

COP27 Outcomes

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- The 27th UN Climate Change Conference of the Parties (COP27) in Sharm el-Sheik, Egypt on 06– 20 November 2022 marks another global commitment to achieving the world’s collective goals as agreed under the Paris Agreement. The conference brought together 195 state parties and 26,370 registered participants, including 11,969 party delegates, 12,241 observers from UN bodies, specialized agencies, IOs and NGOs and 2,160 media representatives [1].



Figure 1. Number of participants at COP 27 [1]

- COP27 mostly reiterated decisions made in COP26, but what make COP 27 different from other COPs was it could negotiate with the world to agree to provide loss and damage funding for vulnerable countries [2].
- As the world has only eight years to meet climate deadline in order to cut global emission half by 2030, according to the UN Secretary-General, Mr António Guterres, COP27 provides country parties with much homework, but little time to implement, therefore he called all the parties to speed up their actions to address climate change for attainment of the Paris Agreement agenda [3].
- This fact sheet provides the summary of the decisions and commitments made by member country parties at the Sharm El-Sheikh Climate Change Conference at COP 27.

Adaptation

Issue: In 2021, COP26 requested all parties that have not submitted their adaptation communiques that include their national adaptation plans to submit them and emphasized the need to strengthen adaptation works and urged parties to further integrate adaptation into local, national and regional planning [4].

- **Outcome:** In COP 27, 11 more countries have submitted their national adaption plans which bring the total number of countries with submitted national adaptation plans to 42. However,

there are still a large number of countries that have not been able to submit their first national adaptation plan due to the challenges, complexities and delays in accessing funding and support from the Green Climate Fund for the formulation and implementation of national adaptation plans [5].

Therefore, COP 27 invites the Adaptation Committee and the Least Developed Countries Expert Group, to continue facilitating the mobilization of support for the formulation and implementation of national adaptation plans and to submit the recommendations to the Standing Committee on Finance for consideration [5].

Mitigation

Transitioning from Coal to Clean Energy

Issue: The world is not currently on track to limit global temperature below 1.5 degree, therefore at COP26, 65 countries committed to a coal phasedown, in which 34 countries including China, Japan and South Korea and 5 public finance institutions committed to end direct public support for the international unabated fossil fuel energy sector by the end of 2022 [6].

- **Outcome 1:** COP27 reiterated the COP26 decision to call upon parties to accelerate efforts towards the phasedown of unabated coal power and phase-out of inefficient fossil fuel subsidies. This requires all parties to rapidly scale up the deployment of clean power generation and energy efficiency measures and the support for the development, deployment and dissemination of technologies and the adoption of policies, to transition towards a low emission energy system [7].

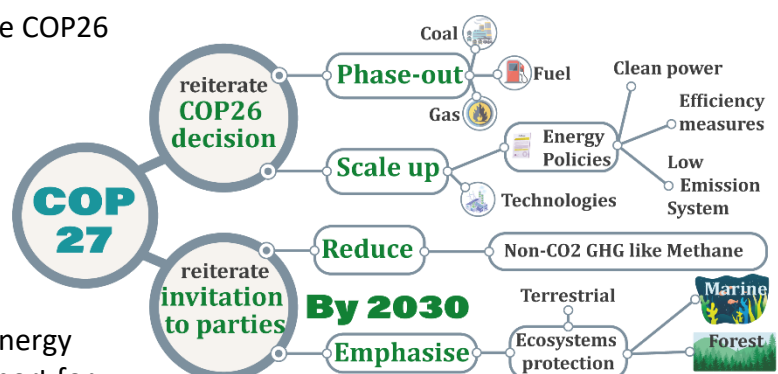


Figure 2. COP 27 decisions on mitigation [7]

- **Outcome 2:** COP27 also reiterates its invitation to parties to consider further actions to reduce by 2030, non-carbon dioxide greenhouse gas emissions, including methane, and emphasised the important roles of ecosystems protection including forest, terrestrial and marine ecosystems acting as sinks and reservoirs of greenhouse gases [7].

Halting and Reversing Deforestation

Issue: At COP 26, 137 countries committed to halt and reverse forest loss and land degradation [6].

- **Outcome 1:** COP27 helped boost action made at COP 26, in which 26 countries and the European Union which together account for over 33% of the world's forests and nearly 60% of the world's GDP – launched the Forest and Climate Leaders' Partnership (FCLP) to halt and reverse forest loss and land degradation by 2030 in the fight against climate change as promised in the Glasgow Climate Pact. According to the statement at COP 27, of the \$12 billion committed in Glasgow to protect and restore forests, over 2021-2025, \$2.67 billion has

already been spent and that public and private donors have committed a further \$4.5 billion since COP26 [8].

Switching to Electric Vehicles

Issue: Road transport consumed around half the world's consumption of oil and accounted for over 10% of global greenhouse gas emissions. At COP 26 extensive commitments were made to move to Zero Emission Vehicles [6].

- **Outcome:** At COP 27, more efforts were made to accelerate the transition to Zero Emission Vehicles such as:
 - The launch of the new Accelerating To Zero Coalition – a platform for leading initiatives to work together to deliver a Paris-aligned Zero Emission Vehicle (ZEV) transition globally.
 - New signatories including France and Spain making a total of 214 ZEV Declaration signatories, committing to a global all-ZEV sales target by 2040.
 - The launch of a support package for emerging markets and developing economy (EMDE) countries, backed through a Global Commitment by donor countries including the UK, US, Germany and Japan [9].

Reducing Methane Emissions

Issue: Methane is the second largest contributor to global gas after CO₂. It is short-lived, but its molecule is more potent at warming than CO₂ [10]. At COP26, 100 countries signed the Global Methane Pledge to reduce global methane emissions by 30% by 2030 [6].

- **Outcome 1:** At COP27, the number of countries endorsed the Global Methane Pledge grew to 150.
 - More than 70 Global Methane Pledge-endorsing countries include targeted methane reduction measures in their NDCs.
 - More than 50 countries have methane action plans or are working to develop one.
 - The Climate and Clean Air Coalition (CCAC) has launched a Methane Roadmap Action Program and will mobilize over \$10 million in 2023 to support national planning and policies. CCAC is also making available country Methane Profiles to inform national action plans and roadmap processes.
 - The International Methane Emissions Observatory of the UN Environment Program continues to fund and coordinate scientific methane measurement studies that can inform baselines of methane emission across sectors and guide reductions [11].

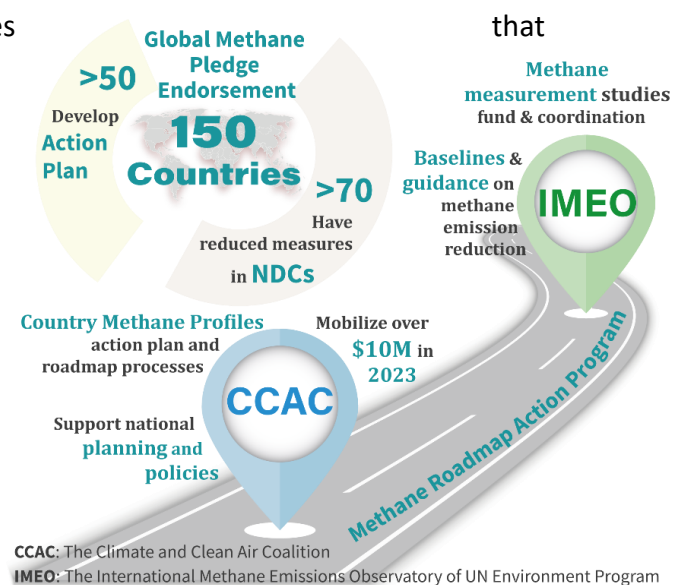


Figure 3. COP 27 outcomes on methane emission reduction [11]

- **Outcome 2:** Policies and initiatives pathways to drive methane reductions in key methane-emitting sectors have been launched by partners.

- The Global Methane Pledge Energy Pathway was launched at the June 2022 Major Economies Forum on Energy and Climate to focus on
 - Uniting importers and exporters to cut fossil energy methane
 - Leveraging satellite data to respond to super-emitter sources and
 - Mobilizing multilateral funding for methane action [11].

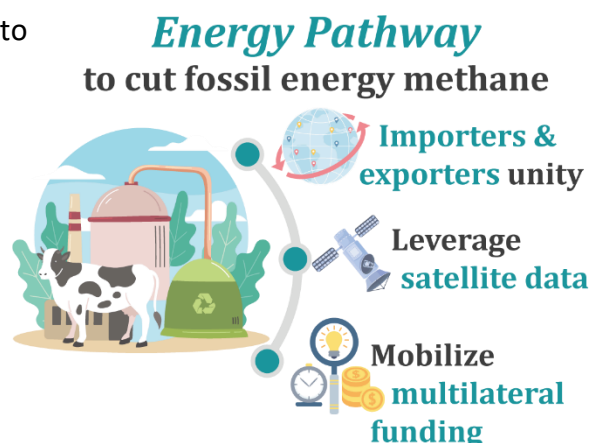


Figure 4. Global Methane Pledge Energy Pathway [11]

- The Global Methane Pledge Food and Agriculture Pathway was also launched at COP 27 to focus on
 - Boosting support for smallholder farmers to transition dairy and other methane-emitting sectors to lower emissions
 - Increasing innovation through research on reducing methane emissions from enteric fermentation—the largest single source of methane emissions from agriculture
 - Highlighting ambitious national actions to improve rules and monitoring requirements, and quantitative targets to reduce food waste, among others [11].

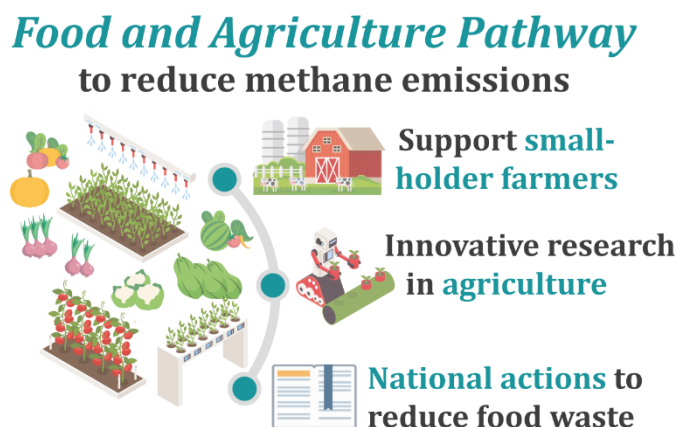


Figure 5. Global Methane Pledge Food and Agriculture Pathway [11]

- The Global Methane Pledge Waste Pathway was also launched at COP 27 to focus on:
 - Enhancing measurement and tracking of methane emissions from landfills and dumpsites
 - Scaling up subnational action

- Reducing food loss and waste
- Organizing regional platforms across different countries in Latin America and the Caribbean to implement waste projects related to methane mitigation
- Mobilizing investment in waste methane abatement [11].



Figure 6. Global Methane Pledge Waste Pathway [11]

Climate Finance

Finance Flows from Developed to Developing Countries

Issue: The world needs about USD 4 trillion per year to be invested in renewable energy up until 2030 to reach net zero emissions by 2050. The world also needs at least USD 4–6 trillion per year to transform into a low-carbon economy [7]. COP26 identified that the world has failed to jointly mobilize USD 100 billion per year by 2020 from developed country Parties to support developing countries on the implementation of the goals of the Paris Agreement. Therefore, COP 26 urged developed country Parties to fully deliver on the USD 100 billion goal urgently and through to 2027 [6].

- **Outcome 1:** Decisions in COP 27 still continued to urge developed country Parties to fully deliver on the USD 100 billion per year goal urgently and through 2025, noting the significant role of public funds. There were also more financial pledges made by other developed countries during COP 27 such as the Governments of Belgium, Germany, Norway, the Republic of Korea, the Russian Federation, Spain, Sweden and the European Union to the work on long-term finance and technological and capacity-building needs of developing countries. The financial pledges were made to the Adaptation Fund (USD 230 million), the Least Developed Countries Fund (USD 70.6 million), the Special Climate Change Fund (USD 35.0 million), and the eighth replenishment of the Global Environment Facility (USD 5.33 billion to) [12].

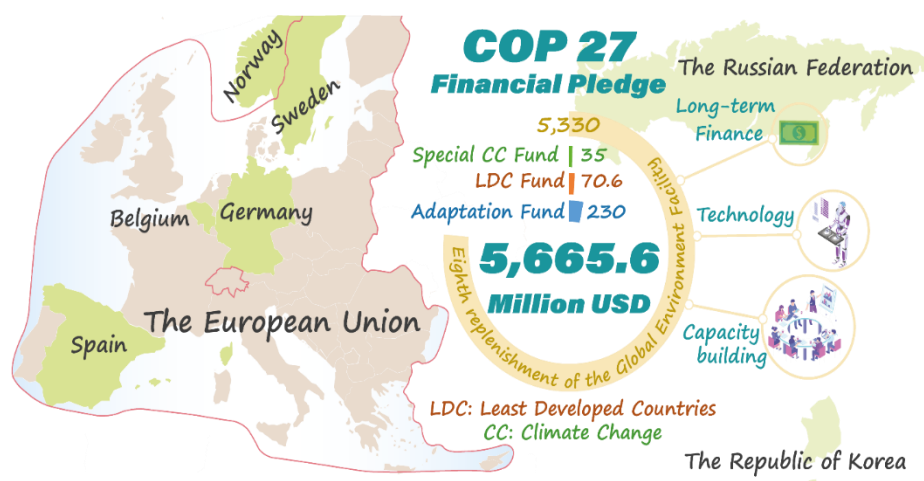


Figure 7. COP 27 decisions on finance flows from developed to developing countries [12]

- **Outcome 2:** COP 27 also reiterated the need for providing grant-based climate finance to developing countries, in particular for adaptation, and in particular for the least developed countries and small island developing States. A high proportion of adaptation finance should flow through the operating entities of the Financial Mechanism¹, the Adaptation Fund, the Least Developed Countries Fund and the Special Climate Change Fund. Also there should be support to enhance access to climate finance, including through harmonized, simplified and direct access procedures [12].
- **Outcome 3:** COP 27 also emphasized the ongoing challenges faced by developing country parties in accessing climate finance and encouraged more support from financial entities to simply access to such finance [12].

Financing for Loss and Damage

Issue: Loss and damage resulting from extreme weather events has impacted humans especially those in developing countries. The Santiago Network established during COP25 aimed to catalyse technical assistance of relevant organizations for developing countries to address loss and damage [6]. Despite efforts, funding for responding to loss and damage still falls short and is not sufficient [7].

- **Outcome 1:** At COP 27, it was for the first time that matters relating to funding arrangements responding to loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change was considered [7].
- **Outcome 2:** Parties also agreed on the institutional arrangements of the Santiago Network to operationalize the new funding arrangement for loss and damage and to connect vulnerable developing countries with providers of technical assistance, knowledge, resources they need to address climate risks comprehensively in the context of averting, minimizing and addressing loss and damage [7].
- **Outcome 3:** New pledges, totaling 230 million, were made at COP 27 to the Adaptation Fund with a promise to assist many vulnerable communities in adapting to climate change [14].
- **Outcome 4:** UN Secretary-General António Guterres announced a USD 3.1 billion plan equivalent to a cost of 50 cents per person a year, to ensure everyone on the planet is protected by early warning systems between 2023 and 2027. The USD 3.1 billion roughly account for only 6% of the requested \$50 billion in adaptation financing [15].

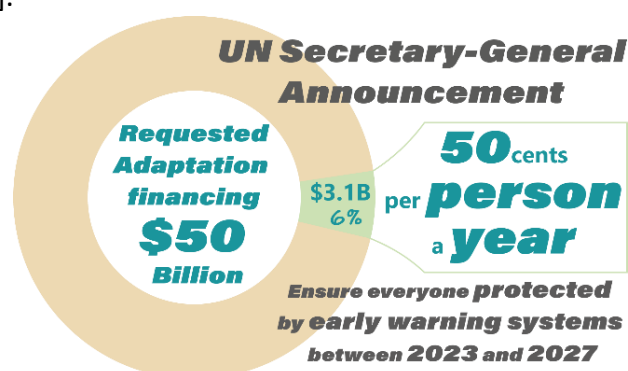


Figure 8. New financial plan announced by UN Secretary General for early warning system between 2023-2027 [14]

¹ In UNFCCC, the financial mechanism is a mechanism or the provision of financial resources or a grant or concessional basis, including the transfer of technology. It functions under the guidance of, and is accountable to, the COP, which decides on its climate change policies, programme priorities and eligibility criteria for funding [13].

Balancing Adaptation and Mitigation Finances

Issue: During COP 26, there was a debate on the imbalance of financial flows between adaptation and mitigation works [6]. The Green Climate Fund which is a mechanism to support the financial flows to developing countries has been used to ensure more financial flows to adaptation works [16].

- **Outcome:** COP27 urged the Green Climate Fund to maintain the balance it has approved between finance for adaptation and that for mitigation over time and to provide ambitious levels of adaptation support. COP 27 also urge the Green Climate Fund to continue enhanced support for the least developed countries, small island developing states and other developing countries in developing project pipelines and proposals, as well as for adaptation actions associated with the priorities in their national adaptation plans [16].

Breakthrough Agenda

During COP26, 45 countries accounting for over 70% of global GDP endorsed the breakthrough agenda to commit to international collaboration on power, road transport, steel, hydrogen and agriculture. In ASEAN, only Cambodia adopted the breakthrough agenda [6]. In COP 27, these countries still pursue the breakthrough agenda by proposing a package of 28 priority actions [17].

Power Breakthrough

- **Outcome:** At COP 27, 6 priority actions were adopted for 2023 under the power breakthrough. The goal of power breakthrough is to make **clean power the most affordable and reliable option for all countries to meet their power needs efficiently by 2030** [18].

Countries supporting at least one of the power breakthrough priority actions are Australia, Azerbaijan, Cambodia, Canada, European Commission, Finland, France, Germany, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Kenya, Morocco, Netherlands, Norway, Panama, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom, United States of America [18].

- The 6 priority actions under the power breakthrough to be delivered before COP28 are:
 - Power system transformation playbook to set out the key building blocks of actions to help countries accelerate their chosen net-zero power pathway
 - Finance and investment
 - Social engagement and impact
 - Research and innovation
 - Infrastructure and knowledge, capability & skills to support local

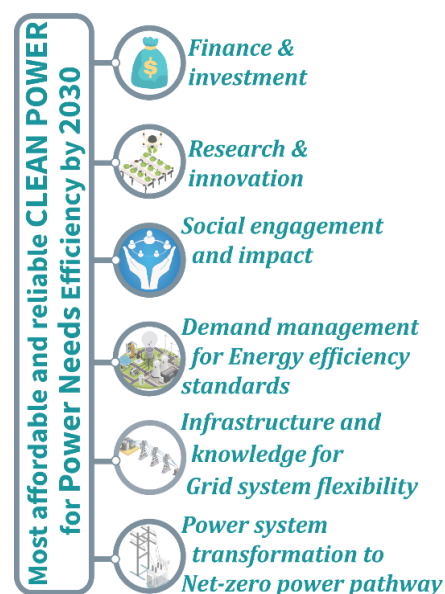


Figure 9. 6 priority actions under the power breakthrough at COP 27 [18]

- and cross-regional grid system flexibility
- Demand management & creation to support energy efficiency standards [18]

Road Transport Breakthrough

- **Outcome:** 6 priority actions were adopted for 2023 under the road transport breakthrough. The goal of road transport breakthrough is to make **zero emission vehicles the new normal and accessible, affordable and sustainable in all regions by 2030** [19].
 - Countries supporting at least one of the road transport breakthrough priority actions are Australia, Azerbaijan, Cambodia, Canada, European Commission, Finland, France, Germany, Guinea-Bissau, India, Ireland, Japan, Lithuania, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Panama, Republic of Korea, Sweden, United Kingdom [19].
 - The 6 priority actions under the road transport breakthrough to be delivered before COP28 are:
 - Demand creation / long-term vision / market structures
 - Finance and investment
 - Zero Emission Vehicle (ZEV) battery supply chains
 - Zero Emission Vehicle infrastructure
 - Trade conditions on harmonised quality standards for used Internal Combustion Engine (ICE) vehicles and commitments to support the international trade of second-hand ZEVs
 - Landscape coordination of international collaboration on zero emission vehicles [19].

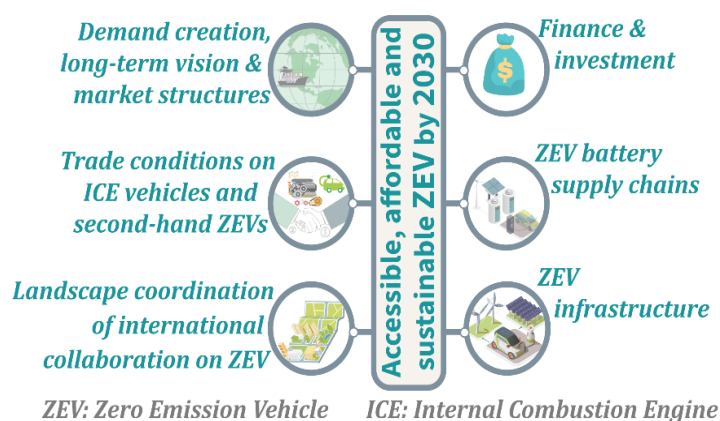


Figure 10. 6 priority actions under the road transport breakthrough at COP 27 [19]

Steel Breakthrough

- **Outcome:** 6 priority actions were adopted for 2023 under the steel breakthrough. The goal of steel breakthrough is to make **near-zero emission steel the preferred choice in global markets, with efficient use and near-zero emissions steel production established and growing in every region by 2030** [20].
 - Countries supporting at least one of the steel breakthrough priority actions are Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Canada, European Commission, Finland, France, Germany, Guinea Bissau, Ireland, Japan, Morocco, Spain, Sweden, Türkiye, United Kingdom, and United States of America [20].

- The 6 priority actions under the steel breakthrough to be delivered before COP28 are:

- Definitions and standards
- Demand creation & management
- Research and innovation on priority demonstration projects for near-zero emission steel technologies
- Trade conditions to launch a strategic dialogue on the trade of low and near-zero emission steel by COP28
- Finance and investment
- Landscape coordination to enhance the coordination and transparency of international collaboration on near zero emission steel [20].



Figure 11. 6 priority actions under the steel breakthrough at COP 27 [20]

Hydrogen Breakthrough

- **Outcome:** 5 priority actions were adopted for 2023 under the hydrogen breakthrough. The goal of hydrogen breakthrough is to make **Affordable renewable and low carbon hydrogen globally available by 2030** [21].

- Countries supporting at least one of the hydrogen breakthrough priority actions are Australia, Azerbaijan, Cambodia, Canada, European Commission, Finland, France, Germany, Guinea Bissau, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Kenya, Netherlands, Norway, Panama, Spain, Sweden, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United States of America [21].
- The 5 priority actions under the hydrogen breakthrough to be delivered before COP28 are:
 - Standards and certification
 - Demand creation & management
 - Research and innovation to drive a significant increase in the number and geographical distribution of new hydrogen projects across a diversity of hydrogen's high-value end use sectors
 - Finance and investment
 - Landscape coordination to enhance the coordination and transparency of international collaboration on clean hydrogen [21].

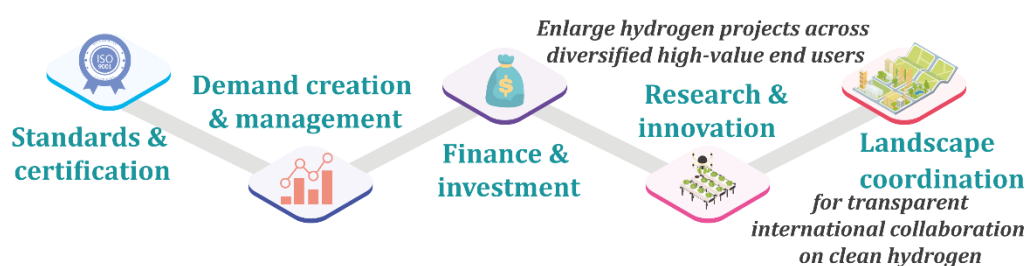


Figure 12. 5 priority actions under the hydrogen breakthrough at COP 27 [21]

Agriculture Breakthrough

- **Outcome:** 6 priority actions were adopted for 2023 under the agriculture breakthrough. The goal of agriculture breakthrough is to make *climate-resilient, sustainable agriculture the most attractive and widely adopted option by farmers everywhere by 2030* [22].
 - Countries supporting at least one of the agriculture breakthrough priority actions are Cambodia, Germany, Ireland, Japan, Latvia, Morocco, Nigeria, Sweden, United Kingdom [22].
 - The 6 priority actions under the agriculture breakthrough to be delivered before COP28 are:
 - Research, development, demonstration and deployment on innovations to reduce methane emissions from livestock; alternative protein choices; innovations to reduce food loss and waste; innovations to reduce emissions from fertilizers; crop and livestock breeding; agro-ecological approaches; and digital services.
 - International climate finance
 - Policies and public support
 - Advance discussion and sharing experiences on data needs to track the global transition to climate-resilient, sustainable agriculture through the development and adoption of clean technologies and sustainable solutions
 - Landscape coordination
 - Establishment of a long-term structure for the agriculture breakthrough [22].

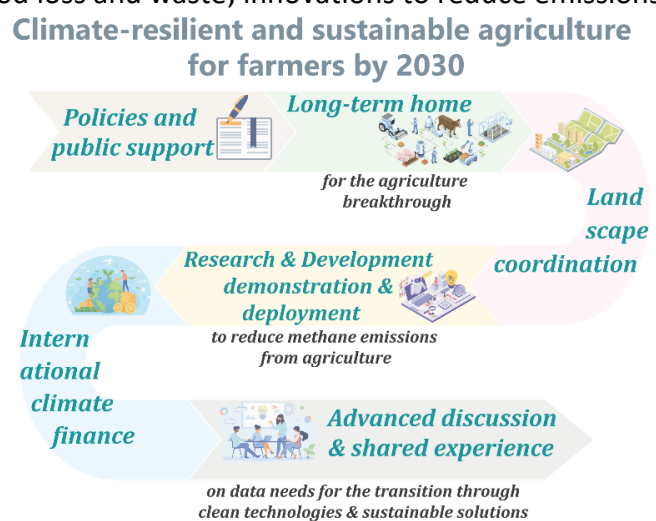


Figure 13. 6 priority actions under the agriculture breakthrough at COP 27 [21]

Technology

- **Outcome:** At COP 27, the first joint work programme of the Technology Executive Committee and the Climate Technology Centre and Network for 2023-2027 was launched to accelerate efforts on transformative climate technology development and transfer in order to support countries to achieve the goals of the Paris Agreement and to implement their national climate plans. This joint work program will lead to some activities such as development of technology roadmaps, digitalization, gender and technology, technology and NDCs, national systems of

innovation, water-energy-food systems, energy system, building and resilience infrastructure, business and industry and technology needs assessment [23].

Early Warning and Systematic Observation

Issue: There was still a gap in the global climate change observation system, especially in developing countries. Data showed that one third of the world's people including 60% of Africans do not have access to early warning and climate information services [24].

- **Outcome:** At COP 27, parties, scientists and intergovernmental organizations made a push for concrete action to close the gap that currently limits the world's ability to provide the best available science to support early warning and climate information services to people [25].
 - At COP 27, the 2022 Global Climate Observing System (GCOS) Implementation Plan was developed to define actions and actors that must be involved and supported the process to improve the observing requirements of the climate observing system.
 - COP27 also called for dedicated, sustainable financing to help support activities for sustained systematic observations of the ocean, cryosphere, land, biosphere and atmosphere
 - COP27 pointed to the Early Warning for All Initiative program to help provide timely alerts against extreme weather and climate change to everyone within the next five years [25].

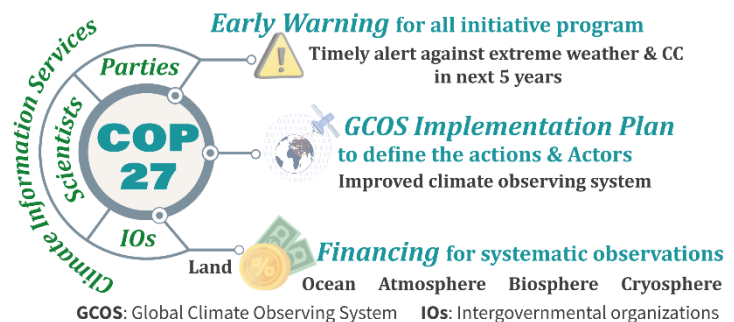


Figure 14. COP 27 decisions on early warning and systematic observation [25]

Youth Participation and Gender

- **Outcome 1:** COP 27 made history in organising the first-ever Youth-Led Climate Forum (the Sharm el-Sheikh youth climate dialogue) to ensure the voices of youth and children are included in the decisions of COP 27. COP 27 recognised the important roles of youth in addressing climate change and encouraged parties to include youth in the process for designing and implementing climate policy and action and consider including youth representatives into the national delegations [7].
- **Outcome 2:** COP 27 encouraged Parties to increase the participation of women in climate action and to mainstream gender and age-disaggregated data in their existing climate policies, plans, strategies and actions [26].
- **Outcome 3:** COP 27 underscores the need to promote gender balance and inclusivity in the UNFCCC process by

- Inviting future Presidencies of the Conference of the Parties to nominate women as high-level climate champions,
 - Inviting Parties to promote greater gender balance in national delegations in negotiation meetings under the UNFCCC including the meetings on gender and climate change.
 - Inviting the secretariat, relevant presiding officers and event organizers to promote gender-balanced events [26]
- **Outcome 4:** COP 27 encouraged Parties, public and private entities to strengthen the gender responsiveness of climate finance, build the capacity of women for implementation work under the gender action plan and to facilitate simplified access to climate finance for grass-roots women's organizations [26].

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