# COP unit Narrative and messaging for COP27

## Core script / narrative:

## Progress continues, but we must accelerate action and ambition

* Almost 200 countries came together to agree to the Glasgow Climate Pact, keeping alive the ambition of limiting the rise in global temperature to 1.5 degrees. Yet since the gavel came down on a historic COP26, the world has, and continues to, drastically change.
* Now, as the world gets ready to gather in Sharm El-Sheikh ahead of a difficult winter with major pressures on global energy security driven by Russia’s illegal invasion of Ukraine, and as governments respond to soaring inflation, rising debt, food insecurity and cost of living challenges, the fundamental issue of climate change must still remain a top priority for all countries.
* The IPCC science is unequivocal that we cannot delay. The chronic threat of climate change is turning ever more acute, impacting every country across the world. From devastating floods in Pakistan, record heat waves in Europe, famine-inducing droughts across Africa - the list goes on of climate impacts happening *today.* And this is why, these current global crises should increase, not diminish, our determination to deliver the Glasgow Climate Pact.
* After COP26 we were able to say with credibility that we kept the pulse of 1.5 alive, but this pulse will remain weak until the Glasgow Climate Pact moves from words on a page to tangible action and progress. There is still time to act:
* Every country, particularly the major emitters, must revisit and strengthen their 2030 climate change targets as necessary to align with the Paris temperature goal. They must also come forward with Long-Term Strategies aligned with NDCs and net zero targets and informed by the latest available science. As climate security has become synonymous with energy and national security, climate targets are no longer a ‘nice to have’, they are a must to protect citizens, economies and environments.
* Targets must be underpinned by real progress on the ground. Countries should deliver on the sectoral commitments they signed up to at COP26, through the implementation of tangible policies.
* We must continue to support climate vulnerable countries by making sure commitments on adaptation and loss and damage are honoured, driving real, practical action on the ground. The latest OECD figures show some promising progress on adaptation finance and work on the Global Goal on Adaptation continues. On loss and damage, we will use the new Glasgow Dialogue, and development of the Santiago Network, to scale up progress and support.
* None of this will be possible without mobilising climate finance. We continue to work with countries, international financial institutions and private financial institutions to meet the commitments they have made and help secure greater access to finance. This includes MDB reform, and incentivising every aspect of the international finance system to recognise the systemic risk of climate change, and to make managing it effectively a central task. We are increasing public-private partnerships to support climate ambition in emerging economies, using new, country-led Just Energy Transition Partnerships that puts fairness at the heart of the transition from coal to clean energy.
* Recent reports from the UN show that, even in an extremely challenging economic and geopolitical context, the Glasgow Climate Pact is working and that we have made some progress. And, for the first time ever, global energy policies are strong enough to peak fossil fuel use within this decade
* Every fraction of a degree counts to reducing the worst impacts of climate change. NDCs brought that have come forward at or since COP26 in Glasgow have reduced 2030 emissions by a total of 6 Gt - **equivalent to the entire annual emissions of the US today.**
* Yet we need to see more - now, and every year - until we get on a strict pathway to 1.5°C. This means that every major emitter that has not yet significantly increased ambition since Paris, or revisited and strengthened their NDC to align with 1.5 in response to the Glasgow Climate Pact, must do so now.
* The Glasgow Climate Pact remains the blueprint for accelerating climate action in this critical decade to keep 1.5 in reach. This is a pivotal moment to redouble our efforts, resist backsliding, and ultimately go further and faster using the Glasgow and Paris commitments as the baseline of our ambition. We cannot collectively retreat from that.
* The UK Presidency continues to be as ambitious as possible to ensure we keep 1.5 alive and work with all parties and stakeholders to accelerate more ambitious climate action ahead of and at COP27 in Egypt.

**UK COP Presidency Legacy proof points**

On Mitigation:

* Over 90% of world GDP is now covered by net zero commitments
* 153 *[to be updated]* countries have put forward new 2030 NDCs
* All parties agreed in the GCP to come back 2022 with new strengthened commitments through the ratchet, a new UN climate programme on mitigation ambition and a new annual ministerial roundtable on mitigation
* Parties finalised the Paris Rulebook including transparency, carbon markets and common timeframes - all of which can drive further mitigation action and ambition.
* The UK Presidency drove sectoral commitments to move away from coal power, halt and reverse deforestation, reduce methane emissions and speed up the switch to electric vehicles.
* *[outcomes of Synthesis Report]*

On Adaptation:

* COP26 was described as a ‘step-change’ and a ‘clear step forward for adaptation’ by CEO of Global Centre for Adaptation
* Record amounts of adaptation finance have been pledged to the Adaptation Fund and the Least Developed Country Fund under the UK Presidency, and at COP26, Parties agreed to double 2019 levels of adaptation finance by 2025, the first quantified adaptation finance target.
* Increasing preparedness for climate risks, 84 countries are now covered by either an Adaptation Communication or a National Adaptation Plan. 65 of these were submitted since the start of the UK’s incoming presidency and 26 during the UK’s COP Presidency. By COP27 we predict a total of 99 nations will have submitted a NAP or ADCOM. We agreed the Glasgow-Sharm el Sheikh Work Programme on the Global Goal on Adaptation to xxx
* Climate finance donors, intermediaries and grassroots organisations are working towards implementing the Principles for Locally-Led Adaptation, with endorsements from 85 governments and organisations (increased from 73 at COP26). A series of regional and stakeholder dialogues were held ahead of COP27 to discuss tangible actions which can be taken to deliver locally-led approaches, and a ‘Principles to Practice’ paper and ‘Good Climate Finance Guide for Locally-led Adaptation’ were published to support communities, governments and organisations in implementation of LLA.
* We also launched the Adaptation Research Alliance at COP 26. 157 members are now part of the Alliance representing funders, academics, civil society and international organisations.

On Loss and Damage:

* Pledges have been made to the Santiago Network by Germany (8m Euro), Denmark (10m Euro) and Ireland (5m Euro). Canada has also said it will pledge funds and the UK is intending to commit funding.
* The World Meteorological Organisation has committed to ensure the world’s population is covered by early warning systems by 2025.
* G7 members agreed to the Global Risk Shield,

On Finance:

* In Glasgow, we saw governments, institutions and investors commit to mobilise more finance than ever before, and set out a vision for turning billions of public finance into the trillions in low carbon, resilient investment needed.
* Developed countries remain steadfastly committed to scaling-up public and private climate finance. Under the UK COP Presidency:
  + 95% of the largest developed country climate finance providers made new commitments, with many doubling or even quadrupling their commitments on finance for developing countries to take climate action.
  + The $100bn Delivery Plan showed the pathway to delivering this goal and will be updated ahead of COP27.
  + Commitment from developed countries to double adaptation finance by 2025 from 2019 levels.
  + $1.5bn pledged to protect and restore the Congo Basin forests and peatlands from 2021-25.
* Structures emerging to better coordinate, mobilise and deliver the trillions in investment needed.
  + Our new, country-led Just Energy Transition Partnerships are putting fairness at the heart of the transition from coal to clean energy in countries like South Africa to Vietnam. They are demonstrating an innovative model for coordinating international support and mobilising investment.
  + Almost all MDBs committed to Paris Alignment.
  + Launched process to agree the new goal on climate finance.
  + GFANZ is progressing work on the commitment at COP26 to mobilize $1bn for EMDEs.
  + [Bridgetown initiative]
* Action is being taken to move the financial system onto a net-zero footing
  + Plans announced at COP26 to issue guidance for finance sector transition plans will land by COP2; UK Transition Plan Taskforce (gold standard), GFANZ guidance, and UN Expert Group on Net Zero.
  + Details on the UK’s Net-zero aligned financial centre to be published in a revised Green Finance Strategy in 2023.
  + [ISSB]

On Collaboration:

* Inclusivity has underpinned our approach and we have brought to the fore the views of vulnerables - including through the Climate & Development Ministerial - civil society and youth.
* A 10year Glasgow work programme on Action for Climate Empowerment was agreed.
* $1.6bn was pledged for indigenous peoples and a 2nd 3year work programme on Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples Platform was adopted
* Creating right conditions for advancing conversations on more difficult topics and putting these at the centre of discussions:

On sectoral implementation:

* We’ve responded to the Glasgow Climate Pact’s calls for increased sectoral implementation by:
  + Increasing our ambition for renewables including committing to increase offshore wind capacity to 50GW by 2030, with up to 5GW to be from floating wind.
  + Implementing the UK’s fossil fuel finance policy, where during the first year UK Export Finance support to exporters was our second most ever by volume (£7.4 billion), all while supporting not a drop of fossil fuel projects overseas.
  + Phasing out the sale of new petrol and diesel cars and vans by 2030, and, from 2035, all new cars and vans must be zero emissions at the tailpipe.
  + And driving forward the uptake of EVs and rollout of infrastructure, with 16.9% of new cars sold in the UK fully electric in September 2022.
  + Taking forward priority actions in all five sectors of the Breakthrough Agenda.

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