

COP28: Agenda and Declarations

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Introduction

Conference Of Parties in short COP is an independent body framed under UN to mitigate the climate change and solutions for emerging global challenges. To put it simply, the COP is where the world comes together to make a common decision on climate change and helping vulnerable communities adapt to the effects of climate change, and achieving net-zero emissions overall world by 2050.

The main agenda items for COP28 are:

1. A global stock-take (Global stock take is nothing but evaluation of the collective progress in achieving agreed goals) 2. the mitigation work programme on climate change 3. the global goal on adaptation (effects of Climate Change) 4. climate finance, including financial arrangements for loss and damage

COP28 promises to the world:

- The historic COP28 deal promises to reduce or more or less remove away from fossil fuels, to limit global temperature to 1.5 degrees.
- The agreement also talks about tripling renewable energy capacity and doubling energy efficiency by 2030.



India's Stand in COP28

India being a developing country always showed its support to the environment and contributed the social awareness for climate change. Prime minister Narendra Modi has been actively a member of COP28.

- The India's climate strategy is Mission LIFE, Green Credit initiative and an unwavering commitment to Climate justice.
- India's active role in global climate action: Prime minister Narendra Modi's called to embrace Mission LIFE Lifestyle For Environment exemplifies India's commitment to its actions.
- In continue with this India unveiled the Green credit Initiative at COP28 , creating a global platform for innovative environmental programmes .
- A historic moment further opened as G20 nations adopted the Green Development Pact as a part of the New Delhi Declaration this year.
- Surpassing the GHG emissions, non-fossil fuels sources, ISA (International solar Alliance), CDRI (Coalition for Disaster Resilient Infrastructure) , India-led Global River Cities Alliances etc. are the fruitful results of India's Development towards sustainable future .

COP28 Declaration on Climate, Relief, Recovery and Peace

The declaration calls for increasing climate action and access to finance for communities and countries threatened or affected by climate change to strengthen knowledge and programmatic solutions for climate action.

- **Recalling** the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and their promises of Sustainable Development and involving the indigenous communities to create solutions for climate change, environmental degradation and biodiversity loss and the importance of minimizing, and addressing loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate Change.
- **Recognizing** the people, communities, and countries affected or facing severe humanitarian conflicts of climate crisis and helping them to least adapt them the harmful effects of climate change.
- **Acknowledging** about climate vulnerability and exposure to climate hazards and helping them for adaptation and at the same time, climate change adversely affects lives,



livelihoods, infrastructure, water, human capital, food, health, cultural identity, education, and human settlements. Alarmed by the disproportionate and detreitious effects of climate and humanitarian crises on women and girls, children and young people, indigenous peoples and local communities, people with disabilities, older persons, and on refugees, other displaced persons. Deeply concerned about global efforts made for climate resilience but challenges for people, communities and countries affected by climate change and food insecurity. Emphasizing: climate action if managed properly, can offer avenues for sustainable development, conflict prevention and inclusive peace building, taking note of and supporting critically important efforts to evolve the international financial architecture, and building on efforts and initiatives such as the COP26 Taskforce on Access to Climate Finance.

Summary & Conclusion of COP28 Summit

The outcomes of the summit and encouragement of the leaders across the world has made a successive impact on the resilience of climate. The term Climate Financing urged the countries to invest in the renewable sources of energy. Although the major progress in yet out to come but the efforts are successfully attempted. As mentioned above, the Global Climate Action Portal, on its Events Tracking page, has made over 170 announcements at COP28, ranging across pledges and declarations, publications and reports, new initiatives, and progress and updates. This number is more than double that of COP 27. In a time of implementation, pledges, declarations, and commitments need to be delivered, initiatives launched need to be operationalized, and progress made under pledges, declarations, commitments, and initiatives should be reported and expanded towards their goal in implementing.

- India also moving towards the negative carbon foot print and and reducing the emissions. Expert group on Net-Zero Emissions says that there is a organized team working on the minute entities of practical implementation of the Net zero emissions and with establishing a collaborative space that encourages the sharing of knowledge, practices, and insights among policymakers and regulators in advancing net zero aligned policy.
- Also, the COP 28 Presidency launched the Net-Zero transition. Mobilization for the Private Sector, encouraging organizations to make public net-zero emissions by high integrity and quality, produce credible and transparent plans, and publish periodic, accurate, complete, and transparent reporting on their progress. The Goal urges parties to



make progress in seven key target areas by 2030 including reducing water scarcity, attaining climate resilience

- Food and agricultural systems,
- reducing climate impacts on biodiversity and
- Increasing the resilience of infrastructure and human settlements
- reducing the adverse effects of climate change on poverty eradication and livelihoods, and
- protecting cultural heritage from the impact of climate change.

Reference

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