



27th Session of the Conference of Parties (COP 27) to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)

November 6th to 20th, 2022, Sharm El- Sheikh, Egypt

POST VISIT REPORT OF PAKISTANI DELEGATION



Table of Contents

1.	BACKGROUND.....	1
1.1.	Conference of the Parties (COP).....	1
1.2.	UNFCCC Process before COP 27.....	1
a.	Paris Agreement (2015).....	2
b.	The Glasgow Climate Pact.....	2
2.	INTRODUCTION TO COP 27.....	3
2.1.	About COP 27.....	3
2.2.	Key Events at COP 27.....	3
a.	World Leaders Summit.....	3
b.	COP 27/ CMP 17/ CMA 4 Negotiations.....	4
2.3.	Participation of the Prime Minister of Pakistan.....	5
a.	Climate Implementation Summit.....	5
b.	Round Table on Climate Change and the Sustainability of Vulnerable Communities.....	6
c.	Bilateral Meeting of the Prime Minister with H. E. Jonas Gahr Støre, Prime Minister of Norway.....	6
d.	The “Middle East Green Initiative (MGI) Summit 2022”.....	7
e.	Bilateral Meeting of the Prime Minister with H. E. Muhammad Bin Salman.....	7
f.	Country Statement by the Prime Minister during the Plenary Session.....	8
g.	Media Engagements of the Prime Minister of Pakistan.....	9
3.	PAKISTAN’S PARTICIPATION IN COP 27.....	11
3.1.	Pakistani Delegation at COP 27.....	11
3.2.	Engagements of Federal Minister for Climate Change at COP 27.....	12
a.	COP 27 Negotiations.....	12
b.	Side Events.....	12
c.	Bilateral Meetings.....	18
d.	Media Interactions.....	27
4.	PAKISTAN’S STANCE AT COP 27.....	29
4.1.	Over- arching Objectives for Pakistan at COP 27.....	29
4.2.	Key Considerations for Pakistan at COP 27.....	29
6.	POST COP 27 FOLLOW UP & RECOMMENDATIONS.....	32

ANNEXURES 35

ANNEX- I:	ADOPTED AGENDA OF COP 27	35
ANNEX- II:	COUNTRY STATEMENT BY PRIME MINISTER OF ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF PAKISTAN	37
ANNEX- III	LIST OF SIDE EVENTS.....	39
ANNEX- IV	DECISIONS ADOPTED AT COP 27	40
ANNEX-V:	THE SHARM EL- SHEIKH IMPLEMENTATION PLAN	44
ANNEX- VI:	LINKS TO WEB MEDIA COVERAGE OF PAKISTAN’S PARTICIPATION IN COP 27	52

1. BACKGROUND

The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) is a “Rio Convention”, one of three adopted at the “Rio Earth Summit” in 1992. The UNFCCC entered into force on 21 March 1994. Today, it has near- universal membership of 196 countries. The countries that have ratified the Convention are called Parties to the Convention. Preventing “dangerous” human interference with the climate system is the ultimate aim of the UNFCCC.

Parties to the Convention regularly meet to take stock of progress in implementing their obligations under the treaty and to consider further actions to address climate change threats. As a consequence, Kyoto Protocol was formulated in December 1997 and following a long and intense negotiations process, entered into force in February 2005. After the lapse of the Kyoto Protocol in December 2012, Parties to the Convention, through decision 1/CP.17, established the Ad- Hoc Working Group on Durban Platform for Enhanced Action (ADP). The ADP was mandated to develop a protocol, another legal instrument or an agreed outcome with legal force under the Convention applicable to all Parties.

The inter- governmental negotiations process after the establishment of the ADP continued and Parties met in Durban, South Africa (2012), Warsaw, Poland (2013) and Lima, Peru (2014) with the aim of seeking convergence and arriving at a consensus for a balanced global treaty to address the current and prevailing threats from climate change. Subsequently Parties agreed to Doha Agreement extending the commitment period of Kyoto Protocol for another term beyond 2012.

1.1. Conference of the Parties (COP)

The Conference of the Parties (COP) is the supreme body of the UNFCCC. It consists of the representatives of the Parties to the Convention. It holds its sessions every year. The COP takes decisions which are necessary to ensure the effective implementation of the provisions of the Convention and regularly reviews the implementation of these provisions.

The Conference has been held annually since the first UN Climate Change agreement in 1992. It is used by governments to agree on policies to limit global temperature rise and adapt to impacts associated with climate change. These conferences are the foremost global forums for multilateral discussion of climate change matters. The conferences, which rotate annually amongst the five United Nations regional groups, serve as the formal meetings of the COP, the COP serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol (CMP) and the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement (the CMA).

They also include sessions of the subsidiary bodies i.e. the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technical Advice (SBSTA) and the Subsidiary Body for Implementation (SBI) and any adhoc negotiating groups. The UNFCCC Secretariat supports all institutions involved in the negotiations, as well as the Bureau of the COP/ CMP/ CMA, which is the executive body that advises the President of the Conference.

The conduct of the meetings follows certain rules (UNFCCC draft rules of procedure that are being applied by the COP, CMP, CMA and their subsidiary bodies). The brokering of agreed outcomes within the collective decision-making framework of the COP/ CMP/ CMA, however, is often a highly complex exercise which involves negotiations and compromise.

1.2. UNFCCC Process before COP 27

Each year, climate change negotiators meet in locations around the globe, to discuss and take decisions on how best to tackle climate change. The working tools for the negotiations are negotiating texts, based on written proposals submitted by governments.

A snapshot of UNFCCC process in terms of key decisions taken before COP 27 is presented below:

a. Paris Agreement (2015)

The Paris Agreement was adopted under the UNFCCC (at COP 21 held in 2015), by which each country must determine, plan, and regularly report on the contribution that it undertakes to mitigate global warming. The Paris agreement pledges to hold the increase in the global average temperature to well below 2 °C above pre- industrial levels and to pursue efforts to limit the temperature rise to 1.5 °C above pre- industrial levels.

Paris Agreement also emphasizes on increasing the ability to adapt to the adverse impacts of climate change and making finance flows consistent with a pathway towards low greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and climate-resilient development.

Pakistan signed Paris Agreement in September 2016 and subsequently deposited its instrument of acceptance to UN Secretary General.

b. The Glasgow Climate Pact

Nations adopted the Glasgow Climate Pact, aiming to turn the 2020s into a decade of climate action and support. The package of decisions consists of a range of agreed items, including strengthened efforts to build resilience to climate change, to curb GHG emissions and to provide the necessary finance for both. Nations reaffirmed their duty to fulfill the pledge of providing \$100 bn annually from developed to developing countries. And they collectively agreed to work to reduce the gap between existing emission reduction plans and what is required to reduce emissions, so that the rise in the global average temperature can be limited to 1.5 degrees. For the first time, nations are called upon to **phase down unabated coal power** and inefficient subsidies for fossil fuels.

As part of the package of decisions, nations also completed the Paris Agreement's Rulebook as it relates to market mechanisms and non- market approaches and the transparent reporting of climate actions and support provided or received, including for Loss & Damage.

2. INTRODUCTION TO COP 27

2.1. About COP 27

The 2022 United Nations Climate Change Conference or Conference of the Parties (COP) of the UNFCCC, was the 27th United Nations Climate Change conference, held from 6 November until 20 November 2022 in Sharm el-Sheikh, Egypt. It took place under the presidency of Egyptian Minister of Foreign Affairs, Sameh Shoukry with more than 100 heads of state and governments and an estimated 45,000 representatives/ delegates, from 190 countries attended. It was the first climate summit held in Africa since 2016.

The Egyptian presidency structured COP 27 action agenda with a focus on implementation, aiming at mobilizing collective efforts for ambitious emission reductions from different sectors, enhanced transformative adaptation agenda on the ground, enabling flows of adequate finance and delivering on the ground on time and at scale.

The discussions were structured based on the various themes with designated days, following the agenda set by the presidency. The themes revolved around finance, adaptation, mitigation, science and innovation, decarbonization, energy, agriculture, water, biodiversity, through the involvement of all stakeholders, gender, youth and the civil society.

2.2. Key Events at COP 27

a. World Leaders Summit

The World Leaders Summit, held over two days during the first week of the conference on 7- 8 November, convened six high- level roundtable discussions. The discussions highlighted solutions on themes including food security, vulnerable communities and just transition to chart a path to overcome climate challenges and how to provide the finance, resources and tools to effectively deliver climate action at scale. Many leaders spoke about the vital importance of charting a path to keep the prospect of limiting global temperature rise to 1.5 °C within reach; including by closing the gap between the current Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) to 2030 and requirements of science; revisiting and updating them as necessary.

World leaders joined the Summit in the backdrop of the consequences of climate change already being experienced across the world. It was highlighted that Net Zero transition targets for many nations were challenged because of the war that exacerbated the energy crisis. Following six high level round tables were attended by head of states and governments, heads of observer organizations and specially invited guests:

- i) A roundtable on “Just Transition” was hosted that emphasized the need for strategies, policies, mobilization of appropriate finance at scale, technology, capacity building and major investment to ensure a just transition for the affected communities. The solutions were proposed like developing new or leveraging existing partnerships, provisions of grants, concessional loans or debt reliefs to finance just transition, and digital transformations, green jobs, capacity building, creating social protection systems to support just transition was also discussed.
- ii) A roundtable on “Food Security” was hosted where participants recognized the role of COP 27 Food and Agriculture for Sustainable Transformation “FAST” global flagship initiative in responding to the urgency to increase adaptation in agriculture. There were also some bold commitments made including IFC’s \$6 bn global food security platform, \$1.4 bn pledge by Bill and Malinda Gates Foundation, commitments on green hydrogen fertilizers by African countries, etc.
- iii) Round table on “Innovative Finance for Climate and Development” emphasized the need for concessional finance to be based on the climate vulnerability basis rather than an income capacity basis, the need for Multi-lateral Development Bank’s (MDB’s) reform, private sector investment and debt

restructuring and liquidity access in light of food and energy crisis. Developing countries reiterated that the access to finance remains major stumbling block towards NDC implementation.

- iv) At the round table on “Investing in the Future of Energy: Green Hydrogen”, the launch of the “Global Renewable Hydrogen Forum” was announced which is a multi- stakeholder public- private platform designed to facilitate large- scale deployment of renewable hydrogen to foster decarbonization of local industries, accelerate just transition and unlock the environmental and socio- economic benefits of the global hydrogen economy, as well as to identify the best instruments enabling the cross- border trade of renewable hydrogen between renewables- rich developing countries the developed countries.
- v) Round table on “Water Security” provided space for a deep exchange to address a whole range of water-related issues, with a focus on harnessing water security action into the global climate agenda. The success stories were shared from around the globe and further need for action was emphasized including the importance of Integrated Water Resource Management System as a core Sustainable Development Goal (SDG- 6) cross- sectoral approach.
- vi) Round table on “Climate Change and the Sustainability of Vulnerable Communities” emphasized the need for adaptation that has been proven profitable against the relief, rehabilitation and reconstruction efforts after climate-induced disasters which are costly. The Pakistan flood situation was highlighted again and again to emphasize the need for building resilience and enhancing funding to advance adaptation. The role of private sector to support governments in adaptation efforts was also stressed.

b. COP 27/ CMP 17/ CMA 4 Negotiations

The delegates discussed issues such as climate change mitigation, adaptation, Loss & Damage and financing to support developing countries in their efforts to move away from fossil fuels and become more resilient to the impacts of climate change. **It is pertinent to mention that after untiring efforts of Pakistan being Chair of G-77 & China, the Loss & Damage issue came up on the agenda of COP 27.**

The Adopted Agenda of COP 27 is placed as “Annex- I”.

2.3. Participation of the Prime Minister of Pakistan

Mian Muhammad Shahbaz Sharif, the Prime Minister of Pakistan attended the COP 27 and participated in a number of events. Highlights of his key engagements are given below:

a. Climate Implementation Summit

World leaders joined the Summit against the backdrop of the extraordinary challenge and the consequences of climate change already being experienced across the world.

The Prime Minister Mian Muhammad Shahbaz Sharif attended the two-days Sharm el- Sheikh Climate Implementation Summit, which deliberated upon the ways to address climate change challenges, especially faced by the developing countries. He urged the industrialized nations to provide financial support to developing countries to cope with climate- related threats. He also highlighted the post disaster reconstruction and rehabilitation needs after the devastating floods in Pakistan and the level of funding required for rehabilitation.



Prime Minister of Pakistan at High Level segments at COP 27

Some of his major engagements during the Climate Implementation Summit are given below:

a. High- Level Round Table to Launch the Early Warning for All (EW4A) Executive Plan

The Prime Minister attended the High- Level Round Table on Early Warning Systems, steered by Mr. Antonio Guterres, Secretary General of the United Nations. He mentioned that the system works as an important communication tool to inform people living in the far- flung areas about the natural disasters in advance. He also highlighted that the Early Warning Systems (EWS) have become integral to adaptation and resilience planning for countries highly vulnerable and affected by climate extremes.

The Prime Minister emphasized that use of advanced technology and the early warning will help improve the four elements of disaster risk awareness, risk detection, prevention and preparedness. Referring to the

benefits of the early warning system in Pakistan, he said that due to this system thousands of lives were saved from the glacial lake outburst floods, caused by prolonged heat wave in the country in the summer of 2022.

b. Round Table on Climate Change and the Sustainability of Vulnerable Communities

The Prime Minister of Pakistan co-chaired the roundtable, “Climate Change and the Sustainability of Vulnerable Communities”, along with H. E. Jonas Gahr Støre, Prime Minister of Norway. The roundtable aimed to examine means for strengthening local responses to growing climate change impacts particularly scaling up durable solutions focused on climate change adaptation, strengthening crisis preparedness and disaster risk reduction, responding to wide scale forced displacement and bolstering community level resilience.

The two leaders focused on the issues being faced by vulnerable communities from the impacts of climate related extreme events. Discussions targeted around deploying sustainable options to effectively adapt to the challenges of climate change. The Prime Minister of Pakistan also highlighted the concerns of vulnerable communities from the impacts of climate change particularly relating to the water, energy and food security challenges. He informed the participants about the scale and quantum of damages faced by Pakistani people from the catastrophic floods in the summer of 2022.



Prime Minister of Pakistan co- chairing roundtable with H. E. Jonas Gahr Støre, Prime Minister of Norway at COP 27

c. Bilateral Meeting of the Prime Minister with H. E. Jonas Gahr Støre, Prime Minister of Norway

Prime Minister, Mian Muhammad Shahbaz Sharif met with H. E. Jonas Gahr Støre, Prime Minister of Norway on the sidelines of the COP 27. The two leaders discussed bilateral relations and exchanged views on international and regional issues of common interest.

The Prime Minister reiterated that Pakistan attaches great importance to its longstanding ties with Norway while underlining the need for enhanced bilateral cooperation in trade, clean energy, education and technology. The Prime Minister noted the positive contributions made by Norwegian tech and telecom companies to Pakistan’s

service sector. He hoped that more Norwegian companies and businesses would take advantage of the Government's investor- friendly policies in the future.

The Prime Minister briefed his Norwegian counterpart on the unprecedented destruction caused by the climate-induced floods that submerged vast swathes of Pakistan earlier this year. Thanking the Norwegian government for providing critical support for Pakistan's flood relief efforts, the Prime Minister emphasized the need for the two countries to work together to address the adverse effects of climate change.

d. The "Middle East Green Initiative (MGI) Summit 2022"

The Prime Minister of Pakistan spoke on the Middle East Green Initiative (MGI) and said that the objectives of the MGI were aligned with Pakistan's National Forest Policy and the Green Pakistan Programme. He said that Pakistan is focused on protecting, enhancing and managing wildlife and ecosystem by 2030. He commended the Saudi government for the initiative, saying that Pakistan had already exchanged full cooperation through exchange of knowledge and the provision of experts, calling the initiative a step in the right direction.

The Prime Minister emphasized that Pakistan was fully committed to the initiative's broader objectives and looked forward to working in collaboration with member states and lauded Crown Prince H. E. Muhammad Bin Salman for his timely action and leadership.



Mian Muhammad Shahbaz Sharif, Prime Minister of Pakistan with H. E. Muhammad Bin Salman, the Crown Prince of Saudi Arabia at Middle East Green Initiative Summit at COP 27

e. Bilateral Meeting of the Prime Minister with H. E. Muhammad Bin Salman, Crown Prince of Saudi Arabia

The Prime Minister held a bilateral meeting with H.E. Muhammad Bin Salman, the Crown Prince of Saudi Arabia on the sidelines of COP 27. He informed the Crown Prince that Pakistan's climate action agenda is centered on nature- based solutions (NbS). He said that such initiatives help countries build adaptive capacities, control GHG emissions and minimize L&D due to climate change at the national and regional levels. He also lauded the Crown Prince for his leadership on the Saudi Green Initiative. He said that Pakistan has already extended full cooperation through the exchange of knowledge and the provision of experts.



Prime Minister of Pakistan with H.E. Muhammad Bin Salman, the Crown Prince of Saudi Arabia during COP 27, along with Mr. Bilawal Bhutto Zardari, Minister for Foreign Affairs and Ms. Mariam Aurangzeb, Minister for Communications & Broadcasting

f. Country Statement by the Prime Minister during the Plenary Session

Mian Muhammad Shahbaz Sharif, the Prime Minister while delivering the Country Statement at COP 27 said that Pakistan has been listed in the top ten climate vulnerable countries in the world according to the assessments of Global Climate Risk Vulnerability Assessment tool. The Country has been experiencing erratic weather leading to flash floods, severe droughts, glacial lake outbursts, scorching heat waves and increased rainfall variability. Consequently, its ecosystems and landscapes are continually degrading. Forest fires, shifting of plant and animal species, and drying up of water bodies and wells are becoming more frequent due to increased anthropogenic activities.

He further added that according to the Sixth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), the change in climate is likely to increase the frequency and magnitude of such extreme events. Pakistan is party to the UNFCCC, the Paris Agreement, has adopted the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and is seriously pursuing the enforcement of dozens of other Multilateral Environment Agreements (MEAs).

Going forward, Pakistan faces significant challenges in the quest to combat the impact of climate change. Weak and sketchy institutional and climate governance structures, at both the national and sub-national levels coupled with poor coordination and limited finances for costly mitigation and adaptation arrangements, are major stumbling blocks in the path towards effective climate governance.

The Prime Minister emphasized that the process of accessing climate finance needs to be made more transparent and simpler for developing countries. Pakistan is yet to see the promised 50:50 balance in adaptation and mitigation finance. Pakistan's 2030 ambition in the agreed National Determined Contributions (NDCs) are already higher than many countries aiming at a net zero target by 2060.

The Country Statement as delivered at COP 27 is placed as "Annex- II".



Mian Muhammad Shahbaz Sharif, Prime Minister of Pakistan delivery the Country Statement at COP 27

g. Media Engagements of the Prime Minister of Pakistan

The Prime Minister of Pakistan, Mian Muhammad Shahbaz Sharif had a media interaction along with Mr. Antonio Guterres, The Secretary General of the United Nations at the Pavilion of Pakistan. The Prime Minister while describing hundreds of broken bridges across the country, as well as stagnant water fouling Pakistan's southern agricultural landscape said that we have mobilized every available resource toward the national relief effort. While thanking the international community for helping the flood affected people in Pakistan, the Prime Minister stressed that as a developing country most affected by the phenomenon, Pakistan needed urgency of climate solidarity and climate justice.

Mr. Antonio Guterres, the Secretary General of the United Nations urged international financial institutions like the World Bank and leaders at the G- 20 summit in Indonesia to reform policies that govern debt relief and concessional loan decisions so as to help countries like Pakistan focus on rebuilding rather than repayment. He said that there should be a way to have a swap exchanging the payments of the debt to investments in the rehabilitation and recovery and reconstruction from natural disasters.



Mr. Antonio Guterres, Secretary General of the United Nations speaking at Pakistan's Pavilion during COP



Prime Minister of Pakistan speaking to media at Pakistan's Pavilion during COP 27

3. PAKISTAN'S PARTICIPATION IN COP 27

3.1. Pakistani Delegation at COP 27

This year, Pakistan participated in the Sharm el- Sheikh under the leadership of Mian Muhammad Shahbaz Sharif, Prime Minister of Pakistan. The delegation comprised of the following:

- i. Mr. Bilal Bhutto Zardari, Minister for Foreign Affairs,
- ii. Senator Sherry Rehman, Federal Minister on Climate Change,
- iii. Mr. Ahsan Iqbal, Federal Minister Planning,
- iv. Ms. Mariam Aurangzeb, Federal Minister for Information and Broadcasting,
- v. Ms. Hina Rabbani Khar, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs,
- vi. Senator Mushahid Hussain,
- vii. Ms. Naz Baloch, Parliamentary Secretary, Ministry of Climate Change
- viii. Ms. Romina Khurshid Alam, Member National Assembly,
- ix. Ms. Shaza Fatima Khawaja, Special Assistant to the Prime Minister on Youth Affairs,
- x. Syed Asif Hyder Shah, Secretary, Ministry of Climate Change,
- xi. Mr. Ghulam Muhammad Memon, Secretary, Ministry of Science & Technology,
- xii. Mr. Awais Manzoor Sumra, Special Secretary, Finance, Government of Pakistan,
- xiii. Syed Mujtaba Hussain, Senior Joint Secretary, Ministry of Climate Change,
- xiv. Mr. Iftikhar ul Hassan Shah Gillani, Senior Joint Secretary, Ministry of Planning,
- xv. Mr. Hassan Raza, Senior Joint Secretary, Ministry of Climate Change,
- xvi. Mr. Saeed Ashraf Siddiqui, Director General (Env/CC), Ministry of Climate Change,
- xvii. Dr. Sardar Moazzam, Managing Director, National Energy Efficiency & Conservation Authority,
- xviii. Dr. Raja Omer, Deputy Inspector General of Forests, Ministry of Climate Change,
- xix. Mr. Naeem Ashraf Raja, Director (Biodiversity), Ministry of Climate Change,
- xx. Mr. Naveed Ahmad, Section Officer (Gen.), Ministry of Climate Change,
- xxi. Mr. Arif Goheer, Head Agriculture, Global Change Impact Studies Center, Ministry of Climate Change,
- xxii. Dr. Saima Shafique, Ministry of Climate Change,
- xxiii. Syed Hadika Jamshaid, Ministry of Climate Change.

3.2. Engagements of the Federal Minister for Climate Change at COP 27

Senator Sherry Rehman, Federal Minister for Climate Change attended COP 27 as Head of Pakistan's Delegation. In addition to the Leaders' Summit, she attended various side events organized by international agencies, think tanks/scientific bodies and also actively interacted with the International Media. She also held bilateral meetings with several agencies and country delegates.

An overview of some of her key engagements during COP 27 are given below:

a. COP 27 Negotiations

Senator Sherry Rehman, Federal Minister for Climate Change led the overall negotiation process of the COP 27 on behalf of Pakistan and as Chair of G- 77 & China. She actively contributed in different Ministerial Round Tables including on the issues of L&D, Climate Finance besides attending negotiation sessions on mitigation and adaptation. She was instrumental in spearheading the cause of vulnerable countries particularly Small Island Development States (SIDs), Least- Developed Countries (LDCs) and African region on the issues of L&D, Adaptation and Climate Finance. She was ably supported by the senior officers of Ministry of Climate Change and Ministry of Foreign Affairs during the entire session of COP 27.

In addition, she also participated actively as a panelist in various side events organized at Pakistan's Pavilion.



Senator Sherry Rehman, Federal Minister for Climate Change speaking at COP 27 plenary

b. Side Events

Senator Sherry Rehman attended various side events organized by different scientific bodies, think tanks, international organizations and development banks. These events were well attended by dignitaries, delegates and representatives from intergovernmental organizations, civil society and media. Pak Pavilion was the focus of attention due to **discussion on 25 important topics on which side events** were held. The Pavilion also

caught attention of delegates due to its banner reminding everyone that “What goes on in Pakistan won’t stay in Pakistan”.

A list of side events held is placed as “Annex- III”.



Delegates at Pakistan Pavilion at COP 27

Details of some of the major side events are given below:

i. **Side Event on “Gearing Towards Carbon Neutrality in the Asia- Pacific Region”**

UNFCCC Pavilion hosted the side event on Gearing Towards Carbon Neutrality in the Asia- Pacific Region, which discussed the opportunities and barriers to aligning NDC commitments and update /develop Long- term Low GHG Emission Development Strategies (LT- LEDS) to support the implementation of carbon neutrality/ net- zero pledges. The event discussed the innovative financing opportunities to enhance and secure the share of NbS in emission reductions strategies to achieve carbon neutrality (debt swaps for climate/ NbS, climate bonds, making citizens and youth shareholders).

Speaking at the side event, the Federal Minister for Climate Change, Senator Sherry Rehman said that “this is no longer about saving our future; it’s a battle to save our present. It is also about saving the land we stand on, and what we expect to build and grow on”. She urged COP 27 should enable mechanisms to review mitigation measures to cope with climate emergencies.



Senator Sherry Rehman, Federal Minister for Climate Change speaking at a side event at COP 27 along with Mr. Sameh Shokry, President of COP 27 and Susana Muhammad González, Minister for Environment and Sustainable Development, Columbia

ii. **Side Event on “The Broken Bargain between the North and the South”**

The side event on the Broken Bargain between the North and the South was attended by the Director of the International Centre for Climate Change and Development (ICCCAD), Professor Saleemul Huq, Executive Director for Civil Society Coalition for Climate Change, Aisha Khan from Civil Society Coalitions for Climate Change (CSCCC) and Harjeet Singh, Climate Action Network International (CANI) and was moderated by environmental lawyer and activist Ahmad Rafay Alam.

The Minister for Climate Change spoke about the failure in agreeing on the basics. Pledges made at COP 15 at Copenhagen, for leveraging hundred billion dollars per annum by 2020 have still not been realized.” She suggested creation of a global climate risk index of all parties under the UNFCCC, based on which prioritized and speedy approvals of climate finance could be extended to the most vulnerable countries.



Senator Sherry Rehman speaking at a side event on “The Broken Bargain between the North & South”

iii. **Side Event on “A Survival Story from the Delta: The Mangroves of Pakistan”**

The side event on “A Survival Story from the Delta” discussed the role of community engagement in mangrove protection and restoration projects. The speakers included Tariq Alexander Qaiser and Muhammad Ismail Rahoo, Minister Environment and Climate Change, Sindh.

It was discussed that with the joint efforts of the Sindh Forest Department, WWF- Pakistan and other local organisations and communities, the forest cover of mangroves has significantly increased in the Indus delta. In order to mitigate the impacts of climate change, improve fish production and promote local livelihoods, currently a total of 14,000 ha of mangroves have been conserved and co- managed in the delta.

iv. **Side Event at UNFCCC Pavilion on “Loss and Damage: From Intention to Action”**

The Federal Minister for Climate Change also spoke at the High- level Ministerial event organized by the Government of Pakistan at the UNFCCC Pavilion. The event was attended by high level international panelists including H. E. Espon Barth Eide, Minister of Climate and Environment Norway, H. E. Saber Chowdhry, Head of Bangladesh Parliamentary Delegation to COP 27, H. E. Molwyn Joseph, Minister of Health, Wellness and Environment of Antigua and Barbuda, Ms. Milagros De Camps, Vice Minister of Climate and Sustainability from Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources of the Dominican Republic, Mr. Simon Stiell, Executive Secretary, UNFCCC and Mr. Yannick Glemarec, Executive Director, Green Climate Fund (GCF).

v. **Side Event at Pak Pavilion on “The Lost and the Damaged - Pakistan’s Climate Catastrophe”**

Pakistan’s Pavilion hosted the side event on “The Lost and the Damaged”. Panelists included Liane Schalatek, Assistant Director, HBS, Vincente Paulo, L&D Coordinator, G- 77 & China, Paul Desanker, Manager, UNFCCC and Ambassador Shafqat Kakakhel. The discussion focused on the important questions on L&D and why it took this long to operationalize.

While speaking, the Panelists amplified the demand for creation of a separate L&D financing facility or a Fund in the face of the recent floods and other catastrophes faced by Pakistan. It was highlighted that L&D would involve the mobilisation of finance from richer nations that have historically caused climate change to those countries on the front lines reeling from the increasingly costly impacts.

It was highlighted by the panelists that the issue of L&D financing facility is on the official agenda of COP for the first time amid growing frustration from developing nations that the vast majority of current climate funding has been directed to mitigation or efforts to slow down the warming of the planet.

vi. **Side Event on “Climate Finance 101”**

The side event on “Climate Finance 101” focused on fulfilling the commitment on part of the developed countries for mobilizing USD 100 B per annum by 2020 and ensuring transparency in provision of new and additional and sustained sources of climate finance by the developed countries. Issues of double counting and transparency also were discussed threadbare. Key speakers included Zaheer Fakhir, Finance negotiator G- 77 & China, Ms. Meena Ramen, Third World Network, Mr. Noman Bhatti, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Kashmala Kakakhel, Climate finance negotiator.

vii. **Side Event on “Is Adaptation the new Climate Normal”**

The side event on “Is Adaptation the new Climate Normal” was attended by Senator Mushahid Hussain, Amy Wickham, Climate & Energy Expert, UNICEF and Paul Mitchel, Save the Children.

Major points of discussion revolved around preparedness on part of the communities to face the challenges of climate extreme events. Importance of adaptation and the funding needs of vulnerable countries were particularly highlighted by the panelists.

viii. Side Event on “Climate Migrants”

Senator Mushahid Hussain, Manuel Marquez Pereira, Head, Division for Migration, IOM and Andrew Harper, Special Advisor on Climate Change, UNHCR discussed the legal definitions for climate migrants, protection of the climate refugees, protecting people from displacement, and the environmental impacts of climate displacement.

ix. Side Event on “Protected Areas: Expanding the Ecosystems”

Discussion started with examples of protected areas and ecosystems management practices addressing the impacts of climate change, followed by the role of marine protected areas and corresponding ecosystem services in overcoming issues threatening our food security due to climate change, and the link between ecosystems and climate induced disasters. Panelists included Dr. Ali Raza, IUCN, Dr. Angela Andrade, Director Conservation International, Minna Epps, Head Oceans, IUCN, Ninni Ikala Nyman, International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent and Fabiano Andrade, Chair, Climate Law Group, IUCN.

x. Side Event on “Living Indus”

The discussion on Living Indus was spearheaded by Senator Sherry Rehman, along with Julian Harnes, UN Resident Coordinator, Pakistan, Senator Naveed Qamar and Afia Salaam and focused on the challenges in carrying out the Living Indus Project, how it can document an axis of adaptation, and the impacts of the floods on the Pakistani economy.

Senator Sherry Rehman said that it's a living menu and investors can pick and choose parts, calling the Living Indus Initiative Pakistan's biggest series of climate adaptation projects. In total the initiative's 25 projects will cost \$11- 17 bn, with 15 related to water issues particularly flood management.

xi. Side Event on “Youth Panel”

The Youth panel focused on the experiences of young people facing the challenges of climate change, their engagement with the government and their opinions. They included Pervez Aly, Fridays for Future, Fatemah Sultan, Zainab Zahid, Rida Rashid, Impact, Project Aab. The discussion was led by Ms. Shiza Fatima, SAPM on Youth and Ms. Romina Khursheed Alam, MNA.

xii. Side Event on “Article 6 and Compliance”

The finalization of Article 6 Rulebook at COP 26 has provided the needed clarity for countries like Pakistan who have prioritized the operationalization of Article 6 mechanism for achieving the targets of their Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC). The side event was organized to discuss the understanding, and implementation of Article 6 on the ground while ensuring high integrity. The panelists were requested to share case studies on Article 6 adoption (private sector and VCM, public- private cooperation, MRV) and Article 6 relevance for domestic carbon trading. The panelists included Vandana Chandra, Senior Economist- World Bank, Perumal Arumugam, UNFCCC, Gabriel Labbate, UN Copenhagen, Andrew Howard, Senior Director, Climate Policy and Strategy- VERRA.

xiii. Side Event on “Long- term Strategies- Net Zero Framework”

The session launched Pakistan’s project on long-term low emission development strategy LT-LEDS. The panelists that joined the session included Jörg Linke, Head of Competence Centre for Climate Change from Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ), Dr. Hina Aslam, Research Fellow from Sustainable Development Policy Institute (SDPI) and Kate Hughes, Senior Climate Change Specialist from Asian Development Bank. The panelist discussed the importance of LT- LEDS and suggested the future road map for Pakistan.

xiv. Side Event on “On the Frontlines of Disaster: The Need for Gendering Recovery”

The side event highlighted the gendered impact of recent floods in Pakistan and focused discussion on mainstreaming gender in policy, planning and implementation. The panel included Amanda McKee, Director for Knowledge and Learning with the NDC Partnership Support Unit, Jan Kellett, Special Advisor, Head of Insurance and Risk Finance , UNDP, Jan Kellett- Special Advisor: Team and Corporate Lead on Insurance and Risk Finance, Asif Turagzai, Project Officer Asian Development Bank, DRM and Climate Change Focal at Pakistan Resident Mission, Asian Development Bank, Zainab Khan, Head of the Office for UN Women and Sylvie Wabbes, Agronomist and Resilience Advisor, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations.

c. Bilateral Meetings

Senator Sherry Rehman held various bilateral meetings on the sidelines of COP 27. Detail of key meeting is given below:

i. Meeting with H. E. Annalena Charlotte Alma Baerbock, Foreign Minister, Republic of Germany

Senator Sherry Rehman, Minister for Climate Change held a meeting with H. E. Annalena Charlotte Alma Baerbock, Foreign Minister, Republic of Germany on the sidelines of COP 27. Both the leaders discussed the importance of furthering negotiations on L&D in face of the recent floods in Pakistan. It was highlighted that a separate quick funding window needs to be created to cater to the losses suffered by the vulnerable countries. A dedicated “Response, Rehabilitation, Recovery Window” needs to be created to meet the urgent and pressing humanitarian needs of those that are impacted by climate disasters.



Senator Sherry Rehman in a bilateral meeting with H. E. Annalena Charlotte Alma Baerbock, Foreign Minister, Republic of Germany

ii. Meeting with Minister Svenja Schulze, the BMZ Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development, Germany

Minister Sherry Rehman in a meeting with Svenja Schulze, the BMZ Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development, Germany said that this year, the suffering caused by the climate crisis in Pakistan has reached historic dimensions. Pakistan may well be the most powerful illustration of why the L&D that have already been caused by climate change are such an urgent issue for the climate conference. It is quite appropriate that Pakistan is one of the pathfinder countries for the Global Shield against Climate Risks which we developed together with the most vulnerable countries.

Minister Svenja Schulze highlighted the German government's activities in Pakistan, and informed that these will involve assistance for the country's authorities to better understand climate risks and get access to risk modelling and data. Such improved understanding of climate risks forms the basis for the comprehensive country protection packages to be drawn up as part of the Shield's work. The project will be funded from the 170 million euros which the German government committed at the climate conference to address climate L&D under the Global Shield.

As part of the package to enhance climate resilience in Pakistan, Minister Schulze also announced specific financial support programmes. Germany will be providing 8 million euros to Pakistan for better and long-term planning on adaptation to climate change. The German government is already assisting Pakistan in broadening its social protection system in such a way that households will have protection against damage from climate change impacts. This will involve direct cash support to enable poor people affected by climate shocks to protect their livelihoods.



Senator Sherry Rehman while meeting with Minister Svenja Schulze at COP 27

iii. **Meeting with the H. E. Leonore Gewessler, Federal Minister of Climate Action, Environment, Energy, Mobility, Innovation and Technology, Republic of Austria**

Minister for Climate Change Senator Sherry Rehman met with H. E. Leonore Gewessler, Federal Minister of Climate Action, Environment, Energy, Mobility, Innovation and Technology of the Republic of Austria at the Pakistan Pavilion. Ms. Gewessler offered condolences to Minister Rehman on the loss of life from the recent floods and expressed solidarity with the people of Pakistan. Minister Rehman briefed Ms. Gewessler on the situation of floods and the resulting humanitarian crisis including Pakistan's position at COP 27 on climate finance and L&D.

The Minister reiterated that this was an implementation COP and an adaptation COP which speaks to the needs of 135 countries in the G-77 & China. It must also be clear on L&D. There is an impression in the North that mitigation is essential for the developing world but we are low emitter, with Pakistan having only less than 1% contribution in the global emissions. Mitigation should be concern of the North. H. E. Ms. Gewessler also invited Minister Sherry Rehman to the High- Profile Climate Action Conference in Vienna coming in May, 2023.



Senator Sherry Rehman while meeting with H. E. Leonore Gewessler, Federal Minister of Climate Action, Environment, Energy, Mobility, Innovation and Technology, Republic of Austria at COP 27

iv. **Meeting of Minister Climate Change with Xie Zhenhua, China's Special Envoy**

Senator Rehman also met with Xie Zhenhua, China's special envoy for climate, at COP 27. Minister was able to mobilize substantial support from around the globe for Pakistan. She stressed on the need for establishing dedicated L&D Fund to support most-vulnerable countries.

Xie Zhenhua, China's Special Envoy said China supports the work being done to establish a fund on L&D to help poor countries to pay for irreversible damage caused by climate change, one of the key sticking points in the talks. Xie said it was the responsibility of developed countries to help poorer countries pay for addressing climate change but developing countries like China could contribute to L&D or other funds on a voluntary basis.



Senator Sherry Rehman while meeting with Xie Zhenhua, China's Special Envoy at COP 27

v. **Meeting of Minister Climate Change with Mr. Sameh Shokry, President of COP 27**

The Federal Minister for Climate Change, Senator Sherry Rehman held a meeting with Mr. Sameh Shokry the President of COP 27. The Minister shared Pakistan's concerns regarding the pace of negotiations and highlighted that vulnerable countries under extreme public debt cannot be left alone to deal with the impact of climate change and the global financial system needs rewiring to address existential challenge.

Minister Rehman said that she had placed high hopes on the assurances of this "Implementation COP" that it will address the climate injustice and yet it has failed to announce a negotiation text on L&D to address the fears of the developed countries and assure them that it does not open fears of litigation or reparations or even compensations. Instead of that we are open to a mosaic of choices but are adamant on at least a political statement on the announcement of a facility to come out of COP with the bare bones architecture of a committee that can have intersessional meetings after COP to finalize the mechanism of delivery and iron out the wrinkles.



Senator Sherry Rehman while meeting with Sameh Shokry, President of the COP 27

vi. **Meeting of Minister Climate Change with Mr. Alok Sharma, President of COP 26**

Mr. Alok Sharma, President COP 26, called on Minister for Climate Change Senator Sherry Rehman. The meeting circled around the urgency of conclusion on L&D before the COP ends. Minister Rehman expressed her concern at the lack of a negotiating text on L&D. When asked about her position on L&D by Mr. Sharma, Minister Rehman made it clear that at this stage of the COP, we don't want to open up an adversarial position and will be encouraging for a political announcement of an L&D Facility with details of the facility to be carved out later by a committee in inter- sessional meetings that can go own till the next COP. The co- chairs could come up with a negotiating text that can lead to a political announcement that saves the COP since it has not yet delivered on implementation on adaptation or L&D.

The two sides deliberated on the legal and financial aspects of the announcement on what it would look like in practice and Minister Rehman made it clear that this fund is not to hold the developed countries legally on reparations or compensations. It will simply be a fund that can promise agile, transparent and quick transfers to countries that will continue to face severe climate impacts in the future through no fault

of their own. This political announcement of the fund is a minimum announcement that can be made at this point in the COP.



Senator Sherry Rehman while meeting with Mr. Alok Sharma, President of the COP 26

vii. **Meeting with Patricia Scotland, Secretary General of the Commonwealth**

Senator Sherry Rehman in a meeting with Patricia Scotland, the Secretary General of the Commonwealth highlighted Pakistan's concerns and priorities related to COP 27 process. The Secretary General pointed out that with the right policies, innovations and investment, we can meet the challenges of food and nutrition insecurity, climate change, youth unemployment and overall economic growth, and transform the Commonwealth into an agricultural powerhouse.

Pakistan and The Commonwealth agreed to support the process at COP 27 and reiterated that the COP must agree on firm commitments on the agenda, particularly L&D. Commonwealth assured support to Pakistan by providing an Advisor on Climate Finance to support Pakistan to improved access to various financial windows.



Federal Minister for Climate Change with Patricia Scotland, Secretary General of the Commonwealth

viii. **Meeting with Mr. Selwin Charles Hart, Special Advisor to the UN Secretary General**

Mr. Selwin Charles Hart, Special Advisor to the UN Secretary General, called on Minister Rehman to express concerns of the UN Secretary General on the situation of L&D as COP 27 neared to a close. Minister Rehman matched his concerns and expressed her disappointment on the lack of a formal negotiating text on L&D. She expressed how all groups; the LDCs, G- 77, Alliance of Small Island States (AOSIS) and the Independent Alliance of Latin America and the Caribbean (AILAC) were concerned about the same and hoped that the COP could be saved before it fails as an implementation COP. She called the meeting as a “rescue mission” to prevent a breakdown of trust in the COP Presidency. Mr. Hart agreed with the concerns and reservations raised by Minister Rehman and ensured full support from the UNSG on the negotiations.

The meeting was critical at this junction in the convention and was one of the contributing factors to the presence of the UN Secretary General at the Plenary Meeting of the G- 77 & China on L&D.



Senator Sherry Rehman, Federal Minister for Climate Change in a meeting with Selwin Charles Hart, Special Advisor to the UN Secretary General

ix. **Meeting with Susana Muhammad González, Minister for Environment and Sustainable Development, Colombia**

Minister for Climate Change, Senator Sherry Rehman, the Secretary of the Ministry of Climate Change, Mr. Asif Hyder Shah and Sr Joint Secretary Syed Mujtaba Hussain attended a meeting with Ms. Susana Mohamed, Minister of Environment of Colombia. H. E. Ms. Gonzalez expressed solidarity with the people of Pakistan on the recent floods that have devastated the country. She spoke at length about the ongoing negotiations on L&D and climate injustice on the lack of progress on the emission reduction by the developed country. She extended support to Minister Rehman on L&D and assured the support of Columbia on the continuing talks on loss and damage at COP 27.

The Colombian Minister discussed the need that G-20 countries may make necessary arrangements to provide debt swap facility to countries struggling to address climate issues, as witnessed during Covid pandemic. Both the leaders agreed on mutual position on furthering L&D negotiations during COP 27.



Federal Minister for Climate Change with in a meeting with Susana Muhammad González, Minister for Environment and Sustainable Development, Columbia

x. **European Parliamentarians Delegation with Bas Eickhout (Greens/ EFA, NL), Chair of the EU Delegation and Peter Liese (EPP, DE), Vice- Chair of the delegation**

Senator Sherry Rehman held a meeting with EU delegation and shared Pakistan's concerns on climate crisis and agreed to back a dedicated fund for climate- related loss and damage. The delegation offered condolences to Minister Rehman on the loss of lives in the recent floods that devastated Pakistan and expressed solidarity with the people of Pakistan and provision of support towards relief, rebuilding and recovery.

Both sides agreed to decide to establish the fund as part of broader funding arrangements to address the damage inflicted by the climate crisis.



Federal Minister for Climate Change in a meeting with EU Delegation.

xi. Meeting with Murat Kurum, Turkish Minister for Environment

Senator Sherry Rehman held a meeting with Murat Kurum, Turkish Minister for Environment and said that people and their lives, particularly vulnerable communities, must be at the heart of COP 27, along with the will to put them back on their feet as they face the accelerated impacts of climate stress. The L&D agenda must be taken forward with clear political will.

Mr. Kurum expressed condolences for the lives lost in the tragic flood in Pakistan and promised support in relief and reconstruction efforts. Minister Rehman thanked the Turkish counterpart and expressed her gratitude for the technical support Turkey has extended to Pakistan for disaster management and housing reconstruction. She also told her counterpart about Pakistan's stance at COP 27 and shared Pakistan position for an announcement of a L&D Finance Facility.



Federal Minister for Climate Change with Murat Kurum, Turkish Minister for Environment

xii. Meeting with United States Senator for Maryland, Senator Ben Cardin

Senator Cardin offered condolences to Minister Rehman on the loss of lives in the recent floods that devastated Pakistan and expressed solidarity to the people of Pakistan with the extension of support towards relief, rebuilding and energy transition in the country. The two sides discussed at length the situation of climate actions in both the countries and extended continued cooperation to help Pakistan meet its mitigation and adaptation targets.

xiii. Meeting of Minister Climate Change with Carlos Manuel Rodrigues, CEO, Global Environment Facility (GEF)

Minister for Climate Change, Senator Sherry Rehman held a bilateral meeting with Mr. Carlos Manuel Rodrigues, the Chief Executive Officer of the Global Environment Facility. The meeting focused on how Pakistan's need for Adaptation- focused climate action and management of L&D incurred from climate events and allocation of resources in initiatives that increase Pakistan's adaptation and resilience to future climate impacts. Minister Rehman spoke to Mr. Manuel about the findings of the World Bank Climate Change Development Report (CCDR) and Pakistan's plans for recovery and reconstruction as well as

the situation on the ground in the flood affected areas. She also briefed him about the country's largest adaptation initiative called the Living Indus.

Mr. Manuel recommended that Pakistan focus on transboundary initiatives so that the country can get access to special and additional pool of funds for adaptation projects. However, he mentioned that GEF has a practice of dismissing projects involving controversial situations particularly projects in Disputed Territories.

xiv. Meeting with Ms. Paloma Escudero, Head of UNICEF Delegation

Ms. Escudero expressed solidarity with the people of Pakistan in the aftermath of the devastating floods and ensured that UNICEF will continue to work for relief and recovery of the children facing the destruction and shocks caused by the floods as well as their education needs. Minister Rehman appreciated the work done by UNICEF in the country for children especially in the aftermath of the floods. Ms. Escudero expressed concern on the destruction of the education and health infrastructure in the flood affected areas and ensured that UNICEF is working on rehabilitation of children in flood affected areas by setting up Temporary Learning Centers and will be working with the provincial governments on rehabilitation and reconstruction of the critical lost infrastructure to bring stability in the lives of children impacted by the floods.

xv. Meeting of Minister Climate Change with Pamela Coke Hamilton, Executive Director, ITC

Ms. Hamilton and Minister Rehman had a discussion on the plans for the recovery and reconstruction following the devastating floods in the country. Minister Rehman spoke about the gap between sources and needs as assistance is continually being provided by the international agencies. There are several Reconstruction plans that need to be ready by then. We are in the process of defining recovery plans and as part of adaptation, the Ministry of Climate Change has designed the Living Indus Initiative for resilience of the River Indus and the cities, towns and communities that depend on it.



Federal Minister for Climate Change and Syed Asif Hyder Shah, Secretary Climate Change in a meeting with Pamela Coke Hamilton, Executive Director of the International Trade Center.

xvi. **Meeting with Ms. Inger Andersen, Executive Director, UNEP**

Minister of Climate Change Senator Sherry Rehman met with Ms. Inger Andersen, Executive Director UNEP. Minister Rehman spoke about the devastation caused by the floods in Pakistan and of the challenges ahead for adaptation and resilience after the relief and recovery process. Ms. Andersen ensured the Minister of full support by UNEP in the challenges that lie ahead. Ms. Rehman briefed the Executive Director about the biggest adaptation initiative of the Ministry of Climate Change, The Living Indus. Ms. Andersen welcomed the initiative and ensured support in channeling funding for the varying activities of the project.



Federal Minister for Climate Change in a meeting with Inger Anderson, Executive Director UNEP

d. **Media Interactions**

Senator Sherry Rehman held several press briefings and interacted with international media houses and highlighted Pakistan's vulnerability to climate change.



Senator Sherry Rehman, Federal Minister for Climate Change speaking to international media at COP 27

4. PAKISTAN'S STANCE AT COP 27

Pakistan is an active and responsible member of global community and is therefore committed to the principles of the UN Framework on Climate Change (UNFCCC). Pakistan being a developing country and Non-Annex I Party to the UNFCCC and Kyoto Protocol and a Party to Paris Agreement, strictly adheres to the principles of "Common but Differentiated Responsibilities (CBDR)". Pakistan is a member of G-77 & China and to achieve its objectives is aligned with Like-Minded Developing Countries (LMDC).

4.1. **Over-arching Objectives for Pakistan at COP 27**

In view of Pakistan's high vulnerability to the adverse impacts of climate change, in particular extreme events, "adaptation" effort is the focus of National Climate Change Policy. However, being a responsible member of the global community in combating climate change due importance to mitigation efforts were also projected effectively. The key considerations for negotiations at COP 27 were based on the following issues:

- i. In all high-level policy statements and during its negotiations in various technical streams, Pakistan highlighted the colossal loss and damage suffered during 2022 floods because of climate change induced disaster despite its minimal contribution to the GHG emissions (less than 1%) and carbon footprint. Pakistan has been at the epicenter of cascading climate change disasters during 2022 including scorching heatwaves, GLOF (Glacial Lake Outburst Flood) events and torrential monsoon rainfall that triggered unprecedented flooding.
- ii. It was projected that, Pakistan is one of the most vulnerable countries in the world due to global warming and climate change, and the current catastrophic floods came after four consecutive heatwaves with temperatures topping 53 °C in the year 2022.
- iii. Pakistan highlighted that the floods have severely compounded the economic challenges of Pakistan, and inflicted a severe exogenous shock to the country. The World Bank has estimated Pakistan flood losses at \$30 bn.
- iv. Pakistan articulated its contention by echoing the following slogan in all its engagements: "What goes on in Pakistan (in terms of climate change) will not stay in Pakistan". The devastating recent floods in Pakistan were nature's memo to humanity delivered through Pakistan to the world urging the developed countries to reduce emissions and help developing countries adapt to global heating.
- v. Considering its negligible carbon footprint, Pakistan focused on enhancing the adaptation capacity of vulnerable communities, building resilience to future climate shocks, climate-proofing our water, energy, healthcare, and agriculture sectors, and developing a robust emergency response and disaster management plan to prepare for the challenges ahead.

4.2. **Key Considerations for Pakistan at COP 27**

The following were the key considerations for Pakistan at COP 27:

First, Climate Finance needs to be clearly defined as new and additional and sustained resources with a transparent mechanism that meets the needs of developing and vulnerable countries with the speed and scale needed. We have been talking for years but have failed to even agree on the basics. There should now be total clarity on what actually counts as climate transfers, and what counts as development finance, for instance, as they often overlap. The pledges made at the Copenhagen COP 15 in 2009 for mobilizing \$100 bn per annum by 2020 have still not been realized. They need to be enhanced threefold given the increased frequency and intensity of climate extreme events. On the post-2025 finance goal, deliberations on "the quantum" of finance have not even commenced.

Second, the process for accessing climate financing is very cumbersome and also takes normal development budgets into its envelope. The process has to be simplified and double counting of funding needs to be avoided.

Third, a Global Climate Risk Index of all parties of the UNFCCC must be created under the auspices of the UN system and projects from the most vulnerable countries on this Index must get prioritized and speedy approvals for climate finance.

Fourth, the Global Goal on Adaptation (GGA) needs to be prioritized both in terms of financing and timelines. We are yet to see the promised 50:50 balance in adaptation and mitigation finance. The current financing gap is too high to sustain any real recovery needs of those on the frontlines of climate catastrophe.

Fifth, increase funding for adaptation and bring adaptation funding at par with mitigation funding.

Sixth, L&D needs to be part of the core agenda of COP 27. To meet the pressing humanitarian needs of those that are trapped in a crisis of public financing fueled by debt yet have to fund climate disasters on their own. Therefore, a dedicated Relief, Response and Recovery Window i.e. L&D Financing Facility or a Fund must be created and made speedily available.

Seventh, Develop arrangements for rapid funding of L&D activities.

Eighth, Mitigation ambition needs to be revived in a clear burden-share formula. The Common but Differentiated Responsibilities (CBDR) promise must be respected as we race towards a much higher trajectory of warming than defined in the Paris Agreement. Pakistan's 2030 ambition in the NDCs are already higher than many countries, but we understand our responsibilities as we move towards a Net Zero target by 2060. Like all such goals which are expensed at over a \$100 bn, our transition to green energy is a commitment predicated on a percentage of financing flows from the Global North. Pakistan' maintains its position on the Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) 2021.

The details of Key Decisions adopted at COP 27 are placed as "Annex- IV".

The Sharm el- Sheikh Implementation Plan is placed as "Annex- V"

5. PAKISTAN'S ACHIEVEMENTS AT COP 27

Due to effective participation and diplomatic efforts, Pakistan has been able to perform a key role in COP 27 process and made several achievements. Details of which are presented below:

- Pakistan chaired the G-77 & China group and through extensive efforts, got the L&D Fund placed on the agenda for COP 27, and later on pushed for a consensus agreement on it, which was successfully adopted. The establishment of the fund reflects Pakistan's ability to not only speak and deliver for itself, but also led the voices of developing countries at the international level. Pakistan's representation as the Chair of the G-77 & China has marked the country's important position at the international negotiations and Pakistan's presence at COP 27 was greatly recognized and appreciated.
- A Global Shield initiative receiving funding from the G-7 countries are set to mobilize funds to the V-20 countries and Pakistan will be amongst the first recipients, due to its climate vulnerable position and due to the recent heatwaves and floods. It aims to provide climate vulnerable countries with rapid access to insurance and disaster protection funding after floods or drought.
- The Global Fertilizer Challenge Ministerial announced \$135 million of funding for fertilizer efficiency projects, with the US funding to focus on Brazil, Colombia, Pakistan and Vietnam. Germany will also support the challenge with €13.6 million, mostly centered on Sub-Saharan Africa and will focus on efficiency and productivity.
- The demand for the establishment of the Global Goal on Adaptation Framework was echoed by the G-77 & China subgroups. Pakistan presented a very strong case given the catastrophic situation it is facing after the devastating floods.
- The agreement reached on establishing an Advisory Board of the Santiago Network on L&D (SNLD) as part of the Warsaw International Mechanism (WIM) on L&D. Pakistan had continuously pushed on WIM in the past and this year too, Pakistan was successful to keep developing countries united to galvanize this support.



Senator Sherry Rehman, Federal Minister for Climate Change speaking at COP 27

6. POST COP 27 FOLLOW UP & RECOMMENDATIONS

As a result of Pakistan's leadership and untiring efforts, it remained the focus of attention during the entire session of COP 27. These efforts proved to be instrumental towards a successful outcome in the form of a dedicated Loss and Damage Fund particularly benefitting those countries that are disproportionately impacted by climate extreme events. Due to this leadership role, Pakistan has gained the respect and appreciation of countries in the G-77 & China which needs to be built upon and sustained in the post COP period. To achieve this, following recommendations are proposed:

- i) Pakistan needs to continue efforts during the intersessional period leading to COP 28. First, we must try to secure our membership on the Transition Committee that will be tasked to develop the fund's Governance structure including its legal and juridical nature, funding mechanism, processes, and procedures for fund allocation etc. Therefore, securing membership of this Committee will be in the interest of Pakistan so that the Governance structure and modalities for fund allocation are developed as per the needs and priorities of countries consistently impacted by climate disasters.
- ii) Secure additional leadership positions in the UNFCCC Negotiating Bodies including the Bureau.
- iii) Develop a dedicated pool of negotiators to follow up different streams of the negotiation process under UNFCCC by ensuring their participation in the intersessional meetings as well as the future COP meetings. Their services may be requisitioned for the needed duration even if they are posted in different Ministries/locations. This is imperative from the perspective of ensuring continuity and gaining from the experience of such human resource.
- iv) An Advisory Committee under the chairpersonship of Minister for Climate Change needs to be created with membership from relevant line Ministries, Provincial Governments, Civil Society Organizations, Academia, private sector etc. This committee will guide and advise the Ministry of Climate Change as well as the Climate Change Council on the country position on various issues/agenda items to be discussed during future COP meetings.
- v) Relevant experts from NGOs and private sector may form part of the participating delegation to provide technical support to the dedicated negotiators on different agenda items and issues to be discussed during COP meetings. They need not sit on the negotiating tables but provide back stopping support to the designated negotiators nominated by the Ministry of Climate Change.
- vi) All nominations for the different technical bodies/committees under UNFCCC need to be endorsed/approved by the Ministry of Climate Change. This is critical from the perspective of effective coordination and clarity on important issues that form part of the climate change negotiations.
- vii) Pakistan must continue efforts towards furthering the cause of vulnerable countries on the issue of climate justice by participating proactively through a strong delegation in all future climate change conferences/meetings. This momentum must not fizzle out otherwise good work done in COP 27 would soon be forgotten.

WHAT GOES ON IN
PAKISTAN
WON'T STAY IN
PAKISTAN



ANNEXURES

ANNEX- I: ADOPTED AGENDA OF COP 27

1. Opening of the session:
2. Organizational matters:
 - (a) Election of the President of the Conference of the Parties at its twenty-seventh session;
 - (b) Adoption of the rules of procedure;
 - (c) Adoption of the agenda;
 - (d) Election of officers other than the President;
 - (e) Admission of organizations as observers;
 - (f) Organization of work, including for the sessions of the subsidiary bodies;
 - (g) Dates and venues of future sessions;
 - (h) Adoption of the report on credentials.
3. Reports of the subsidiary bodies:
 - (a) Report of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice;
 - (b) Report of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation.
4. Reporting from and review of Parties included in Annex I to the Convention.
5. Reporting from Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention.
6. Matters relating to adaptation:
 - (a) Report of the Adaptation Committee;
 - (b) Review of the progress, effectiveness and performance of the Adaptation Committee.
7. WIM for L&D associated with Climate Change Impacts.
8. Matters relating to finance:
 - (a) Long- term climate finance;
 - (b) Matters relating to the Standing Committee on Finance;
 - (c) Report of the GCF to the Conference of the Parties and guidance to the GCF;
 - (d) Report of the Global Environment Facility to the Conference of the Parties and guidance to GEF;
 - (e) Seventh review of the Financial Mechanism;
 - (f) Matters relating to funding arrangements responding to L&D associated with the adverse effects of climate change, including a focus on addressing L&D.
9. Matters relating to development and transfer of technologies:
 - (a) Joint annual report of the Technology Executive Committee and the Climate Technology Centre and Network;
 - (b) Linkages between the Technology Mechanism and the Financial Mechanism of the Convention.
10. Capacity- building under the Convention.
11. Matters relating to the least developed countries.
12. Report of the forum on the impact of the implementation of response measures.
13. Second periodic review of the long- term global goal under the Convention and of overall progress towards achieving it.

14. Gender and climate change.
15. Consideration of proposals from Parties for amendments to the Convention under Article 15:
 - (a) Proposal from the Russian Federation to amend Article 4, paragraph 2(f), of the Convention;
 - (b) Proposal from Papua New Guinea and Mexico to amend Articles 7 and 18 of the Convention.
16. Second review of the adequacy of Article 4, paragraph 2(a–b), of the Convention.
17. Administrative, financial and institutional matters:
 - (a) Audit report and financial statements for 2021;
 - (b) Budget performance for the biennium 2020- 2021;
 - (c) Decision- making in the UNFCCC process.
18. High- level segment:
 - (a) Statements by Parties;
 - (b) Statements by observer organizations.
19. Other matters.
20. Conclusion of the session:
 - (a) Adoption of the draft report on the session;
 - (b) Closure of the session.

ANNEX- II: COUNTRY STATEMENT BY PRIME MINISTER OF ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF PAKISTAN

BISMILLAH HIR- RAHMAN- IR- RAHEEM

H.E. President Abdel Fattah El- Sisi,

Excellencies,

Ladies and Gentlemen,

At the outset, let me commend and congratulate President Abdel Fattah El- Sisi, for his leadership, hospitality and stamina in hosting the COP 27 and the World Leaders' Summit.

To me and my country, including the G- 77 & China that Pakistan Chairs at this conference, this COP rings an alarm bell for humanity. It is the only platform where the survival of the human race as a goal still holds promise. It is also the forum where we as vulnerable countries take our case to the rich and the resourced, to build common purpose for justice, carbon neutrality and a roadmap to crucial policy resets needed in a world that is burning up faster than our capacities for recovery.

Excellencies,

I am sure you all have heard of the catastrophic flooding in Pakistan. It impacted 33 million people, (the size of three European countries), more than half are women and children. Despite seven times the average of extreme rain in the south, we struggled on as raging torrents from our melting glaciers in the north ripped out over 8000 kilometres of highways, damaged more than 3000 kilometers of railway tracks and tore apart hundred bridges like toothpicks in their rage.

As we slowly bring communities back on their feet, I see my country transformed forever. The Post- Disaster Needs Assessment estimates \$30 bn in L&D.

Excellencies,

Our low- carbon footprint of less than one % did not contribute to this.

The priorities for Pakistan have never been clearer.

First, the GGA needs to be prioritized both in terms of financing and timelines. We are yet to see the promised 50:50 balance in adaptation and mitigation finance. The current financing gap is too high to sustain any real recovery needs of those on the frontlines of climate catastrophe.

Second, L&D needs to be part of the core agenda of COP 27, to meet the pressing humanitarian needs of those that are trapped in a crisis of public financing fueled by debt and yet have to fund climate- disasters on their own.

Third, Climate Finance must be clearly defined as new, additional and sustained resources with a transparent mechanism that meets the needs of developing and vulnerable countries with the speed and scale that is required. There should now be total clarity on what actually counts as climate transfers, and what counts as development finance, for instance, as they often overlap. We have been talking for years. But have failed to even agree on the basics. Pledges made at the Copenhagen COP 15 in 2009 for mobilizing \$100 bn per annum by 2020 have still not been realized. They need to be enhanced given the increased frequency and intensity of climate extreme events.

Fourth, a Global Climate Risk Index of all parties of the UNFCCC must be created under the auspices of the UN system. Projects from the most vulnerable countries on this Index must get prioritized and speedy approvals for Climate Finance.

Fifth, Mitigation ambition needs to be revived in a clear burden- share formula. The promise of Common But Differentiated Responsibilities (CBDR) must be respected as we race towards a much higher trajectory of warming than defined in the Paris Agreement. Pakistan's 2030 ambition in the NDCs are already higher than many countries, but we understand our responsibilities as we move towards a Net Zero plan once we recover.

Excellencies,

Unless there is a transformational shift in the flow of capacities, finances and technology that reverses the pyramid of climate capital, the bargain between the North and the South will not work.

I am confident that under your stellar stewardship, this important COP may have a real chance to find common ground towards achieving the objectives of the Convention and the Paris Agreement. It is now or never. For us there is indeed no Planet B!

I thank you for your patience.

ANNEX- III**LIST OF SIDE EVENTS**

No.	Date	Name of Side Event
1.	9 Nov. 2022	The Lost and the Damaged- Pakistan's Climate Catastrophe
2.	9 Nov. 2022	Dialogue on Climate Finance 101
3.	9 Nov. 2022	Living Indus: Axis for Adaptation
4.	10 Nov. 2022	Return of the Species- Snow Leopard and Indus River Dolphin
5.	10 Nov. 2022	Pakistan's Glaciers: From Promise to Peril
6.	11 Nov. 2022	The Broken Bargain between the North and the South
7.	11 Nov. 2022	A Survival story from the Delta: The Mangroves of Pakistan
8.	11 Nov. 2022	Fragility on the Front Line: Vulnerable Communities
9.	12 Nov. 2022	Is Adaptation the new Climate Normal
10.	12 Nov. 2022	Climate Migrants
11.	13 Nov. 2022	Hunger Games: Food Security
12.	14 Nov. 2022	Protected Areas: Expanding the Ecosystems
13.	14 Nov. 2022	Article- 6 and Compliance
14.	14 Nov. 2022	Youth Panel on Climate Change
15.	15 Nov. 2022	Long- term Strategies- Net Zero Framework
16.	15 Nov. 2022	Air Pollution: Pakistan Clean Air Programme Launch and Way Forward
17.	15 Nov. 2022	The Mitigation Pathway Towards Just Transition
18.	16 Nov. 2022	Climate Energy Initiative (GRMA) Launch
19.	16 Nov. 2022	ADB Dashboard, NDC Implementation Process
20.	17 Nov. 2022	Technology Networks Action for Adaptation
21.	17 Nov. 2022	On the Frontlines of Disaster: The Need for Gendering Recovery

a. Mitigation Work Programme

It was recognized that to achieve the temperature goals of the Paris Agreement and limit warming to 1.5 °C, efforts need to be focused on reducing emissions through development and deployment of low- emission energy technologies, while focusing efforts towards the phasedown of unabated coal power and phase- out of inefficient fossil fuel subsidies. The Mitigation Work Programme (MWP) was setup in Glasgow at COP 26, and its purpose was to scale up mitigation ambition through 2030 after the recognition of the NDC shortcomings to limit global warming. The structure, timeframe, and principles of the MWP were discussed at COP 27 and it was decided not to impose new targets or goals and to follow the findings of the IPCC AR6 WG3 report. It was also agreed upon to report on each dialogue annually to update on the decisions at each COP on the pre- 2030 ambition.

i. Paris Agreement Article 6

Progress was made towards the implementation of Article 6 of the Paris Agreement, which aims to mediate cooperation among countries to reach their NDCs and climate targets. Under 6.2, one country is able to pay for emission reduction mechanisms and infrastructure in another country, to add to its own net zero goals. As 6.4 allows for the trading of carbon credits in an open market, COP 27 has seen to the establishment of a committee to issue recommendations on the technicalities of carbon credits and trading, and whether it can be counted towards the net zero targets of the countries involved. Non-authorized credits now labelled as “mitigation contribution 6.4 ERs” also need to be addressed to prevent double counting. The supervisory body is yet to finalize recommendations regarding carbon sinks such as oceans and forests. As for Article 6.8, the implementation timeline has been set to 2023- 2024 through identification of non-market approaches with the help of experts.

b. Global Goals on Adaptation

The current shortcomings for adaptation measures were recognized at the COP in light of the findings of the Working Group II and the IPCC’s sixth assessment report. To enhance adaptation capacity, transformational changes and upscaling of climate finance was suggested. Recognizing the importance of the LDCs Fund and the Special Climate Fund, more pledges were welcomed to aid developing countries in the fight against climate change. A framework to develop a framework for GGA is to be undertaken under the Glasgow- Sharm el- Sheikh Work Programme (GlaSS) during 2023. A structured approach to reduce the increasing adverse impacts, risks, and vulnerabilities, and to enhance the adaptation action is to be used to develop an all- inclusive framework.

c. Loss and Damage (L&D) Fund

Following the catastrophic flooding in Pakistan, the delegation prepared a clear stance on the outcome of COP 27. The demand was clear: development of a L&D Fund. A request that had been made by many developing countries over the last 30 years, but to no avail. At this COP however, led by Pakistan as the Chair of G- 77 & China (the largest negotiating bloc of 134 countries). COP 27 decided to establish a L&D Fund. Due to this outcome alone, not only the developing countries, but the entire civil society of the global south and north called out COP 27 as a success.

COP 27 has decided to establish new funding arrangements for assisting developing countries that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change, in responding to L&D, and assisting in mobilizing new and additional resources. COP 27 also decided to establish a fund for responding to L&D with a particular mandate to focus on addressing L&D.

A Transition Committee has also been established that will be responsible for the operationalization of the new funding arrangements and the fund. It will make recommendations for institutional arrangements, modalities, structure, governance and terms of reference for the fund it will also identify and expand sources of funding and

ensure coordination and complementarity with existing funding arrangements. These will be presented for consideration at COP 28 to be held in December 2023.

d. Climate Finance

An important breakthrough was the call for structural reforms in the international financial architecture to comply with the Bridgetown Initiative. A consensus on revising the Bretton Woods system was achieved which was pushed by the most vulnerable countries. The standing committee on finance is also instructed to prepare biennial reports on the progress towards the yearly payouts of \$100 bn funding pledged by the developed nations.

A Global Shield was set up against climate risks by the G- 7 countries to aid the V- 20 countries (which include Pakistan) on the 14th of November at COP 27. The shield will bundle activities in the field of climate risk insurance and prevention in close cooperation with the V- 20. This fund has been designed to be quickly deployed in times of climate disasters.

On the New Collective Quantified Goal (NCQG) however, the COP decision fell short of expectations. NCQG will set the climate finance goal post 2025, from the floor of the \$100 bn. Pakistan would have preferred a qualitative decision capturing the lessons from climate finance since 2009 since \$100 bn was set. These included the need for clarity on accounting methodologies, grant financing from the public sector. The decision however, is a procedural one, merely continuing technical sessions to discuss matters further.

Other key Decisions:

a. Sharm el- Sheikh Implementation Plan

The result of two weeks long negotiation was the Sharm el- Sheikh Implementation Plan which is the first plan to create a landmark L&D Fund for vulnerable countries. following this, a transnational committee will be formulated with representatives of 24 countries to decide which countries are vulnerable, who will fund and funding arrangements, etc. Pakistan's Minister for Climate Change reiterated that "the establishment of a fund is not about dispensing charity. It is clearly a down- payment on the longer investment in our joint futures."

The Sharm el- Sheikh Implementation plan is placed as "Annex- V".

b. Joint Work on Implementation of Climate Action on Agriculture and Food Security

The negotiations at COP 27 led to the formal outcome in the form of Joint work on implementation which acknowledged that the Koronivia joint work on agriculture has highlighted the need to identify modalities for addressing challenges in and exploring opportunities for accessing existing means of implementation. It was requested that the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice and the Subsidiary Body for Implementation to establish the four- year Sharm el- Sheikh joint work on implementation of climate action on agriculture and food security, including implementation of the outcomes of the Koronivia joint work on agriculture and previous activities addressing issues related to agriculture.

c. Implementation of the Global Climate Observing System

Encouraged Parties and relevant organizations, as appropriate, to work towards the implementation of the 2022 Global Climate Observing System Implementation Plan. The Implementation plan identifies six themes, each of them including several actions that if undertaken in the next 5- 10 years, will lead to an improved Global Climate Observing System.

d. Guidance on the Implementation of Article 6 of the Kyoto Protocol

Decided to terminate the Joint Implementation Supervisory Committee established by Decision 9/ CMP. 1, paragraph 3 and Requests the secretariat to take the necessary steps to prepare a report on the operation of Track 2, with recommendations on the orderly management of residual resources.

e. Funding Arrangements for responding to L&D

Decided to establish new funding arrangements for assisting developing countries which are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change, in responding to L&D, including with a focus on addressing L&D by providing and assisting in mobilizing new and additional resources, and that these new arrangements complement and include sources, funds, processes and initiatives under and outside the Convention and the Paris Agreement.

f. Guidance relating to the Clean Development Mechanism

Requested the secretariat to prepare a technical paper to support the consideration by the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol at its eighteenth session (November- December 2023) on the functioning and operation of the processes and institutions of the clean development mechanism in the future, including appropriate time frames, with a view to avoiding a gap before the operationalization of the corresponding processes under the Article 6, paragraph 4, mechanism. Also, requested the clean development mechanism registry administrator, in accordance with paragraph 75(a) of the annex to decision 3/ CMA. 3, to identify certified emission reductions held in the clean development mechanism registry 5 that are eligible for transfer to the mechanism registry for the Article 6, paragraph 4, mechanism.

g. National Adaptation Plans

The COP 27 expressed concern at the large number of countries that have not been able to submit their first national adaptation plan and in this respect notes the challenges, complexities and delays experienced by developing country Parties in accessing funding and support from the GCF and Encouraged relevant organizations to continue coordinating support related to the process to formulate, update and implement national adaptation plans and to continue sharing lessons learned.

h. High- Level Expert Group on the Net- Zero Emissions Commitments of Non- State Entities

The Group launched first report on greenwashing and weak net- zero pledges; roadmap to bring integrity to net-zero commitments by industry, financial institutions, cities and regions and to support a global, equitable transition to a sustainable future.

i. Food and Agriculture for Sustainable Transformation Initiative (FAST)

The COP 27 launched the Food and Agriculture for Sustainable Transformation Initiative (FAST) in order to improve the quantity and quality of climate finance contributions to transform agriculture and food systems by 2030. FAST will be developed as a multi- stakeholder cooperation programme with annual meetings of members to agree on a work programme. Concrete deliverables focus initially on 3 pillars: 1) Access to finance Pillar: Enhancing country capacities to identify and access climate finance and investment; 2) Knowledge and Capacity Pillar, providing the necessary analyses, developing voluntary guidelines and supporting capacity development; and 3) Policy Supports and Dialogues Pillar: Ensuring agri- food systems are fully embedded, and given the needed priority and importance, in climate change policies, such as Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC), National Adaptation Plans (NAP) or Long- term Low Emissions and Development Strategies (LT- LEDS). Ad- hoc technical advisory groups can be set up to ensure responsiveness and efficiency, and for the timely delivery of mutually agreed high- quality outputs

j. The Breakthrough Agenda

COP 27 launched the Breakthrough Agenda, under which the countries representing more than 50% of global GDP set out sector- specific “Priority Actions” to decarbonise power, transport and steel, scale up low- emission hydrogen production and accelerate the shift to sustainable agriculture by COP 28. These measures are designed to cut energy costs, rapidly reduce emissions and boost food security for billions of people worldwide.

The actions under each breakthrough will be delivered through coalitions of committed countries- from the G7, European Commission, India, Egypt, Morocco and others, supported by leading international organizations and initiatives, and spearheaded by a core group of leading governments. These efforts will be reinforced with private finance and leading industry initiatives and further countries are encouraged to join.

A 12- month master plan by the governments of over half of global GDP to accelerate decarbonization of five major sectors power, road transport, steel, hydrogen and agriculture. Actions target sectors accounting for more than 50% of global greenhouse gas emissions and are also designed to reduce energy costs and enhance food security, with buildings and cement sectors to be added to the Breakthrough Agenda next year.

k. Action on Water Adaptation and Resilience Initiative (AWARe)

A new Action for Water Adaptation and Resilience (AWARe) initiative has been launched at the UN Climate Change negotiations, reflecting the importance of water both a key climate change problem and a potential solution. It underlines the commitment of Egypt as COP 27 President to making water a top priority. This initiative will champion inclusive cooperation to address water- related challenges and solutions across climate change adaptation.

ANNEX-V: THE SHARM EL- SHEIKH IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

The Conference of the Parties, Recalling decisions 1/CP.19, 1/CP.20, 1/CP.21, 1/CP.22, 1/CP.23, 1/CP.24, 1/CP.25 and 1/CP.26,

Noting decision -/CMA.4,1 Guided by science and principles,

Reaffirming the outcomes of all previous Conferences of the Parties, Conferences of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol and Conferences of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement, including decisions 1/CP.26, 1/CMP.17 and 1/CMA.3 (the Glasgow Climate Pact),

Also reaffirming the critical role of multilateralism based on United Nations values and principles, including in the context of the implementation of the Convention and the Paris Agreement, and the importance of international cooperation for addressing global issues, including climate change, in the context of sustainable development and efforts to eradicate poverty,

Noting the importance of transition to sustainable lifestyles and sustainable patterns of consumption and production for efforts to address climate change,

Also noting the importance of pursuing an approach to education that promotes a shift in lifestyles while fostering patterns of development and sustainability based on care, community and cooperation,

Acknowledging that climate change is a common concern of humankind, Parties should, when taking action to address climate change, respect, promote and consider their respective obligations on human rights, the right to a clean, healthy and sustainable environment, the right to health, the rights of indigenous peoples, local communities, migrants, children, persons with disabilities and people in vulnerable situations and the right to development, as well as gender equality, empowerment of women and intergenerational equity,

Noting the importance of ensuring the integrity of all ecosystems, including in forests, the ocean and the cryosphere, and the protection of biodiversity, recognized by some cultures as Mother Earth, and also noting the importance of “climate justice”, when taking action to address climate change,

Emphasizing that enhanced effective climate action should be implemented in a manner that is just and inclusive while minimizing negative social or economic impacts that may arise from climate action,

Recognizing the fundamental priority of safeguarding food security and ending hunger, and the particular vulnerabilities of food production systems to the adverse impacts of climate change, Draft decision entitled “Sharm el- Sheikh Implementation Plan” proposed under agenda item 2 of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement at its fourth session.

Also recognizing the critical role of protecting, conserving and restoring water systems and water-related ecosystems in delivering climate adaptation benefits and co- benefits, while ensuring social and environmental safeguards,

Underlines the urgent need to address, in a comprehensive and synergetic manner, the interlinked global crises of climate change and biodiversity loss in the broader context of achieving the Sustainable Development Goals, as well as the vital importance of protecting, conserving, restoring and sustainably using nature and ecosystems for effective and sustainable climate action,

Acknowledges that the impacts of climate change exacerbate the global energy and food crises, and vice versa, particularly in developing countries, Stresses that the increasingly complex and challenging global geopolitical situation and its impact on the energy, food and economic situations, as well as the additional challenges associated with the socioeconomic recovery from the coronavirus pandemic, should not be used as a pretext for backtracking, backsliding or de- prioritizing climate action;

I. Science and urgency

1. Welcomes the contributions of Working Groups II- 2 and III- 3 to the Sixth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change;
2. Recognizes the importance of the best available science for effective climate action and policymaking;
3. Takes note of the 2022 adaptation gap and emissions gap reports of the United Nations Environment Programme, and recent global and regional reports of the World Meteorological Organization on the state of the climate;
4. Reiterates that the impacts of climate change will be much lower at the temperature increase of 1.5 °C compared with 2 °C and resolves to pursue further efforts to limit the temperature increase to 1.5 °C;
5. Recognizes the impact of climate change on the cryosphere and the need for further understanding of these impacts, including of tipping points;

II. Enhancing ambition and implementation

6. Resolves to implement ambitious, just, equitable and inclusive transitions to low emission and climate- resilient development in line with the principles and objectives of the Convention, the Kyoto Protocol and the Paris Agreement, taking into account this decision, the Glasgow Climate Pact and other relevant decisions of the Conference of the Parties and the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement;
7. Expresses appreciation to the Heads of State and Government who participated in the Sharm el- Sheikh Climate Implementation Summit for their support in enhancing and accelerating the implementation of climate action;

III. Energy

8. Emphasizes the urgent need for immediate, deep, rapid and sustained reductions in global GHG emissions by Parties across all applicable sectors, including through increase in low- emission and renewable energy, just energy transition partnerships and other cooperative actions;
9. Recognizes that the unprecedented global energy crisis underlines the urgency to rapidly transform energy systems to be more secure, reliable, and resilient, including by accelerating clean and just transitions to renewable energy during this critical decade of action;
10. Stresses the importance of enhancing a clean energy mix, including low- emission and renewable energy, at all levels as part of diversifying energy mixes and systems, in line with national circumstances and recognizing the need for support towards just transitions;

IV. Mitigation

11. Recognizes that limiting global warming to 1.5 °C requires rapid, deep and sustained reductions in global GHG emissions of 43 per cent by 2030 relative to the 2019 level;

12. Also recognizes that this requires accelerated action in this critical decade, on the basis of equity and the best available scientific knowledge, reflecting common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities, in the light of different national circumstances and in the context of sustainable development and efforts to eradicate poverty;

13. Calls upon Parties to accelerate the development, deployment and dissemination of technologies, and the adoption of policies, to transition towards low- emission energy systems, including by rapidly scaling up the deployment of clean power generation and energy efficiency measures, including accelerating efforts towards the phasedown of unabated coal power and phase- out of inefficient fossil fuel subsidies, while providing targeted support to the poorest and most vulnerable in line with national circumstances and recognizing the need for support towards a just transition;

14. Reiterates its invitation to Parties to consider further actions to reduce by 2030 non- carbon dioxide GHG emissions, including methane;

15. Emphasizes the importance of protecting, conserving and restoring nature and ecosystems to achieve the Paris Agreement temperature goal, including through forests and Decision 1/CP.26, para. 19. Advance unedited version 4 other terrestrial and marine ecosystems acting as sinks and reservoirs of GHG and by protecting biodiversity, while ensuring social and environmental safeguards;

16. Recognizes the importance of maximizing the positive and minimizing the negative economic and social impacts of the implementation of response measures, and welcomes the adoption of decisions -/CP.27, 9 -/CMP.2710 and -/ CMA.4;

V. Adaptation

17. Notes with serious concern the existing gap between current levels of adaptation and levels needed to respond to the adverse effect of climate change in line with findings from the contribution of Working Group II to the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change Sixth Assessment Report;

18. Urges Parties to adopt a transformational approach to enhancing adaptive capacity, strengthening resilience and reducing vulnerability to climate change;

19. Also urges developed country Parties to urgently and significantly scale up their provision of climate finance, technology transfer and capacity- building for adaptation so as to respond to the needs of developing country Parties as part of a global effort, including for the formulation and implementation of national adaptation plans and adaptation communications;

20. Highlights the role of the Least Developed Countries Fund and the Special Climate Change Fund in supporting actions by developing countries to address climate change, welcomes the pledges made to the two Funds and invites developed countries to further contribute to the two Funds;

21. Emphasizes 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;

VI. Loss and damage (L&D)

22. Notes with grave concern, according to information in the contributions of Working Groups II and III to the Sixth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, the growing gravity, scope and frequency in all regions of L&D associated with the adverse effects of climate change, resulting in devastating economic and non-economic losses, including forced displacement and impacts on cultural heritage, human mobility and the lives and livelihoods of local communities, and underlines the importance of an adequate and effective response to L&D;

23. Expresses deep concern regarding the significant financial costs associated with L&D for developing countries, resulting in a growing debt burden and impairing the realization of the Sustainable Development Goals; 9 Draft decision entitled “Report of the forum on the impact of the implementation of response measures” proposed under agenda item 12 of the Conference of the Parties at its twenty- seventh session. Draft decision entitled “Report of the forum on the impact of the implementation of response measures” proposed under agenda item 9 of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol at its seventeenth session. Draft decision entitled “Report of the forum on the impact of the implementation of response measures” proposed under agenda item 12 of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement at its fourth session.

24. Welcomes the consideration, for the first time, of matters relating to funding arrangements responding to L&D associated with the adverse effects of climate change, including a focus on addressing L&D, under the Conference of the Parties and the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement and also welcomes the adoption of decisions -/CP.2712 and -/CMA.4,13 on matters relating to funding arrangements responding to L&D associated with the adverse effects of climate change;

25. Further welcomes the adoption of decisions-/CP.2714 and -/CMA.4,15 establishing the institutional arrangements of the Santiago network for averting, minimizing and addressing L&D associated with the adverse effects of climate change to enable its full operationalization, including supporting its mandated role in catalysing 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 through a selection process conducted in an open, transparent, fair and neutral manner in accordance with the process outlined in paragraphs 17–18 of decisions-/CMA.416 and- /CP.27;

VII. Early warning and systematic observation

26. Emphasizes 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, as well as the need to enhance coordination of activities by the systematic observation community and the ability to provide useful and actionable climate information for mitigation, adaptation and early warning systems, as well as information to enable understanding of adaptation limits and of attribution of extreme events;

27. Welcomes and reiterates the United Nations Secretary General’s call made on World Meteorological Day on 23 March 2022 to protect everyone on Earth through universal coverage of early warning systems against extreme weather and climate change within the next five years and invites development partners, international financial institutions and the operating entities of the Financial Mechanism to provide support for implementation of the Early Warnings for All initiative;

VIII. Implementation- pathways to just transition

28. Affirms that sustainable and just solutions to the climate crisis must be founded on meaningful and effective social dialogue and participation of all stakeholders and notes that the global transition to low emissions provides opportunities and challenges for sustainable economic development and poverty eradication;

29. Emphasizes that just and equitable transition encompasses pathways that include energy, socioeconomic, workforce and other dimensions, all of which must be based on nationally defined development priorities and include

social protection so as to mitigate potential impacts associated with the transition, and highlights the important role of the instruments related to social solidarity and protection in mitigating the impacts of applied measures;

IX. Finance

30. Highlights that about \$4 trillion per year needs to be invested in renewable energy up until 2030 to be able to reach net zero emissions by 2050,¹⁸ and that, furthermore, a global transformation to a low- carbon economy is expected to require investment of at least \$4- 6 trillion per year;

31. Also highlights that 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;

32. Notes with concern the growing gap between the needs of developing country Parties, in particular those due to the increasing impacts of climate change and their increased indebtedness, and the support provided and mobilized for their efforts to implement their nationally determined contributions, highlighting that such needs are currently estimated at \$5.8–5.9 trillion for the pre- 2030 period;

33. Expresses serious concern that the goal of developed country Parties to mobilize jointly \$100 bn per year by 2020 in the context of meaningful mitigation action and transparency on implementation has not yet been met and urges developed country Parties to meet the goal;

34. Emphasizes that 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, including its costs, terms and conditions, and economic vulnerability to climate change for developing countries,

35. Notes that global climate finance flows are small relative to the overall needs of developing countries, with such flows in 2019- 2020 estimated to be \$803 bn, ²³ 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, and also below what would be expected in the light of the investment opportunities identified and the cost of failure to meet climate stabilization targets;

36. Urges developed country Parties to provide enhanced support, including through financial resources, technology transfer and capacity- building, to assist developing country Parties with respect to both mitigation and adaptation, in continuation of their existing obligations under the Convention, and encourages other Parties to provide or continue to provide such support voluntarily;

37. Calls on the shareholders of multilateral development banks and international financial institutions to reform multilateral development bank practices and priorities, align and scale up funding, ensure simplified access and mobilize climate finance from various sources and encourages multilateral development banks to define a new vision and commensurate operational model, channels and instruments that are fit for the purpose of adequately addressing the global climate emergency, including deploying a full suite of instruments, from grants to guarantees and non-debt instruments, taking into account debt burdens, and to address risk appetite, with a view to substantially increasing climate finance;

38. Calls on multilateral development banks to contribute to significantly increasing climate ambition using the breadth of their policy and financial instruments for greater results, including on private capital mobilization, and to ensure higher financial efficiency and maximize use of existing concessional and risk capital vehicles to drive innovation and accelerate impact;

39. Emphasizes the ongoing challenges faced by many developing country Parties in accessing climate finance and encourages further efforts, including by the operating entities of the Financial Mechanism, to simplify access to such finance;

40. Takes note of the report on the determination of the needs of developing country Parties related to implementing the Convention and the Paris Agreement and in this context 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;

X. Technology transfer and deployment

41. Welcomes with appreciation the first joint work programme of the Technology Executive Committee and the Climate Technology Centre and Network, 24 for 2023- 2027, which will facilitate the transformational change needed to achieve the goals of the Convention and the Paris Agreement, invites Parties and stakeholders to cooperate and engage with the Technology Executive Committee and the Climate Technology Centre and Network to support the implementation of the joint work programme activities, including on technology needs assessments, action plans and road maps, acknowledges the findings in the final report on the first periodic assessment of the effectiveness and adequacy of the support provided to the Technology Mechanism in supporting the implementation of the Paris Agreement;

42. Highlights the importance of cooperation on technology development and transfer and innovation in implementing the joint work programme activities;

43. Welcomes the forward- looking conclusions of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation to continue consideration of the Poznan strategic programme on technology transfer at its sixty- first session (November 2024);

XI. Capacity- building

44. Notes that 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;

XII. Taking stock

45. Notes the importance of the periodic review of the long- term global goal under the Convention and welcomes the adoption of decision -/CP.27,27 on the second periodic review of the long- term global goal under the Convention and of overall progress towards achieving it;

XIII. Ocean

46. Welcomes the outcomes of and key messages from the ocean and climate change dialogue in 2022 and decides that future dialogues will, from 2023, be facilitated by two co- facilitators, selected by Parties biennially, who will be responsible for deciding the topics for and conducting the dialogue, in consultation with Parties and observers, and preparing an informal summary report to be presented in conjunction with the subsequent session of the Conference of the Parties;

47. Encourages Parties to consider, as appropriate, 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;

XIV. Forest

48. Recalls that, in the context of the provision of adequate and predictable support to developing country Parties, Parties should collectively aim to slow, halt and reverse forest cover and carbon loss, in accordance with national circumstances, consistently with the ultimate objective of the Convention, as stated in its Article 2;30

49. Encourages Parties to consider, as appropriate, nature- based solutions or ecosystem- based approaches, taking into consideration United Nations Environment Assembly;

XV. Agriculture

50. Welcomes the establishment of the four- year Sharm el- Sheikh joint work on implementation of climate action on agriculture and food security as well as the establishment of the Sharm el- Sheikh online portal under the joint work by decision -/CP.27;32 XVI. Enhancing implementation: action by non- Party stakeholders;

51. Acknowledges the engagement of non- Party stakeholders in climate action, which complements and broadens it, while recognizing the pivotal role of governments in action on climate change within the framework of the Convention, the Kyoto Protocol and the Paris Agreement;

52. Recognizes 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;

53. Notes the adoption of the action plan under the Glasgow work programme on Action for Climate Empowerment by decision -/CP.27; 33;

54. Encourages Parties to 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;

55. Invites Parties to provide support to developing countries for undertaking gender related action and implementing the gender action plan;

56. Recognizes the role of children and youth as agents of change in addressing and responding to climate change and encourages Parties to include children and youth in their processes for designing and implementing climate policy and action, and, as appropriate, to consider including young representatives and negotiators into their national delegations, recognizing the importance of intergenerational equity and maintaining the stability of the climate system for future generations;

57. Expresses its appreciation to the Presidency of the twenty- seventh session of the Conference of the Parties for its leadership in promoting the full, meaningful and equal participation of children and youth, including by co-organizing the first youth- led climate forum (the Sharm el- Sheikh youth climate dialogue), hosting the first children and youth pavilion and appointing the first youth envoy of a Presidency of the Conference of the Parties and encourages future incoming Presidencies of the Conference of the Parties to consider doing the same;

58. Expresses its appreciation to the children and youth constituency for co- organizing the Sharm el- Sheikh youth climate dialogue with the Presidency of the twenty- seventh session of the Conference of the Parties and notes the outcomes of the seventeenth Conference of Youth, organized by the constituency and held in Sharm el -Sheikh, Egypt, in November 2022;

59. Encourages Parties and non- Party stakeholders to engage actively in the Marrakech Partnership for Global Climate Action;
60. Welcomes the leadership of the Presidency of the Conference of the Parties and the high- level champions, in particular in the context of the Sharm el- Sheikh Adaptation Agenda and the Breakthrough Agenda, and the collaboration between Parties and non- Party stakeholders, and emphasizes the need for continued acceleration and collaboration;
61. Welcomes the recommendations of the High- Level Expert Group on the Net- Zero Emissions Commitments of Non- State Entities, launched by the United Nations Secretary General in March 2022, which are designed to enhance transparency and accountability related to, and progress in achieving, the climate pledges of businesses, investors, cities and regions;
62. Invites the secretariat to ensure greater accountability of voluntary initiatives through the Non- State Actor Zone for Climate Action platform;
63. Welcomes the convening of five regional forums led by the President of the twenty seventh 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.

ANNEX- VI: LINKS TO WEB MEDIA COVERAGE OF PAKISTAN'S PARTICIPATION IN COP 27

1. UN Multimedia:

COP 27 UN Gutteres

Speaking to reporters, UN Secretary- General António Guterres reiterated that COP 27 needs to “define a clear road map” to deal with the lost and damage in Pakistan, an institutional framework which includes financing.

<https://www.unmultimedia.org/tv/unifeed/asset/2978/2978631/>

2. United States Institute for Peace:

Pakistan's Roadmap for COP 27: In Search of a Strategic Vision

The international community has gathered this week in Egypt for the U.N. Climate Change Conference (COP 27) and will be discussing a range of issues including loss and damage, climate finance, adaptation and mitigation over the next two weeks. This year's COP 27 is being held in the aftermath of Pakistan's disastrous summer floods, which led to the announcement that Pakistan's Prime Minister Shahbaz Sharif will serve as vice- chair of the summit.

<https://www.usip.org/publications/2022/11/pakistans-roadmap-cop27-search-strategic-vision>

3. Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Government of Pakistan:

Pakistan welcomes the historic decision of COP 27 to establish the Fund for Loss and Damage

Pakistan welcomes the establishment of a fund to address loss and damage caused by climate -induced disasters. The consensus decision taken to this effect by the COP 27 in Sharm- el- Sheikh (Egypt) is a momentous achievement, especially for the Group of 77 and China, as the developing countries have been demanding such a fund for the past 30 years. The catastrophic climate change induced floods in Pakistan early this year that resulted in losses and damages of over \$30 bn refocused the global attention towards this critical issue.

<https://mofa.gov.pk/pakistan-welcomes-the-historic-decision-of-cop27-to-establish-the-fund-for-loss-and-damage/>

4. High Commission of Pakistan in Srilanka:

Honor for PM Shehbaz Sharif as COP 27 gives vice-chair to Pakistan among 195 UN nations

The United Nations Climate Change Conference- COP 27, has announced to handover the vice- chairmanship of the conference to Prime Minister Shehbaz Sharif. Among the 195 countries of the United Nations, Pakistan has received the honour as result of the effective voice raised by PM Shehbaz Sharif at global and regional forums, regarding the need for urgent climate action plan.

<https://www.pakistanhc.lk/?p=10037>

5. The News International:

COP 27: PM Shahbaz calls for global efforts to deal with climate change

Prime Minister Shahbaz Sharif Monday called upon the international community to make joint efforts for tackling the issue of climate change. PM Shahbaz made the remarks during separate meetings with world leaders and dignitaries on the sidelines of the “Sharm el- Sheikh Climate Implementation Summit” today.

<https://www.thenews.com.pk/latest/1007588-pm-shahbaz-calls-for-global-efforts-to-deal-with-climate-change>

6. Dawn News:

Now or Never. At COP 27 PM Shahbaz says Pakistan needs funds not debts

Prime Minister Shahbaz Sharif said that Pakistan needed additional funding, not debts, to rebuilt a resilient and adaptive infrastructure in the face of climate change.

<https://www.dawn.com/news/1719776>

7. GEO News:

PM Shehbaz to co-chair 27th UN Climate Change Conference

Prime Minister Shehbaz Sharif has been entrusted to Co- chair the 27th UN Climate Change Conference of Parties (COP 27) along with the Egyptian President and Norwegian Prime Minister. The premier has received this honour out of 195 countries, the statement released by the Prime Minister House said, adding that Egyptian President Abdel Fattah El- Sisi has also invited PM Shehbaz to co- chair the COP 27 meeting.

<https://www.geo.tv/latest/445467-pm-shehbaz-to-co-chair-27th-un-climate-change-conference>

8. Ab Tak TV:

Prime Minister becomes Center of attention at COP 27

Prime Minister Shehbaz Sharif on Monday became the centre of attention at the platform of the Conference of Parties (COP 27) as he robustly campaigned for the world's action to address Pakistan's climate change challenge.

<https://abttakk.tv/en/pm-shahbaz-becomes-centre-of-attention-cop-27-summit/>

9. The Hindu:

Pak PM Shehbaz Sharif to visit Egypt to participate in climate summit

Pakistan Prime Minister Shehbaz Sharif will embark on a two-day visit to Egypt on Monday to participate in a high-level summit as part of the 27th UN Climate Change Conference (COP 27). According to the Foreign Office (FO), the Prime Minister will be accompanied by Foreign Minister Bilawal Bhutto Zardari and other Cabinet members and senior officials.

<https://www.thehindu.com/news/international/pak-pm-shehbaz-sharif-to-visit-egypt-to-participate-in-climate-summit/article66103394.ece>

10. Foreign Policy:

Pakistan Leads Charge for Climate Justice at COP 27

Pakistan, which has been battered by climate catastrophes for the past decade, is leading the call for rich nations to compensate poor countries for a crisis they did not cause. But concerns abound over where that money will go in places that often pair poverty with corruption.

<https://foreignpolicy.com/2022/11/09/cop27-pakistan-climate-loss-damage-floods-aid/>

11. Tribune:

Does Pakistan know how to benefit from COP 27 fund?

Pakistan chaired the largest and most influential negotiating block of G- 77 and China, and successfully steered negotiations, leading to a landmark agreement on the 'Loss and Damage Fund' to support poorer countries being ravaged by climate change. This milestone helps overcome decades of resistance from rich nations contributing a bulk of the world's carbon emissions.

<https://tribune.com.pk/story/2388502/does-pakistan-know-how-to-benefit-from-cop27-fund>

12. Reuters:

Pakistan at COP 27 demands climate aid, says 'dystopia' already here

Pakistan will not be satisfied unless U.N. climate summit negotiators unlock emergency cash for the country to rebuild after this year's devastating floods, its climate minister said Thursday. "The dystopia has already come to our doorstep," the country's climate minister, Sherry Rehman, told Reuters in an interview on the sidelines of the COP 27 summit in Egypt.

<https://www.reuters.com/business/cop/pakistan-cop27-demands-climate-aid-says-dystopia-already-here-2022-11-11/>

13. The Guardian:

'We couldn't fail them': how Pakistan's floods spurred fight at COP for loss and damage fund

In early September, after unprecedented rainfall had left a third of Pakistan under water, its climate change minister set out the country's stall for COP 27. "We are on the frontline and intend to keep loss and damage and adapting to climate catastrophes at the core of our arguments and negotiations. There will be no moving away from that," Sherry Rehman said.

<https://www.theguardian.com/environment/2022/nov/20/loss-and-damage-pakistan-flooding-climate-justice-cop27>

14. The Guardian:

COP 27 first-timers from Pakistan, Nigeria and Spain share their experiences

With about 35,000 delegates from almost 200 countries attending COP 27, navigating the sprawling poorly signposted conference centre in Sharm el- Sheikh has been a huge challenge for grassroots activists, and so has finding a way to participate meaningfully within the confines of the UN rules and a repressive state.

<https://www.theguardian.com/environment/2022/nov/18/cop27-first-timers-from-pakistan-nigeria-and-spain-share-their-experiences>

15. Dawn:

Pakistan hails Pivotal steps as countries adopt COP 27 deal

Pakistan on Sunday welcomed the announcement that countries adopted a hard-fought final agreement at the COP 27 climate summit that sets up a fund to help poor countries being battered by climate disasters.

<https://www.dawn.com/news/1722046>

16. Bloomberg:

Pakistan's Rehman Has No Plans for 'Stylish' Walkout at COP 27

The climate minister says she's not going to turn away from incremental progress on key issues at the UN talks in Sharm el- Sheikh, Egypt. Sherry Rehman, the minister for climate change in Pakistan, knows that her country is playing a crucial role in setting the agenda at COP 27 this year.

<https://www.bloomberg.com/news/articles/2022-11-16/pakistan-climate-minister-sherry-rehman-talks-about-loss-and-damage-at-cop27>

17. Center for Strategic and Contemporary Research:

COP 27: Pakistan's Advocacy for a Global Cause

Conference of the Parties of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change UNFCCC, more commonly referred to as COP 27, generated a historic breakthrough this year with the active advocacy of Pakistan. There is an evident schism between the Global South and North, with the South bearing the brunt of the greenhouse gas emitters concentrated in the Global North. Hence, the recent COP 27 that lasted almost two weeks, from 6- 18 November 2022, in Egypt.

<https://cscr.pk/explore/themes/energy-environment/cop27-pakistans-advocacy-for-a-global-cause/>

18. MM News:

Sherry Reman declared new hero a COP 27

Pakistan's Climate Change Minister Sherry Rehman has been declared the new hero of the two-week-long United Nations COP 27 meeting in Sharm el- Sheikh, Egypt

<https://mmnews.tv/sherry-rehman-declared-hero-of-un-cop-27-meeting/>

19. DW News:

COP 27: Global Response Favorable after recent floods

Pakistan's Federal Minister for Planning, Development and Special Measures Ahsan Iqbal told DW at the climate summit in Sharm el-Sheikh that his country can recover from the floods and has international backing.

<https://www.dw.com/en/pakistan-lawmaker-at-cop27-international-response-favorable-after-flood-disaster/video-63793821>

20. Washington Post:

At COP 27, flood-battered Pakistan leads push to make polluting countries pay

At this month's U.N. climate negotiations in Egypt, Pakistan will lead a bloc of more than 100 developing nations insisting on compensation for the irreversible harms of climate change- a class of impacts collectively known as "loss and damage." The bloc has called for the creation of a dedicated loss and damage fund, which hard-hit countries can rely on for immediate assistance after a disaster, rather than waiting for humanitarian aid or loans that will drive them into debt.

<https://www.washingtonpost.com/climate-environment/2022/11/05/cop27-summit-egypt-climate-change/>

21. Pakistan Today:

Sherry Rehman, Bilalwal lauds "COP 27 Fund" as major win for Pakistan, developing world

Federal Minister for Climate Change Senator Sherry Rehman on Sunday, while representing G- 77 & China group statement at the concluding plenary of the international climate change conference termed the establishment of Loss and Damage Fund a landmark achievement and the international moot as an implementation conference by fulfilling the long-standing goal.

<https://www.pakistantoday.com.pk/2022/11/20/sherry-rehman-bilalwal-lauds-cop-27-fund-as-major-win-for-pakistan-developing-world/>

22. Pakistan Observer:

Climate Change, COP 27 and Pakistan

On November 20, 2022, the United Nations Climate Change Conference; Conference of the Parties of the UNFCCC, commonly known as COP 27 concluded with a major breakthrough agreement to provide "loss and damage" funding for vulnerable countries hit hard by climate disasters. This is a major outcome of the COP 27 which debated various issues related to climate change and its harmful impacts.

<https://pakobserver.net/climate-change-cop27-and-pakistan-by-dr-muhammad-khan/>

23. Daily Egypt News:

Pakistan's Climate Change Minister says Climate action a battle to save our present

COP 27 must help unlock private and public financing for adaptation and mitigation, which will need \$125 trillion to reach net zero by 2050, said Senator Sherry Rehman, Federal Minister for Climate Change at UNFCCC's annual conference for climate action, being held in Sharm el- Sheikh this year. "This is no longer about saving our future; it's a battle to save our present. It is also about saving the land we stand on, and what we expect to build and grow on," she stated.

<https://dailynewsegypt.com/2022/11/13/cop27-pakistans-climate-change-minister-says-climate-action-a-battle-to-save-our-present/>

24. Arab News:

At COP 27 in Egypt, Pakistan-led negotiators adopt accord to set up “loss and damage” fund

Pakistan’s climate minister Sherry Rehman on Sunday applauded the creation of a special fund at the United Nations COP 27 conference in Egypt to help cover the losses incurred by developing nations due to extreme weather conditions triggered by the problem of global climate change.

<https://www.arabnews.pk/node/2202936/pakistan>

25. The News International:

Pakistan at COP 27

Pakistan will attend the UN Climate Conference at Sharm el- Sheikh (November 6- 18) in a highly visible manner. Prime Minister Shehbaz Sharif will co- chair, along with the Egyptian President and Norwegian Prime Minister, the deliberations of heads of state and government on key climate- related issues at the high- level segment of the conference.

<https://www.thenews.com.pk/print/1001031-pakistan-at-cop27>

26. Nikkei Asia:

Pakistan, island states dig in at COP 27 over climate compensation

With less than 72 hours left of the United Nations climate conference and much to sort out, delegations and observers are pessimistic over whether the positional rifts can be bridged enough by Friday to combat the escalating threats of global warming.

<https://asia.nikkei.com/Spotlight/Environment/Climate-Change/COP27/Pakistan-island-states-dig-in-at-COP27-over-climate-compensation>

27. Associated Press:

At COP 27, Pakistan leads charge for climate justice; inclusion of loss-damage in agenda “huge achievement”

As Pakistan has been leading the call for rich nations to compensate poor countries for a crisis they did not cause, the experts believed that just having put loss and damage onto the climate agenda at COP 27 held in Egypt was a “huge achievement” for the country.

<https://www.app.com.pk/national/at-cop27-pakistan-leads-charge-for-climate-justice-inclusion-of-loss-damage-in-agenda-huge-achievement-fp/>

28. Channel News Asia:

Pakistan amplifies demands at COP 27 for loss and damage progress in wake of deadly floods

Pakistan’s climate minister said catastrophic floods this year have set the country back half a century, as she amplified her calls for the developed world to come to the negotiating table on providing more financial assistance.

<https://www.channelnewsasia.com/sustainability/cop27-pakistan-floods-demands-loss-damage-progress-3061221>

29. International Food Policy Research Institute:

The Pakistan floods, COP 27, and prospects for recovery and climate justice

The death and destruction from the catastrophic flooding in Pakistan over the summer has reignited the global debate on climate justice. There was a clear climate change signal in the extreme weather event: An unprecedented monsoon preceded by a drought, with the heaviest rainfall ever recorded in history, and overall five times the 30- year average. The resulting devastation in a country of 220 million 1,717 deaths, 33 million affected, widespread damage to infrastructure, crops, and livestock was compounded by existing socio- economic vulnerabilities.

<https://www.ifpri.org/blog/pakistan-floods-cop27-and-prospects-recovery-and-climate-justice>

30. Argus Media:

Pakistan to push for climate justice at COP 27

Pakistan has experienced its worst floods in years in 2022, and the country's renewed calls for financial support on climate adaptation and loss and damage from the world's biggest emitters will likely be a point of focus at the UN climate conference COP 27 starting this week in Egypt.

<https://www.argusmedia.com/en/news/2386379-pakistan-to-push-for-climate-justice-at-cop-27>

31. Institute for Policy Studies

IPS accentuates Pakistan's case at UNFCCC's COP 27 in Egypt

Pakistan witnessed a major setback in climate severity where the climate change has claimed thousands of lives as well as monetary losses accounting to around \$16 bn- whereas Pakistan's mere contribution to the total carbon emissions of the planet remains less than 1% to date.

<https://www.ips.org.pk/ips-accentuates-pakistans-case-at-unfccc-cop-27-in-egypt/>

32. The Print

Pakistan welcomes 'loss and damage' deal for climate change inked at COP 27 summit

Pakistan, which was ravaged by unprecedented floods this year, on Sunday welcomed the historic decision of the COP 27 summit to set up a fund to address loss and damage caused by climate- induced disasters.

<https://theprint.in/world/pakistan-welcomes-loss-and-damage-deal-for-climate-change-inked-at-cop27-summit/1226805/>

33. CNN:

This has quickly become the key issue at COP 27 – and the most difficult to resolve

Pakistan became the clearest example this year of why some countries are fighting for a so- called "loss and damage" fund. The concept is that countries which have contributed the most to climate change with their planet-warming emissions should pay poorer countries to recover from the resulting disasters.

<https://edition.cnn.com/2022/11/07/world/loss-and-damage-explained-cop27-climate/index.html>

34. Gandhara:

Reeling From Floods, Pakistan Seeks Climate Compensation, Debt Relief

Pakistan's prime minister said his country would need debt relief and would seek compensation for climate damage as it recovers from catastrophic floods that cost the country some \$30 bn. Speaking on November 7 at the COP 27 climate conference alongside UN Secretary General, Antonio Guterres, Prime Minister Shehbaz Sharif said Pakistan's escalating public debt was hampering its recovery. "Millions of people are going into winter without shelter or livelihood," Sharif said. "Women and children are still looking to us to protect their basics needs.

<https://gandhara.rferl.org/a/pakistan-floods-climate-compensation-debt-relief/32119523.html>

35. The Frontier Post:

COP 27 Summit: Pakistan seeks 'climate justice

Prime Minister Shehbaz Sharif on Tuesday stressed that climate change impacts had provided an opportunity to the global community to cease upon and chart a course to secure its future and support the vulnerable communities in the countries like Pakistan. Addressing a high-level segment of COP 27, titled "Climate Change and Sustainability of Vulnerable Communities" the prime minister underlined the need for collective efforts, sharing of resources and technology with the vulnerable countries like Pakistan which had braced the worst devastation caused by climate induced floods.

<https://thefrontierpost.com/cop27-summit-pakistan-seeks-climate-justice/>

36. Daily Pakistan:

Pakistan welcomes COP 27 initiative for establishment of fund for climate-hit countries

Pakistan Sunday hailed a UN climate summit's– COP 27 initiative to set up a "loss and damage" fund to help vulnerable countries. Pakistan's is one of the most- affected countries from climate change despite its minor contribution to emission of greenhouse gases.

<https://en.dailypakistan.com.pk/20-Nov-2022/pakistan-welcomes-cop27-initiative-for-establishment-of-fund-for-climate-hit-countries>

37. The News:

Senator Sherry Rehman tops COP 27 list of dignitaries

Federal Minister for Climate Change Senator Sherry Rehman has been placed at top of the list of people to attend the upcoming Conference of Parties (COP 27) in Egypt.

<https://www.thenews.com.pk/print/1006857-senator-sherry-rehman-tops-cop27-list-of-dignitaries>

38. BBC Recorder:

'Negotiator with grit': Sherry Rehman among "FT's 25 most influential women of 2022"

Business publication Financial Times (FT) named Pakistan's Federal Minister for Climate Change Sherry Rehman as one of "FT's 25 most influential women of 2022", it was reported on Thursday.

<https://www.brecorder.com/news/40212167/negotiator-with-grit-sherry-rehman-among-fts-25-most-influential-women-of-2022>

39. Climate Change News:

COP 27 movers and shakers: Nine people shaping the climate agenda

From Pakistan's climate minister Sherry Rehman to Egypt's Mahmoud Mohieldin, here are the people to watch at the Cop27 climate summit.

<https://www.climatechangenews.com/2022/10/28/movers-and-shakers-9-people-shaping-the-agenda-at-cop27/>

40. Global Village Space:

Sherry Rehman listed among 25 most influential women of 2022

The list has selected the candidates under three categories-leaders, heroes, and creators. Nicola Sturgeon, the first minister of Scotland, calls her "the negotiation with grit" in the feature.

<https://www.globalvillagespace.com/sherry-rehman-listed-among-25-most-influential-women-of-2022/>



- i. Side Event on “Gearing Towards Carbon Neutrality in the Asia- Pacific Region”
 - ii. Side Event on “The Broken Bargain between the North and the South”
 - iii. Side Event on “A Survival Story from the Delta: The Mangroves of Pakistan”
 - iv. Side Event at UNFCCC Pavilion on “Loss and Damage: From Intention to Action”
 - v. Side Event at Pak Pavilion on “The Lost and the Damaged - Pakistan’s Climate Catastrophe”
 - vi. Side Event on “Climate Finance 101”
 - vii. Side Event on “Is Adaptation the new Climate Normal”
 - viii. Side Event on “Climate Migrants”
 - ix. Side Event on “Protected Areas: Expanding the Ecosystems”
 - x. Side Event on “Living Indus”
 - xi. Side Event on “Youth Panel”
 - xii. Side Event on “Article 6 and Compliance”
 - xiii. Side Event on “Long- term Strategies- Net Zero Framework”
 - xiv. Side Event on “On the Frontlines of Disaster: The Need for Gendering Recovery”
-
- i. Meeting with H. E. Annalena Charlotte Alma Baerbock, Foreign Minister, Republic of Germany
 - ii. Meeting with Minister Svenja Schulze, the BMZ Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development, Germany
 - iii. Meeting with the H. E. Leonore Gewessler, Federal Minister of Climate Action, Environment, Energy, Mobility, Innovation and Technology, Republic of Austria
 - iv. Meeting of Minister Climate Change with Xie Zhenhua, China’s Special Envoy
 - v. Meeting of Minister Climate Change with Mr. Sameh Shokry, President of COP 27
 - vi. Meeting of Minister Climate Change with Mr. Alok Sharma, President of COP 26
 - vii. Meeting with Patricia Scotland, Secretary General of the Commonwealth
 - viii. Meeting with Mr. Selwin Charles Hart, Special Advisor to the UN Secretary General
 - ix. Meeting with Susana Muhammad González, Minister for Environment and Sustainable Development, Columbia
 - x. European Parliamentarians Delegation with Bas Eickhout (Greens/ EFA, NL), Chair of the EU Delegation and Peter Liese (EPP, DE), Vice- Chair of the delegation
 - xi. Meeting with Murat Kurum, Turkish Minister for Environment
 - xii. Meeting with United States Senator for Maryland, Senator Ben Cardin
 - xiii. Meeting of Minister Climate Change with Carlos Manuel Rodriques, CEO, Global Environment Facility (GEF)
 - xiv. Meeting with Ms. Paloma Escudero, Head of UNICEF Delegation
 - xv. Meeting of Minister Climate Change with Pamela Coke Hamilton, Executive Director, ITC
 - xvi. Meeting with Ms. Inger Andersen, Executive Director, UNEP

Background

Major takeaways from COP 26

COP-27: Pakistan's position on key issues

Available forums highlighted on Pakistan’s position during COP-27

Pakistan’s Engagements at COP-27

1. World Leaders Summit

Participation of the Prime Minister of Pakistan

2. Minister for Climate Change at COP27

Bilateral Meetings

Side Events

3. Planned Activities at COP27

Pakistan’s Stance at COP27

Achievements
Key Takeaways



Ministry of Climate Change
Government of Pakistan

Local Government Complex, Sector G- 5/ 2,
Islamabad, PAKISTAN