



F20 Statement on outcome of COP28 in Dubai, UAE, Nov 30, 2023 – Dec 12, 2023

COP28 manages to keep the 1.5-degree Celsius goal alive – Now it's time to implement

This week, the 28th Conference of the Parties (COP28) concluded one day later than expected after nerve-wrecking 48 hours of final negotiations, leaving exhausted delegates with a general feeling of cautious optimism. As F20 we welcome the results of the summit as signaling the much-anticipated end of the fossil fuel era.

The endorsement of the Global Renewables and Energy Efficiency Pledge by over 130 countries included a tripling of “the world’s installed renewable energy generation capacity” as well as the “doubling of the global average annual rate of energy efficiency improvements” both by 2030.

F20 Secretary General, Katrin Harvey says, *“This ambitious move signals a commitment to accelerating the deployment of renewable energy at an unprecedented scale and the transition to a low-carbon future. As F20, we are proud to have been part of the triple renewable energy campaign from the very beginning. Now we must ensure that the pledge is implemented on time.”*

The approval and initial funding of the Loss & Damage Fund acknowledged the need to support vulnerable nations in coping with the unavoidable consequences of climate change. It represents a critical step towards addressing the disproportionate impact of climate-related disasters on developing countries.

Additional groundbreaking moves include the UAE Declaration on Sustainable Agriculture, Resilient Food Systems, and Climate Action as well as the UAE Declaration on Climate and Health. These declarations finally recognize the interdependence of climate change, agriculture, food systems, as well as health, highlighting the need for holistic solutions to tackle the climate crisis.

However, challenges persist. Climate finance has not nearly reached the level required to ensure that no country or region is left behind. The inadequacy of financial commitments and the urgent need for a global financial reform remain a point of contention, hindering the ability of developing nations to implement effective climate mitigation and adaptation measures. Especially when it comes to adaptation, the outcomes of COP28 were unsuccessful in setting a global goal for adaptation, pushing the topic to the backburner yet again.



Despite insufficient climate finance and the absence of explicit fossil fuel phase-out commitments, COP28 demonstrated significant strides in advancing the renewable energy and energy efficiency goals, acknowledging loss and damage, and promoting sustainable agriculture as well as the effects of climate change on global health.

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