

# COP-28 (Dubai, 2023): Issues - Prospects - Challenges

IBC meeting,

12 September 2023

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# COP-27 (2022) in Sharm el-Sheikh

- COP-27 confirmed Parties' commitment to the Paris Agreement and delivered good outcomes
- Specific for 2022: negotiations on treaties and rules for addressing climate change were generally completed by COP-26 (Glasgow) in 2021. **COP-27 was expected to be and became an “implementation COP”**
- Some specific notable outcomes:
  - ✓ Policy direction: 1.5°C course confirmed; call to address the large emission gap (needed: -43% from 2019 to 2030, projected: -0.3%)
  - ✓ Focus on implementation / transition: highlight on the need for transition and the role of renewable energy; reiterated call for coal phasedown and phase-out of fossil fuel subsidies; new UNFCCC work programme on just transition
  - ✓ Move forward on loss and damage: agreement to establish a fund for responding to L&D; progress on technical assistance (Santiago Network)
  - ✓ Also notable: call for MDB/IFI reform for addressing climate emergency; new “dialogue” on making finance flows consistent with low emissions and climate-resilient development (Art.2.1(c)); launch of the mitigation work programme; progress on Article 6 cooperation instruments and on the global goal on adaptation; new four-year workstream on agriculture and food security...



# From COP-27 to COP-28 (Dubai)

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- ❑ **COP-28 (Dubai): under the lead of the UAE Presidency**
- ❑ Specific for 2023: the first global stocktake (GST) under the Paris Agreement is to conclude in Dubai – and it will show insufficiency of the current efforts despite the urgency. COP-28 can and should become a turning point (“**course correction moment**”) for getting back on track to 1.5°C course.
- ❑ **Global stocktake, loss and damage, adaptation, mitigation, and finance** are expected to be most visible at COP-28
- ❑ “Bridges” to next year’s priorities: outcomes for the new collective quantified goal on **climate finance** and for **transparency**
- ❑ In addition, COP-28 should address (operationalize) the **work programme on just transition** for discussion of pathways to achieving the goals of the Paris Agreement
- ❑ **To move implementation forward, a broad, balanced package of outcomes is needed (implementation is multi-facet)**



# UAE vision of COP-28

*COP28, and the first Global Stocktake of the Paris Agreement, can be the turning point we need on climate action over this critical decade. The umbrella of this first GST, and our urgent response to its outcome, provides us with the chance we need to get the world on track. Together, we can accelerate a transition that puts our economies on the path toward a new low-carbon, high-growth, sustainable economic model in a way that is both transformational and just.*

Dr. Sultan Ahmed Al Jaber, COP28 President-Designate (<https://unfccc.int/documents/630572>)

## ***Four Paradigm Shifts***

- **Fast-tracking the energy transition:** develop systems decarbonization pathways; operationalize carbon market and non-market approaches; identify ways to maximize positive and minimize negative impacts
- **Transforming climate finance,** by delivering on old promises (such as the 100 bn/a goal) and setting the framework for a new deal on finance (finance reform, 2.1(c) dialogue, new goal)
- **Putting nature, people, lives and livelihoods at the heart of climate action:** outcomes on adaptation (global goal) and L&D (fund/network)
- **Mobilizing for the most inclusive COP ever:** broad participation, inclusive programme...

## ***Three-fold vision of outcome***

1. **The negotiated outcome:** An ambitious outcome on adaptation, mitigation, loss and damage, finance and means of implementation, around concrete, equitable solutions and Paris-aligned 2030 pathways
2. **The Action Agenda:** An immediate response of real-world, inclusive policy, finance, and technology solutions - framed by a two-day World Climate Action Summit and an innovative two-week program
3. **A call to action to the world** on how every government, industry and individual can play their part in the exponential change needed to correct the course and ensure we are on track to achieve what the science says is needed by 2030

# GST: mandate/purpose/timeline/outcome

## Mandate

- **To assess collective progress** towards PA goals:
  - in a comprehensive and facilitative manner
  - addressing mitigation, adaptation and support
  - in the light of equity and best available science

## Purpose

- **To inform** Parties for next generation of NDCs-2025 (enhancing actions and support)
- **To enhance** international cooperation on climate action

## Timeline (3 phases, with overlap)

- Info collection and preparation (2021-2023)
- Technical assessment (“dialogue”) (2022-2023)
- **Consideration of outputs (2023) (“political phase”)**

## Outcome

- June: **conclusion of Tech. Dialogue** (report in Sep.), **next steps** (submissions, synthesis, workshop in Oct.)
- Outcome1: **high-level events => summaries**
- Outcome2: **decision** + declaration(?) + tech. annex(?)

## Challenges / next steps

- Backward/forward looking, targets/indicators, linkages
- **Submissions** (Sep.) / **synthesis** / **workshop in Oct.**
- Linked: UNSG Climate Ambition Summit (20 Sep.)



# Other key anticipated negotiated outcomes

**L&D**

- New L&D fund established at COP-27 (2022), need to make it operational asap
- **Transitional Committee 2022 => decision at COP-28** (challenges: linkages, eligibility...)
- Also: COP-28 to operationalize Santiago Network (SN), including selection of host

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- **COP-28/CMA-5 to complete work on global goal on adaptation (GGA)**
- GGA framework to characterize the goal and define methodology for GGA assessments, including for GST (challenges: targets/indicators, follow-up...)
- Also: progress in doubling adaptation finance (based on SCF report)

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- **CMA-5 to consider progress in mitigation work programme** (findings, opportunities and barriers, also from global dialogues and investment events)
- Also: messages from IPCC / updated UNFCCC synthesis reports (NDCs, LT-LEDSSs)
- Further work on Article 6 and response measures

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- **Delivery on \$100 bn/year (expected for 2023 instead of 2020?)**
- **Progress on new collective quantified goal for finance (for 2024)**
- Also: dialogue on making finance flows consistent with low emissions and climate-resilient development; GCF replenishment; call for reform of MDBs/IFIs

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- Transparency: **prep. for full implementation from 2024** (support, tools, training...)
- Progress on **accountability for pledges by non-Party stakeholders**

**JT**

- **Decision (CMA-5) to make the work programme on just transition operational** (challenges: linkages, divergencies on scope)



# Non-negotiated part (the “Action Agenda”)

## Two-Week Thematic Program

<b>Nov 30</b>  Opening	<b>Dec 6</b>  Multilevel Action, Urbanization and Built Environment/Transport	<b>CROSS-CUTTING THEMES</b>  Technology and innovation   Inclusion   Frontline communities   Finance 
<b>Dec 1</b>  World Climate Action Summit	<b>Dec 7</b>  Rest	
<b>Dec 2</b>  World Climate Action Summit	<b>Dec 8</b>  Youth, Children, Education and Skills	
<b>Dec 3</b>  Health / Relief, Recovery and Peace	<b>Dec 9</b>  Nature, Land Use, and Oceans	
<b>Dec 4</b>  Finance / Trade / Gender Equality / Accountability	<b>Dec 10</b>  Food, Agriculture and Water	
<b>Dec 5</b>  Energy, Industry, and Just Transition	<b>Dec 11-12</b>  Final Negotiations	

### Some examples of planned activities / deliverables :

- High-level dialogues for building a 1.5°C aligned energy transition (with IEA/IRENA)
- Countries pledge to reach a global tripling of renewables capacity and doubling of the average global rate of energy efficiency improvements by 2030
- Country and industry pledges to decarbonize the oil and gas industry's own emissions while investing in clean energy solutions
- Countries and companies to support a dramatic scale up (doubling) of new low-carbon hydrogen production and decarbonization of existing hydrogen production

(more at <https://unfccc.int/documents/630572>)

# In conclusion...

- ❑ Building up on COP-26 (Glasgow) and COP-27 (Sharm el-Sheikh), COP-28 should become a turning point in scaling up the implementation of climate action
- ❑ **Conclusion of first global stocktake is a major opportunity for “correcting the course” towards a 1.5°C path**
- ❑ The outcome from the stocktake needs to send political signals on enhancing action across all areas – mitigation, adaptation, loss and damage, means of implementation including finance, and action by non-Party stakeholders
- ❑ **Other outcomes also matter: implementation is multi-facet and complex / broad and balanced package is needed**
- ❑ Progress for the new collective quantified goal on climate finance and transparency matters for next year's priorities
- ❑ **The non-negotiated outcomes (under the Action Agenda) are not less important than the formal decisions**

