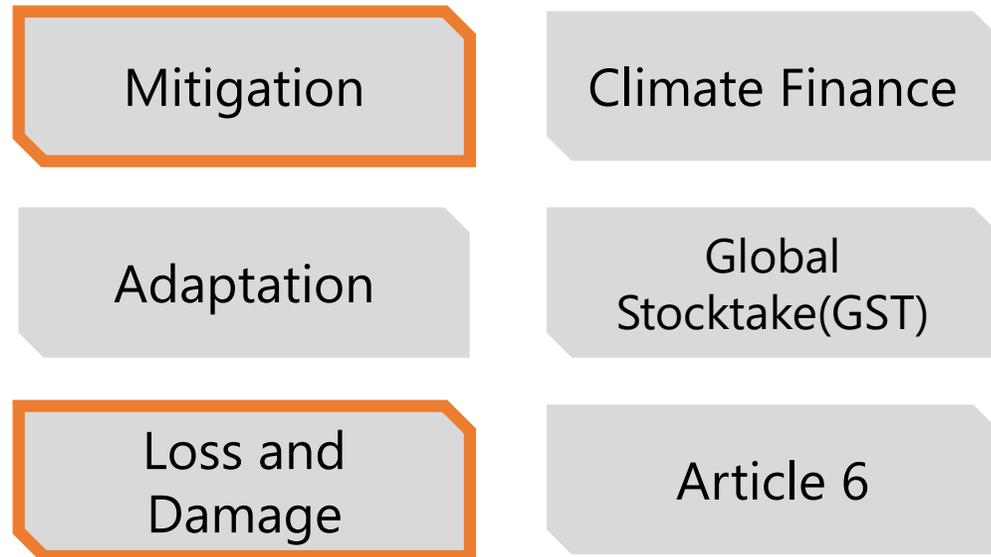
- Climate change likely increased disasters around the world
 - Pakistan(floods), East Africa(drought), China(heavy rain), US(wildfires), etc.
- More focus on "Adaptation" and "Loss and Damage"

War in Ukraine

- In addition to its humanitarian impacts, the Russian invasion of Ukraine has also impacted energy supplies. →gas and electric price increase
- Shifting to RE in long term
- Rising global coal demand in short term

What happened at COP27?

Climate Negotiations



Sharm el-Sheikh Implementation Plan

Others



Reports

- *Integrity Matters: Net Zero Commitments by Businesses, Financial Institutions, Cities and Regions*
- *Climate damage caused by Russia's war in Ukraine*

Etc.



COP27 photos





Global Day of Action
Climate Justice March



Loss and Damage

- How we address the loss and damage that goes beyond adaptation and mitigation activities.

Before COP27

- Discussion about financial support for L&D has had no or little progress. Developed countries often avoided discussing it.
- L&D finance: be adopted as agenda item of COP27?
- Could Parties reach agreement to decide supporting the most affected people from the standpoint of social justice?



Pakistan Pavilion

New Loss and Damage Fund for vulnerable countries

- Funding arrangements for loss and damage was added to the official agenda with footnotes.
 - Difficult negotiations- still hadn't reached agreement near the end of Week 2.
 - Finally, Parties reached agreement on new Loss and Damage Fund for vulnerable countries
- For the first time since loss and damage was raised as an issue 30 years ago, financial support for Loss and Damage was on the official agenda.
 - Parties reached a historical agreement on Loss and Damage finance.





#FLOODTHECOP27
Calling for Loss and
Damage Finance



From COP26 to COP27

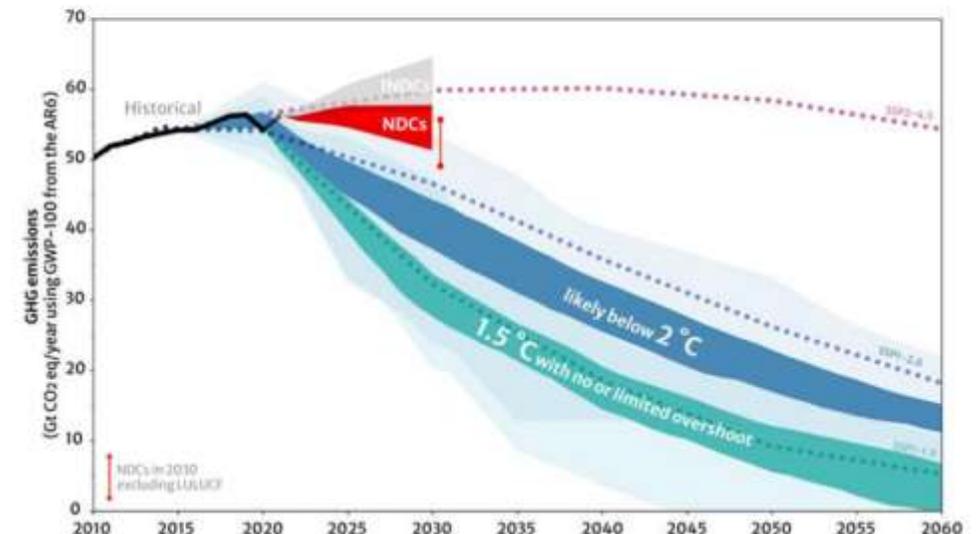
COP26 Glasgow Climate Pact

- “resolves to pursue efforts to limit the temperature increase to 1.5 °C”
- “requires accelerated action in this critical decade”
- “requests Parties to revisit and strengthen the 2030 targets in their nationally determined contributions as necessary to align with the Paris Agreement temperature goal by the end of 2022”
- “accelerating efforts towards the phasedown of unabated coal power and phase-out of inefficient fossil fuel subsidies”



- 29 countries submitted an updated NDC after COP26
- According to NDC synthesis report 2022, the combined NDC of 193 Parties put the world on track for around **2.5 °C** of warming by the end of the century.

Figure 8
Comparison of scenarios assessed in the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change Sixth Assessment Report with projected total and per capita global emissions according to nationally determined contributions



Mitigation Work Programme (MWP)

Matters relating to the work programme for urgently scaling up mitigation ambition and implementation

- The objective: urgently scale up mitigation ambition and implementation in this critical decade
- Work programme was to be determined at COP27
- Difficult negotiations- still hadn't reached agreement near the end of Week 2.
- Decision:
 - MWP shall be focused on exchange of views, information and ideas until 2026
 - Its outcome will not impose new targets or goals
 - Co-chairs of the work programme to make a presentation on the annual report at the annual high-level ministerial round table on pre-2030 ambition

MWP was expected to push Parties to strengthen 2030 targets and policies, but not enough to promote political decision-making.

Reducing GHG emissions

Sharm el-Sheikh Implementation Plan

<Questions>

<Outcome>

Reach agreement to call for fossil fuel phase-out?



Reiterated COP26 commitments' "phasedown of unabated coal power"

Reach agreement to take measure to strengthen their 2030 targets and align with 1.5°C?



Retained 1.5°C target, but didn't call for revisiting and strengthening 2030 target to all Parties

How to Cope with energy crisis



Included "accelerating clean and just transitions to renewable energy"

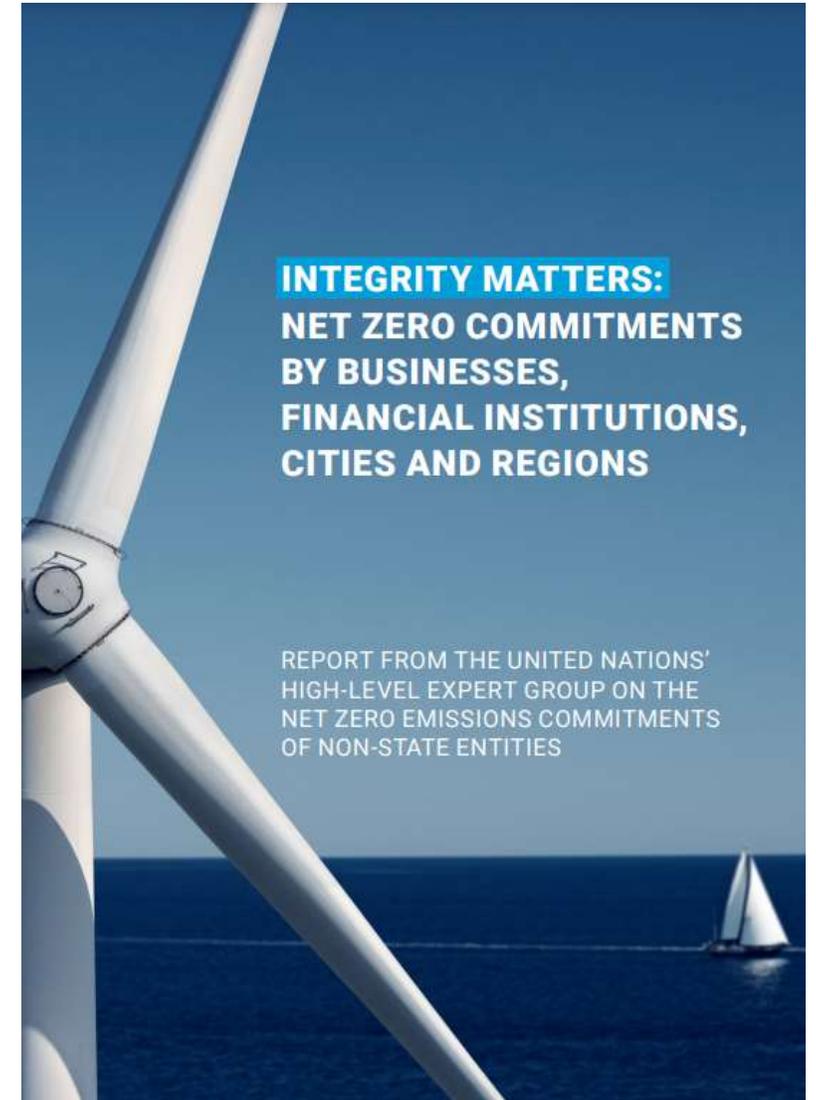
Although most decisions on mitigation reiterated the COP26 outcome, COP27 continued mentioning limiting the temperature increase to 1.5°C, and newly referred to RE and just transition.

Ensuring credibility and accountability of Net Zero commitments

10 recommendations for non-state actors' Net Zero commitments by UN High Level Expert Group

Including:

- *The pledge should contain interim targets (including targets for 2025, 2030 and 2035) and plans to reach net zero in line with IPCC or IEA net zero greenhouse gas emissions modelled pathways.*
- *Non-state actors must prioritise urgent and deep reduction of emissions across their value chain. High integrity carbon credits in voluntary markets should be used for beyond value chain mitigation.*
- *All net zero pledges should include specific targets aimed at ending the use of and/or support for fossil fuels and must be fully funded transition toward renewable energy.*
- *Non-state actors should encourage their associations to advocate for positive climate action and have an escalation strategy.*



Fossil of the Day

Awards given by CAN (Climate Action Network) to the countries who are "doing the most to achieve the least" and "doing their best to be the worst" in terms of the progress in the climate negotiations and climate action.

Reasons for Japan's award:

- Japan contributed \$10.6 billion USD per year on average between 2019 and 2021 to fossil fuel projects.
- The Japanese gov. is making huge efforts to export ammonia for coal-fired power plants, which means extending the life of coal power beyond 2030. ...etc.



After COP27

From COP27 to COP28

- Without strengthening emission reductions, loss and damage becomes much more severe→Major emitters, including Japan, should address rapid, deep and quality reductions of GHG emissions as well as addressing loss and damage.
- COP28 presidency: UAE→Energy COP?
- G7 Hiroshima Summit in May 2023: G7 communique could affect COP28 negotiations.

Japan's energy policy

Although COP27 recognized the urgency to accelerate clean and just transitions to renewable energy, Japan is...

- Planning to continue using coal power plants beyond 2030
- Moving forward to use not only nuclear power, but also CCS and ammonia for coal-fired power plants under the name of "Green Transformation (GX)"

Thank you !

Kiko Network has recently published related reports and position papers.

You can download from our website. (Language: Japanese)

COP27シャルム・エル・シェイク会議の結果と評価

<https://www.kiconet.org/info/press-release/2023-01-31/COP27-evaluation>

燃料アンモニアに関するポジションペーパー『ゼロエミッション火力への挑戦』が石炭火力を延命し
気候変動を加速する

<https://www.kiconet.org/info/publication/position-paper-ammonia-fuel-2023>

CO2 回収・利用・貯留（CCUS）は魔法の杖ではない：日本においてもアジアにおいても気候変動政策の柱にはなり得ない

<https://www.kiconet.org/info/publication/position-paper-CCUS-2023>