



# COP27

**DELIVERING THE PARIS AGREEMENT**

SIX-POINT ACTION AGENDA FOR REALIZING SHARM EL SHEIKH  
AS AN AFRICAN COP27 FOR AFRICA

NOVEMBER 2022

## Introduction

The holding of the 27th session of the Conference of the Parties (COP27) of the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) in Sharm el Sheikh, Egypt, in November 2022 carries with it the hopes of the entire African continent for a successful outcome.

Success at COP27 for it to be an African COP, however, should be gauged not simply on reaching agreement on COP decisions, but rather, on reaching agreement on decisions that contribute to the further development of a fair, equitable, effective, and ambitious multilateral climate regime under the UNFCCC and its Paris Agreement that enhances international cooperation and increases support to African and other developing countries.

“

*As COP27 takes place in Africa this November, there are high expectations that “the African COP” will deliver substantive progress and implementable climate actions on the priority issues for Africa and other developing countries...*

**Ephraim Mwepya Shitima**  
Chair of the African Group of Negotiators (AGN)

### FOUNDATIONAL PRINCIPLES FOR COP27

Any endeavour under which international cooperation is to be undertaken should be based on certain principles that are agreed by all the participants, and which form the foundation for further action. In the multilateral climate change context, these principles that are founded on ideals of fairness and cooperation have been explicitly indicated in the UNFCCC and its Paris Agreement.

*For media and other enquiries please email*  
[news@powershiftafrica.org](mailto:news@powershiftafrica.org)



## Common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities

The most fundamental principle upon which multilateral climate action is to take place is the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities.<sup>1</sup> This principle reflects the historical responsibility of today's developed countries for the largest share of historical and current emissions of greenhouse gases.

Under this principle, these developed countries have the legal obligation under the UNFCCC and its Paris Agreement to take the lead in combating climate change and its adverse effects, including in terms of reducing their emissions and in terms of providing developing countries with the means of implementation (finance, technology transfer and capacity building) with which to undertake their own mitigation and adaptation actions as well as actions to address climate change-caused losses and damages.<sup>2</sup>

## Equity and fair shares

In its most distilled essence, the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities reflects the idea of equity being applied to international cooperation to combat climate change. It recognizes that while climate change is a global problem that will require global solutions, its underlying causes stem from unequal and inequitable historical conditions such that these must be addressed and remedied as part of the global solution.

These include historical factors that gave rise to today's inequitable world such as large-scale Western colonization and conquest of indigenous and native peoples in Africa, Asia, and Latin America between the 18th to the 20th centuries, through which the exploitation of the natural resources and labour of the conquered territories fueled the resource-intensive and fossil energy (oil, coal, and gas) -fueled industrial development and expansion of the Western world in Europe and North America.

As a result of their fossil fuel-powered industrialization particularly over the past two and a half centuries since the start of the Industrial Revolution, today's developed countries have used more than their fair share of the total atmospheric carbon budget.

To reflect equity, this overconsumption by developed countries should be reflected in their actions to reduce emissions by far more than what they have currently put forward in their nationally determined contributions (NDCs) under the Paris Agreement. Their fair shares of the historical and remaining carbon emissions budget up to 2050 must reflect their historical overuse of their carbon space, thereby requiring developed countries to drastically cut emissions to their fair shares and leading to real zero or below zero emissions<sup>3</sup> in the near term, and increase the provision of finance and technology transfer to developing countries.

1: See UNFCCC, 6th preamble and Arts. 3.1 and 4; Paris Agreement, 3rd preamble and Arts. 2.2, 4.3, and 4.19.

2: See UNFCCC, Arts. 4.3, 4.4, 4.5; Paris Agreement, Arts. 7, 8, 9, 10, and 11.

3: See e.g. Civil Society Equity Review, After Paris: Inequality, Fair Shares, and the Climate Emergency (December 2018), at <https://www.equityreview.org/s/CSOEquityReview-2018-AfterParis-InequalityFair-SharesandtheClimateEmergency.pdf>



*It is vital that developed countries finally hold to their promise to deliver the agreed climate finance that can pay for adaptation, a loss and damage fund and accelerate decarbonisation.*

**Dr. Nemera Gebeyehu Mamo,**  
Ethiopia State Minister at  
the Ministry of Planning and  
Development

## Solidarity, multilateralism, and international cooperation

To reflect the principles of common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities and of equity in practical terms at the international level, a key operational principle would be that of international solidarity as expressed through a spirit of multilateralism and international cooperation. This is the operational principle that underlies the legal and institutional architecture of the UNFCCC and its Paris Agreement and is reflected in various provisions as well.<sup>4</sup>



At its core, multilateral solidarity and cooperation on climate change means that countries should work together in a common spirit of collaboration to address climate change, while ensuring that in doing so, differentiated responsibilities and capabilities for action are taken into account.

It is in the light of the above foundational principles that COP27 should be undertaken, and its outcomes gauged with respect to its potential and outcomes as the African COP.

### AN AFRICAN ACTION AGENDA AT THE AFRICAN COP27

COP27 will take place in Africa against the backdrop of the converging crises relating to climate, food, energy, health and debt. This presents a need and opportunity like never before to galvanise immediate, on-the-ground action in the countries that most need it. The year 2022 has been a year of new weather extremes, food shortages, fossil fuel price spikes, and rising costs of living in virtually all countries, with increased geopolitical tensions further stoking the crises. These challenges have been particularly intense in Africa.

Southern Africa has seen floods and storms cause devastation to lives, properties, and livelihoods; in the Horn of Africa, drought has caused famine for millions of people. Extreme weather and disasters all across the African continent are stalling progress towards food security, social wellbeing and economic development in many African countries.

<sup>4</sup>: See e.g. UNFCCC, Art. 4.7; Paris Agreement, Arts. 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8.

“

*Africa is the least contributor to global greenhouse gas emissions with less than 4% of total global emissions and yet the most adversely impacted region...*

**Ephraim Mwepya Shitima**  
Chair of the African Group of Negotiators (AGN)

Climate change is already causing shifts in growing seasons and increased dry spells and heavy rainfall.<sup>5</sup> This has contributed to the growth of malnourishment and the transmission of vector-borne diseases such as dengue, malaria, and yellow fever. Economic productivity and growth in Africa are likely to be adversely impacted as well.<sup>6</sup> Africa's capacity to respond is undermined by economic insecurity, debt, and a deeply inequitable global financial and trade system.

However, despite being among the least historically responsible for climate change-causing greenhouse gas emissions while being among those particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change, African countries are already contributing more than their fair share to adaptation – accounting for one-fifth of the expenditure required to reduce potential economic impacts on the continent.<sup>7</sup> Africans, in more senses than one, are now paying the bill for climate change-related adverse effects caused by the historical emissions of developed countries.

As the COP27 host, Egypt aims to shift the focus from negotiations and planning to action on the ground, where it is most needed.<sup>8</sup> It wants to ramp up adaptation to climate change impacts, in parallel with emission reductions. It also hopes to highlight both Africa's need for climate finance to support immediate climate action, and its role in facilitating and mobilising action at scale.

To reflect Africa's needs at the African COP27, solidarity is key to breaking the stalemate and unlocking the finance needed to cut emissions, build resilience and secure sustainable food and energy systems. In this context, the following six-point action plan should come out from COP27:

5: See [https://gca.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/10/GCA\\_STA21\\_Sect2\\_AGRICULTURE-AND-FOOD.pdf](https://gca.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/10/GCA_STA21_Sect2_AGRICULTURE-AND-FOOD.pdf)

6: See e.g. <https://unfccc.int/news/climate-change-is-an-increasing-threat-to-africa>

7: See e.g. <https://archive.uneca.org/stories/africa-spending-more-its-fair-share-climate-adaptation-new-study-reveals>

8: See <https://www.cop27.eg/presidency.html>



## Real delivery of enhanced climate finance and other support to Africa and other developing countries

Success at COP27 ultimately rests on its ability to get money flowing from wealthy countries to those most in need – at the pace and scale required to match the climate crisis. One of the biggest points of tension at COP27 will be the developed world's failure so far to fulfil its promise to mobilise US\$100 billion per year in finance by 2020. As well as meeting that sum, developed countries need to set out how they will increase it from 2025.

Climate finance refers to the transfer of public and private money from developed to developing countries to help them adapt to climate impacts and cut emissions. Such transfers, particularly of public money, are treaty commitments by developed countries under the UNFCCC and its Paris Agreement.<sup>9</sup>

Such climate finance is needed to help support African and other developing countries' climate actions, especially given that many of them face fiscal resource constraints, other developmental priorities, as well as immense debts that make it difficult for them to allocate more resources to climate action.

But despite years of discussions and promises, climate finance has yet to reach developing countries at the pace and scale needed to confront intensifying impacts and shift away from fossil fuels. As of 2020, developed countries claim to have mobilised US\$83.3 billion per year in climate finance, with funds for mitigation accounting for 58% and adaptation only 34%.<sup>10</sup> However, these figures are highly inflated and contested. For example, Oxfam<sup>11</sup> estimates that climate finance delivered to developing countries may be as little as a quarter of what is reported. Even if climate finance reaches the promised US\$100 billion per year, that sum was not based on an analysis of what is required to achieve climate goals, and is far short of what is needed to adapt to current impacts and limit heating to 1.5C.<sup>12</sup>

Developing countries are estimated to need just under US\$6 trillion up to 2030 to finance less than half of the work planned in their national contributions to the Paris Agreement.<sup>13</sup> At COP26 in Glasgow in November 2021, African climate negotiators stated that developing countries need US\$1.3 trillion per year by 2030.<sup>14</sup>

The need for enhanced climate finance flows is even more important to be immediately addressed given that COP27 also takes place against a more dire economic outlook than COP26, with rising costs of food, fuel and living costs worldwide, rising debt and inflation and developing countries suffering financial distress and collapse. At a time

“

*Climate change is a global problem requiring global solutions, but developing countries are bearing the brunt of this crisis. What we need is urgent finance to address these burdens.*

**Soipan Tuya**  
Cabinet secretary for  
Environment and Forestry,  
Kenya

9: UNFCCC, Art. 4.3, 4.4, and 4.5; Paris Agreement, Art. 9.1.

10: See <https://www.oecd.org/climate-change/finance-usd-100-billion-goal/>

11: See Oxfam International, Climate Finance Shadow Report 2020 (October 2020), at <https://www.oxfam.org/en/research/climate-finance-shadow-report-2020>; see also <https://www.nature.com/articles/d41586-021-02846-3>.

12: The UK COP26 presidency released a finance delivery plan during COP26, under which developed countries would meet their US\$100 billion-per-year promise by 2023 and scale it up thereafter. See <https://ukcop26.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/10/Climate-Finance-Delivery-Plan-1.pdf>. Failure to show further progress towards the delivery plan, or for scale-up from 2025, could fuel tensions between rich and poor countries in Sharm El-Sheikh.

13: See [https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/54307\\_2%20-%20UNFCCC%20First%20NDR%20summary%20-%2020V6.pdf](https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/54307_2%20-%20UNFCCC%20First%20NDR%20summary%20-%2020V6.pdf)

14: See <https://www.reuters.com/business/sustainable-business/exclusive-african-governments-want-climate-finance-hit-1.3-trillion-by-2030-2021-10-06/>

when multilateral action and coordination is needed to unlock near-term climate finance and action, rising geopolitical tensions – particularly between the US and its Western allies and Russia and China – risk weakening the multilateral process.

Hence, COP27 must deliver an ambitious finance package. Specifically:

- Developed countries should fulfil their \$100 billion by 2020 pledge not later than the start of COP27 by enhancing their current climate finance pledges and putting in place accelerated delivery mechanisms. COP27 should result in a clear call to developed countries to scaling up their provision of annual climate financing in the period 2021-2025, to at least US\$700 billion per year up to levels commensurate with the climate finance needs of developing countries, and accelerate the implementation of the Climate Finance Delivery Plan
- Developed countries should commit to increasing provision of grants rather than loans, bilaterally and through multilateral institutions including the GEF and GCF, consistent with supporting external efforts to provide debt relief in the context of climate action
- Have a COP27 decision to increase adaptation financing, including agreement on a delivery plan for the doubling of adaptation finance by 2025
- Agreement on an operational definition of climate finance
- Achieve progress in the New Collective Quantified Goal (NCQG) on climate finance negotiations, including on having a timebound annual finance goal for developed countries that is needs-based and subject to transparency and accountability requirements
- Have a COP27 decision to encourage Parties to free up additional financial resources for developing countries as part of an integrated approach to a post-pandemic and climate-adapted global economic recovery. Such measures could include providing additional liquidity in the form of Special Drawing Rights (SDRs); supporting measures designed to increase capital available to developing country governments, for example by controlling flows of capital or regulating illicit financial flows; providing debt relief.



## Strengthening adaptation action and support

Set against a backdrop of intensifying economic impacts from floods, droughts and locust invasions across Africa, COP27 should highlight the urgent need to adapt, while also cutting emissions. For Africa, and developing countries around the world, it is no longer enough to mitigate the climate crisis. They need to adapt, and build resilience, in order to survive and thrive.



The impacts of climate change are unfolding in different ways around the continent. The Horn of Africa is on the brink of famine due to devastating drought. Huge locust swarms in East Africa, drawn in by heavy rain, have devoured crops. Severe floods in southern Africa this year have killed hundreds of people and displaced tens of thousands. Warmer temperatures are attracting malaria-bearing mosquitos to new places. The simultaneous impact of different weather extremes is causing cascading losses and damages that are increasingly difficult to manage and adapt to. This is exposing millions of people to acute food and water insecurity as well as economic damage, especially in Africa, Asia, Central and South America, small island states and the Arctic, the IPCC said.

This calls for immediate action to adapt to climate change, while also slashing emissions. But adaptation has so far drawn little attention, and finance, compared to mitigation.

Developed countries under the UNFCCC and the Paris Agreement are required to assist developing countries meet the costs of adapting to the adverse effects of climate change.<sup>15</sup> Adaptation is good for the economy as investing US\$1.8 trillion in adaptation between 2020 and 2030 could generate US\$7.1 trillion in benefits.<sup>16</sup> At COP26, developed countries agreed to double financial support for adaptation to US\$40 billion per year, but they have not yet met<sup>17</sup> this goal even as African countries said they need about US\$700 billion per year from 2025 to adapt<sup>18</sup>.

15: UNFCCC, Art. 4.4; Paris Agreement, Art. 9.1.

16: See <https://gca.org/reports/adapt-now-a-global-call-for-leadership-on-climate-resilience/>

17: See <https://www.wri.org/insights/developed-countries-contributions-climate-finance-goal>

18: See <https://www.theguardian.com/environment/2021/nov/08/cop26-african-nations-seek-talks-climate-finance-deal>

“

*The rich world has created the climate crisis, they have agreed they will pay to clean it up, but they have broken their promise and left those that have done the least to cause it to suffer and try and cope with the consequences.*

**Amb Khadija Mohamed Al Makhzoumi,**  
Minister for Environment and Climate Change Federal Republic of Somalia



COP27 can be the moment when governments, businesses and investors come together to confront those obstacles to finance and figure out what needs to change in order to unlock action on adaptation now. As the African backdrop to COP27 will make all too clear – the climate crisis is already underway.

A solidarity, fairness and prosperity package on adaptation outcomes at COP27 should include the following:

- Accelerated progress in the negotiations to define the global goal on adaptation. This could include delivering an elaborated outline of elements for the global goal on adaptation, to be subsequently fleshed out and provided with more detail through negotiations taking place in 2023, with a decision on the global goal on adaptation to be adopted at COP28.
- In the context of scaled up climate financing commitments from developed countries as suggested above, there should also be an upscaling of adaptation funding to put it on an equal footing with mitigation, with governments committing to allocate at least 50% of climate finance, whether channelled bilaterally or through the GCF and GEF to adaptation, now and for the future. COP 27 should agree on a delivery plan for doubling adaptation finance in line with COP 26 decision the ‘Glasgow Climate Pact’
- Agree a programme to improve access to adaptation finance for developing countries, including by reducing procedural complexities
- Scale up predictable finance for the Adaptation Fund through implementation of decisions on shares of proceeds and the delivery of COP 26 pledges to the Fund.



## Addressing climate-induced loss and damage as a key part of multilateral cooperative climate action

The report of the IPCC's Working Group II on climate vulnerability that was released in early 2022 has pointed out that climate change has already caused losses and damages arising from climate change impacts. These losses and damages are unequally distributed, and particularly impact developing countries. There are certain climate change impacts that can no longer be adapted to, resulting in unavoidable losses and damages.<sup>19</sup> However, the current financial and institutional arrangements under the UNFCCC and its Paris Agreement are not sufficient to enable African and other developing countries to address such losses and damages fully and effectively.

For a successful COP27, governments must reinvigorate joint action, trust and responsibility among Parties to address the loss and damage realities faced by African and other developing countries. A shared future is only assured when a strong commitment to address loss and damage is displayed through decisions and actions.



There should be an ambitious outcome on loss and damage that aims to address existing gaps within the UNFCCC process and builds momentum towards implementation of both the Agreement's and Convention's objectives, premised on the following:

- Governments should properly acknowledge the equivalence of loss and damage with adaptation and mitigation by calling for the provision of new and additional finance for loss and damage to meet the needs of developing countries. Governments should instruct the GCF and GEF to make funds available for loss and damage and help countries access it.
- Governments should operationalise the Santiago Network for Loss and Damage (SNLD) to provide operational technical assistance to developing countries. This involves having the COP and CMA decide on the SNLD's institutional arrangements and its financing, and practicalities for connecting those needing

<sup>19</sup>: See e.g. [https://www.ipcc.ch/report/ar6/wg2/downloads/report/IPCC\\_AR6\\_WGII\\_SummaryForPolicymakers.pdf](https://www.ipcc.ch/report/ar6/wg2/downloads/report/IPCC_AR6_WGII_SummaryForPolicymakers.pdf); <https://climateanalytics.org/blog/2022/what-does-the-ipcc-say-on-losses-and-damages/>; and <https://climatenetwork.org/2022/02/28/new-ipcc-report-paints-harsh-reality-of-unavoidable-climate-impacts-and-loss-and-damage/>

“

*the climate crisis cannot be ignored, it continues to devastate lives and livelihoods of the poorest people and without swift and substantial action, things will only get worse...*

**Mohamed Nasr**  
Lead negotiator for COP27  
Presidency

assistance with those providing it. There should also be clear commitments from developed countries to provide specific amounts of funding for the operation of the SNLD and the provision of loss and damage-related technical assistance through the SNLD.

- Starting with the adoption of an agenda sub-item on loss and damage funding arrangements under the agenda item relating to climate finance, there should be agreement at COP27 to establish a loss and damage finance facility under the UNFCCC and the Paris Agreement with a mandate to subsequently negotiate its institutional arrangements and operational modalities within two years (by 2024). The mandate for the Transitional Committee to establish the GCF at COP16 provides a good model in this regard.
- The COP and CMA should jointly affirm that loss and damage institutions under the Convention and its Paris Agreement are under their joint authority and oversight.



## Enhancing ambition on mitigation towards 1.5C

The COP26 Glasgow Climate Pact stressed that national emission reduction plans need to be aligned with a 1.5C temperature limit. Many countries, both developed and developing, have committed to reach net zero emissions by mid-century. But emissions have yet to fall, as global emissions returned to pre-pandemic levels.<sup>20</sup>

It is therefore critical for all countries, in particular developed countries, to submit concrete and ambitious NDCs and long-term low emission strategies consistent with science and the principles and provisions of the UNFCCC and Paris Agreement by COP27. Developed countries need to live up to their duty to lead by achieving zero-emissions well before mid-century, and must acknowledge that for poor and vulnerable developing countries, sustainable economic and social development and poverty eradication continue to be key priorities, especially in the context of the devastating economic and social impacts of the Covid-19 pandemic, global economic recession, and other economic and environmental challenges to development.

The mitigation-related outcomes under the Glasgow Pact should also be implemented in a manner that reflects the principles of equity and common but differentiated responsibility, so that developing countries' concerns and interests are also reflected and taken into account.

COP27 should be marked by:

- Developed nations must submit enhanced and updated NDCs for the period 2023-2030 in which the mitigation and finance components are commensurate to their mitigation and finance fair shares as required by the latest science.
- Developing countries should come forward with enhanced NDCs for the period 2023-2030 as appropriate and supported by international climate finance
- Governments should agree to enhance their NDCs again before 2025 while acknowledging the responsibility of developed countries to provide support to developing countries for the implementation of their NDCs.

<sup>20</sup>: See <https://www.nature.com/articles/s41558-022-01332-6#>.



## Supporting African just transitions and sustainable development

To be able to provide sufficient jobs, eradicate poverty, build up climate change-resilient development pathways, and achieve sustainable development, African and other developing countries should embark on just transition pathways that will allow them to avoid the fossil fuel-based development pathways of today's developed countries. This requires meaningful financial commitments and investments for the widespread adoption of renewable energy at scale and support the social and equity dimensions of just transition pathways. Doing so will help accelerate the energy transition away from fossil fuel dependence in African and other developing countries, support energy independence, foster increased economic activity, and support sustainable development.

A key element in such just transition pathways is for countries to diversify their economies towards sectors that are less vulnerable to climate change impacts. In the Paris Agreement, economic diversification is explicitly referred to among those actions that can be taken under mitigation and adaptation.<sup>21</sup>

Just transition pathways, including through economic diversification, should ideally result in developing a more robust range of sectors that can provide a more diverse range of goods and services; provide jobs in sectors that are less vulnerable to climate change impacts; enhance the performance of non-agriculture sectors such as manufacturing, services, construction, infrastructure, information and communication technology, finance, etc; and significantly contribute to sustaining long-term economic growth and development.

Additionally, effective just transitions pathways would also require the equitable and fair resolution of other issues within the multilateral climate change, trade, and other regimes, such as the transfer and development of environmentally sound technologies, the provision of intellectual property rights flexibilities with respect to the needed technologies, the reflection of the principles of common but differentiated responsibilities and of special and differential treatment (SDT) for developing countries, and the provision of new, additional and adequate finance for mitigation, adaptation, economic diversification, and loss and damage.

COP27 should call for new, additional and adequate and appropriate financing and technology support to be committed by developed countries and to be provided to African and other developing countries to support their economic diversification and energy transition in the context of a carefully thought-out sustainable development and energy transition plan appropriate to national circumstances, including the use of African-led, decentralized and democratized renewable energy, economic, and climate resilience initiatives as the basis for just transition pathways.

In undertaking such just transitions, the UNFCCC requires that measures to address climate change should not present adverse economic and social consequences for developing countries. Such an occurrence would create undue burden for developing countries which are already particularly affected by the impacts of a heating planet.<sup>22</sup>

21: Paris Agreement, Art. 4.7 and 7.9(e).

22: See, e.g., IPCC, Climate Change 2022: Impacts, Adaptation, and Vulnerability (Contribution of Working Group II to the Sixth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, 2022), at <https://www.ipcc.ch/report/ar6/wg2/>

“

*COP27 is happening on the frontlines of the climate crisis- on the African continent which contributes less than 4% of global emissions yet suffers disproportionate climate impacts*

**Tasneem Essop**  
Executive Director,  
CAN International

## Maximizing the Global Stocktake to highlight equity

The Global Stocktake (GST) is a key element of the Paris Agreement for enhancing the collective ambition of action and support towards achieving the purpose and long-term goals of the Agreement. The first GST was launched at COP26 in Glasgow, with the first session of its Technical Dialogue held in Bonn at the June 2022 session.

To maximize the usefulness of the information inputs into the GST, it should collect and aggregate:

- Information to assess the collective progress on mitigation, adaptation, loss and damage, means of implementation, etc towards achieving the purpose and long-term goals of the Paris Agreement, including information about progress, gaps, opportunities, and the way forward on delivery of ambition and commitments, from the pre-2020 period towards and after 2030
- Information about what is needed to enhance implementation and ambition, both of actions to take and support needed, towards the implementation of the Paris Agreement and the achievement of its purpose and long-term goals under Art. 2 as well as other relevant goals under the Paris Agreement, in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication, in the light of equity and the best available science
- Information about implementation barriers, including need and gaps, in relation to mitigation, adaptation, loss and damage, and response measures, and what are the actions needed to address such barriers, including complementary measures or policy packages relating to finance, technology transfer, and capacity building

Equity is a fundamental principle for the GST. For the outcome of the GST to be equitable, GST discussions should be looking backward at implementation gaps and challenges, what has been done, what has not yet been done, and how these would be addressed. It should support a science- and equity-based reset of climate negotiations to address the scale of the climate crisis.

Such a substantive equity-based outcome would be the best way to enable the GST to inform Parties as they prepare their next NDCs and enhance international cooperation.



*Africa is already experiencing severe and widespread impacts of climate change causing devastation to lives, livelihoods and the continent's development trajectory. And this is a clear manifestation of climate injustice.*

**Ephraim Mwepya Shitima**  
Chair of the African Group of Negotiators (AGN)

## Conclusion

COP26, in Glasgow in 2021, saw a wave of new promises from countries, the private sector and local governments. Yet, commitments still fall short of what the science says is needed to limit the global temperature rise to 1.5C. On top of that, many countries, especially among developed countries, are already backsliding on their climate action commitments in response to the economic downturn and war in Ukraine, and geopolitical tensions threaten to tear the fabric of international cooperation under the UNFCCC. The climate negotiations that will take place at COP27 must take these realities into account – to prevent further backsliding, countries should step up and be more ambitious in implementing their longstanding commitments and enhancing solidarity-based international cooperation on climate change.

To live up to its promise of being an African – and developing country – COP, COP27 needs to deliver on six key areas to galvanise action and increase international cooperation. These six key areas are:

1. Real delivery of enhanced climate finance and other support to Africa and other developing countries
2. Strengthening adaptation action and support
3. Addressing climate-induced loss and damage as a key part of multilateral cooperative climate action
4. Enhancing ambition on mitigation towards 1.5C
5. Supporting African just transitions and sustainable development
6. Maximizing the Global Stocktake to highlight equity

Having adequate outcomes in these six key areas at COP27 can measurably move Africa, other developing countries, and the rest of the work forward in their efforts to work together to combat climate change in the context of addressing poverty eradication and sustainable development objectives, on the basis of equity, responding to the latest science and reflecting the common but differentiated responsibilities of all.



*The knowledge and technology of how we cut emissions and adapt to climate impacts is known, what we need is the political will to deliver the finance to allow them to happen. That is what needs to shift at COP27.*

**Soipan Tuya**  
Cabinet secretary for  
Environment and Forestry,  
Kenya