



**Climate Action**

**at a Critical Time**

As the world struggles with many conflicts and crises, it is important to rapidly increase climate action and to complete the transition to sustainable energy. In addition, effective and sustainable climate actions mitigate some of the other crises that we face. This is why we in INFORSE continue to focus on climate action, inside and outside the climate negotiations.

**The Global Stocktake is Needed to Focus Climate Action**

In the current climate negotiations, a key process is the Global Stocktake (GST). The 27th Conference of Parties (COP27) of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) will set a framework for the GST to deliver a global assessment of progress in climate action as of 2023. It is crucial that the framework includes the right questions:

• Do current climate actions include the mostly local solutions that support development while reducing poverty?

• Are national climate plans being made in broad, inclusive processes with well gathered inputs from civil society including vulnerable groups?

• Are the plans in developed countries also addressing overconsumption and social inequities, including "sufficiency policies" to promote more sustainable lifestyles?

**Will the High Climate Ambitions be Turned into Action?**

One of the most positive outcomes of COP26 in Glasgow, 2021, was ambitious leaders' pledges of reductions of emissions in their countries. A year later, only a few countries have submitted new Nationally Determined Contributions in line with their pledges. It is crucial for our chances to reach the 1.5 o C target, or even the 2 o C target, that COP26 pledges be fulfilled, despite the difficult situations that many countries face today. Countries must step up and keep their promises. This should be an important outcome of COP27. In addition, COP27 should agree and deliver an ambitious mitigation long-term work program to enhance actions in all countries, which will require phasing out fossil fuels and a fast transition to 100% renewable energy. This should include an interim target of 50% or more renewable energy by 2030, at least for developed countries and for G20 countries.

**Finance is a Critical Missing Link for Climate Action**

A major component of necessary climate action is financing. There is an unfulfilled promise of 100 billion USD/year in climate-action funding by developed to developing countries, supposedly starting in 2020. Wealthy developed countries must improve and deliver on their promises of climate finance, stepping up climate financing to at least 600 billion USD over six years (2020-2025). With a coordinated effort, it is feasible. Adequately funding global climate-related transitions to sustainability and economic equity will in fact benefit developed countries, not only by helping to reduce damages from climate change, but also from the more stable integration of development and resilience in the global South. Countries must also decisively switch their public financing of fossil fuels to the Clean Energy Transition with renewable energies. They promised at COP26 to end fossil fuel funding. This was also called for in Article 2.1c of the Paris Agreement, but a stronger framework is needed for its implementation. COP27 should aim to produce a preliminary framework for this.