



# PRESENTATION TO PORTFOLIO COMMITTEE ONCOP 27 OUTCOMES 27 JANUARY 2023



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Department:  
Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment  
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA



# ACRONYMS- COP27 OUTCOMES

- **AGN**- African Group of Negotiators
- **SA/AGN** – South Africa/African Group of Negotiators
- **CMA** - Conference of Parties to the Paris Agreement
- **CMP**- Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol
- **COP**- Conference of Parties
- **GEF**- Global Environment Facility
- **GGA**- Global Goal on Adaptation
- **IFI's**- International Financial institutions
- **JETP**- Just Energy Transition Partnership
- **JETP-IP**-Just Energy Transition Partnership Investment plan
- **PCC**- Presidential Climate Commission
- **SBI**- Subsidiary Body for Implementation
- **SBSTA**-Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice
- **UN**- United Nations
- **UNFCCC**- United Nations Framework on Climate Change
- **UNSG**- United Nations Secretary General



# ORGANISATION OF THE COP

- UNFCCC COPs are the largest and most complex multilateral events, with the official negotiations and parallel processes for parliamentarians, business, civil society, scientists, philanthropists, and youth.
- The official Party-driven process was comprised of:
  - Preparatory coordination meetings of the major negotiating groups (2-5 November)
  - Official opening of the three governing bodies COP, CMP and CMA (6 November)
  - Climate Implementation Summit / First part of the High-level segment (7 and 8 November)
  - Negotiations under the Subsidiary Bodies, SBI and SBSTA (7-11 November)
- Second part of the High-Level Segment (HLS) and ministerial level negotiations (11-18 November, extended to 20 November)



# HIGH LEVEL SEGMENT

- The aim of the HLS was to provide political momentum to the talks
- President Cyril Ramaphosa:
  - represented South Africa at the Climate Implementation Summit.
  - Co-chaired with the President of the European Commission, the Summit's private roundtable discussion on just transitions.
  - the roundtable was attended by key decision makers, such as the UN Secretary-General, to share experiences.
  - spoke to the need for international support of the Just Transition framework developed by South Africa towards better, greener and more sustainable livelihoods, leaving no one behind.
  - delivered South Africa's national statement



# THE JUST ENERGY TRANSITION INVESTMENT PLAN

South Africa hosted a side event together with the leaders from Germany, France, the European Union, the United States of America and the United Kingdom, on the Just Energy Transition Partnership (JETP) and South Africa's JETP-investment plan (JETP-IP).

- President Ramaphosa handed over the JEP-IP to the partner Countries.
- He raised with the partners that the investment plan requires substantially more funding and, in this context, a large grant funding component to address non-revenue generating components of the Just Transition.
- It was announced that the first two JETP contributions from France and Germany, representing around half a billion dollars in highly concessional loans, have already been signed.
- President Ramaphosa shared with the partners that South Africa will be seeking support for the plan from other developed country partners, philanthropies and other interested parties.
- President Ramaphosa also shared with the partners that the PCC will undertake public consultations on the JETP-IP.
- Finally he assured that government will appoint a high-level Project Manager to take forward the implementation of the plan.



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# COP 27 THEMATIC OUTCOMES 1

South Africa and the Africa group had put forward key asks before the COP, including but not limited to Operationalising the Global Goal on Adaptation, Mitigation, Finance, Loss & Damage Financing facility, recognition of the Special Needs and Circumstances of Africa.

## **Adaptation**

- Results were disappointing as we did not get the concrete framework with targets and indicators.
- Instead, got a process to develop a framework. In that process, SA/AGN can continue to push for science-based indicators, targets and metrics.
- This was largely due to the conduct of the developed countries who were unwilling to take this seriously.

## **Special Needs And Circumstance of Africa**

- The proposal to place the item on the agenda did not enjoy consensus.
- Informal consultations by the Egyptian COP 27 Presidency also reached an impasse.
- The issue will be taken up by the COP 28 President.



# COP 27 THEMATIC OUTCOMES 2

## Mitigation

- COP 26 initiated a work programme on scaling up mitigation to 2030
- COP 27 agreed the modalities of the work programme
  - Will run until 2026
  - Annual decision to be taken when parties meet under the Paris Agreement (CMA)
  - Programme to be reviewed in 2026
- COP 27 also affirmed Glasgow agreement to keeping the 1.5 degree temperature goal alive.
  - The key to unlocking this is contained in the Paris Agreement – leadership by developed countries in this transformative effort, and the provision of massively scaled-up support for developing countries to increase the pace at which we are able to mitigate.
  - Neither of these were forthcoming, from either COP 26 or COP 27
- However, parties could not agree on the language to phase down or out ALL fossil fuels in addition to coal-phase down.



# COP 27 THEMATIC OUTCOMES 3

## Loss and Damage

- The key milestone agreed to at COP27, was on funding arrangements to address loss and damage due to climate change, as part of the funding arrangements.
- Sources of funding will be part of further negotiation; mandates to UNSG, IFIs to convene processes, while reiterating importance of Financial Mechanisms under the Convention.
- COP27 agreed to set up a fund on loss and damage.
- It established a Transitional Committee to work on the modalities of this fund with a view of taking a decision at COP28 in 2023.
- The Santiago Network for Loss and Damage (SNLD) was also finalised with agreement on TORs for its Secretariat, The Supervisory Body and the Financing sources.
- SNLD is tasked with providing technical assistance to developing countries.





# COP 27 THEMATIC OUTCOMES 4

## Just Transition Work Programme

- A work programme has been established at COP 27 on the just transition.
- Annual high-level Ministerial round-table on Just Transition, starting at CMA5 in Dubai.
- Modalities of the work programme to be negotiated in 2023.
- However, it has been agreed that the work programme will consider long-term pathways to meet the Paris temperature goal, and that it must be based on nationally defined development priorities.
- We need to continue to argue that just transitions are plural.



# COP 27 THEMATIC OUTCOMES 5

## Finance

- COP27 called for increased momentum to reform the Multilateral Development Banks and International Financial Institutions;
- Called on the shareholders of these institutions to take decisive action to scale-up climate finance in 2023 and make their institutional arrangements fit for purpose;
- On Paris Goal, 2.1c, the COP agreed to establish two separate but linked work programmes, one focusing on the role of the Just Transitions in making financial flows consistent with low emissions and climate resilient development and second one on the relationship between Articles 2.1c and 9;
- On long-term finance, the COP expressed serious concern that the goal of developed country Parties to mobilise jointly USD 100 billion per year by 2020 has not yet been met and urges developed country Parties to meet the goal;
- On the Green Climate Fund (GCF), the COP urges developed country Parties to provide resources for the second replenishment of the GCF while demonstrating progression over previous replenishments and in line with the programming capacity of the Fund.



# CONCLUSION

- There are various perspectives on whether COP 27 was a success or not.
- For us success is measured in terms of what our mandate was.
- In this regard, we believe that COP 27 delivered on its mandate.
- The Africa group also believe that COP 27 delivered on its mandate.
- We are disappointed in the conduct of developed countries around issues of adaptation. They do not seem to take this as a serious area of work.
  - Some developed countries have not fulfilled the financial pledges they made in Glasgow to the Adaptation Fund.
- There is also a need to work within the G77 & China to reach an understanding on the recognition of Africa's Special Circumstances and Special Needs.



Thank You



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