REVIEW OF THE CONCLUSIONS OF THE CLIMATE COP27

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COP27 was hosted by Egypt from Nov 6-20 in Sharm el Sheikh

The main focus of the event was on the **implementation of pledges made in 2021** and on the **concept of “Loss and Damage”**.
Summary of the Sharm el-Sheikh Implementation Plan

THE SHARM EL-SHEIKH IMPLEMENTATION PLAN IS A VIBRANT CALL OF ACTIONS AROUND 10 PRIORITIES IN ORDER TO KEEP GLOBAL WARMING TO MAXI 1.5°C:

(I) SCIENCE AND URGENCE: "Recognizes the importance of the best available science for effective climate action and policymaking”

(II) ENHANCING AMBITION AND IMPLEMENTATION: "Resolves to implement ambitious, just, equitable and inclusive transitions to low-emission and climate-resilient development…”

(III) ENERGY: "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…”

(IV) MITIGATION:
- “Recognizes that limiting global warming to 1.5 °C requires rapid, deep and sustained reductions in global greenhouse gas emissions of 43 per cent by 2030 relative to the 2019 level”
- “Emphasizes the importance of protecting, conserving and restoring nature and ecosystems to achieve the Paris Agreement temperature goal, including through forests and other terrestrial and marine ecosystems…”

(V) ADAPTATION: “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: “Welcomes the consideration, for the first time, of matters relating to funding arrangements responding to loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change…”

(VII) EARLY WARNING AND SYSTEMATIC OBSERVATION:

(VIII) IMPLEMENTATION – PATHWAYS TO JUST TRANSITION: “Affirms that sustainable and just solutions to the climate crisis must be founded on meaningful and effective social dialogue and participation of all stakeholders…”

(IX) FINANCE:

(X) TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER:
COP 27 outcomes and forests

(IV) MITIGATION: A mitigation work plan was adapted during COP27 “aimed at urgently scaling up mitigation ambition and implementation”
- “Recognizes that limiting global warming to 1.5 °C requires rapid, deep and sustained reductions in global greenhouse gas emissions of 43 per cent by 2030 relative to the 2019 level...”

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Nature-based solutions constituted frontline discussion topic at COP27, particularly led by the Climate Champions within the “Race to Zero’s support”. Key dimensions deliberated on included:

- nature positive land-use,
- food and agriculture which are considered as providing one third of the mitigation solution toward the 1.5C pathway


- Recommendation 1 – Announcing a Net Zero Pledge
- Recommendation 2 – Setting Net Zero Targets
- Recommendation 3 – Using Voluntary Credits
- Recommendation 4 – Creating a Transition Plan
- Recommendation 5 – Phasing Out of Fossil Fuels and Scaling Up Renewable Energy
- Recommendation 6 – Aligning Lobbying and Advocacy
- Recommendation 7 – People and Nature in the Just Transition
- Recommendation 8 – Increasing Transparency and Accountability
- Recommendation 9 – Investing in Just Transitions
- Recommendation 10 – Accelerating the Roadmap to Regulation

These recommendations aimed at accelerating green transformation and addressing issues of greenwashing within businesses, financial institutions and other non-state entities.
Launch of the FSC Climate Coalition at COP27

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A major achievement for FSC at COP27 was the successful launch of the FSC Climate Coalition. This multistakeholder partnership platform will serve as a source of guidance and thought leadership, as well as an opportunity to jointly pilot test some of FSC’s upcoming climate and restoration tools.

Officially launched at COP27 on 12 November, the group will first convene in February 2023.

The first set of questions for the group to explore will focus on how to integrate FSC certification and tools with major global methodologies for measuring and accounting for greenhouse gas emissions.

The questions to be addressed will also include issues of dual-tagging and carbon rights.
In conclusion...

The outcomes of COP 27 seem to signal the irreversible shift – at least in intention and vision of action – from business as usual.

Business and other non-state entities need to consider this and anticipate on the transition to green economic models. The global call for change is now extremely powerful for businesses to ignore.

Business of the forest sector have the opportunity to position themselves as solution and innovation providers to achieve green economic pathways and contribute to maintaining the planet within the 1.5°C pathway.
Thank you