

The 28th Conference of Parties (COP28) to the UNFCCC, held in Dubai, was the object of intense political and media pressure and attention throughout its two weeks. Such climate conferences under the UNFCCC are both a place where diplomats negotiate texts, and a catalyst for commitments by individual countries or coalitions of the willing; both platforms were intensely active at COP28. The formal negotiations concluded with the adoption of the [UAE Consensus](#) (including decisions regarding the Global Stocktake, Just Transition & Mitigation Work Programmes, Global Goal on Adaptation, Operationalization of new funding arrangements for loss and damage, and new Youth Climate Champion role) as well as other decisions and resolutions. In addition, several coalitions and partnerships were announced or strengthened.

The section below takes stock of the major announcements and references to the relevant decisions' paragraphs in brackets.

First Global Stocktake

Mitigation

- Countries are called on to contribute to the global efforts to [28]:
 - triple renewables capacity and double the global average annual rate of energy efficiency improvements by 2030;
 - phase down unabated coal power
 - *"transition away from fossil fuels in energy systems, in a just, orderly and equitable manner, accelerating action in this critical decade"*
 - accelerate, among others, zero- and low-emission technologies (renewables, nuclear, hydrogen, abatement & removal technologies)
 - substantially reducing non-CO2 emissions globally, including in particular methane by 2030
 - accelerate the reduction of emissions from road transport, *"including through development of infrastructure and rapid deployment of zero and low-emission vehicles"*
 - phase out inefficient fossil fuel subsidies *"that do not address energy poverty or just transitions"*, as soon as possible
- Recognition that "transitional fuels" (likely: natural gas) can play a role in facilitating the energy transition while ensuring energy security [29]
- Emphasises the importance of halting and reversing deforestation and forest degradation by 2030 [...] in line with the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework [33]

Adaptation

- Calls on countries that do not have them yet to set up national adaptation plans, policies and planning processes by 2025 and to have progressed in implementing them by 2030 [59]
- Sets 7 qualitative objectives (not time-bound) on water, food and agriculture, health, ecosystems, infrastructure, poverty eradication and livelihoods [63]

- Countries should all have an early-warning system by 2027, and i) climate hazard assessment, ii) designed and iii) implemented adaptation plans as well as, iv) operationalized a system for monitoring, evaluation and learning by 2030 [64]

Means of implementation & support

- Highlights overall needs of USD 5.8–5.9 trillion for the pre-2030 period according to the Standing Committee on Finance on both adaptation and mitigation [67], and the importance of fiscal space [68]
- Notes the likelihood of meeting the USD 100 billion goal in 2022 [76] and welcomes pledges towards the Green Climate Fund replenishment [78]
- Notes progress made towards doubling adaptation finance [77] but that more needs to be done [86], sets up a high-level ministerial dialogue at COP29 on the urgent need to scale up adaptation finance [99], urges for dedicated reporting [100]
- Emphasises the role of governments, central banks, commercial banks, institutional investors and other financial actors to enhance access to climate finance and accelerate the ongoing establishment of *“new and innovative sources of finance, including taxation”* [96]
- The ‘Loss and damage’ section highlights cooperation efforts under the Warsaw International Mechanism and the Santiago network [130]; the ‘Response measures’ section welcomes the adoption of the decision on just transition pathways [151]

International Cooperation, guidance and way forward

- Launches "Road map to mission 1.5°C" under guidance of COP28, COP29 and COP30 Presidencies *"to significantly enhance international cooperation" and "stimulate ambition in the next round" of NDCs* [191]
- Calls for new NDCs to be submitted between Nov. 2024 and Feb. 2025 [173] at a special event hosted the UN Secretary General [190], taking into account *“the good practices and opportunities identified during the technical dialogue of the first global stocktake”* [177]
- Invite *“relevant work programmes”* to integrate relevant outcomes of the first global stocktake in planning their future work, *“in line with their mandates”* [186]

The [Sharm el-Sheikh mitigation ambition and implementation work programme](#) notes the synthesis report published on the global dialogues covering power and transport in 2023, under the topic of accelerating the just energy transition.

The [Just Transition work programme](#) is established until 2026, to organise at least two dialogues a year [4] regarding enhancing just transition pathways, adaptation and resilience, just transition of the workforce [2].

The [Global Goal on Adaptation](#) establishes a two-year 'UAE-Belém' work programme to determine *“indicators”* for measuring adaptation progress in line with the objectives set out under the *“UAE Framework for Global Climate Resilience”* (see adaptation section of the Global Stocktake above).

The draft decision on [operationalisation of new funding arrangements for Loss & Damage](#) proposed by the Transitional Committee is adopted as is, with over USD [770 million](#) USD pledged for the initial capitalisation of the Fund. The [Santiago Network](#) will be hosted by the UN Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNDRR) and the UN Office for Project Services (UNOPS).

The [Guidance to the Global Environment Facility](#) encourages the GEF to continue to provide support to developing Parties' first Biennial Transparency Reports under the Paris Agreement's Enhanced Transparency Framework, due by end of 2024 (and every two years thereafter).

No decision was reached to operationalize [Art. 6.2](#) ('cooperative approaches') and [Art. 6.4](#) (centralized carbon market) in particular due to risks of double-counting and the inclusion of removals as eligible activities.

A [decision](#) was reached on [Art. 6.8](#) ('non-market approaches'), although without any specific examples of such approaches; Parties and observers are invited to submit ideas for the "Glasgow committee".

The [Sharm el Sheikh Joint Work on Agriculture & Food Security](#) could not agree on the governance of the work, and whether there should be a permanent coordination unit.

Coalitions

Energy

- 10 new countries joined [Powering Past Coal Alliance](#) (60 in total) to phase-out coal by 2030 (developed) or 2040 (developing countries), 3 new for [Beyond Oil and Gas Alliance](#) (24 in total) committed to end oil and gas extraction and exploration, Australia and Norway joined the [Clean Energy Transition Partnership](#) (41 in total) to end direct international public finance for fossil fuel projects, Palau, Colombia and Samoa joined the [Fossil Fuel Non-Proliferation Treaty](#) (11 in total) for launching a treaty to phase-out fossil fuels.
- [Oil & Gas Decarbonization Charter launched to accelerate climate action](#): 50 companies committed to eliminating methane emissions and end routine flaring of gas by 2030, and achieve net-zero *from production operations* by 2050; Canada announced during COP28 its [O&G Emissions Cap Framework](#).
- 118 signatories committed to the voluntary [Global Renewable and Energy Efficiency Pledge](#)

Industry

- India and Sweden launched a [Leaders for Industry Transition partnership](#), alongside a separate [Climate Club](#) led by Germany and Chile with 36 members, aiming to set-up inclusive match-making platforms to decarbonise industries.

Food & Nature

- The 159 signatories of the [COP28 UAE Declaration on Sustainable Agriculture, Resilient Food Systems, and Climate Action](#) commit to include agriculture and food systems in their next NDCs, NBSAPs, and NAP (mitigation, adaptation and biodiversity plans).
- The first part (global) of [FAO's 1.5°C roadmap](#) is to be followed by regional (COP29) and national (COP30) roadmaps.
- ["Tropical Forests Forever" Fund](#): Proposed by Brazil, it envisions paying for hectares of standing forests via contributions from sovereign funds among others, with the aim to value forests beyond their carbon sequestration capabilities.

Methane

- 3 new countries joined the [Global Methane Pledge](#) (155 in total), committing to reduce global methane emissions at least 30 percent from 2020 levels by 2030; the US launched a [Methane Finance Sprint](#) and, together with Canada, jointly [committed](#) to sharp methane reductions by 2030 in their O&G sector.

[Global Cooling Pledge](#): 66 countries signed a new pledge to cut emissions from fridges and air conditioning by 68% by 2050 (on 2012 levels)

Finance

- [Expert Review of Debt, Nature and Climate](#) launched by Colombia, Kenya and France to examine how to make sovereign debt more sustainable, both environmentally and fiscally, to report back at COP29.
- [Task Force on International Taxation](#) launched by Barbados, Kenya, France and others, to look into a variety of possibilities of raising new revenues for climate finance from taxation.
- [International coalition aimed at phasing out fossil fuel subsidies](#) launched by Netherlands with 11 countries, focusing on i) transparency, ii) addressing international barriers and iii) facilitating national strategies for subsidy reduction and carbon leakage prevention through international dialogue.