

Multilateral consultation with Chairs of negotiating groups and heads of delegation on Taking stock of the outcomes of COP 28, the UAE Consensus and the way forward

Co-chairs' summary 21 February 2024

Introduction

We, the Presidency of COP 28 and the incoming Presidency of COP 29, in collaboration with the Chairs of the subsidiary bodies, remain committed to continuing the tradition of providing Parties with informal spaces to exchange views on critical issues to be addressed over the coming year. We therefore thought it timely to kick off our engagement with Parties with a virtual heads of delegation consultation on 21 February 2024 for Parties to share their views on the outcomes of COP 28, the UAE Consensus and their expectations for the work in 2024 to ensure efficient preparations for and successful outcomes at COP 29 and continued progress in advancing ambitious climate action.

We provided the following questions to guide our discussions:

- In light of the adoption of the UAE Consensus, in your view what are the three transformative outcomes of COP 28? What are the key elements to advance implementation and continue to build on the momentum of COP 28?
- In your view, what should be the three priorities for COP 29? What are the opportunities and challenges to deliver on these priorities to ensure ambitious outcomes at COP 29?

We were very encouraged by the active engagement of Parties and their views and suggestions on how we can collectively build on the UAE Consensus and other outcomes of COP 28 to deliver the necessary ambition across all pillars of climate action and keep 1.5 within reach. We were also very heartened to hear sentiments of support and confidence in us and the Chairs of the subsidiary bodies for guiding the work in 2024.

Reflections on the transformative outcomes of COP 28

Parties commended the successful adoption of the UAE Consensus, which sets a clear road map to keeping the 1.5 °C goal within reach. Parties highlighted numerous positive outcomes of COP 28, noting in particular, the successful conclusion of the first global stocktake, which marks an important milestone in the implementation of the Paris Agreement and informs the next round of nationally determined contributions (NDCs), due in early 2025, with a clear direction of travel. In this context, many Parties commended the calls for global efforts pertaining to a just energy transition that are outlined in paragraph 28 of decision 1/CMA.5, in particular the call to contribute to global efforts for tripling renewable energy capacity globally and doubling the global average annual rate of energy efficiency improvements by 2030 and transitioning away from fossil fuels in energy systems in a just, orderly and equitable manner, amongst others. In addition, Parties noted the adoption, on the first day of the conference, of decisions 1/CP.28 and 5/CMA.5 on the operationalization of the new funding arrangements, including a fund, for responding to loss and damage, as well as the subsequent pledges announced.

Parties also noted a number of other key outcomes of COP 28, including the successful agreement on the UAE Framework for Global Climate Resilience and the establishment of the two-year UAE – Belém work programme on the development of indicators for measuring progress achieved towards the targets referred to in paragraphs 9–10 of decision 2/CMA.5; the agreement on the host of the secretariat of the Santiago network for averting, minimizing and addressing loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change; the operationalization of the UAE just transition work programme; the decision on the Sharm el-Sheikh mitigation ambition and implementation work programme; and the decision on the Youth Climate Champion.

The COP 28 Presidency expressed gratitude to negotiating group Chairs and Parties for their continuous and constructive engagement in the lead-up to and during COP 28. The Presidency highlighted that building a relationship of trust with negotiating group Chairs and Parties was particularly instrumental for hosting a successful pre-COP, as well as for reaching agreement on the provisional agendas of the governing bodies well before the opening of COP 28 and building consensus towards the successful conclusion of the Conference in Dubai.

Priorities for COP 29

As Parties outlined their priorities for 2024, we repeatedly heard reference to the need to build on the momentum of COP 28 and translate the UAE Consensus and other decisions into tangible action and implementation. In this regard, the importance of prioritizing the delivery of commitments that will support implementation was reiterated. Parties also reiterated the importance of ensuring an open, transparent and inclusive process.

Climate finance: Parties highlighted that reaching agreement on the new collective quantified goal on climate finance (NCQG) is a priority for the success of COP 29. Many Parties noted that the scale and elements of the NCQG should address and reflect on the needs of developing countries, including the need to support the implementation of the UAE Consensus, unlocking NDCs and national adaptation plans, as well as the implementation of decisions agreed at COP 28, such as the decision on the global goal on adaptation, and the call to transition away from fossil fuels. Some Parties expressed the view that the time frame of the NCQG and the definition of climate finance should be discussed and agreed upon within the framework of the NCQG. Some Parties emphasized the need to mobilize finance using a wider range of sources, instruments and channels and others stressed the importance of upholding existing commitments regarding the provision of climate finance under the Convention and the Paris Agreement in light of common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities and equity.

There was a call for COP 29 to send a strong signal for mainstreaming climate change in economic and financial decisions at the domestic level; strengthening policy guidance, incentives and enabling conditions to reach the scale of investment required for low emissions and climate-resilient pathways; and accelerating the development of new sources and types of climate finance and adequate means for its implementation.

In the light of the transition of the mode of work towards text-based negotiations, Parties noted their expectation, in accordance with the mandate, for a draft negotiating text on the NCQG to be made available well in advance of CMA 6. In this regard, a request was made for efficient use of the upcoming SB 60 for Parties to advance their deliberations on the NCQG.

Parties highlighted the following issues in relation to climate finance: delivery of the USD 100 billion goal by developed country Parties; the urgency of significantly scaling up adaptation finance; and the need to finalize at COP 29 the modalities of the finance-related UAE dialogue on implementing the global stocktake outcomes, as mandated in paragraphs 97–98 of decision 1/CMA.5.

Loss and damage: Building on the momentum of COP 28, many Parties underlined the importance of fully operationalizing the Fund referred to in decisions 1/CP.28 and 5/CMA.5 in 2024. In this regard, Parties urged the constituencies that have not yet submitted their nominations to the Board for the Fund to do so as soon as possible to allow the Board to start its very important work and to convene its first board meeting.

The COP 28 Presidency was invited to encourage more pledges to further capitalize the Fund and urge developed country Parties' further support, and to ensure that the first tranche of financing for the Fund is delivered prior to COP 29.

Some Parties stressed the need to finalize the arrangements for the Fund at COP 29, noting that such arrangements need to align with the NCQG.

Adaptation: Parties noted the need to move adaptation-related work forward on all fronts. The following issues were highlighted: beginning work under the UAE Framework for Global Climate Resilience and the UAE–Belém work programme; making tangible progress on national adaptation plans; welcoming the adoption of the Global Goal on Adaptation and concluding outstanding work related to the Adaptation Committee. Some Parties also stressed importance of making progress on both technical and implementation aspects of adaptation and also emphasized need for balance between mitigation, adaptation and means of implementation.

Mitigation: In the light of the urgent need to take more ambitious action to keep the 1.5 °C goal within reach, Parties emphasized the importance of promoting preparedness for the submission of the next round of NDCs, which are due in early 2025. Many Parties noted that NDCs should be aligned with the 1.5 °C goal, contain ambitious and economy-wide emission reduction targets, and cover all sectors and types of greenhouse gas. Some Parties reiterated that enhanced mitigation ambition by developing countries is enabled by the availability of adequate means of implementation.

Some Parties pushed for tangible progress on the mitigation work programme, citing a lack of substantive progress at COP 28. Some suggested that the work programme should take forward mitigation elements of decision 1/CMA.5 and profile important opportunities to accelerate mitigation action.

A number of Parties underlined the importance of the peaking of GHG emissions by 2030 and the phasing out of fossil fuels. There was a proposal for Parties to put forward energy transition plans in 2024 in response to the calls for energy transition outlined in paragraph 28 of decision 1/CMA.5.

Just transition: Some Parties highlighted that the UAE just transition work programme should provide opportunities for Parties to engage in inclusive dialogues and share experience and best practices with a view to supporting the just transition on the ground. Some noted the importance of providing adequate means of implementation to enable developing countries to undertake the transition and ensure it is coherent with sustainable development and poverty eradication objectives.

Technology: Some Parties stressed the importance of strengthening support for the implementation of technology priorities. In this regard, they noted the pressing need to agree at COP 29 on the modalities of the technology implementation programme, established in decision 1/CMA.5.

Article 6 of the Paris Agreement: Many Parties highlighted the need to advance the technical work required to fully operationalize the instruments under Article 6 of the Paris Agreement. They issued a strong call to conclude the outstanding work related to Article 6, particularly related to Article 6.2 and 6.4, at COP 29.

Transparency: There was a strong call for all Parties to submit their first biennial transparency reports by 31 December 2024 at the latest, as this is deemed critical to fully operationalizing a robust transparency framework.

Engaging stakeholders: Parties highlighted the importance of engaging with observers and other non-Party stakeholders, such as youth, women and Indigenous Peoples. They also noted that the review of the Facilitative Working Group of the Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples Platform, as well as the final review of the implementation of the enhanced Lima work programme on gender and its gender action plan, should be concluded at COP 29.

“Troika”: Parties welcomed the launch of “road map to mission 1.5” under the guidance of the Presidencies of COP 28, 29 and 30 (“Troika”). It was recognized as a potential vehicle to propel the political momentum of COP 28 towards higher ambition and concrete implementation at COP 29 and 30. We have shared [additional information](#) with Parties on this matter.

Next steps

We are committed to working closely with the Chairs of the subsidiary bodies, the secretariat and Parties to develop our plans for a successful COP 29 that builds on the successes of COP 28. We are committed to reflecting on the rich discussion and to using your proposals and suggestions as we begin to develop our plans for 2024, guided by the principles of transparency, inclusivity and impartiality.

We will convene more heads of delegation consultations throughout 2024. Further details on these consultations will be communicated to UNFCCC national focal points and the Chairs or coordinators of the negotiating groups through the secretariat. Information will also be made available on the [UNFCCC website](#).