

Daily Updates, Briefs and Reports - COP29

Final COP29 Update

- The **latest text of the COP29 decisions** (draft) can be found here: <https://unfccc.int/documents>

COP29 in Baku closed on Sunday, 24 November after intense negotiations and reached agreements (and disagreements) on the below:

- The **New Collective Quantified Goal (NCQG)** on climate finance was finally [adopted](#). The final text sets a goal to mobilise at least USD \$300 billion per year by 2035 for developing countries (from the previous goal of USD 100 billion annually). It also “calls on all actors to work together to enable the scaling up of financing to developing country Parties for climate action from all public and private sources to at least USD 1.3 trillion per year by 2035”; and launches a Baku to Belém Roadmap to 1.3T - [Triple finance to developing countries](#).
- Parties reached decisions on the **Mitigation Work Programme and the Global Goal on Adaptation** (together with the NCQG decision, these are part of the Baku Climate Unity Pact).
- Agreements were also reached on carbon market mechanisms (Article 6) ([International standards for a centralized carbon market under the UN](#)), gender, and response measures.
- Agreement was not reached on the dialogue on the implementation of the outcomes of the **Global Stocktake (GST)** and on the **Just Transition Work Programme**. Discussions will continue at the Subsidiary Bodies’ sessions in Bonn (SB62) June 2025.
- The [Adaptation Fund](#) and the **Fund for Responding to Loss and Damage (FrLD)** received very small pledges and most agenda items ended in procedural conclusions to be picked up at SB62. The Adaptation Fund failed for a second year in a row to meet its funding goal of \$300 million by over 50%. The USD \$85 million pledged to the FrLD at COP29, together with the lack of disbursement of past pledges and the lack of subgoal under the NCQG create real uncertainty for developing countries facing increasing costs due to climate impacts.

- The final **Global Goal on Adaptation (GGA)** decision, while calling for means of implementation (Mol) indicators, is not connected to a substantial subgoal in the NCQG for adaptation to back it up. More work will be needed to continue raising resilience as a political priority with sufficient finance.
- Assessment after assessment shows that we are currently **not on track to limit warming to 1.5°C**. Current **Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs)** do not close the ambition gap (as highlighted by the [Climate Action Tracker](#) and the [2024 NDC Synthesis Report](#)), and a limited NCQG outcome does not provide the full confidence that support will be available for the transformational action required, including through the full implementation of all NDCs. The tasks ahead are clear: to develop and present ambitious NDCs in 2025 that are aligned with a pathway to 1.5°C.
- **National Adaptation Plans (NAPs)** Parties requested the SBI to continue consideration of this matter at SB62 (in Bonn, June 2025) on the basis of the draft text available on the UNFCCC website with a view to recommending a draft decision for consideration and adoption by COP30 (November 2025). So far, [59 countries have published NAPs](#). Parties that have not yet done so were called upon to have in place their national adaptation plans, policies and planning processes by 2025 and to have progressed in implementing them by 2030 (GST decision, para 59).
- **Gender and Climate** - The enhanced Lima work programme on gender was adopted at COP29, [recognised](#) as an important step forward, establishing a 10-year work programme, encouraging mainstreaming of gender- and age-disaggregated data, and providing a clear roadmap to develop a gender action plan (GAP) next year towards COP30.
- **Joint work on implementation of climate action on agriculture and food security (SSJWA)** - Parties reached an agreement regarding a SSJWA online portal, which will now serve as a platform for sharing climate action projects, initiatives, and policies on agriculture and food security, guided by elements annexed to the conclusions. The next step will be a workshop in Bonn in June 2025 on systemic and holistic approaches to agriculture, food systems and food security, which will be informed by submissions.
- Through a [decision](#) adopted, Parties decided to continue to appoint high-level champions, for 2026–2030, renewing their mandate.
- **Regional Climate Weeks** The [announcement](#) from the UNFCCC Executive Secretary that these would be taking place again in 2025 was welcome news. The RCWs are important moments resulting in participation opportunities and a platform for regional

collaboration on adaptation, mitigation, finance, and more. Due to resource constraints, UN Climate Change was unable to deliver the regional climate weeks in 2024.

Risk-informed Early Action Partnership (REAP) | [What COP29 meant for Early Warning and Early Action?](#)

- **Reactions to the COP29 decisions:**
 - L&DC Group on Climate Change | [COP29: A Staggering Betrayal of the World's Most Vulnerable](#) | 24 November 2024
 - CAN International | [Betrayal in Baku: developed countries fail people and planet](#) | 23 November 2024
 - WWF | [COP29 Outcome: Weak finance deal is a setback for climate action](#) | 24 November 2024
 - CIEL | [COP29: Rich Countries Shirk Climate Duties, But They Are Not Above the Law](#) | 23 November 23 2024
 - Greenpeace | [COP29: a long way to go](#) | 24 November 2024
 - Climate Home News | [Fractious COP29 lands \\$300bn climate finance goal, dashing hopes of the poorest](#) | 23 November 2024
 - Carbon Brief | [COP29: Key outcomes agreed at the UN climate talks in Baku](#) | 24 November 2024
 - Earth Negotiation Bulletin | [UN Climate Change Conference Baku – November 2024](#)
 - Guardian | [The Guardian view on Cop29: poor-world discontent over a failure of rich countries to deliver](#) | 24 November 2024

Daily Policy Updates on Loss and Damage from COP29

This living document has been prepared by the [Loss and Damage Collaboration](#) (L&DC) and [Pacific Islands Climate Action Network](#) (PICAN), led by Dr. Sindra Sharma and administered by Teo Ormond-Skeaping.

General Highlights from 21 and 22 November (ongoing): Updated at 17:30 CET

- See below the latest Presidency text published so far:
 - **Mitigation ambition and implementation Work Programme (MWP):** <https://unfccc.int/documents/644444>
 - **New Collective Quantified Goal (NCQG):** <https://unfccc.int/documents/644441>
 - **Global Goal on Adaptation (GGA):** <https://unfccc.int/documents/644446>
 - **Just Transition Work Programme (JTWP):** <https://unfccc.int/documents/644440>
 - **Global Stocktake (GST) outcomes:** <https://unfccc.int/documents/644439>
 - **Gender and Climate Change:** <https://unfccc.int/documents/644476>
- Presidency texts have yet to be published on Article 6. Further iterations of the text and closing plenaries are still to come, though, timing is unclear.
- Responses on Friday mainly focused on the NCQG text, overwhelmingly stating that the text is far from good enough, and unacceptable to many Parties. Several voices pointed out that the proposed target of USD 250bn by 2035 is particularly disappointing, with several reports and analysis demonstrating that much more could be provided and mobilised. Comments also pointed to the ambiguity in the text, as to what would be provided and mobilised; and to the key elements that had been stripped out on access and transparency.
- The mitigation package outlined in the most recent texts is a 'minimum viable' option: language on paras 28 and 33 of the GST has been maintained, the UAE dialogue has a sensible scope, but there are no high-level messages on the NDC ratchet process or explicit references to transitioning away from fossil fuels in the MWP or GST texts.
- The GGA text remains similar in the guidance to experts and outcome, but now contains one vague reference to MOI in para. 12 and two mentions on implementation enablers which will receive pushback from developing countries. The text however still contains the Baku Adaptation Roadmap, plus a standing agenda item. The GGA is also strengthened by a link in the NCQG text.
- The new iteration of the JTWP no longer includes a proposal for the development of a terms of reference for a just transition guidance framework, the paragraph on rights was moved to the preamble, with references to the right to development, right to a clean, healthy and sustainable environment.

Reactions to texts:

- The Guardian, [**Co-chairs of the Independent High-Level Expert Group on Climate Finance, 22 November**](#) Amar Bhattacharya, Vera Songwe and Nicholas Stern, "[USD250 billion by 2025] is too low and not consistent with delivery of the Paris Agreement. Our analysis shows that the NCQG, based on the components that it covers,

should commit developed countries to provide at least \$300 billion per year by 2030, and \$390 billion per year by 2035.”

- Climate Action Network International Press release: [*It's a joke: Too low, too long - CAN response to latest climate finance goal text, 22 November*](#)
- The Guardian: **COP29 live:** [*new draft text criticised as 'totally unacceptable and inadequate', 22 November*](#)
- The Guardian, [*Cop29: UN chair 'so sick' of Saudi Arabia's defence of fossil fuels – as it happened, 21 November*](#)
- The Independent, [*Hopes of trillion dollar climate fund dim at Cop29 after developed countries fail to offer commitment, 21 November*](#)

General Highlights from 20 November:

- **Negotiations:** In a [COP29 Presidency update letter](#) on Wednesday, the President noted that after issuing the draft texts (NCQG, JTWP, MWP, GGA, and UAE Dialogue around midnight, and other texts by 07:00 Thursday) Parties would be given sufficient time to review and coordinate. The Presidency said they would then convene all Parties in a single setting on Thursday, and then may seek further support from the ministerial pairs in developing bridging proposals. You can find the [NCQG draft text here](#).
- **New Collective Quantified Goal (NCQG):** Discussions revealed divergent views on structure but broad agreement on the necessity of mobilising climate finance at a quantum of trillions from all sources. Regarding quantum, proposals included US\$440 billion, US\$600 billion, and US\$900 billion provision, with some Parties emphasising the need for an ambitious yet achievable target.
- **Adaptation:** Parties agreed on [procedural conclusions](#). The text requests the SBI to continue considering NAPs at SB62 (June 2025) on the basis of the [draft text](#) which Parties discussed in Baku, with a view to recommend a draft decision to be considered at COP30.
- **Gender and Climate:** Find the [Draft negotiation text on Gender and Climate](#)

General Highlights from 19 November:

- **G20 Rio de Janeiro Leaders Declaration:** The leaders of the G20 met in Rio de Janeiro on 18-19 November, 2024, to address major global challenges and crises and promote strong, sustainable, balanced and inclusive growth. The [Rio de Janeiro](#)

Leaders' Declaration establishes actions towards concrete results, based on the priorities of the Brazilian G20 presidency: (i) social inclusion and the fight against hunger and poverty; (ii) sustainable development, energy transitions and climate action; and (iii) the reform of global governance institutions. The document also enshrines the achievements of the Brazilian presidency throughout the year, such as the Global Alliance against Hunger and Poverty, the Task Force on a Global Mobilization against Climate Change and the Call to Action on Global Governance Reform.

- Despite not sending a definite signal or providing a solution on the contributor base, the Leaders declaration provides text with a reference to South-South collaboration, and to an expansion of the donor country base for the International Development Association (IDA - which provides more adaptation than mitigation finance) of the World Bank. The Republic of Korea announced a contribution to the IDA21 replenishment of US\$610 million, with Norway announcing US\$460 million. Note: The G20 is made up of 19 countries (Argentina, Australia, Brasil, Canada, China, France, Germany, India, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Korea, Mexico, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, Russia, Türkiye, UK and USA) and two regional bodies: the African Union and the European Union.
- **Food, Agriculture and Water Day** highlighted the central role of food systems to mitigation, adaptation, loss and damage, finance, and a just transition. Whilst no new announcements were made beyond the Harmoniya Initiative, and the Declaration on Reducing Methane from Organic Waste, a key takeaway includes the need to scale up finance and reform policies to ensure that smallholder farmers and frontline communities get better access to the funding needed for a just food systems transformation.
- **Adaptation fund:** Germany pledged EUR€60 million to the Adaptation Fund, which remains behind its mobilisation goal of US\$300 million. Keep track of all [Adaptation Fund pledges here](#).

General Highlights from 18 November:

- A “COP29 package” is now being discussed, and Brazil and the UK appointed to support and advise the COP29 Presidency to ensure a high-ambition and balanced package from Baku. This package will, in particular, need to provide for meaningful follow-up on the Global Stocktake outcome agreed at COP28 and its implementation, as was called for by over 125 countries during Saturday’s plenary.
- Limited progress on adaptation and Loss and Damage items, together with concerning lack of clarity on finance for both pillars, create a concerning picture for the future of

global resilience. Ministers should boost ambition and provide certainty that money will flow to implement National Adaptation Plans, the Global Goal on Adaptation, and help secure pledges for the Adaptation Fund and the Fund for responding to Loss and Damage.

- During Monday's plenary, the COP, CMP, and CMA adopted several decisions, including:
 - Baku Workplan on Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples Platform
 - welcoming the 2023 and 2024 Reports on the Adaptation Committee.
 - Capacity Building: [technical progress report of the Paris Committee on Capacity Building, second review of the PCCB, and terms of reference for the review of the capacity building framework](#)
 - [Matters Relating to LDCs](#)
 - welcoming the [2023 and 2024 reports](#) of the Adaptation Committee and announced that the Global Goal on Adaptation will go forward to ministerial consultations, while National Adaptation Plans will proceed with technical work.
- The UK, Egypt, UAE, Azerbaijan, and Brazil established the Baku COP Presidencies Continuity Coalition for Climate and Health. This coalition will help maintain the political momentum around previously established health initiatives from COP presidency to COP presidency, such as the Alliance for Transformative Action on Climate and Health (ATACH) established at COP26, and the COP28 declaration on climate and health. As part of the high-level event, the government of Brazil announced that a health day will take place at COP30.
- **G20 in Rio:** Brazilian President Lula launched the [Global Alliance Against Hunger and Poverty](#), which he called “the central goal of Brazil's G20 presidency” and “our greatest legacy.” He also mentioned climate impacts, noting that “extreme weather phenomena are showing their devastating effects in every corner of the planet.” U.S. President Joe Biden announced a [‘historic’ US\\$4 billion pledge](#) to replenish the World Bank's International Development Association (IDA) fund aimed at the world's poorest countries. He will also launch a bilateral clean energy partnership with Brazil.

See older daily updates at end of document.

Briefs and Reports

[Technical Guide on Integrating Human Mobility and Climate Change Linkages into Relevant National Climate Change Planning Processes](#), Warsaw International Mechanism on Loss and Damage (WIM), November 2024

This step-by-step technical guide offers practical information for policymakers and practitioners on how to incorporate human mobility considerations into national climate change policy and

planning processes, including the formulation and implementation of National Adaptation Plans (NAPs). The guide provides accessible and operational information on a wide range of human mobility issues, including internal displacement, cross-border displacement, the movement of pastoralists and transhumance, labor migration, and planned permanent relocations.

The development of this guide was co-led by the members of the Task Force on Displacement, spearheaded by the International Organization for Migration in collaboration with the United Nations Office of the High Commissioner for Refugees and the International Labour Organization.

Under the Weather: Stories from communities on the front lines of climate and health adaptation, November 2024, Red Cross

The climate crisis is a health crisis. A new report sheds light on the health consequences of climate change in Malawi, Somalia and Burkina Faso. From food insecurity and cholera in Malawi, to droughts and flooding in Somalia, to scorching heatwaves in Burkina Faso. As temperatures continue to rise, so too does the toll on people. The cascading effects of the climate and health crisis are affecting people here and now, and urgent action is needed.

No Escape: On the frontlines of climate change, conflict and forced displacement, November 2024, UNHCR in collaboration with 13 expert organizations

The report uses the latest evidence and data to show how climate shocks are interacting with conflict, pushing those who are already in danger into even more dire situations. The report also highlights that climate financing is failing to reach refugees, host communities and others in fragile and war-torn countries, so their ability to adapt to the effects of climate change is fast deteriorating. And yet solutions are within reach.

Global status of multi-hazard early warning systems (MHEWS) 2024, November 2024, WMO-UNDRR, suggests that concrete progress has been made by countries to improve the coverage and comprehensiveness of MHEWS, but the most vulnerable countries continue to suffer disproportionately.

Third Report of the independent High-Level Expert Group on Climate Finance: Raising ambition and accelerating delivery of climate finance, November 2024, The Independent High Level Expert Group (IHLEG)

The report covers the investment imperative for climate action and the opportunities this presents; pathways to scaling up climate finance to achieve the Paris Agreement goals;

how to accelerate delivery, from unlocking investment at scale to managing debt to further mobilising the multilateral development banks and beyond; and the importance of tracking and monitoring delivery.

State of the Climate 2024 Update for COP29 November 2024, WMO issues a red alert at the sheer pace of climate change in a single generation, turbo-charged by ever-increasing greenhouse gas levels in the atmosphere. It finds that 2015-2024 will be the warmest ten years on record; the loss of ice from glaciers, sea-level rise and ocean heating are accelerating; and extreme weather is wreaking havoc on communities and economies across the world

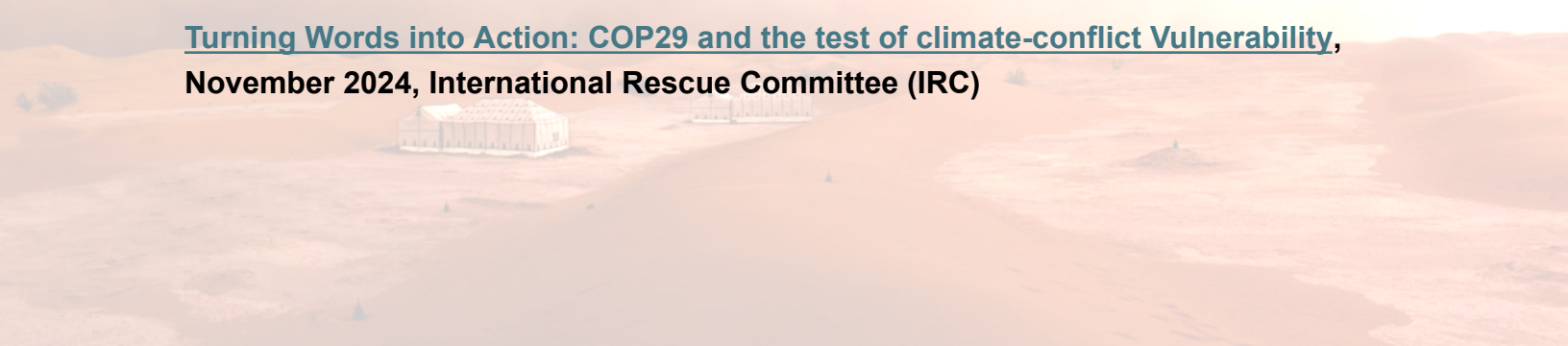
Global Update on Warming Projections, November 2024, Climate Action Tracker (CAT)

Calls for governments to recognise the seriousness of this situation. This report provides an update on global warming projections, highlighting that current policies are expected to result in 2.7°C of warming by 2100, with significant risks of higher temperatures. It explores how potential political shifts, such as the election of Donald Trump, could further impact these projections, undermining efforts to limit warming to 1.5°C. Despite record-breaking progress in renewable energy and electric vehicle adoption, it notes that fossil fuel subsidies and investments in fossil fuel projects remain alarmingly high (having quadrupled in a single year, hindering the steep emissions reductions required this decade.

Defining and understanding transformational adaptation at different spatial scales and sectors, and assessing progress in planning and implementing transformational adaptation approaches at the global level, November 2024, CMA5, UNFCCC

The report synthesises existing knowledge on the definitions, dimensions, pathways, and potential of transformational adaptation in the context of climate change and provides practical examples that highlight systemic shifts over incremental changes. The paper also reviews evidence of transformational adaptation implementation across sectors and regions, drawing from reports submitted by Parties, and assesses global progress in planning and applying these approaches.

Turning Words into Action: COP29 and the test of climate-conflict Vulnerability, November 2024, International Rescue Committee (IRC)



As world leaders gather in Azerbaijan for COP29, the UN-led annual climate negotiations, critical decisions will be made about the future direction of global climate action, including what to prioritize, how to fund it and how to deliver it. It would be a failure to reinforce the existing imbalances between stable and fragile communities that intensify injustices and leave climate-vulnerable, conflict-affected communities unsupported in the face of compounding crises.

Yearbook of Global Climate Action, November 2024, The Champions team on behalf of the Marrakech Partnership for Global Climate Action (MPGCA)

The Yearbook includes advances from the Marrakech Partnership network of non-State entities over the past 12 months including:

- Power: Renewable energy capacity expanded by 473 GW in 2023, marking a 14% increase that year
- Investment: Global investment in clean technology manufacturing reached approximately USD 200 billion – a 70% increase from 2022
- Cars: 35% growth in zero-emission vehicle sales, now totalling 18% of global car sales in 2023 globally
- Cement: The sector reduced its carbon intensity by 8% compared to 2020 levels and more than a third of members of The Global Cement and Concrete Association have now set science-based targets for emissions reduction
- Food: 103 agri-food businesses have established and validated science-based targets - a more than 700% increase from 2023.

Adaptation Gap Report 2024, November 2024, The United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)

It outlines how, as climate impacts intensify, adaptation action continues to fall behind needs. The report points to COP29 as an important opportunity to alter this trajectory, with 3 key messages: (1) there is some progress in the quality of adaptation planning, but implementation is slow; (2) adaptation finance remains far from meeting the needs identified through NAPs and NDCs and bridging this gap should be seen as a priority for the NCQG; and (3) enhancing capacity-building and technology transfer to improve the effectiveness of adaptation actions. The report concludes that countries are making progress towards the targets of the UAE Framework on Global Climate Resilience, but increased efforts will be needed to reach them in time.

Doubling Adaptation Finance: Efforts to respond to the Call of the Glasgow Climate Pact, November 2024

The report includes some more detailed data than was available in the OECD report on financial flows up to 2022, as well as an updated table of country and IFI adaptation finance pledges.

Global Landscape of Climate Finance 2024, October 2024, The Climate Policy Initiative

The report finds that mitigation finance grew between 2018 and 2022 at a compound annual growth rate (CAGR) of 20% to reach USD 1.3 trillion. Investments in advanced economies and China drove this increase. Private finance reached 54% of mitigation flows in 2022. EMDEs (ex. LDCs and China) accounted for just 12% of mitigation financing in 2022, while only 1% went to LDCs. Despite more than doubling between 2018 and 2022, annual flows are currently at just one-third of the volume required until 2030 in EMDEs alone. In 2022, 19% (USD 14.5 billion) of adaptation finance went to LDCs, and 2% (USD 1.5 billion) went to SIDS.

It's Time for Solutions! Addressing Displacement and Other Human Mobility Challenges in the Context of Climate Change Loss and Damage, October 2024, The Loss and Damage and the Challenges of Human Mobility and Displacement working group and the Advisory Group on Climate Change and Human Mobility

With the Loss and Damage Fund subsequently operationalised at COP 28, and the commitment to providing finance for displacement, relocation and migration enshrined in the FRLD's scope, this new brief calls on the Fund and all stakeholder bodies, expert groups and organisations to support, prioritise and mainstream 'durable solutions approaches' in policy and practice.

Loss and Damage as the third pillar of climate action: Delivering a loss and damage sub goal under the NCQG at COP29, October 2024, Loss and Damage Collaboration (L&DC)



The NCQG will replace the [US\\$ 100 billion goal](#) set at [COP15](#) in Copenhagen in 2009, and is necessary to enable developing countries to meet the goals of the Paris Agreement including limiting global temperature rise to 1.5°C. To achieve climate justice and equity, the NCQG must address all three pillars of climate action, including mitigation, adaptation and Loss and Damage, through dedicated sub-goals with clear financial commitments. This structure will ensure accountability, clarity, and justice, enabling developing countries to meet the growing and disproportionate climate risks they face. In addition to the paper, the L&DC has prepared **three “cheat sheets”**: [the first](#) on what has yet to be agreed under the NCQG, [the second](#) on developed country delay and obfuscation tactics under discussions on the NCQG, and [the third](#) on arguments for Loss and Damage to be included in the NCQG and counter arguments against its exclusion.

[2024 Nationally Determined Contributions \(NDC\) Synthesis Report](#), UNFCCC, 28 October 2024

The report assesses the combined impact of nations’ current national climate plans (NDCs) on expected global emissions in 2030, among other measures. As stated by [UN Climate Change Executive Secretary Simon Stiell](#), “the report’s findings are stark but not surprising – current national climate plans fall miles short of what’s needed to stop global heating from crippling every economy, and wrecking billions of lives and livelihoods across every country.”

[COP29 Save the Children Policy Brief](#), Save the Children, October 2024

This briefing contains key recommendations for COP29. In particular, the briefing underscores the need for an ambitious child-responsive New Collective Quantified Goals on climate finance, dedicated to delivering child and gender-responsive outcomes at the scale required, along with a meaningful follow-up to the [Expert Dialogue on Children and Climate Change](#) that took place at Bonn in June 2024. For the sake of the world’s 2.4 billion children and future generations, it is essential to maintain focus and momentum, the sharing of good practices and capacity building of Parties on the integration of children’s distinct needs, perspectives, and their human rights in climate policies, actions, and finance.



The [Emissions Gap Report 2024](#) *No more hot air ... please!* looks at how much nations must promise to cut off GHG, and deliver, in the next round of Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs). It remains technically possible to get on a 1.5°C pathway, with solar, wind and forests holding real promise for sweeping and fast emissions cuts — cuts of 42% are needed by 2030 and 57% by 2035 to get on track for 1.5°C goal. To deliver on this potential, sufficiently strong NDCs would need to be backed urgently by a whole-of-government approach, measures that maximize socioeconomic and environmental co-benefits, enhanced international collaboration that includes reform of the global financial architecture, strong private sector action and a minimum six-fold increase in mitigation investment.

[Lancet Countdown on health and climate change: facing record-breaking threats from delayed action](#) | Lancet | 29 October 2024

The latest Lancet Countdown report reveals the health threats of climate change have reached record-breaking levels. While people in every country face unprecedented health threats from the changing climate, continued investment in fossil fuels and lagging funding for action to protect health persist. Urgently redirecting resources from the fossil fuel-based economy towards a zero-emissions, healthy future will deliver rapid health and economic benefits.

[Enhancing Action & Cooperation for Early Warning Systems](#) | Center for Climate and Energy Solutions | September 2024

In order to implement the GST targets and signals through enhanced NDC ambition and implementation, major barriers must be meaningfully addressed, turned into opportunities for enhanced international cooperation, and translated into development priorities and domestic policies. In the context of making the case for clear leadership to enable such action, this paper focuses on the GST decision's call to Parties to strengthen adaptation action by building accessible, user-driven early warning systems (EWS) for all by 2027; sets out barriers and solutions, as identified by our work and others, that must be addressed and implemented to enable real action in 2024; and sets out key leadership considerations, how such a leadership role can be effectively utilized, and key priorities for 2024–26.

General Highlights from 16 November:

- On the first-ever '**Digitalisation Day**' for a UN Climate Change conference, the [COP29 Declaration on Green Digital Action](#) received endorsements from more than 1,000 governments, companies, civil society organizations, international and regional organizations, and other stakeholders.
- **Climate Finance:** Very few finance pledges have been made at this COP. The Adaptation Fund missed its US\$300 million goal by over US\$200 million, with only US\$61 million pledged in total, and the urgent need for nature finance failed to be addressed, even while recognised by leaders.
- **Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs), ambitions and Implementation:** Difficult negotiations leave a big question open at the end of Week 1, on where and how Parties will follow-up on implementation of the GST outcomes agreed just a year ago as part of the UAE Consensus. Announcements during the World Climate Action Summit were far fewer than in previous years. NDC announcements from the UK and Brazil on their 2035 ambition, as well as the UAE (announced before COP), were welcome but still far from sending a clear signal of the ambition needed coming out of COP29. None of these NDCs reflected the UAE consensus and transition away from fossil fuels, and a majority of large emitters have made no announcements despite repeated calls for them, especially G20 countries, to lead.
- **UN climate multilateralism:** Reports of over 1,700 fossil fuel lobbyists at COP, as well as [concerns](#) about the repression and barriers to civil society participating in climate summits have clearly raised questions about the legitimacy of the UN system from outside of Baku. Some climate experts also argued in a letter on Friday that COPs are no longer fit for purpose. The [statement](#) from the High Ambition Coalition (HAC) was a clear demonstration of this resolve from 25 countries who can play a key role in unlocking negotiations in Week 2. Brazil's mention of the roadmap and vision it wants to set, with others, for COP30, was also welcome and should be translated into concrete language out of this COP to send clear signals on the work ahead for governments and non-state actors.

General Highlights from 15 November:

- In collaboration with Egypt, Italy, Germany, Uganda, the United Arab Emirates, and the United Kingdom, COP29 Presidency launched the Baku Call on Climate Action for

Peace, Relief, and Recovery at the High-level panel titled “Climate and Peace: Enabling Joint Action to Leave No One Behind” to inaugurate the **COP29 Peace, Relief, and Recovery Day**, which brought together ministers and governmental envoys from both the Global North and South to develop a strategy for increased prevention of climate-induced conflicts and support for climate and conflict vulnerable nations with high humanitarian needs.

- The Baku Call established the Baku Climate and Peace Action Hub, a coordination platform to deliver on pledges to mitigate challenges on peace and climate nexus. The COP29 Presidency will host the Secretariat of the Hub in Baku.
- Common Principles for Effective Climate Finance and Action for Relief, Recovery, and Peace - find the latest [list of those who have endorsed](#) the principles.
- ***COP Truce: A Call for Global Unity to Address Climate and Conflict***: at Peace, Relief, and Recovery Day at COP29, the COP29 Presidency announced that a total of 132 countries have joined the COP Truce Appeal, an initiative which is also supported by more than a thousand international institutions, private sector representatives, civil society organisations, and influential public figures. A [list of States](#) and [non-state actors](#) endorsed the Joint Solemn Appeal on COP Truce.
- The “COP Truce” urges nations to halt military operations during the month of the conference. The COP Truce period is proposed to cover November — the duration of COP29. This period of ceasefire aligns with the goals of the climate action agenda, underscoring the connection between peace and environmental stability, helping to focus on our climate challenges.
- The COP Truce is motivated by two core objectives: reducing environmental impact and promoting unity in the face of climate change. Global military activities contribute significantly to greenhouse gas emissions, estimated to account for 5.5% of annual global emissions — a figure higher than those of the aviation and shipping sectors combined. The devastating environmental impacts of conflicts, from the destruction of ecosystems to pollution of soil, water, and air, contribute to the worsening climate crisis and hinder efforts to protect natural resources. War and armed conflicts can render large areas unusable, contaminating ecosystems and leaving behind long-lasting environmental scars.
- ***Energy initiatives focus on green energy, hydrogen and global energy storage***: While hosting a High-Level Roundtable on Green Energy, Hydrogen and Global Energy Storage and Grids, the COP29 Presidency officially launched three energy

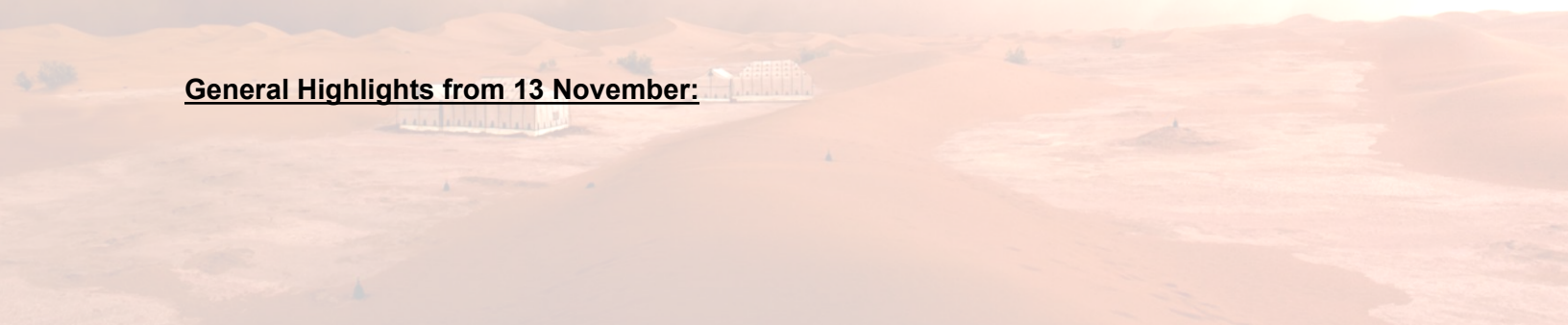
initiatives and called on Party and non-Party stakeholders for endorsement of each. These initiatives reflect the Presidency's efforts to take forward the outcomes of the first Global Stocktake on renewable energy and hydrogen.

- The COP29 presidency has announced nine pledges and declarations for launch at COP29. These pledges and declarations cover a range of sectors, including urban action, methane, water, energy, and beyond. This [briefing](#) examines these pledges and declarations and offers a preliminary assessment of how well the text of the initiative makes reference to elements central to ambition and accountability. The assessment aims to inform stakeholders, increase understanding of the COP29 pledges, and contribute to broader efforts addressing the need for enhanced transparency and accountability of climate action at the UNFCCC, and in the broader climate ecosystem. The assessment finds that all pledges outline various strategies for achieving their objectives and offer references to Paris Agreement goals and the effort to limit warming to 1.5°C. However, many of the pledges do not make it clear how the initiative will be taken forward, and don't clarify the presence of secretariats or whether participants will need to report on their progress, among other elements of accountability.

General Highlights from 14 November:

- In an underwhelming Finance Day, the Adaptation Fund held a pledging session but has not yet reached its 2024 fundraising goal of US\$300 million and NCQG negotiations made only slow progress.
- Engagement should now focus on the priorities leaders identified in their WCAS speeches as needing to land in Baku: notably the NCQG; a follow-up on the consensus reached at COP28 in UAE; as well as urgent action to address climate impacts.
- **GCF pledges:** Sweden [pledged US\\$763 million](#) to the Green Climate Fund, as well as US\$18.4 million to the Fund for responding to Loss & Damage announced earlier at COP. Sweden was the only developed country to not pledge to the GCF's second replenishment in 2023, and this belated pledge is at the same level as they pledged to the Fund's first replenishment in 2019.
- See the full GCF pledge tracker [here](#).

General Highlights from 13 November:



- **Climate finance for climate action:** Progress remains timid, and efforts must be accelerated to agree on a NCQG at COP29. Despite having a mandate to streamline the text, the co-chairs' latest draft is still 34 pages long - a missed opportunity for Parties to engage. The lack of progress to unlock finance for adaptation is also being raised across negotiation rooms (e.g. on means of implementation indicators for the GGA, NAPs). The statement from the High Ambition Coalition (HAC) demonstrated the commitment of 25 countries to work together, across different positions, for a successful outcome at COP29.
- **Announcements:** See UN climate fund pledges tracker [here](#).
 - Canada [announced](#) a new climate finance platform (the Project Gaia Platform) with Seyni Nafo, Coordinator for the Global Climate Fund and the Africa Adaptation Initiative, with USD \$1.4 billion to fund adaptation of which 25% to LDCs and SIDS specifically.
 - The new UK government reconfirmed the UK pledge of GBP £11.6 billion of international climate finance (coming from ODA) for 2021-2026, with GBP £3 billion allocated to nature. UK Secretary of State Ed Miliband also [announced](#) GBP £5 million (USD \$6.5 million) of new funding for the Climate and Clean Air Coalition's Fossil Fuel Regulatory Program, which supports 20 developing countries to take actions on methane emissions.
 - Sweden's Climate Ambassador [announced](#) a pledge of 200 million Swedish kroner (USD \$18.4 million) for the Fund for Responding to Loss and Damage and encouraged additional pledges and commitments to the Fund.
 - The [announcement](#) from ten MDBs that they estimate their annual collective climate finance for low and middle-income countries to reach USD \$120 billion by 2030, with USD \$42 billion for adaptation (35% of the USD \$120 billion), with the aim to mobilise USD \$65 billion from the private sector.

General Highlights from 12 November:

- **Finance was the priority in most speeches.** Leaders highlighted the current costs of climate change, going up to 5% of GDP in some nations, further exacerbating inflation and costs of living and undermining development gains.
- **Parties stressed in particular that the NCQG is and should be the main outcome and priority of COP29.**
- **Several Parties outlined their contributions to climate finance.** EU Council President Charles Michel said that the EU is stepping up with climate finance, with USD \$31 billion

representing more than their fair share; and stated the EU is determined to support countries, as they are doing with JETPs. The UK stated that it will fulfil the previous target of GBP £11.6 billion climate finance from April 2021-March 2026 and launched a CIF capital market mechanism (CCMM) which it says could mobilise up to USD \$75 million in climate capital in next decade. China stated that it has provided and mobilised 177 billion yen (USD \$24.5 billion) in climate funds for developing countries since 2016, and called on developed countries to increase financial support, and expect more ambitious funding targets to be set at COP29 to provide confidence. Côte d'Ivoire referred to the creation of a facility for resilience with the IMF (announced in July). At a press conference, Minister Guilbeault of Canada announced a new climate finance platform (the Project Gaia Platform) with Seyni Nafo, Coordinator for the Global Climate Fund and the Africa Adaptation Initiative, with USD \$1.4 billion to fund adaptation of which 25% to LDCs and SIDS specifically.

- **Urgency of adaptation action in light of worsening climate impacts.** Calls were made for all Parties to integrate climate and resilience into all policies and implement adaptation strategies: “national adaptation plan sets up a strategy to resist climate change impacts”
- **Calls for peace featured in many of the leaders’ speeches.** Serbia identified global peace as a prerequisite for fighting climate change and achieving sustainable development, and to avoid increased spending on armaments. Türkiye President Erdoğan condemned violence in Palestine and Lebanon, linking it to both humanitarian and environmental crises. Poland warned that climate efforts are being undermined by wars, pointing to Russia’s attacks on Ukraine as evidence that conflict leads to environmental damage. Sudan stressed that war leads to deforestation and destruction. Iraq called on the international community to call for a cease-fire in Gaza, criticising the fact that finance flows freely for war, but is under scrutiny for climate. The EU highlighted ongoing conflicts in Palestine, Sudan, and Ukraine and emphasised that the EU believes in a rules-based world and the strength of law, not the law of strength. Belarus highlighted a worsened geopolitical context since the last COP, with wars in Ukraine and the Middle-East.
- **Multilateral Development Banks.** Ten multilateral development banks [announced](#) an estimate that their annual collective climate finance will reach USD \$120 billion by 2030 and with the aim to mobilise USD \$65 billion from the private sector. The USD \$120 billion is estimated to include USD \$42 billion for adaptation (35% of the USD \$120

billion). Some experts have noted that this estimate reflects more growth in climate finance from MDBs than expected, but flagged that achieving this may depend on banks' capital increases.

Have you developed a report or brief ahead of COP29 that you think other Charter signatories may be interested in? Email us at secretariat@climate-charter.org

