

# COP28 Outcomes and OneCROP Support



#### Context

- Pacific Leaders acknowledge CC as greatest threat to the Pacific region - Kainaki II Declaration and Boe Declaration.
- SPREP continues to lead One CROP work alongside PSIDS Chair – Vanuatu - to support PSIDS through:
  - Multiple planning workshops and regional dialogues
  - Analysis sessions and technical briefs
  - Negotiations and communications strategies.
- Biggest COP28 outcome for PSIDS:
  - Agreement on operationalisation of L&D fund.
  - GST decision that included specific sectors for mitigation action for the first time



#### 2023 OneCROP Support to PSIDS

- Post-COP Analysis Meeting: February
- Pre-Bonn SB Intersessional Preparatory Meeting: May
- Bonn SB Intersessional Meeting: June
- First Regional Loss and Damage Dialogue: August
- In-depth Thematic Analysis Sessions: September
- Pre-COP28 Preparatory Meeting: October
- Dubai UNFCCC COP28: 30 November 12 December



#### COP28: A big package of outcomes to deliver

#### Headline items:

- Keeping 1.5°C within reach more ambitious and accelerated mitigation action
- Complete the first GST (Global Stocktake)
- Operationalise the L&D Fund (Loss & Damage)
- Complete the GGA framework (Global Goal on Adaptation)
- Scaled up and improved access to finance





**Global Stocktake** – course correction & guidance for global

Article 6 – carbon market for raising ambition

#### Was COP28 successful?

1.5°C narrative strengthened, clear

No agreements on texts for bilaterial

(Art 6.4)

cooperation (Art 6.2) & market mechanism

expectations re new NDCs, provisions on

COP28 delivered package of agreements - **the UAE Consensus** - roadmap for future global climate action.

climate action

|   | fossil fuels dominated; implementation of GST outcome to 2025 will be key to measuring its success |
|---|--|
| Loss and Damage finance – operationalization of L&D fund          | Work of Transitional Committee   |
| Climate finance – financing climate action                        | Record financial pledges, weak guidance  |
| Mitigation work programme – urgent action within this decade      | Procedural, no substantive issues or clarity for urgent actions                                    |
| Global goal on adaptation – setting global targets for adaptation | Thematic & dimensional <b>targets</b> , process to develop <b>indicators</b> , NAPs                |
| Just transition – fair and inclusive transistion                  | Less substantive, continue understanding   |



# ROE Global Stocktake/Mitigation

- Reference to peaking global emissions before 2025 and reductions in emissions of 43% by 2030 and 60% by 2035 in line with IPCC science
- Energy package (paragraphs 26-30):
  - tripling renewable energy
  - doubling energy efficiency
  - "transitioning away" from fossil fuels in energy systems (not "phaseout")
  - accelerate use of carbon capture in hard-to-abate sectors
  - reducing non-carbon-dioxide emissions globally (in particular methane by 2030)
  - accelerating the reduction of emissions from road transport
  - phase out inefficient fossil fuel subsidies "that do not address energy poverty or just transitions"



#### L&D/Adaptation

#### Loss and Damage

- Early adoption of decision on **operationalising the Loss and Damage Fund**, based on recommendations of Transitional Committee
- Santiago Network host (UNDRR-UNOPS). World Bank to operationalize Fund as a financial intermediary fund for an interim period of four years

#### Adaptation

- Framework for the Global Goal on Adaptation (GGA) established:
  - 7 Outcome-based targets in key thematic areas: Water, food, health, ecosystems/biodiversity, infrastructure, poverty and livelihoods, and cultural heritage
  - 4 Process targets on the adaptation policy cycle: impact, vulnerability and risk assessment; planning; implementation and MEL.
  - Means of Implementation included in decision but not as a target
  - Established a 2-year work programme to develop indicators to start next year



#### **Finance**

- COP28 finance work aimed at setting the scene for COP29"- "Finance COP"
- Key outcomes:
  - New pledges to the Adaptation Fund (USD 187.74), the Least Developed Countries Fund and the Special Climate Change Fund (USD 179.06 million) and the fund related to loss and damage (USD 792 million)
  - NCQG decision emphasises developing draft text ahead of Baku COP29
  - Finance gaps and finance needs of countries quantified included in GST text, this is positive reference for NCQG next year
  - Stronger language on the need to scale-up finance for adaptation, including through the goal to at least double adaptation finance by 2025
  - Language on Article 2.1.c and on broader sources of funding continue gaining space in decision texts across finance agenda.



#### Oceans – PSIDS Messages

- Climate Finance for Oceans is critically needed for: research and systematic observation; decarbonizing transportation, fisheries and ports; ocean energy; adaptation options; and capacity building.
- The Pacific Ocean is our region's largest resource. Our member states manage over 10% of the world's ocean in their EEZ's.
- Oceans absorb more than 90% of the heat from global warming as well as approximately 31% of CO2 emissions.
- Increased emissions of CO2 leading to ocean acidification and coral bleaching is a major threat to our oceans.



#### Oceans Outcomes

- Oceans issues were discussed in a 1 day informal "Oceans and Climate Change Dialogue". This led to some (limited) references in the COP Outcome:
  - Preamble section "Parties note the importance of ensuring the integrity of all ecosystems, including (...) the ocean".
  - Mitigation Section "Invites Parties to preserve and restore oceans and coastal ecosystems and scale up, as appropriate, ocean-based mitigation action;"
  - Adaptation Section "Notes that ecosystem-based approaches, including oceanbased adaptation and resilience measures ... can reduce a range of climate change risks and provide multiple co-benefits;"
  - Way Forward Section "Welcomes the outcomes of and the informal summary report on the 2023 ocean and climate change dialogue and encourages further strengthening of ocean-based action, as appropriate."



# OneCROP: Technical Support

- 14 PSIDS delegations with over 350 delegates attending
- Significant OneCROP technical support:
  - ☐ Production of COP28 Negotiations Strategy and 13 technical briefs
  - Negotiators Compass
  - Pacific Beats
  - □ Regular PSIDS delegation and Ministerial briefings
  - Thematic group coordination
  - ☐ Policy and logistical support to 8 Pacific Champions
  - □ Regular bilateral meetings
  - ☐ Support with statements, interventions and talking points
  - Coordination with AOSIS counterparts



# PROE Amplifying our Pacific Programme régional océanien le l'environnement Voice

Moana Blue Pacific Pavilion (funded by the Governments of New Zealand and Australia)

- 77 side events
- 30 High Level events
- Over 430 panellists, speakers and performers

Pacific Delegation Office (funded by the Government of New Zealand)

- 107 meetings totalling over 1000 users
- Over 25 High Level meetings

#### Mana Moana - Pasifika Voices

- Launched three (3) new poems from Pacific Islands poets to digital format on climate change issues
- Significant social media campaign news items, short videos and reels shared on Facebook, X and Youtube – Facebook reach of just under 1 million.



Priorities for 2024 and beyond



# COP29: the "finance COP"

- New Collective Quantified Goal (NCQG)
  - Parties requested the ad hoc work programme cochairs to prepare "a substantive framework for a draft negotiating text capturing progress made"
  - Parties also agreed to supplement their technical expert dialogues in 2024 with workshops dedicated to progressing the substantive framework



### Next round of NDCs ... closing the gap to 1.5C

The expectations on Parties between now and COP30 in 2025 (in Brazil) are very clearly outlined re new NDCs:

- COP28 repeated the request for parties to revisit and strengthen their NDC 2030 targets to align with the PA temperature goal by the end of 2024
- In GST decision, parties have promised to try to close gaps and align with 1.5C through enhanced NDCs with "ambitious economy wide targets", covering all GHGs and sectors, aligned with limiting warming to 1.5C and as informed by the latest science (this will be heavily reliant on availability of relevant financial, technical and capacity building support)



### OneCROP Support Dates 2024

- February 27-29: Post COP28 Analysis Meeting, Virtual
- April 8-11: Regional Programmatic Approach Consultation, Fiji
- May 8-10: Pacific Climate Change Roundtable, Samoa
- May 15-16: PSIDS Preparatory Meeting for SB60, Virtual
- June 3-13: SB60 UNFCCC Inter-sessionals, Bonn
- September: PSIDS Thematic In-depth Analysis Sessions, Virtual
- September 22-29: UN Climate Week, New York
- October 1-4: PSIDS Pre-COP28 Meeting
- November: COP29 Baku, Azerbaijan