

Agenda Overview: COP29 COP 29 and what to watch for

2024 ecbi Pre-COP Training Workshop

Manjeet Dhakal, Advisor to the LDC Chair at the UNFCCC
Head of LDC Support Team and Director of South Asia Office

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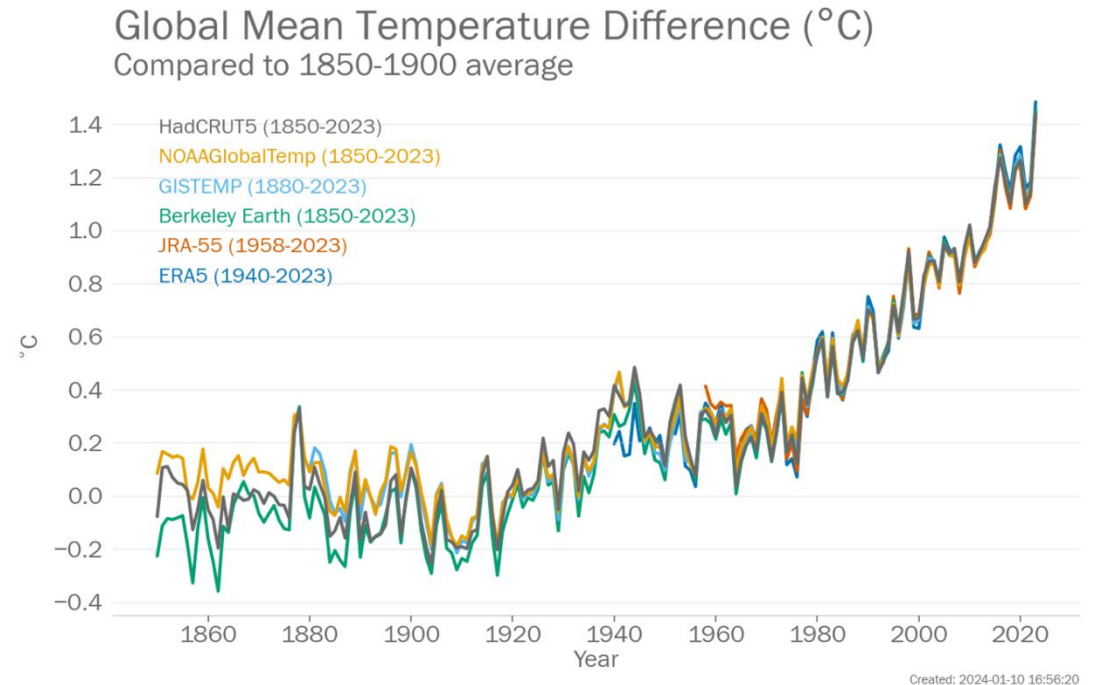


Presentation outline

- Looking back at COP28
- The latest climate science
- Negotiations mandates and priorities for COP29 Baku

WMO: 2024 is on track to be the warmest year on record

- The global observed annual average temperature increase above pre-industrial levels reached around 1.4°C in 2023, making 2023 the warmest year on record.
- Of the 1.4°C of total observed warming in 2023 about 1.3°C are attributed to human activity.
- **2024 expected to be possibly even warmer**
- According to the IPCC,
 - this means global greenhouse gas emissions need to peak before 2025,
 - roughly halve by 2030 relative to 2019 levels, and
 - reduce by around 60% by 2035 relative to 2019 levels,
 - before reaching net zero in the second half of this century.





Consolidated global temperature datasets for 2023

Was COP28 successful?

COP28 delivered a package of agreements - **the UAE Consensus**

Global Stocktake – course correction & guidance to global climate action	Yellow	1.5°C narrative strengthen, clause related to fossil fuel dominated, weak follow-up
Loss and Damage finance – operationalization of L&D fund	Green	Work of Transitional Committee
Climate finance – financing climate action	Yellow	Record financial pledges, weak guidance
Mitigation work programme – urgent action within this decade	Red	Procedural, no substantive issues or clarity for urgent actions
Global goal on adaptation – setting global target for adaptation	Green	thematic & dimensional targets , process to develop indicators , NAPs
Just transition – fair and inclusive transition	Yellow	Less substantive, continue understanding
Article 6 – carbon market for raising ambition	Red	No agreements on bilateral cooperation (Art6.2) & market approach (Art6.4)
Youth, gender and social inclusion	Green	Presidency Youth climate champion - recognition of youth in process
Mountain and climate change	Green	Recognition & follow-up under GST, GGA

Takeaways from COP28

Renewable Energy  2030
 Target

- Transition away from Fossil Fuel in Energy System
- Phasing out inefficient fossil fuel subsidy **energy package**



Energy Efficiency 


- The Loss and Damage Fund -

UAE Framework for
Global Climate Resilience 2030
target

Adaptation target on agricultural production, water supply, health, ecosystems and biodiversity - maintain



In 2025, Countries to communicate NDC with end date of 2035 in line with 1.5°C target

“UAE Consensus”

Youth, gender, children, inclusivity

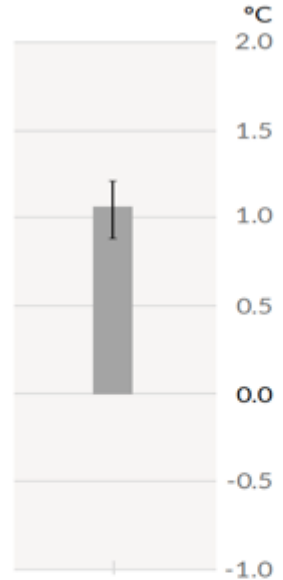
Climate Science



CO₂ is major cause but other gases important

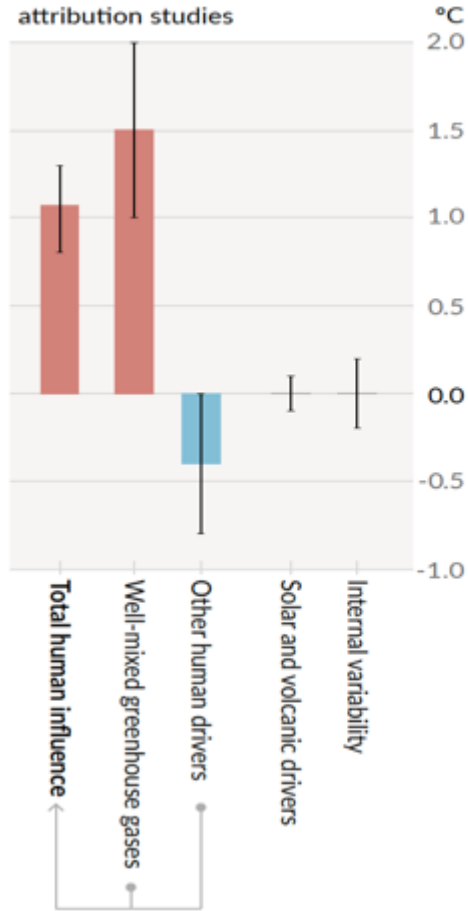
Observed warming

a) Observed warming 2010-2019 relative to 1850-1900

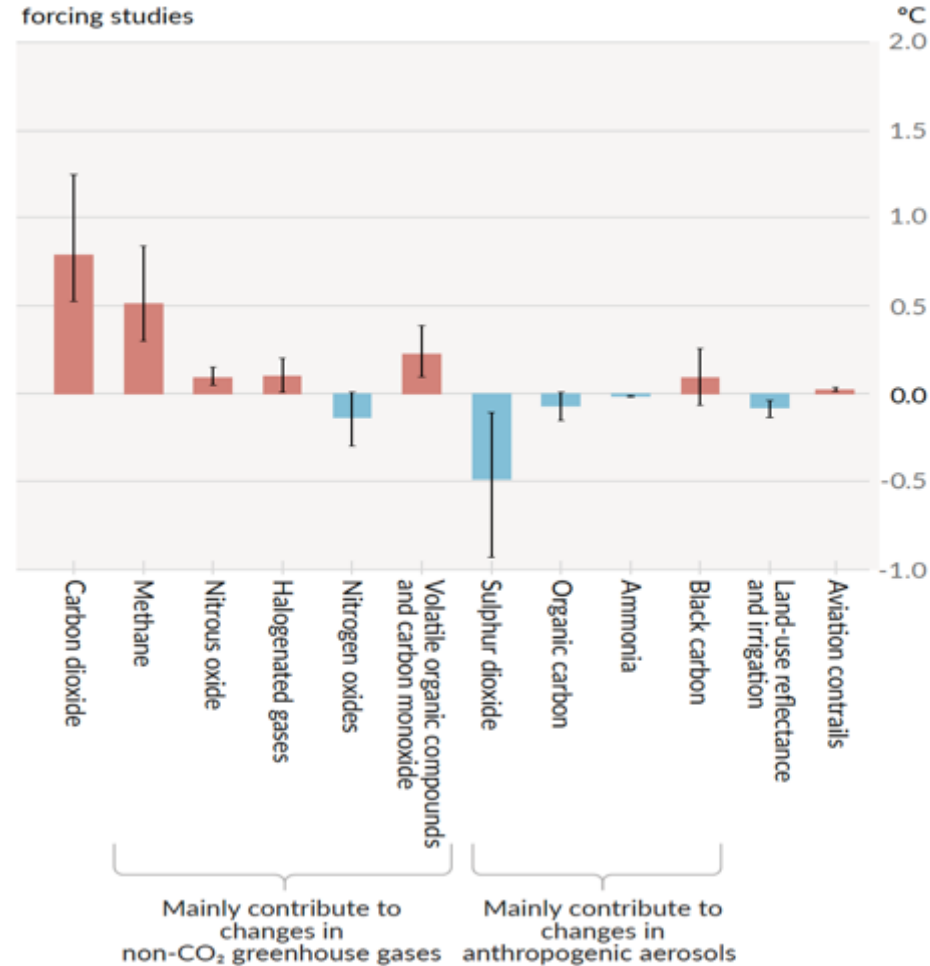


Contributions to warming based on two complementary approaches

b) Aggregated contributions to 2010-2019 warming relative to 1850-1900, assessed from attribution studies



c) Contributions to 2010-2019 warming relative to 1850-1900, assessed from radiative forcing studies



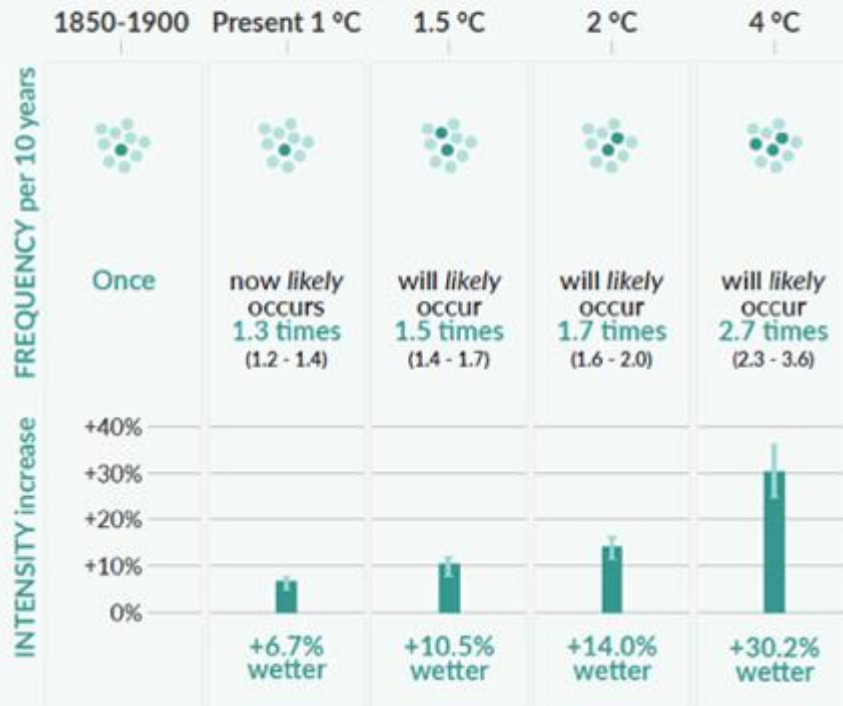
Increasing climate impacts with warming

Heavy precipitation over land

10-year event

Frequency and increase in intensity of heavy 1-day precipitation event that occurred **once in 10 years** on average in a climate without human influence

Future global warming levels

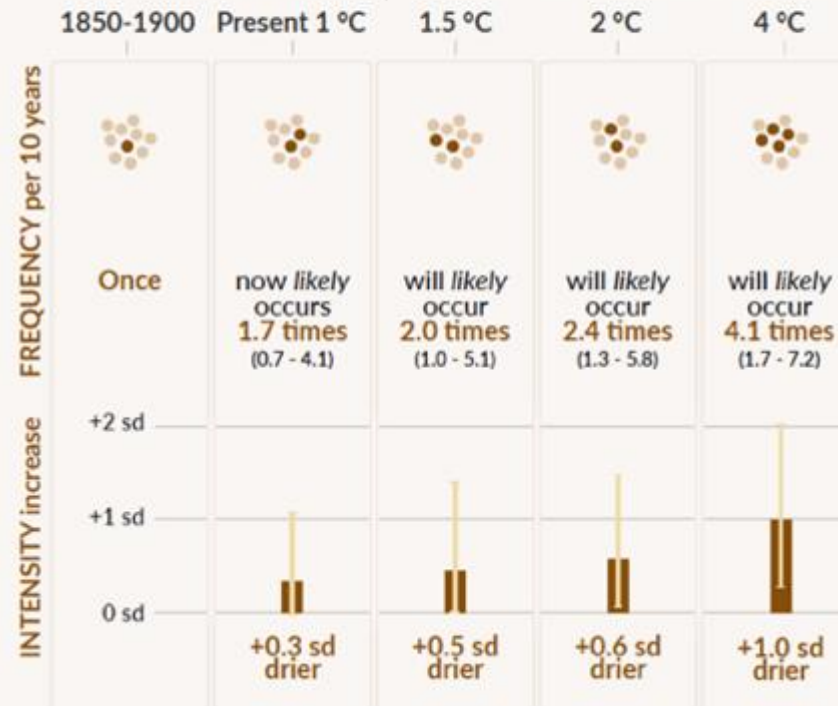


Agricultural & ecological droughts in drying regions

10-year event

Frequency and increase in intensity of an agricultural and ecological drought event that occurred **once in 10 years** on average across drying regions in a climate without human influence

Future global warming levels



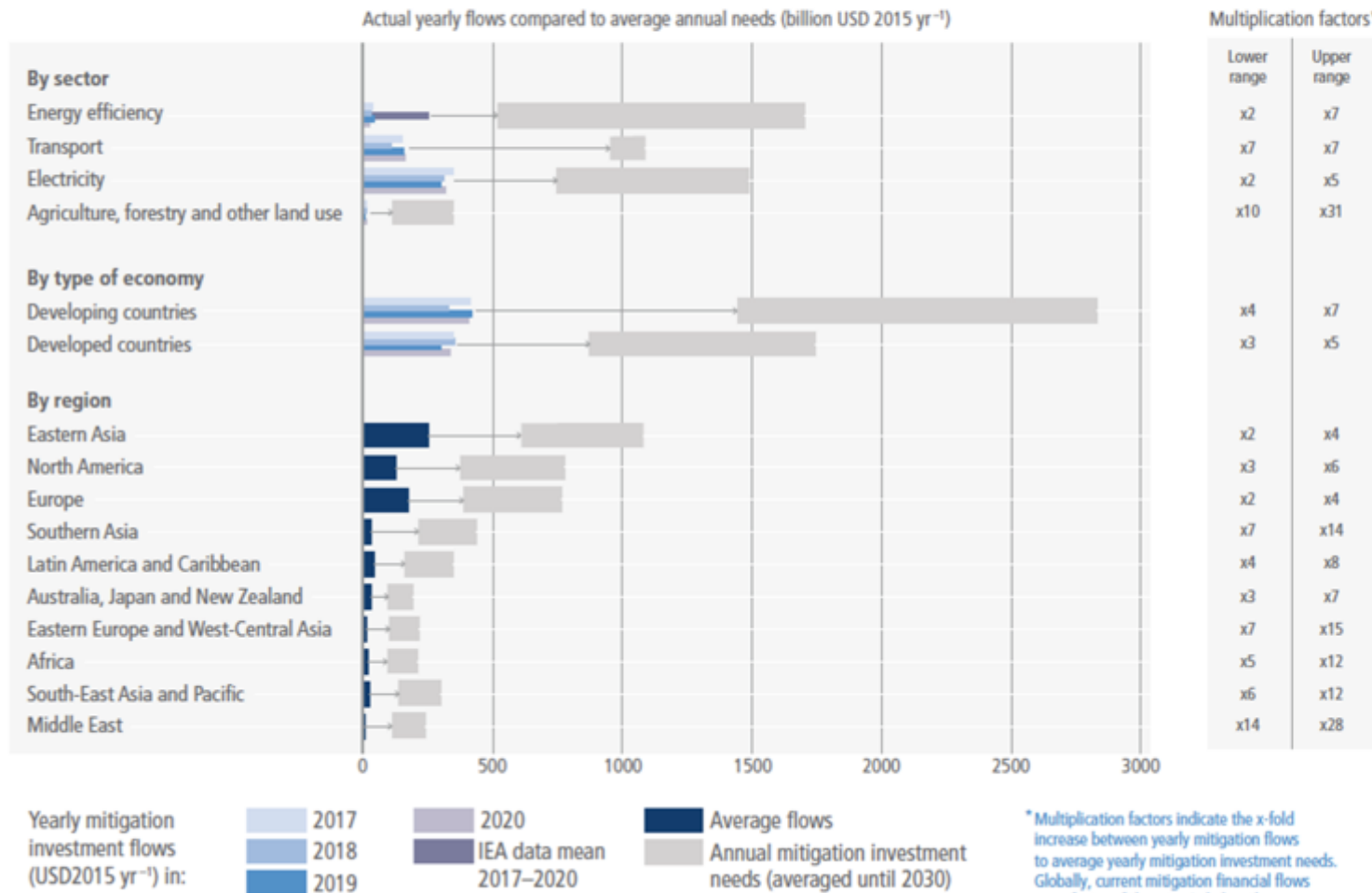
- Both increases in **frequency and intensity** of climate extremes with warming

- 1.5°C: Changes about ~50% higher than today
- 2°C ~50% higher than at 1.5°C

- Regional impacts can strongly deviate from the global average

- With **every additional increment** of global warming, changes in extreme **continue to become larger**

Closing the gap – finance



* Multiplication factors indicate the x-fold increase between yearly mitigation flows to average yearly mitigation investment needs. Globally, current mitigation financial flows are a factor of three to six below the average levels up to 2030.

There is **sufficient global capital** to close the global investment gaps but there are **barriers to redirect** capital to climate action.

1.5°C is still within reach

- IPCC confirms **1.5°C limit agreed in Paris Agreement is still within reach.**
 - Deep and sustained emission reductions required
 - ~50% by 2030
 - **net zero** by 2050.
- IPCC reaffirms findings from 2018 IPCC Special Report on 1.5°C. **We are not reaching 1.5°C earlier than previously thought.**
- The **carbon budget** is consistent with the previous Special Report on 1.5°C.



Negotiations mandates and priorities for COP29

Welcome to COP29

Entrance



COP29/CMP16/CMA6 SBI & SBSTA 61

- Twenty-ninth session of the Conference of Parties (**COP29**)
- Nineteenth session of the Conference of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol (**CMP19**)
- Sixth session of the Conference of the Parties to the Parties Agreement (**CMA6**)
- Sixty-first session of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice (**SBSTA 61**)
- Sixty-first session of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation (**SBI 61**)

Mapping of Decision Package

Major deliverables for Baku:

- Delivery on climate finance – New Collective Quantified Goal on Climate Finance (**NCQG**)
- Raising ambition for limiting global warming to below 1.5°C (**GST-MWP**)

Additional negotiation mandates to progress:

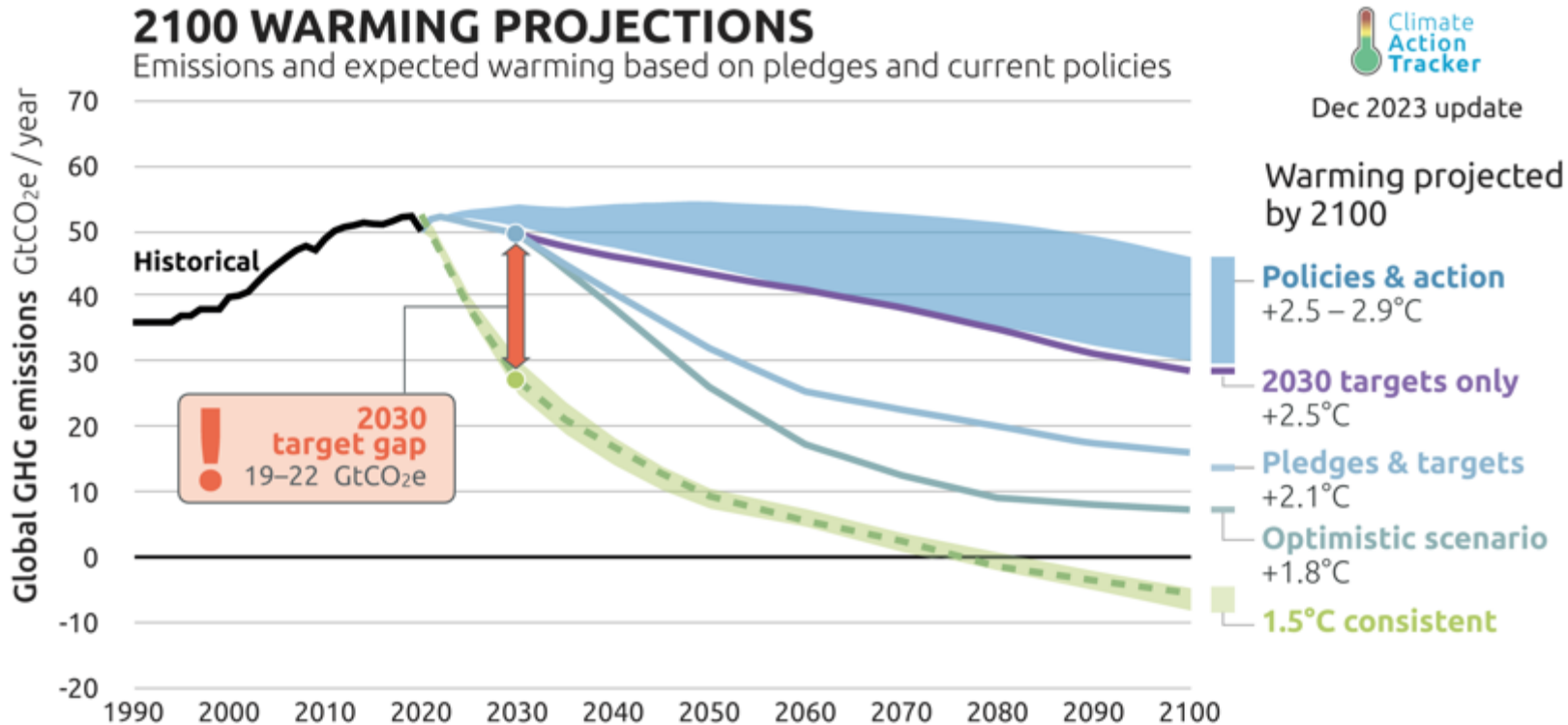
- Finalizing the rules on **Article 6** to support raising ambition – and not at expense of compromising on environmental integrity
- UAE Belem work programme – substantive progress on development of indicators under Global Goal on Adaptation (**GGA**) framework
- **Just Transition** Work Programme to deliver actional outcome to enable equitable, 1.5°C-aligned transitions in line with national contexts
- **Mitigation Work Programme** with more substantive decision at COP29 compared, which integrates mitigation elements of the **GST outcome**

Momentum and action:

- Countries to develop and submit **1.5°C aligned NDCs**
- Scaled up contributions to the Fund responding to Loss & Damag (**FRLD**)
- Support for the submission of first Biennial Transparency Reports
- Progress on technology, CB, Gender



Raising ambition for limiting global warming to below 1.5°C



- NDCs submitted by early 2025 to be 1.5°C aligned
- Full implementation of the Global Stocktake outcomes with regular follow-up on progress within the process
- Adequate resources for the full implementation of current NDCs with simplified access
- Role of Troika on “Roadmap to mission 1.5°C”

2 versions of each agenda

- Regular – title of issue only
- **Annotated** – contains more detail
 - Background to agenda item
 - Key documents for the session and their reference numbers
 - Action expected at the session
- Supplementary agenda (sometime when additions are made on provisional agenda)

Provisional agenda and annotations

Note by the Executive Secretary¹

I. Provisional agenda

1. Opening of the session.
2. Organizational matters:
 - (a) Adoption of the agenda;
 - (b) Election of additional officers;
 - (c) Organization of work, including for the sessions of the subsidiary bodies;
 - (d) Approval of the report on credentials.
3. Reports of the subsidiary bodies:
 - (a) Report of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice;
 - (b) Report of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation.
4. Matters relating to the global stocktake:
 - (a) Procedural and logistical elements of the overall global stocktake process;
 - (b) Report on the annual global stocktake dialogue referred to in paragraph 187 of decision 1/CP.5.
5. United Arab Emirates just transition work programme.
6. Sharm el-Sheikh mitigation ambition and implementation work programme.
7. Further guidance on features of nationally determined contributions, referred to in paragraph 26 of decision 1/CP.21.

4. Matters relating to the global stocktake¹⁰

(a) Procedural and logistical elements of the overall global stocktake process

16. *Background:* CMA 5 welcomed the conclusion of the first global stocktake and, recalling paragraph 15 of decision 19/CMA.1, decided that consideration of refining the procedural and logistical elements of the overall global stocktake process on the basis of experience from the first global stocktake shall commence at SB 60 and conclude at CMA 6.¹¹ Matters relating to this agenda sub-item are considered under the SBSTA and the SBI.¹²

17. CMA 5 requested the secretariat to prepare a synthesis report on submissions by Parties and non-Party stakeholders on experience and lessons learned in relation to conducting the first global stocktake in time to inform the refinement mentioned in paragraph 16 above.¹³

18. *Action:* The CMA will be invited to take any action it deems appropriate on the basis of the recommendations of the SBSTA and the SBI.

FCCC/SB/2024/1	<i>Experience and lessons learned in relation to conducting the first global stocktake. Synthesis report by the secretariat</i>
<i>Submissions</i>	https://www.unfccc.int/sites/submissionsstaging/Pages/Home.aspx (in the search field, type "global stocktake")
<i>Further information</i>	https://unfccc.int/topics/global-stocktake

(b) Report on the annual global stocktake dialogue referred to in paragraph 187 of decision 1/CP.5

19. *Background:* CMA 5 requested the Chairs of the subsidiary bodies to organize an annual global stocktake dialogue, starting at SB 60, and requested the secretariat to prepare a report for consideration at CMA 6.¹⁴

20. *Action:* The CMA will be invited to take any action it deems appropriate.

FCCC/PA/CMA/2024/5	<i>First annual global stocktake dialogue. Summary report by the secretariat</i>
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5. United Arab Emirates just transition work programme

Items on provisional agenda open for further discussions

New items on the provisional agenda

- **COP agenda 17** Facilitating dialogues on mountains and climate change (Kyrgyzstan)
- **COP agenda 18** Establishment of a regional centre for climate change technologies in Central Asia (Turkmenistan)
- Concerns with climate change related, trade-restrictive **unilateral measures**, and identifying ways to promote international cooperation with the outcome of the first global stocktake (BASIC)

Continued discussion, as Parties were unable to reach a consensus on the way forward

- **CMA agenda 17** Special needs and special circumstances of Africa (Kenya)

The placement of GST agenda on UAE dialogue remains to be resolved; on SBI this item is under GST, and under CMA its sub-item under the Finance.


- **UAE Dialogue on the implementation of the GST outcome**, referred to in paragraph 97 of decision 1/CMA.5

WIM Governance

- WIM serves both the Convention and the Paris Agreement, and WIM decisions under the COP and CMA must be mirror decisions.

Way forward

- The **proliferation of agenda** items is not helpful. The LDC Group supports a **smooth opening of COP29** and seeks to avoid any complexities in the adoption of the agenda.
- It's important to remember that the urgency now is to implement the decisions that have already been agreed that can put us on the track of **1.5°C aligned action** and scaled-up **climate finance** with **easy access**.



Thematic list of overall agenda

Themes	Agenda items (examples)
Adaptation	CMA agenda 9(a) - Matters relating to the global goal on adaptation SBI agenda 11 (d) - National Adaptation Plans
Mitigation	SBSTA and SBI agenda item 7 - Sharm el-Sheikh mitigation ambition and implementation work programme
Science	SBSTA agenda 4 Research and Systematic observation
Market and non market	CMA agenda 15b, SBSTA agenda item 13b - Rules, modalities and procedures for the mechanism established by Art 6.4
Finance	COP agenda 8a - Long-term climate finance CMA agenda 11 a - New collective quantified goal on climate finance
Technology	CMA agenda 12b - Technology Implementation Programme
Global Stocktake	SBI agenda 5b – Modalities of the UAE dialogue on implementing the global stocktake outcomes
Capacity building and Youth	SBI agenda item 18 - Matters relating to Action for Climate Empowerment



Urgency and Reflection on emerging geo-politics

- COP29 is taking place in a challenging geopolitical context.
 - Political dynamics remain complex and volatile, with almost 50% of the world's population in more than 60 countries are in elections this year
 - Political priorities and funding landscapes may shift with escalating geo-political tensions in some regions.
- With the world experiencing record temperatures and increasing climate extremes, COP29 will require renewed diplomatic and multilateral cooperation.
- The World Leaders' Summit together with high-level roundtables, and special events could be an opportunity to strengthen political momentum.
- The Presidency declarations and initiatives should build on and not distract from the core mandate, the follow-up of initiatives remains key.
- At COP29, countries must come together to agree on a new climate finance goal and 1.5°C-aligned climate action that will shape global efforts for years to come.
- **In any context, coalitions of willing and progressive countries must remain committed and continue to work together and deliver on ambition through multilateralism.**



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