



**COP29**  
Baku  
Azerbaijan  
UN CLIMATE CHANGE CONFERENCE



# UN Climate Change Conference (COP29)



Baku,  
Azerbaijan



11 November to  
22 November 2024



SIDE EVENT

## PRE-COP29

**THEME: Securing Ambitious Needs Based New Collective Quantified Goal (NCQG) on Climate Finance**

On 9<sup>th</sup> November, World Business Center, Baku, Azerbaijan

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## Introduction

Climate change poses a significant threat to humanity, with widespread and severe consequences for people, the natural world, and the global economy. The impacts of climate change are intensifying across the globe, threatening ecosystems, human settlements, and infrastructure. Every passing day and year is making the challenge of adaptation ever grim as the gap widens.

This year, COP 29 will be hosted by Azerbaijan in Baku city. It takes place at a time when Africa is compounded by multiple crises of climate crisis, hunger, economic vulnerability, growing debt and uncertain financial flows to meet the continent's urgent needs. It is happening at a time when Africa's confidence in the willingness of the global communities to address the climate crisis is quickly fading away. Scientists warn that we are staring at a time bomb that will explode if we don't decisively cut down our greenhouse gas emissions by 43% by 2030 to keep the 1.5 degrees Celsius goal alive. Equally, climate finance is needed at speed and scale to enable communities in the immediate run to adapt to climate change impacts. With more frequent and intense heat waves, droughts, floods, storms, and wildfires under all emission scenarios as predicted under the IPCC Arc6 report, Africa will experience climate-related losses and damages beyond the coping capacities of the already vulnerable and struggling economies and communities. It's therefore crucial to provide urgent finance specifically dedicated to adaptation, loss, and damage to help countries prepare for future displacement, livelihood disruption, and losses.

The outcome of COP28 on transitioning away from fossil fuels calls for rapid, deep, and sustained cuts in greenhouse gas emissions if we are serious about limiting future climate change risk. As climate impacts continue to intensify with every further fraction of warming, the consequences will increasingly and most acutely be felt by those least responsible for and most vulnerable to the consequences of climate change. So far, the GST has confirmed our assertions that there is a lack of progress in reducing global emissions.

The Adaptation Gap Report 2023: Underfinanced. Underprepared is consistent with the GST report. The report indicates that inadequate investment and planning on climate adaptation leaves the world exposed, it further indicates that progress on adaptation is slowing across all three areas annually assessed – finance, planning, and implementation – when it should be rapidly accelerating. This has massive implications for people left to face the full force of climate impacts without any shield and, as a result, for losses and damages – which are worldwide, but most forcefully felt in the developing countries least able to deal with them.

The New Collective Quantified Goal (NCQG) is a key element of the Paris Agreement, designed to set a new financial target to support developing countries in their climate actions post-2025. The NCQG seeks to fill persistent gaps in climate finance, building on the \$100 billion target set in 2009 and aiming to provide a more realistic and ambitious financial framework. The NCQG aims to foster global partnerships and enhance trust and cooperation among nations, which is crucial for successfully implementing the Paris Agreement. Complimented by the global goal on adaptation (GGA), which seeks to enhance adaptive capacity, strengthen resilience, and reduce vulnerability to climate change, both goals create a framework for catalyzing action-oriented processes for securing global resilience.

## Rationale

In the context of Africa, COP 29 is a critical moment for accelerated global recommitment to action and accountability fundamentally on two important areas: the securing of the NCQG and substantial progress in securing the global adaptation

Africa is one of the most affected regions by climate change, and its current and historical greenhouse gas emissions are minuscule at a global scale. However, the region received only 20% of international adaptation finance flows (USD 13 billion) annually in 2021–2022. This is less than half of the finance going to the East Asia and Pacific region, which received about 45% of global adaptation finance flows. Furthermore, the balance between climate mitigation and climate adaptation investments continues to be tilted towards the former. On the continent, adaptation finance was only 36% of total climate finance in 2021-2022.

The operationalization of the loss and damage fund in Dubai was a pivotal step for Africa to mobilize funding and support for developing countries to cope with the aftermath of climate-related disasters. However, African nations' prospects to benefit from this mechanism, which aims to compensate and support those disproportionately affected by climate change remains elusive as the USD.700 million secured in COP28 is insufficient to respond to one episode of loss and damage in Africa, referencing costs incurred by Government of Malawi in responding to cyclone Freddy. To effectively tackle these loss and damage challenges, concerted efforts at local, national, and international levels are imperative, requiring increased funding, capacity building, and a strengthened political commitment from all stakeholders involved in climate action. Definitely, current governance mechanisms do not inspire hope, going by the recent decision to locate the Santiago Network on Loss and Damage in Geneva, away from countries that need the capacity to minimize, avert and cope with loss and damage most.

This COP comes at a time when financing for climate action has remained elusive. Whereas the commitment to provide \$100 billion per year has never been met, the global climate finance for adaptation that was supposed to double by 2025 but is, instead, declining, jeopardizing the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals and threatening the investment that has already been made in resilience solutions. The Global Center for Adaptation (GCA) estimates that African Governments are paying twice as much for adaptation as they receive in bilateral aid. Scaling up adaptation efforts will require integrated climate and biodiversity action, which requires huge levels of financing. Without investing in adaptation, Africa will not be able to capitalize on opportunities to create jobs, spur green growth and avoid losses. With the lowest levels of access to green finance and the need to respond to urgent needs, the burden of debt is skyrocketing as countries scale up borrowing to finance the most urgent actions.

On the discourse of just transition it is useful to note that Africa holds a significant share of the world's critical mineral resources and has the potential to play a vital role in the global supply chain for clean energy technologies. However, the continent faces challenges in effectively capitalising on its critical mineral resources, including limited infrastructure, inadequate financing, weak governance frameworks, and geopolitical risks. Whereas there is an urgent need to align Africa's critical minerals potential with its broader sustainable development goals, through enhancing policy-making processes and promoting people-centred approaches in investments in the transitional minerals subsector, a latitude exists to leverage Africa's potential in transitional minerals in global negotiations and climate finance investment priorities.

The urgency to secure needs-based climate finance to accelerate Africa's adaptation imperative heavily informed the PACJA advocacy agenda in 2024. Accordingly, the alliance through a multi-stakeholder process and in collaboration with other Pan African institutions -AUC, UNECA, AfDB and Pan African Parliament embarked on an initiative aimed at consolidating Africa's voice and position on multiple issues with a sharper focus on climate finance and adaptation finance – the core priority for continent. Equally, the alliance took a deliberate more to reorient the conversation on adaptation financing centring a needs-based approach. The multiple multi-stakeholder convenings (the Africa Regional Dialogue on Loss and Damage; the Africa Regional Forum on Sustainable Development, the Conference on Climate Change and Development in Africa - CCDA XII and AMCEN all had an equivocal call – securing needs-based, grants-based NCQG in Baku with USD trillions as the quantum. The alliance sustained momentum of the “Keep the Promise campaign” amplifying our key messages through our National Platforms across Africa are conducting a series of activities calling for a common approach to securing the climate finance goal. The climax of this campaign will be a Pre COP workshop which will be held in Baku on Dubai on 9<sup>th</sup> November at World Business Hotel.

## **Objective**

The main objective of the Pre-COP convening is to consolidate and validate our COP 29 common position for Africa – calling on Parties to ‘Keep their Promise’ to secure the New Collective Quantified Goal in Baku and secure a sustained flow of climate finance to address the climate crisis.

## **Expected outputs**

A consolidated African Non-State Actors' COP29 position aligned with the AGN position

A strategy for Non-State Actors' engagement at the COP 29

Enhanced understanding and appreciation of key issues relevant to the African context by the COP29 Presidency and the CSOs Azerbaijan for collaborative solidarity in COP29

## **Targeted Participants**

Non-State Actors institutions: Civil society organizations; Faith-based institutions; Women movements; Farmer groups; Youth movements; Indigenous Peoples organization; Academia and Research; Conservation and nature-based solutions actor; Africa Private sector and labor movements

- ▶ Africa Group of Negotiators
- ▶ Development partners
- ▶ COP29 Presidency
- ▶ CSOs in Azerbaijan



## Agenda:

- ▶ Moderator: **Augustine Njamnshi**, Chair of Political & Technical Committee, PACJA Board

### High-level Opening Remarks

- ▶ **Dr. Mithika Mwenda**, Executive Director, PACJA
- ▶ **Mr. Ramil Iskandarli**, Chairman of the Board of Azerbaijan National NGO Forum
- ▶ **Ms. Aygun Aliyeva**, Executive Director, Azerbaijan State NGO Agency, and Member of COP29 Organizational committee
- ▶ **Dr. James Murombedzi**, Coordinator, ACPC, UNECA
- ▶ **Peter Odhengo**, AFDAN Coordinator
- ▶ **Ulrika Åkesson**, Team Leader, Regional Team Environment, Africa, Embassy of Sweden, Nairobi
- ▶ **Amb Seyni Nafu**, Co-Chair, GCF
- ▶ **Prof. Anthony Nyong**, Director Climate Change and Green Growth, AfDB
- ▶ **Ambassador Mohamed Ali**, Chair, African Group of Negotiators
- ▶ **Harsen Nyambe**, Director, SEBE, African Union Commission
- ▶ **COP29 Presidency**

### Key Note Presentation: African Common Position for COP29;

Prof. Seth Osafo, Legal Advisor, AGN

- ▶ Moderator: **Eugene Nforngwa**, Just Transition and Energy Thematic Lead, PACJA

### Panel Discussions: Unpacking the Africa Common Position:

- ▶ **Obed Koringo**, Climate Policy Adviser - CARE Denmark
- ▶ **Julius Karanja**, Global Climate Justice Manager; Intricacies that characterize the climate finance landscape and strategies for securing progressive outcomes
- ▶ **Dr. Koulthoum Omari**, Lead Negotiator on Adaptation, AGN; Securing progressive outcomes under the Global Goal on Adaptation
- ▶ **Angela Mensah**, Negotiator on Response Measure; Positioning Africa to benefit from Just Transition – key messages for our collective advancement
- ▶ **El Hadji Diagne**, Negotiator Article 6; Leveraging Africa's interest in carbon markets -opportunities and strategies

- ▶ **Mwanahamisi Singano**, Programme Manager, WEDO, Sustaining actions on major recommendations of the Global Stock Take
- ▶ **Julius Ngoma**, Coordinator, CISSONEC, Approaches for re-steering the loss and damage agenda and fund
- ▶ **Martha Bekele**, Delivery, Quality and Impact Lead, Development initiative

### **Presentation of African Civil Society Common Position for COP29; Philip Kilonzo, Head of Policy, Advocacy and Communications**

- ▶ Reflections from the Plenary and adoption

### **Closing remarks**



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Non-Governmental  
Organizations Forum



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