



ACT2025

Call for Enhanced Implementation

Photo credit: Raphael Pouget / Climate Visuals Countdown

The Allied for Climate Transformation 2025 (ACT2025) consortium is a consortium of think tanks and experts working to deliver ambitious, balanced, just, and equitable outcomes at the UN climate negotiations, elevate and amplify the needs and priorities of vulnerable developing countries, and chart a path toward greater global solidarity.

CALL FOR ENHANCED IMPLEMENTATION: LOOKING TO COP27 FOR INCREASED ACTION IN SOLIDARITY WITH VULNERABLE COUNTRIES

The hard facts recently presented by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) once again emphasize, in no uncertain terms, the dangers that the climate crisis poses to the lives and livelihoods of people all over the world. Strikingly, they reconfirm the disproportionate impact of climate change on the almost 3.6 billion people in vulnerable nations who are the least able to cope. Despite their limited contribution to climate change and their strong ambition in both mitigation and adaptation actions, vulnerable nations still face grave risks from a climate crisis that threatens their economies and territories, and in some cases, their very existence as nations.

As climate impacts inevitably worsen, enhanced implementation for mitigation, adaptation, and addressing loss and damage must be urgently pursued on equal footing, especially through the provision of commensurate support. The world's slow emergence from the COVID-19 pandemic and the war in Ukraine have demonstrated how geoeconomic and geopolitical crises in a fossil-fuel-dependent world can instigate increased security risks and instability that disproportionately impact developing countries. Without swift action, climate change will only drive further risks and vulnerability by squeezing food supplies, disrupting supply chains, triggering mass climate migration, and threatening our health and lives. Now is the time to act on climate change by reducing our dependence on fossil fuels and accelerating the transition to renewables. But at present, vulnerable countries do not have the resources to make that transition. To achieve that transition in those countries, developed countries need to deliver on their promise to mobilize climate finance and technology and help poor countries build resilient economies.

The decisions adopted at last year's UN COP26 fell far short of the expectations of vulnerable developing countries. Significant mitigation and adaptation gaps were left unclosed; a loss and damage finance facility—which could have offered a lifeline to enhanced action on loss and damage—was not secured; and the climate finance commitment of \$100 billion annually was unfulfilled. Many of these issues were cast off, to be addressed at another time. Yet, the science is clear: it's now or never. We need to move from aspirational to operational.

But there is cause for hope. Over the last few decades, the world has managed to close the warming gap from a predicted 4°C to now 2.1°C. Such progress shows that this mission is possible, but only if the pledges made by countries are turned into action. This year's UN COP27 in Egypt will be a decisive moment for countries to come together in solidarity and chart a path for the full and sustained implementation of more ambitious climate action, while reinforcing confidence in the multilateral climate regime. Countries must set credible, ambitious 1.5°C-aligned targets, protect the lives and livelihoods of the most vulnerable communities around the world, and ensure sustained cooperation. This must be complemented by diplomacy and dialogue beyond the UNFCCC process, with intervention from the G7 and G20, to advance the shared cause for solidarity. As the Allied for Climate Transformation by 2025 (ACT2025), we call for enhanced implementation of the Paris Agreement, with concrete decisions at COP27 on the following key pillars:

1. Bridge the mitigation gap toward limiting global temperature rise to 1.5°C.
 - Decisively acknowledge and respond to the IPCC's Sixth Assessment Report (AR6).
 - Require all countries—especially the G20—to update their nationally determined contributions (NDCs) and long-term strategies in a credible, ambitious manner, in line with the Glasgow Pact and the scientific evidence provided by the IPCC Working Group III report, that aligns short- and long-term policy goals with a 1.5°C pathway.
 - Through the Work Programme on Mitigation Ambition and Implementation, task developed countries to lead on climate ambition; highlight policy best practices, especially for sectoral action; support energy transitions and fossil fuel phaseout; and ensure economic diversification.
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2. Deliver high quality and scaled up finance flows, especially to the most vulnerable.
 - Demonstrate tangible and credible progress from developed countries—especially the G7—toward delivering \$600 billion cumulatively by 2025. This progress must include a roadmap for increasing transparent, accessible, and grant-based finance for adaptation, and ultimately result in parity between adaptation and mitigation finance by 2025.
 - Provide clear finance targets for mitigation, adaptation, and loss and damage finance. In so doing, recognize the role of the private sector and other non-state actors while maintaining the indispensable role of public finance from developed countries at the center of the new collective quantitative finance goal. This must draw from lessons learned, science, and the needs of developing countries, while acknowledging that trillions will need to be mobilized in order to achieve a 1.5°C-aligned transformation.
3. Enhance efforts to implement adaptation measures.
 - Make substantive progress under the Glasgow–Sharm el-Sheikh Work Programme on the Global Goal on Adaptation. This requires agreement on an elaborated outline for the scope and definition of the goal, as well as key elements on methodologies, indicators, data and metrics, needs and support, reporting of the goal, and mechanisms to review progress and inform the global stocktake.
 - Require countries to fast-track preparation of National Adaptation Plans and Adaptation Communications.
 - Call upon developed countries to provide predictable, grant-based funding for the preparation and implementation of adaptation plans, especially through the Adaptation Fund and other entities of the Financial Mechanism.
4. Secure finance for loss and damage.
 - Call on COP27 to establish a finance facility for loss and damage and elaborate a process to secure adequate, accessible, additional, and fit-for-purpose financing by COP28 in 2023.
 - Establish “Loss and Damage” as a permanent agenda item under the Subsidiary Bodies and the COP.
 - Agree to robust institutional arrangements and adequate financing for the Santiago Network on loss and damage that ensure accessibility of technical support for developing countries and entail a paradigm shift in executing technical assistance that is country-owned and recognizes local expertise.
5. Implement the Paris Rulebook to hold countries and non-state actors accountable.
 - Ensure that the first global stocktake process is inclusive, with ample awareness raising and participation of Global South organizations, to pave the way for a robust and comprehensive outcome that covers mitigation, adaptation, loss and damage, and support, and promotes increased NDC ambition with equity at its core.
 - Agree on robust outcomes under Article 6 and the transparency work programs that will ensure environmental integrity and the provision of capacity building support to developing countries.
 - Urge the United Nations Secretary-General to mandate that the High-Level Expert Group on the Net-Zero Emissions Commitments of Non-State Entities (HLEG) develop a robust system to hold stakeholders accountable to commitments made outside of the UNFCCC process.

The IPCC made clear that vulnerable countries across the world cannot wait for multi-year dialogues when their needs are so urgent. COP27 must ensure that no one is left behind. This can be achieved by substantively frontloading work from the processes launched at COP26 in Glasgow and starting right away on climate action implementation. ACT2025 will further elaborate the above key elements of a COP27 enhanced implementation package in the coming months, for consideration by governments and other stakeholders.

Shortly after COP27, we will be more than a quarter of the way through the decisive decade—what will the world have to show for it? Now is the time for solidarity and ambitious, real, on-the-ground action and support that will deliver justice for vulnerable countries and communities. While realizing countries’ differentiated responsibilities and capacities, the world needs to be all in, all together on climate.

