



COP 29 NATIONAL STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION

**THE UNITED NATIONS FRAMEWORK CONVENTION ON
CLIMATE CHANGE (UNFCCC) COP 29, IN BAKU,
AZERBAIJAN, FROM 11 – 22 NOVEMBER 2024**

28 OCTOBER 2024



**forestry, fisheries
& the environment**
Department:
Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA



INTRODUCTION

- UNFCCC COP 29 is scheduled to take place from 11 – 22 November 2024 in Baku, Azerbaijan.
- The upcoming conference will be comprised of the three governing bodies:
 - ☐ Twenty-ninth Conference of Parties (COP29);
 - ☐ Nineteenth Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol (CMP19); and
 - ☐ Six Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement (CMA6) sessions.
- The sessions of the governing bodies will be preceded by the two Subsidiary Bodies:
 - ☐ Subsidiary Bodies for Implementation (SBI), and
 - ☐ Subsidiary Bodies for Scientific and Technological Advice (SBSTA).

BACKGROUND

- COP28 in Dubai, the United Arab Emirates, marked a shift to the implementation of the Paris Agreement:
 - Concluded the first global stocktake on climate efforts.
 - Operationalized funding for loss and damage, including a new dedicated fund under the UNFCCC.
 - Parties agreed on targets for the Global Goal on Adaptation (GGA) and its framework for resilience against climate impacts.
- COP29 should focus on intensifying efforts to quantify resources for developing countries to meet ambitious climate targets.
- World Leaders Climate Action Summit - Scheduled for 12-13 November 2024 in Baku.

COP 29 PRESIDENCY VISION

- The COP29 Presidency has announced the appointment of Ministerial Pairs for NCQG, Adaptation, Mitigation and Article 6, to help guide and inform political consultations on these important topics.
- COP 29 presidency has announced two-Pillars of the COP29 Vision
- Pillar 1-Enabling Action
 - Finance and The New Collective Quantified Goal on Climate Finance (NCQG): agreement on fair and ambitious NCQG
 - Article 6: finalisation of the negotiations on article 6.1 and 6.4
 - Loss and Damage
- Pillar 2-Enhancing Ambition
 - Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) and Mitigation
 - National Adaptation Plans and Adaptation
 - Biennial Transparency Reports and Transparency

EXPECTATIONS FOR BAKU CLIMATE CONFERENCE OUTCOMES

- Strong leadership and political engagement are crucial for delivering ambitious outcomes to meet the goals of the Convention and Paris Agreement.
- It remains critical for developed countries to take the lead, up to 2030 as per the Glasgow, Sharm el Sheikh, and Dubai outcomes.
- The New Collective Quantified Goal (NCQG) should reflect the financial support needed by developing countries for NDCs, NAPs, low-emission development plans, and national development frameworks.
- NCQG should also be reflective of inclusive just transition pathways, in line with Parties' individual and nationally determined socio-economic development priorities.

RECOMMENDED KEY POSITIONS FOR THE UAE CLIMATE CHANGE CONFERENCE (1)

The recommended overarching approach, aligned to South Africa's promotion of inclusive multilateralism, is to prioritise the official negotiation process, over parallel and side processes, such as alliances and coalitions of some Parties.

- **On Adaptation** - South Africa supports ways to advance work on the Global Goal on Adaptation (GGA) UAE – Belém work programme on indicators.
- **On Article 6 of the Paris Agreement** – South Africa supports the adoption of guidance for Article 6.2 to operationalize cooperative approaches. Welcomes finalization of the platform for non-market approaches, with expectations for funding proposals from countries.
- **On the New Collective Quantified Goal** - Must quantify the financial support needed by developing countries to implement NDCs, NAPs, low-emission development plans, and other relevant frameworks.
- **On Just Transitions Work Programme (JTWP)** – South Africa will push for no one-size-fits-all approach. Implementation must be non-prescriptive, and non-confrontational, and support countries in designing their just transition pathways.

RECOMMENDED KEY POSITIONS FOR THE UAE CLIMATE CHANGE CONFERENCE (1)

- **On Mitigation Work Programme** - Important to preserve and respect the original mandate and scope of decision 4/CMA.4).
- **On Loss and Damage Fund** – Finance must be new, additional, predictable, accessible, and adequate to support developing countries. Should be separate from adaptation finance and not increase debt burdens.
- **On the Warsaw International Mechanism (WIM) for Loss and Damage** – requires a clear understanding of the capacities and coordination needs of all developing countries regarding preparing for, responding to, and building resilience against loss and damage associated with extreme and slow onset events, including through recovery and rehabilitation.
- **On Transparency** - Support for transparency should be provided through multilateral and bilateral channels that is sufficient and predictable resources to support the building of sustainable institutional capacities and for regular reporting in developing countries.



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CONCLUSIONS

- A successful COP outcome is one that reasserts global solidarity to implement commitments and obligations already undertaken.
- The pursuit of a balanced outcomes should be understood in the context of 1.5 degree Celsius pathways, and the importance of sustainable development and poverty eradication in the transitions.
- COP 29 must be a real finance COP that delivers an ambitious and outcome-based New Collective Quantified Goal on Climate Finance (NCQG) that supports developing countries' transitions to low carbon and climate resilient development.
- The quantum of mobilisation and provision for the new goal should be commensurate to the ambition of action.
- COP 29 outcomes must also redress the adaptation finance imbalance.
- South Africa must focus on implementation and the means to facilitate that at COP29.
- South Africa stands ready to play a constructive for the success of COP28.



THANK YOU!

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Thank You

