

Walking Towards Road to Implementation

Decoding COP27 2022

Understanding the
outcomes for India

Key Discussions at COP 27

- Reaffirming the Paris Agreement's central aim of limiting the global temperature rise well below 2 degrees Celsius above pre-industrial levels and to pursue efforts to limit the temperature increase even further to 1.5 degrees Celsius.
- New or updated '**Nationally Determined Contributions**', long-term low greenhouse gas emission development strategies and actions to demonstrate progress towards the Paris Agreement Goals.
- Importance of protecting, conserving and restoring nature & ecosystems. 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.
- Implement Ambitious, Just, Equitable and Inclusive transitions to low-emission and climate-resilient development in line with Kyoto Protocol and the Paris Agreement.
- The first joint work programme of the Technology Executive Committee and the Climate Technology Centre and Network for 2023–2027, which will facilitate the transformational change needed to achieve the goals of the Convention and the Paris Agreement.
- Developed countries to significantly scale up their provision for climate finance, technology transfer and capacity-building for adaptation **to respond to the needs of developing countries** for the formulation and implementation of national adaptation plans as part of a global effort towards climate change.
- The role of the Adaptation Fund in the climate finance architecture.
- 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 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.
- 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.
- 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.
- 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 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.
- Analysis on the progress on the first term of the comprehensive two-year Glasgow Sharm-el-Sheikh Work Programme on the **Global Goal on Adaptation (2022-2023)** established in COP 26. The urgency of having a clear framework for the global goal on adaptation to guide implementation.

Key Discussions at COP 27

- 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.
- 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.
- Sustainable and just solutions to the climate crisis must be founded on meaningful and effective social dialogue and participation of all stakeholders.
- 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.
- The outcome of the **first global stock take** shall inform Parties in updating and enhancing, in a nationally determined manner, their actions and support in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Paris Agreement, as well as in enhancing international cooperation on climate action.
- 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, underlining the importance of an adequate and effective response to loss and damage.
- 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.
- 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.
- Parties and non-Party stakeholders to engage actively in the Marrakech Partnership for Global Climate Action.
- The UN Climate Change High-Level Champions' two-week programme a number of major African-led initiatives to cut emissions and build climate resilience, and significant work on the mobilization of finance.
- Transformational approach to enhancing adaptive capacity, strengthening resilience and reducing vulnerability to climate change. Enhancing 'Clean Energy Mix', including low-emission and renewable energy, at all levels for diversifying energy mixes and systems, according to the national circumstances.
- Nature-based solutions or ecosystem-based approaches, taking into consideration United Nations Environment Assembly resolution for their mitigation and adaptation action while ensuring relevant social and environmental safeguards.

Announcements & Pledges



At the 2021 UN Climate Change Conference (UNFCCC COP26), Hon'ble Prime Minister of India Shri Narendra Modi announced Mission LiFE, to bring individual behaviors at the forefront of the global climate action narrative.

On 20th October 2022, **Mission LiFE (Lifestyle for Environment)** was launched by Prime Minister Modi in the presence of the UN Secretary General His Excellency Antonio Guterres. LiFE envisions replacing the prevalent 'use-and-dispose' economy—governed by mindless and destructive consumption—with a circular economy, which would be defined by mindful and deliberate utilization. The Mission intends to nudge individuals to undertake simple acts in their daily lives that can contribute significantly to climate change when embraced across the world.

LiFE plans to leverage the strength of social networks to influence social norms surrounding climate. The Mission plans to create and nurture a global network of individuals, namely 'Pro-Planet People' (P3), who will have a shared commitment to adopt and promote environmentally friendly lifestyles.

Mission LiFE

Approach of LiFE Campaign



Focus on Individual Behaviors - Make life a mass movement (Jan Andolan) by focusing on behaviors and attitudes of individuals and communities



Co-create Globally - Crowdsource empirical and scalable ideas from the best minds of the world, through top universities, think tanks and international organizations



Leverage Local Cultures - Leverage climate-friendly social norms, beliefs and daily household practices of different cultures worldwide to drive the campaign

Announcements & Pledges

- The adoption of decision on '**The Mitigation Work Programme**', which aims to urgently scale up mitigation ambition and implementation.
- The adoption of decisions under '**Report of the forum on the impact of the implementation of response measures**'.
- Proposed decision under agenda of the Conference of the Parties, whereby the Glasgow Sharm el-Sheikh work programme on the global goal on adaptation was established and launched.
- The pledges made for two Funds: **Least Developed Countries Fund and the Special Climate Change Fund**. The developed countries are invited to further contribute towards the two Funds.
- **New pledges were made to the Adaptation Fund**, approximating over USD 230 million. The Standing Committee on Finance to prepare a report on the doubling of adaptation finance.
- The adoption of decisions under '**Funding arrangements for responding to loss and damage**', associated with the adverse effects of climate change, including a focus on addressing loss and damage'.
- The adoption of decisions 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 its mandated role in catalyzing 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.
- UN Secretary-General António Guterres announced a USD 3.1 billion plan to ensure **everyone on the planet is protected by Early Warning Systems** within the next five years.
- Establish a Work Programme on just transition for discussion of **pathways to achieving the goals of the Paris Agreement** and requests the Subsidiary Body for Implementation and the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice to recommend a draft decision on this matter for consideration and adoption by the Conference of the Parties.
- The adoption of decision on the **New Collective Quantified Goal on Climate Finance**.

Announcements & Pledges

- Parties shall submit their first biennial transparency report and national inventory report, if submitted as a stand-alone report, at the latest by 31 December 2024.
- The adoption of the action plan under the **Glasgow work programme on Action for Climate Empowerment** by decision.
- Greater accountability of voluntary initiatives through the **Non-State Actor Zone** for Climate Action platform.
- Convening of **five regional forums** led by the President of the 27th 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.
- The UN Secretary-General's High-Level Expert Group on **Net-Zero Commitments** published a report at COP27, serving as a how-to guide to ensure credible, accountable net-zero pledges by industry, financial institutions, cities and regions.
- Announcing a total of USD 105.6 million in **new funding**, Denmark, Finland, Germany, Ireland, Slovenia, Sweden, Switzerland, and the Walloon Region of Belgium, stressed the need for even more support for the Global Environment Facility funds targeting the immediate climate adaptation needs of low-lying and low-income states.

Commitments by India

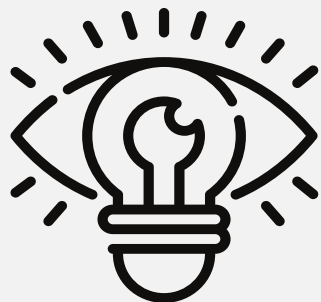
- ✓ India has submitted its Long-Term Low Emissions Growth Strategy indicating low carbon transition pathways in key economic sectors-'**Long-Term Low Emissions and Development Strategies**' (LT-LEDS).
- ✓ **India updated its Nationally Determined Contributions in August 2022** with far-reaching new initiatives in renewable energy, e-mobility, ethanol blended fuels, and green hydrogen as an alternate energy source.
- ✓ **India is assuming the Presidency of the G20 in 2023** with the motto of 'One earth, One family, One future'

Way Forward

Observed gaps & Challenges

Indian Perspective

Santiago Network



The vision of the Santiago Network is to catalyze the technical assistance of relevant organizations, bodies, networks and experts, for the implementation of relevant approaches for averting, minimize and addressing L&D at the local, national and regional level, in developing countries that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change

Launch of the Santiago Network portal

The Santiago Network will connect vulnerable developing countries with providers of technical assistance, knowledge, resources they need to address climate risks comprehensively in the context of averting, minimizing and addressing loss and damage.

Challenges: Loss and Damage Funding Facility



When considering Loss and Damage Funding Facility agreed at COP27, nature and sources of finances along with who would be the ultimate beneficiaries is still a bigger question which is currently unaddressed.



Situation of India in receiving the benefits of the Loss and Damage Funding remains uncertain as though India faces devastation and is vulnerable nation, small island nations are more focus of being recipients of such funding.



Principle of equity is gradually shifted out of discussions, negotiations and cover decisions at COP27, thus affecting the donor base for Loss and Damage Funding, and climate finance; hence affecting India's state as fund-recipient despite being one of the most vulnerable nation.

Way Forward

Observed gaps & Challenges

- Article 6 of the Paris Agreement allowing countries to voluntarily cooperate with each other to achieve emission reduction targets set out in NDCs made limited progress in COP 27.
- As National Adaptation Plans and Adaptation Communications faces challenges at global level, it has severe repercussions on the Global Goal on Adaptation adopted at COP27.
- Common and differentiated responsibilities was missing in the conversations and the draft complied at COP 27.
- The currently released LT-LEDS document has no mentions of any mid-term targets and it is just a guiding document as of now.
- Carbon credit trading market (emission trading scheme) in India which was passed in Lok Sabha is missing mention in the LT-LEDS document.
- Gaps in the estimated demand and potential supply for climate finance in India is critical.
- Green washing is a major challenge and private sector involvement have been limited and not up-to desirable extent in climate action in India.
- Data limitation in power and energy sector in terms of availability and accessibility is a major challenge in India.



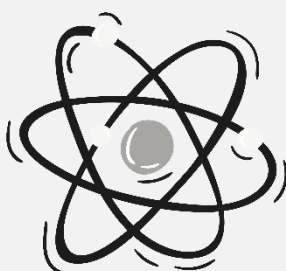
Learnings from COP 27

FINANCE DAY



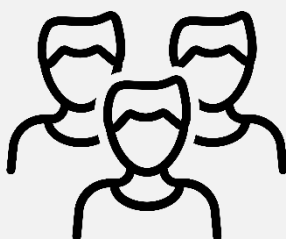
- ❑ Framework development for Sustainable Financing mechanisms through **Green and Social and Sustainable Bonds**
- ❑ Transparency for emissions tracking, public disclosures and holistic taxonomies for mitigation and adaptation to be legislatively adopted
- ❑ Coordinated policy response to account for past, current and expected future losses & damages
- ❑ **Innovative Financing and Carbon Credit Market** to accelerate clean energy across sectors in India

SCIENCE DAY



- ❑ Legislative compliance and implementation of **climate science-based processes** in all sectors.
- ❑ **IPCC data-based vulnerability assessments** for Informed decision-making at national, regional and local level.
- ❑ Indian policy makers to use **scientific research** to help move from assessment to implementation
- ❑ Actions relevant to surveillance and early warning systems due to climate health interactions.

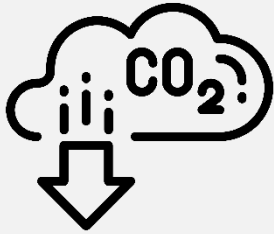
YOUTH & FUTURE GENERATION DAY



- ❑ Leveraging **India's demographic dividend** in climate change policymaking, planning and implementation.
- ❑ Formation of a **National-level intergenerational forum** involving youth and decision-makers
- ❑ **Youth-led volunteer groups** to increase awareness and knowledge sharing on climate change implications
- ❑ Localized institutionalization of **climate action governance** framework involving academia and youth

Learnings from COP 27

DECARBONISATION DAY



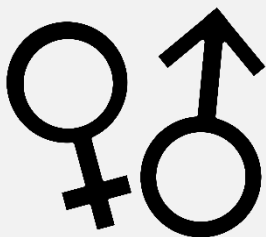
- ☐ Robust multiple scenario development with varying climate actions to enable decision and policy making at national level
- ☐ Development of **state-specific transition to low emission** and climate resilient economic model
- ☐ Policy mechanisms to increase **bankability of green and sustainable projects** with benefits.
- ☐ Standardized Mechanism to track and report progress to reach **net zero emissions** across sectors

ADAPTATION & AGRICULTURE DAY



- ☐ Policies, financing, knowledge-development and awareness to pave the implementation road for **Climate-smart agriculture practices** in rural India
- ☐ Mechanisms to institutionalize and mobilize **funding** exclusive to Adaptation efforts
- ☐ Legislative frameworks to ensure ground-level implementation & compliance of **National Adaptation Plan**
- ☐ Leveraging the **technological capacity of India** to develop, monitor and support climate change adaptation

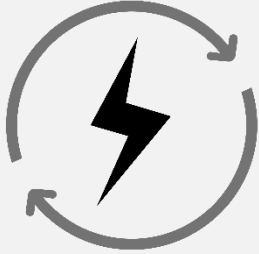
GENDER & WATER DAY



- ☐ Regional and local level actions for **Water Adaptation** and Resilience addressing water stress and scarcity due to climate change
- ☐ Climate-scenario based multiple adaptation models in water sector for informed decision and policy making
- ☐ Formation of **national and local forums** involving women and indigenous communities in climate dialogues and implementation
- ☐ Action plans focused on **rural women communities** to build climate resilience and self-reliance

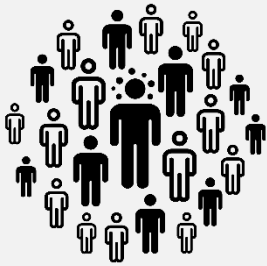
Learnings from COP 27

ENERGY DAY



- ❑ Development of state-specific transition to low emission and climate resilient energy model.
- ❑ Mechanisms to increase the bankability of green hydrogen and other forms of clean energy projects
- ❑ Resolution to rapid, just and equitable transition out of fossil fuel-based energy generation
- ❑ Standardized Framework to track and report progress to reach net zero energy sector

ACE & CIVIL SOCIETY DAY



- ❑ Ease implementation of **Climate Empowerment activities** and Civil society integration into decision-making through legal frameworks
- ❑ **Stabilizing civil societies** as a bridging stakeholder in transferring the ownership of the global climate agenda to local communities
- ❑ Institutionalizing civil societies' role in enabling **transparency, accountability and vulnerability-based financing**

BIODIVERSITY DAY



- ❑ Scaling-up nature-based solutions in Indian cities through implementing policies, laws and plans
- ❑ Ecosystem valuation and **cost-benefit approaches** as a precursor to planning and approval of projects
- ❑ Nexus between **solutions, pathways and funding** to be established for India's indigenous community and threatened ecosystems

SOLUTIONS DAY



- ❑ Delineating the process of planning and design of economic policies to develop **climate solutions**
- ❑ Legislative policies, actions and planning in Indian cities across relevant sectors to mitigate and adapt to climate change
- ❑ Developing instruments and implementation mechanisms to **unlock urban climate finance for adaptive urban systems**
- ❑ Cultural Heritage-based climate solutions as a leeway for local communities to implement a **low carbon, just and resilient future**

Decoding COP 27

Event by Sphere India and CANSA in New Delhi: Dec 05th, 2022



COP 27 in Sharm El-Sheikh was represented by around 70 delegates from India. The representatives engaged in intense negotiations on the loss and damage facility, mitigation, adaptation, and equitable fair share, among other topics. In order to decode, comprehend, and analyse the outcomes of the COP 27, Sphere India and CANSA organized an event, which featured the delegates and other significant COP commentators. The conference took place at Modi Hall, New Delhi where over 50 participants attended both offline and online from various governmental, non-governmental, academic and private institutions.

Mr. Vikrant Mahajan, CEO of Sphere India, delivered the welcome address at the event's inaugural session of Decoding COP 27. While addressing the gathering, he acknowledged the importance of this event since hearing directly from the delegates who represented India at COP 27, will rather be beneficial in comprehending COP 27, its outcomes and challenges, for India, effectively.

Shri Kunal Satyarthi, IFS, Joint Secretary at NDIM, shared his perspective on COP 27 outcomes for India and suggestions for civil society, on how humanitarian organisations and NGOs support NDIM in achieving the net-zero targets where he pointed out that mitigation and loss and damage were the centre of attention in COP 27 which were essentially a part of Articles 7 & 8 of the Paris Agreement. "On the positive side, the action plan for San Diego Network for Loss and Damage, has been established to connect developing countries with providers of technical assistance, knowledge and resources, while there is an effort from the developed countries to hold India and China accountable for loss and damage, as both the countries are high emitters and currently have the capacity to support vulnerable countries".

Key Discussion Points

- ✓ Strategies India should adopt in order to reach net zero by 2070 and also to achieve the needed financial backup
- ✓ Issue of loss & damage was the most prominent issue of COP 27 and that the developed countries have finally acknowledged the issue and agreed on Loss and damage finance.
- ✓ Civil Society can play an important role in pressuring developed nations to pay for the emissions they caused 100 years ago. Active participation and partnerships between the public and private sectors is the key for effective implementation
- ✓ The first mover's coalition launched at COP 26, made progress, where membership increased and created a platform for companies to commit to buying net zero emissions by 2030.
- ✓ Discussions on a premium or cost differential must be developed for companies to be able to progress on decarbonisation.
- ✓ climate finance should be long-term, it should be concessional, should be climate-specific and have equitable allocation between adaptation and mitigation projects.

