

What happened at COP27

GNDR daily updates from Sharm El Sheikh 7 - 20 November 2022

This document brings together all the daily updates shared on the GNDR community platform throughout the COP27 negotiations. It aims to give an overview of the events GNDR secretariat and members actively participated in and organised and share information from the member state negotiations. Whilst these daily updates were developed first and foremost to keep our members from across the globe updates on what was happening at COP27, they can also be used for reporting to donors, tracking project activities and sharing with wider external audiences. Please use this information for all project reporting, donor updates and requests that come to you about our work at COP27.

French and Spanish translated versions of this can be found on the community platform.

Were you there? Want to share your reflections? We would like to hear your experience. Please share them on our Community Platform or email us. For more information please reach out to Becky Murphy Policy Lead at: rebecca.murphy@gndr.org and Adessou Kossivi at: Adessou.kossivi@gndr.org

Day 1: 7 November 2022

COP27 kicked off with a shared sense of urgency, with more than 50 GNDR members coming together to collect their badges, share their plans for the week and listen to the high-level opening statements.

Our climate lead, Adessou Kossivi, attended a high-level session on the Santiago network of the Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage associated with Climate Change Impacts (WIM) where member states called for more action in setting up the processes required for meaningful leadership by member states in the global south and space for the Paris agreement to be actioned. There was a specific call for clarity on the financial mechanisms for loss and damage.

Friends of GNDR REAP and UNDRR held a panel session on comprehensive risk management at different levels where our members from the ground such as Red Cross Uganda shared their lived experiences from the frontline of risk. Ultimately the learning was that people are not coming together for collective action.

GNDR then held its first members' briefing at 5 pm in the Resilience Hub. We will be holding member briefings every Monday and Friday throughout COP27 in the Resilience Hub which is located in the blue zone, area B, near the French pavilion.

[A snapshot of the opening speeches](#)

United Nations Secretary-General, António Guterres, said that we are on a highway to hell with our foot still on the accelerator and must act urgently. The answer is in our hands but the clock is ticking. We are in the fight of our lives and we are losing as our world is reaching a tipping point. I am calling for a historic pact between developed and developing countries. In which all countries make an extra effort to reduce emissions, provide financial and technological assistance, to provide universal, affordable, sustainable energy for all. The US and China have a particular responsibility to join this pact as the biggest economies. It is either a collective climate solidarity pact or a collective suicide pact. We must act now. We need a road map for implementation. Half of the climate change funding must be on adaptation. Economic models must change to boost both mitigation and adaptation.

The president of COP27, Egypt, opened and welcomed all to COP27. We must come together to efficiently deal with humanity's biggest challenge, climate change. We need radical change. We are facing an energy and food supply crisis, we must prove that we have the political will to tackle these challenges by addressing climate change and moving beyond promises to action.

The president of Barbados, Mia Mottley opened the high-level session. We have the power of choice. This is the COP that needs action. In the last 12 months, we have seen the horrors of climate change in action. From foods to heat waves to tropical cyclones. Why are we not moving faster or further? Why are we still on 1.5 to stay alive? We have the collective capacity to transform. We have a responsibility to serve those on the frontline of climate change. Calls on the World Bank and the IMF to act and act now. For loss and damage it is not just member states that are required to commit, although they must, so do other stakeholders like the private sector, particularly energy companies, we must hold them to account. The multilateral development banks must reform, and we must revisit the Bretton Woods institutions.

The UK talked about hope and that it is committed to reducing emissions by 68% by 2030. Committed to halting and reversing forest degradation.

On climate finance, the UK is delivering £11.6 billion and will triple to £1.5 billion specifically for adaptation to climate change. Morally and economically right. Environmental and energy security might be a priority. We need to act faster and diversify our energy and invest in renewables. Turn the energy crisis into green growth.

You can watch all of the [opening statements](#) on the COP27 United Nation's Youtube channel.

Day 2: 8 November 2022

Day two at COP27 included the [second half](#) of the member state opening statements. Following this, Austria and New Zealand pledged specific funds for loss and damage. Here, Austria pledged \$50m (£44m) and New Zealand announced a \$20m climate fund for land and resources lost by developing countries. Here, they join a small group of loss and damage allies Scotland, Belgium, Denmark, and Germany who had made this commitment back at COP26.

Day 2 was a busy agenda for GNDR. GNDR is proud to be participating both in the closed-door climate negotiations, as a stakeholder representative and in the wider side events throughout COP27.

The first high-level negotiation session that GNDR actively participated in was a consultation session on the Santiago Network. The consultation mainly focused on decisions around the mechanisms for how the network should function. In this session, it came out strongly that developing countries want a secretariat whereas the less developed would like an advisory board, with the argument that an advisory board could bring greater governance and oversight from those impacted the most by loss and damage. Loss and damage finance mechanisms were also discussed.

Here, the G77 and China were calling for a specific loss and damage finance facility to be set up to ensure the sustainability of loss and damage finance. However, developed countries felt that this was not needed, that it would take too long to set up and could risk the re-orientation of loss and damage finance.

GNDR had the opportunity to share our position on this, representing stakeholders. We shared that we remained open to the different mechanisms as long as the mechanism is set up quickly

and in a way that cannot reorientate loss and damage finance, that it would need to very specifically address loss and damage and reach the local level and those being impacted on the frontline of the climate crisis.

The next key high-level session focused on National Adaptation plans. Some key messages came from Ghana who was representing the AGN. We were reminded that Africa has contributed very little to greenhouse gas emissions (GHG) yet still bears the brunt of the climate crisis. The global economy does not serve all people equally. To date, only 16 African countries have submitted their NAPs. We must encourage and support African nations to be able to do this. Accessibility of African nations is still a challenge and we need dedicated funds for this. Following this, Japan shared that they are increasing the amount of funds available to support the development of NAPs in developing countries and will contribute 14.8 billion US dollars over 5 years.

Linking to this, the next key high-level session looked at the report of the adaptation committee. Similar issues were raised. India highlighted the need for capacity building to accompany reporting on adaptation to make sure it is done correctly.

Over in the Pavilions, our GNDR members Mani and Falmata from Niger spoke at the Mobility Pavilion hosted by UN OHCHR on advancing a rights-based approach to climate change resilience and migration in the Sahel. Here they championed local voices from those on the frontline of climate displacement. In particular, Falmata shared her lived experience as a displaced person in the impact of climate risk, loss and damage, displacement, and urgent need for action. It was a strong example of local actors sharing how climate change is impacting local communities. This was a proud session for GNDR.

GNDR also participated in the multi-hazard early warning system session organised by the African Union and World Bank, WMO and the president of Zimbabwe, the champion of loss and damage in Africa, where the link between investing in effective multi-hazard early warning systems and reducing loss and damage was unpacked.

Our friends at CAN International hosted a [media briefing](#) and our member ActionAid International shared their demands for member states and global decision-makers. Their messages were that we need to act now and urgently. All developing countries are insisting that COP27 establish a funding facility specifically for loss and damage. Shockingly, we have a UN system that does not help those who contributed the least to climate change and yet are being impacted the most. A loss and damage financing facility to finance climate justice and equity. All eyes are on the US, the EU, the UK, and Australia to act and back this finance facility.

Day 3: 9 November 2022

The day's thematic focus is on finance. Finance is the cornerstone for implementing climate actions and scaling up ambition and hence it has been at the heart of the UNFCCC process and the Paris Agreement negotiations. This comes after the announcements yesterday (8th) from New Zealand and Austria on their increased financial commitments to loss and damage.

In addition to this, The UK announced plans to offer new loans to support countries most vulnerable to the effects of climate change, including the option to defer debt repayments in the event of catastrophes. The country's export credit agency, UK Export Finance (UKEF), will provide such loans to low-income countries and small island developing states. In addition to this, today the US climate envoy, unveiled a new global carbon credit trading initiative to help developing countries transition to cleaner forms of energy. However, this has received mixed reactions from environmental and CSO groups.

GNDR's response to this is to listen to the communities and invest at the local level.

In the negotiations, GNDR acknowledged and supported the African union's position on loss and damage and the least developed countries' call for developed countries to support the prevention of upcoming climate hazards from turning into disasters. The fear here from less developed countries is that some solutions are resulting in maladaptation. Some of the solutions that we are hearing do not meet the expectations of our communities on the frontline of risk or the CSOs. One example is the carbon market. This is trying to provide a market solution where the donor owns the solution, not those on the frontline and it is not working. It sets the precedent that it gives people the right to pollute but we need to challenge this. We must listen to the communities and CSOs for durable and sustainable solutions.

Over in the official side events, our allies CAN International kicked us off with a side [event](#) focused on the global goal on adaptation and delivering justice to vulnerable communities and countries. Here, CAN International called for some of the challenges around adaptation to be addressed. This included the fact that there is no legal obligation on adaptation, and there is still no formal UNFCCC definition of what adaptation is or metrics on how to measure it thus making it incredibly hard to monitor any progress. CAN International called for a commitment to address this, to commit that 50% of climate finance goes to adaptation and to enable locally-led, transformative adaptation, and to agree on a transparent implementation plan. CAN also committed to seeking support for the development of principles for locally-led adaptation.

Next, UN DRR, IMO, UNCDF, UNHCR, and UN-OHRLLS held an [event](#) titled “A Roadmap for Resilience: Financing Climate Adaptation to Address Vulnerability and Food Security and Human Mobility”. This event discussed what is needed to develop a roadmap for the resilience of the most vulnerable in the context of climate change. First, we must meet the commitments on finance so we know exactly how we are going to finance this. We need to see commitment in double adaptation financing and credibly see how it is going to be delivered and accounted for. There was a call to take stock of the human impact of climate change, specifically looking at displacement, and call again on the need to have better linkages between the humanitarian and development sectors. This also included the need to involve young people meaningfully, not as tokens. More young people, particularly on the frontline of climate risk, need to be meaningfully involved in the climate negotiations. The last message was the need to collaborate and invest in peaceful coexistence before we lose the opportunity to.

In the afternoon, our member Christian Aid co-organised a high level side [event](#) on addressing loss and damage to deliver climate justice with youth, gender and faith leaders’ perspectives.

Day 4: 10 November 2022

Thursday 10th November was youth day at COP27 and a very busy day for GNDR.

We kicked off with our Climate Lead Adessou moderating an important high-level side [event](#) in the Blue Zone on localised solutions to reduce climate-induced loss & damage for the most vulnerable. Adessou, called for local actors to be meaningfully included in climate change decision-making. Hosted by UNDRR SEM bringing stakeholder perspectives to the table. Farah Kabir, our global board member also shared her reflections and experience from Bangladesh and ActionAid Bangladesh. Importance of working with the community for local solutions. The communities are the experts. Respect indigenous knowledge. They are the first responders and the experts. We must work with communities, capture their knowledge and support them to put solutions into action. Specifically, it is the women and girls who face the biggest impact of climate change. Locally led, nature-based solutions are the only effective way forward and must be invested in.

At the same time our member Mani, from Niger and CSO DEMI-I spoke in the Benelux Pavillion sharing the local experience of loss and damage and demanding we listen to the communities, meaningfully involve local actors in climate change negotiations and decision making and invest in loss and damage at the local level.

We then met with the UN DRR Stakeholder Engagement Mechanism to share stakeholder perspectives from a risk reduction lens. You can [read](#) the UN DRR SEM policy position paper for COP27.

At 3 pm our member Kazi, from the CSO Friendship in Bangladesh organised a session in the Bangladesh Pavilion on the Experience of an Integrated Approach to Adaptation and Mitigation in Bangladesh.

In the evening, we headed over to the Green Zone for a session organised by our member ActionAid UK. Again we heard from our local members from Niger and the CSO DEM-I, Adessou, our climate lead, and Sophie Rigg, our global board member talking about loss and damage and gender.

Reflecting on the negotiations, our climate lead shared how the topic of loss and damage is everywhere. In all the formal sessions, side events, and pavilion events. Just two years after being formally introduced to the negotiations, it is the main topic. This is positive but we need commitment and action. Many of the negotiation and closed-door consultations are challenging and decision-making is being blocked. Multilateralism is showing its limits and struggling to find solutions for the communities on the frontline. Here, we must keep pushing for loss and damage commitment, finance, and action that is guided by and reaches the local level.

Day 5: 11 November 2022

Another busy day at COP27. GNDR, like everyone at COP27, waited anxiously for the statement from USA's president Biden and commitments from the US to be shared ahead of the formal negotiations kicking off next week.

In his press statement at COP27, USA president Joe Biden apologised for America ever having left the Paris Agreement and pledged to commit \$150 million for adaptation work across Africa through its initiative called PREPARED. Eventually, Biden is aiming to commit \$2 billion to this.

Over in the side events, GNDR was proud to put forward Pauline, our member from Kenya4Resilience shared local lived experience and recommendations from Kenya on an official high level side event hosted by the World Food Programme. The session explored the realities of climate risk, the compounding burden of climate change, food insecurity and conflict, and its impact on vulnerable communities. The event also explored the challenges this

poses for humanitarian, development, and peacebuilding actors and the solutions needed to address these interconnected crises. Here we were reminded of GNDR's Call to Action 5 and the need to strengthen climate risk reduction and adaptation in conflict-affected states. Pauline did an incredible job showcasing the lived realities in Kenya and Somalia. She expertly evidenced the need for local voice, why it is so important to meaningfully include women leaders in decision-making at all levels, and the interconnectedness of climate shocks and stressors, and conflict.

You can watch the full session [here](#). Read more about our [call-to-action](#).

Watch this space

At 11:30 am Egyptian time / 9:30 GMT our climate lead moderated a high-level [side event](#) focused on Localised Solutions to Reduce Climate Induced Loss & Damage for the Most Vulnerable.

At the Pavilions, our member Mani from DEMI-I in Niger and local displaced women leader, Faltama from Niger spoke at the UNHCR Pavilion focusing on On the Climate Frontlines in Africa: Adverting, Minimising and Addressing Loss & Damage in displacement contexts. Here our members brought to life the realities of climate displacements and unpacked the pain of being displaced from your home, land, livelihood, and culture. Here the non-economic impacts of climate change were unpacked.

At 3 pm, our friends at UN DRR co-hosted an event outlining the ambitious plan to achieve Early Warnings for All in the next five years which requires an all-out effort by multiple actors, stakeholders, and institutions. The [event](#) focused on enabling factors, including integrated disaster risk reduction and climate action.

At 5pm, GNDR hosted our end-of-week 1 debrief session. Here, members came together again in the resilience hub and shared their highlights and lessons from the week and prepared for week two. Here we discussed how we can push the message that local communities must be meaningfully involved in decision-making and implementation. Members requested GNDR to continue to support them in knowledge and capacity building on climate change. Members also shared how important these global spaces are for connecting with other members, learning from each other, and supporting each other's messages.

Special Invitation from our friends at REAP: Saturday 12th November 2022

The Adaptation Action Coalition and the Risk-informed Early Action Partnership closed off the first week of COP with an evening reception with refreshments and informal conversation on 'Scaling up climate adaptation and early warning early action' at the UK Pavilion.

Day 6: 14 November 2022

The second week of COP 27 kicked off today and we moved into the formal negotiations. Today has two thematic focuses: Water and Gender. To mark Gender day, you can read a piece written by our European board member, Sophie Rigg in [Al Jazeera](#).

At 11 am our member Harrison from the CSO AJESH in Cameroon spoke on a panel over in the Green Zone on using digital technology and mainstreaming gender in climate change adaptation actions across the central Africa sub-region.

In the evening, over in the official blue zone side events, our members RAED co-organised a panel session with the League of Arab states on Strengthening Climate Action: Experience from the Arab region on adaptation and mitigations. Here, our global board member Dr. Emad highlighted the regional efforts and national strategies to achieve adaptation and mitigation in the region. Specifically the [adaptation experience](#) from civil society organisations.

At 5pm, GNDR members met for a Monday members briefing session. Here members shared their priorities for the second week at COP27. This included championing our Call to Action in as many events as possible, through panel discussions, Q&A, pavilion events, and negotiations. In addition to this, our members in Rwanda also wanted to champion gender-responsive climate adaptation, particularly around green job recovery. Our members in Kenya also wanted to strongly advocate for adequate, timely, and effective financing that reaches the local level to enable anticipatory action and preparedness.

We then joined our allies CAN International for their Monday briefing meeting to share our aligned Call to Action messages and see how we can support each other in our advocacy efforts in the second week of COP27.

Our climate lead also highlighted a session in the Benelux pavilion on the important connection between loss and damage and displacement. It is clear climate-induced displacement is getting recognition as a serious element of loss and damage and highlights the importance of understanding loss and damage beyond monetary means but including elements of space, place, culture, and loss of identity.

Over in the closed-door negotiations, we observed a clear commitment to gender-inclusive policy for climate mitigation and adaptation to mark gender day. Here we championed our call to action on meaningfully including women leaders in decision-making. It was also very positive to see that the G77 + China + Africa have proposed a text on loss and damage to be submitted to the secretariat of COP, the statement includes the recognition of the urgent need for resources but also to think sustainably to reduce hazards and risk throughout all activities.

Our climate lead feels that the text is inclusive and strong and we call on developed countries to respect and support this. It is widely agreed that we cannot leave COP27 without agreeing on a finance mechanism for the WIM and loss and damage. In adaptation, the developed countries have pledged £100 billion per year, but there was discussion around how this commitment is going to be kept and what kind of accountability can be put in place. On mitigation, we observed some key messages coming through calling on developed countries to fund green energy whilst improving the lives of those on the frontline of climate risk.

Day 7: 15 November 2022

Tuesday 15th November's theme of the day was ACE and Civil Society Day and Energy Day. Here the COP27 secretariat committed to making space for civil society organisations. Here they recognized that climate action requires engagement with, and contributions from all stakeholders. Needless to say, Civil Society is an indispensable partner in the global effort to combat climate change.

With this in mind, COP27 decided to hold a dedicated day to engage Civil Society and to ensure their views and perspectives are integrated in a meaningful manner. Here GNDR pushed our Call to Action, particularly our call to action 3: Empower Civil Society to strengthen effective climate actions on the ground. Civil society must be included in negotiations, decisions, and implementations at all levels.

We were very proud to see our member Ahmed from the Egypt Youth Love Coalition for Climate Change speak at the African Pavilion at their CSO event, championing the voice of both young people and civil society in the climate space.

However, despite this commitment coming from the COP27 secretariat, looking at the negotiations, our Climate Lead felt that there was not much sign of this focus on listening to

and meaningfully including civil society today. This is disappointing and many civil society organisations felt this was a tokenistic addition to the thematic day, particularly in the current context of shrinking civic space. Specifically, GNDR members have called on us to write to UNFCCC to call out how expensive, exclusive and elitist the negotiations have been this year.

Over in the negotiations, our climate lead was fully focused on the loss and damage conversations. We are feeling a change from some government, for the positive and it is felt to be positive that loss and damage is becoming the main topic of discussion. The GCF (Green Climate Fund) is making loss and damage a key entry point of their work.

In several sessions in the negotiations loss and damage gained space, however, we have not yet got an agreement on the final text on this. However, progress has been made, yes, and we are hopeful that at least something will come out of this COP in loss and damage, including concrete plans for hosting, planning, and rolling out the Santiago Network.

At the high-level side event session, UNEP, FAO, UNCCD, and OECD ran a high-level side event session on UN Rising up from drought together: Towards global action for drought resilience. Here the UN bodies and member states discussed how climate change is intensifying drought. Drought puts livelihoods and ecosystems at risk. They are painful reminders of why we are here. This high-level session features the importance of a collaborative approach to address drought proactively at all levels, through holistic approaches that include early warning, prevention, response and ultimately building drought resilience. The EU commission raised the crisis of diversification, to date 132 countries have raised their concerns on this. We must listen to science and act now. We must coordinate and come together on water security.

The High-Level Sessions continued, with Denmark committing to reducing their GHGs by 70% by 2030 and for their continued commitment to the most vulnerable on the frontline of climate change.

Day 8: 16 November 2022

Wednesday 16 November's theme of the day was focused on biodiversity. The day has a special focus on dealing with nature and ecosystem-based solutions. It would also allow the discussion about the impacts of climate change on biodiversity and the means to mobilise global actions toward the challenges to halt biodiversity loss and reduce the impacts of climate

change and pollution. Here, we pushed one of our [call-to-action](#) messages around the importance of Nature-Based Solutions.

Over in the side events, our Climate Lead Adessou Kossivi spoke on a [UN-led panel](#) focusing on: No Solution for Me, Without Me: UN's Efforts on Climate Justice through Local Action in Cities. This was led by UN-HABITAT, UNCDF, UNU-EHS, UN DRR, UNEP, UNDP. The session focused on how the transition to a just and inclusive urban environment must put community needs at the forefront. The session discussed co-benefits, using examples of local climate action, that build resilience and share ideas for strengthening policy frameworks that unlock climate finance at the local level. Here, Adessou championed our call-to-action messages, particularly the importance of meaningfully involving local leaders and local communities on decision making around climate change and the climate crisis.

Adessou shared examples from those living on the frontline of climate risk in Niger and Burkina Faso and our GNDR work rolling out our community-based disaster risk reduction work. Here, our Climate Lead also called out the UN system for being removed and too far away from the community and the realities of those living on the frontline of climate risk. Learn more about GNDR's community based disaster risk management (CBDRM) [work](#).

In addition to this, our member Tearfund also ran a high level side [event](#) focusing on: Funding a Just Future, Not Fossils: Update on Glasgow Pledge to End Public Fossil Finance in 2022. Here Promise Salawu from Tearfund Nigeria shared why it is essential to move from small-scale renewable energy solutions to large-scale interventions as a priority.

In the afternoon, we set up an opportunity for our members to meet with representatives from USAID. Here we shared our key call-to-action messages, the challenges being faced at the local level, and what we feel donors should be prioritising. Our members called on USAID to make sure their investment targets projects and initiatives at the local level, to invest in local communities, and to support them to strengthen their resilience to climate change. Our members also shared how they work with their governments and get involved with the country's National Adaptation Plans (NAPs). USAID shared how they would like to see resources going through CSOs and being able to champion localization and committed to sharing a small grant which has just opened. We will share more information on how to apply for this soon.

Over in the negotiations, there was significant progress as the Santiago network of the Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage text was officially agreed upon. After a long and stressful negotiation, the G77 + China, Africa and OASIS have formed a common

understanding of the text for loss and damage, for the first time. The text agreed on the major points including the establishment of an advisory body and secretariat. This means we can officially move forward in loss and damage.

This is felt to be a huge step forward and a big achievement officially committing member states to have to engage in the loss and damage negotiations. Our Climate Lead was feeling very positive and encouraged by this. However, we still need the rest of the text on the climate negotiations to be finalised and agreed upon.

Day 9: 17 November 2022

This was the last thematic day, aptly named 'solutions day'.

The COP27 secretariat aimed for Solutions Day to bring together government representatives, businesses, and innovators to share their experiences and their ideas to spread awareness and build future alliances and collaborations.

In the side events, there was a clear focus on loss and damage which was very positive to see. First, we at GNDR co-hosted a session being led by the government of Niger, alongside some of our CSO members at SLYCAN Trust in Niger, on Addressing Climate-induced Loss and Damage and Building Long-term Resilience of Vulnerable Groups. Here, This event focused on climate-induced migration, economic losses, and damages in food systems & non-economic losses due to changes in ways of life. It presented how inclusive & participatory policy & actions, synergies between DRR & climate policy & processes could scale up the climate resilience of all. The [session](#) was hosted in French with our Climate Lead synthesising key messages in English.

Our friends at CAN International also ran an official [side event](#) focusing on The case for a Loss & Damage Facility under the Paris Agreement - voices from experts & practitioners. Here speakers championed the message that Loss and Damage is the last missing part of the PA to still be operationalized further than through dialogues and platforms. Practitioners, experts, and activists from around the world discuss the case for the establishment of a proper Facility at COP27, as asked by many developing Parties since COP26.

Our members, Practical Action also ran an official side [event](#) titled: *To many, the climate negotiations appear to be stuck, how do we unlock progress on Loss and Damage?* This session

brought together representatives from climate-impacted communities, key negotiators from climate-vulnerable countries, and climate lawyers to deliberate on how to make progress on Loss and Damage in the negotiations.

In the Pavilions, our colleagues in the UN DRR Stakeholder Engagement Mechanism (SEM) also held a workshop in the SDG pavilion focusing on Global Adaptation from the grassroots: what local leaders expect from the GGA and the Global Stocktake.

Over in the negotiations GNDR was still heavily negotiating word for word on the loss and damage commitment. Whilst the text on the Santiago Network had been approved, the main discussion on loss and damage and finance continued, particularly about how it will be funded.

The focus then shifted to how the financial commitments will be worded. For example LDC's, AGN, and G77+China call for: "A new fund, as part of new and enhanced funding arrangement for assisting developing countries that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse impact of climate change in responding to loss and damage, complementing these arrangements with financial support from other sources, funds, processes, and initiatives, including outside the Convention and Paris Agreement."

Whereas the USA and EU pushed for this to be reworded to "New and enhanced funding arrangements to assist developing countries that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse impact of climate change, with a view to complementing these with financial support from other sources, funds, processes, and initiatives, including outside the Convention and the Paris Agreement."

Our analysis is that the first option, supported by LDCs, AGN, and G77+ China, would better hold developed nations to account as they would be committing specifically to a new fund. What do you think? Let us know in the comments!

Lastly, the Secretary General of the UN, Antonio Guterres, and the current President of COP27 Sameh Shoukry made an official statement to COP27 to give a final push for motivation to reach the agreements needed over these final days to make this COP27 successful.

Antonio Guterres addressed member states to say we are at crunch time and encouraged everyone to rise to the greatest challenge of our lifetime to stand and deliver. There is a breakdown of trust between developed and developing countries. We urge states to find an agreement on loss and damage, only this will start to bring the trust back. There is no longer

time for just talking about loss and damage. We must commit. We must commit to a climate pact where the developed countries lead in reducing GHGs, investing in renewables, and fund loss and damage. We must commit to climate finance now. We must act and act quickly. Still, no deal so all eyes will be on COP27 to see the outcome of the negotiations tomorrow but also if an agreement cannot be made, potentially through to Sunday.

GNDR also co-organised a [high-level side event](#) with member states and GNDR members in Niger on Addressing Climate-induced Loss and Damage and Building the Long-term Resilience of Vulnerable Groups.

Final Update: 18 - 20 November 2022

The COP27 negotiations came to an end on Sunday 20 November 2022. Negotiation time was extended as the agreements had not been approved by the end of Friday, 18 November. Tense negotiations played out and all eyes were on the final version of the loss and damage text.

Friday 18 November was fully focused on the final push for negotiations, with no side events and the Pavilions starting to pack up with attendees awaiting the final outcome.

GNDR did have a final check-in with members at the Resilience Hub to share their reflections of their time at COP27.

<https://www.gndr.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/12/GNDR-at-COP27-daily-updates.pdf>