

**STATEMENT BY HER EXCELLENCY
ESPERANÇA MARIA EDUARDO FRANCISCO DA
COSTA, VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF
ANGOLA AT THE 27TH CONFERENCE OF THE
PARTIES OF THE UNITED NATIONS
FRAMEWORK CONVENTION ON CLIMATE
CHANGE - (COP27)**

SHARM EL-SHEIKH, 07TH OF NOVEMBER 2022

**EXCELLENCIES HEADS OF STATE AND
GOVERNMENT,**

**EXCELLENCY MISTER ANTÓNIO GUTERRES, UNITED
NATIONS SECRETARY-GENERAL,**

DISTINGUISHED GUESTS,

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

ALL PROTOCOL OBSERVED.

It is with great honor that on behalf of His Excellency, João Manuel Gonçalves Lourenço, President of the Republic of Angola, I address this great Summit, in order to effectively contribute to the identification of lasting solutions that respond to the global challenges related to climate change.

Allow me to thank the Government of the Arab Republic of Egypt for the warm welcome of my Delegation, as well as the Convention Secretariat for its support to the Parties in addressing the climate agenda that leads us to reflect on the alarming climate emergency that humanity face.

The 26th Conference of the Parties held in Glasgow in 2021, reinforced that the combination of synergies and the coordination of joint strategies to combat the climate crisis, is the only way to achieve the common good and save our planet.

Excellencies,

Ladies and Gentlemen,

The Republic of Angola, recognizing that climate change has a negative impact on the implementation of different development plans, approved the **National Strategy for Climate Change**, which establishes a vision until 2030, aiming to promote the transition to a low carbon economy, adapting the national territory to the impacts of climate change.

As part of the program to combat drought in the south of the country, we have implemented water storage infrastructures, with the Cunene River Water Transfer System, the first of several structuring projects to combat drought, with the creation of conditions for the development of agriculture, ensuring greater resilience to communities.

Angola is also in line with the position of the African group that has been taking important initiatives with a view to honoring the commitments made during COP26. At the national level, we are committed to increasing renewable energy sources by up to 70% by 2025.

Regarding the preservation of biodiversity, Angola has increased its conservation areas , highlighting the Initiatives of Transfrontier Forest Protection of Maiombe that integrates action plans inserted in the efforts of the African climate initiative of the Preservation of the Congo Basin, an initiative of the Heads of State and Government of Central African Countries, reaffirming its commitment and responsibility in the fight against climate change and deforestation in order to guarantee environmental protection and avoid natural disasters.

Excellencies,

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Allow me to state that any strategies to combat climate change will not succeed if we do not strengthen international cooperation, which plays a central role in sharing knowledge and transferring technological and financial resources from industrialized countries to least developing countries highlighting Africa which is a continent that less pollutes and suffers more with the consequences of such climate change impacts.

Therefore, I would like to recall that last May, during the **Extraordinary Humanitarian summit and Donor's Conference of the African Union**, held in Malabo, Republic of Equatorial Guinea, which also included the presence of private sector companies, partners and donors, pledges of funding were made budgeted at more than **USD 100 million**, aimed at combating the problems linked to climate change and the humanitarian crisis in Africa, although there was a somewhat timid attitude towards the materialization of the promises.

On the other hand, it is important to emphasize that in relation to African continent, the creation of an **early warning system** and the **operationalization of the African Humanitarian Agency**, are of extreme urgency, as they will make it possible to identify the multiple dangers related to climate change, collect and share data to respond to the different problems related to climate change, including forced displacements.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

The nexus between climate change and the challenges of peace and security at a global level, especially in Africa, is increasingly evident. Rising temperatures, the seas level rise, prolonged droughts and other extreme weather effects are affecting the lives and livelihoods of communities around the world, worsening economic, social or political conditions, leaving vulnerable populations very exposed to conflicts and instability.

As champion of the African Union for peace and reconciliation in Africa, His Excellency **João Manuel Gonçalves Lourenço**, President of the Republic of Angola, considers that the risks and threats associated with climate change require a more

comprehensive international approach that also includes a review and adaptation of continental and multilateral peace and security mechanisms, so that their instruments of intervention are more efficient in their response and consistent with the challenges that are emerging in the world.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

To conclude, we hope that during the summit the member States will make pragmatic commitments and coordinate actions to control Carbon emissions by investing in alternative energy sources that will guarantee the survival of our planet,

Thank you very much!