



MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FORESTRY AND TOURISM

NAMIBIA'S CLIMATE CHANGE POSITION PAPER TO COP29

11-22 NOVEMBER 2024, BAKU, AZERBAIJAN

Enhance ambition, enable action

1. Introduction

The 29th Conference of the Parties (COP29) to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change will convene from 11-22 November 2024 in Baku, Azerbaijan, under President Designate Mukhtar Babayev, Azerbaijan's Minister of Ecology and Natural Resources. The presidency's vision for the COP29 is "to enhance ambition and enable action" and outline pathways to turn this vision into reality. The COP29 will focus on the Paris Agreement, global climate action, and cooperation, with a new collective quantified goal (NCQG) on climate finance. The latest science and the outcomes of the first Global Stocktake (GST) are among the principles of action that will deliver a holistic sustainable development and inclusive process that delivers inclusive outcomes at the global level.

COP28 particularly concluded on the first global stocktake of the world's efforts to address climate change under the Paris Agreement. The COP28 also marked the "beginning of the end" of the fossil fuel age by establishing the framework for an orderly, just, and fair transition supported by significant reductions in emissions and increased funding. Other deliberations negotiated at the COP28 were the operationalization of the new funding for loss and damage, the targets of the Global Goal on Adaptation (GGA), and its framework for the world to be resilient to the impacts of climate change. Lastly, COP28 provided a platform for governments and civil society to collaborate and showcase their practical climate solutions under the Global Climate Action space.

Climate change knows no boundary and it is a global challenge that calls for a global solution. Although all nations across the globe are affected by its adverse impacts, their adaptive capacities vary in terms of recovery from the losses and damages associated with the impacts of climate change. Namibia and other developing countries are mostly affected by climate change and have limited capacities to cope with the impact of climate change fluxes due to limited financial resources, technology, and human resources.

United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) then entered into force on 21 March 1994 and Namibia ratified it in 1995. The ultimate objective of the Climate Change Convention (UNFCCC) is to achieve stabilization of greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere at a level that would prevent dangerous anthropogenic interference with the climate system reached within a time frame that allows the ecosystems to adapt naturally to global warming while making sure that food production is not at risk and that development occurs in a sustainable manner.

The UNFCCC is guided by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) that provides advanced scientific advice to the Convention as well as the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technical Advice (SBSTA) which works closely with the Subsidiary Body of Implementation (SBI). The Convention has two extensions: the Kyoto Protocol and the Paris Agreement. The Kyoto Protocol commits industrialized countries and economies in transition to limit and reduce their greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions in accordance with agreed individual targets while the Paris Agreement aims to limit global warming to well below 2 °C above pre-industrial levels and pursue efforts to limit the temperature increase to 1.5 °C.

According to the IPCC report, anthropogenic activities have accelerated emissions of greenhouse gases leading to climate change, threatening the existence of the intact environment, with its biodiversity (including human beings) and ecosystem services.

This position paper is based on the four pillars of the Convention mainly; finance, adaptation, mitigation, capacity building and technology transfer as well as Articles of the Paris Agreement.

Meetings of the COP29/CMP19/ CMA 6

- The 29th Conference of the Parties (COP 29)
- The 18th Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol (CMP 19)
- The Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement (CMA 6)
- The 60th Subsidiary Body for Implementation (SBI 60)
- The 60th Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice (SBSTA 60)
- Various side events

Key agenda items at COP 29 of direct relevance to Namibia are described in the matrix below:

Agenda items	Brief description of the current status	Namibian expectation/position
FINANCE	a) Articles 2.1(C) and 9 of the Paris Agreement stipulate that developed country Parties shall provide financial resources to assist developing country Parties to implement mitigation and adaptation actions in continuation of their existing obligations under	a) Namibia urges the scaling up of the levels of climate finance, by providing concrete long-term targets for climate finance pathways and accounting methodologies for the

	<p>Article 4 of the UNFCCC. In Cancun, through decision 1/CP.16, developed country Parties committed to a goal of mobilizing jointly USD 100 billion per year by 2020 to address the needs of developing countries. So far, only about US\$ 20 billion has been mobilised under the Green Climate Fund. This situation is worrisome for developing countries and limits their ability to meet their NDC targets by 2030. Namibia is extremely concerned by the inadequate provision of financial resources from developed countries into the Multilateral Funding windows serving as the financial mechanism of the UNFCCC.</p>	<p>New Collective Quantified Goal (NCQG) by developed countries to reach a minimum target of USD 100 billion per year from 2025 and beyond while striking a balance of the allocation between adaptation and mitigation through a significant increase of grant-based support for adaptation. A considerable amount of finance is urgently needed to support the implementation of NDC to achieve the 2030 targets.</p>
<p>MITIGATION</p>	<p>a) Under the Paris Agreement Parties have committed to periodically prepare and submit more enhanced and ambitious Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) to keep the global temperature well below 1.5 °C above the pre-industrial level by mid-century. The sixth IPCC report published in August 2021 revealed that unless rapid and deep reductions in CO₂ and other greenhouse gas emissions happen in the coming decades, achieving the goal of the Paris Agreement will be beyond reach as the global temperature is likely to surpass the 1.5 °C by 2030 sooner than initially thought.</p>	<p>a) Namibia calls on all parties to submit more ambitious NDCs, and to adopt ambitious deadlines for achieving net zero emission.</p> <p>b) Namibia further calls on developed countries to provide support for the effective implementation of NDCs.</p> <p>c) Developed countries shall take the lead in the mitigation of GHG emissions, in line with their historical responsibilities while developing countries who are capable of doing so shall do it under the</p>

		principle of “Common but Differentiated Responsibilities and Respective Capabilities (CBDRC)”
ADAPTATION	a) The Paris Agreement recognises adaptation as a key pillar of the long-term global response to climate change. The implementation of Article 7 of the Paris Agreement remains unclear, with Parties yet to clarify the Global Goal of Adaptation. The implications of Article 7 remain unacceptably vague, with Parties yet to clarify GGA interpretation and thus its implementation.	a) Namibia urges Parties to develop a global goal for adaptation and to split climate finance evenly between adaptation and mitigation. b) Proceeds from the global carbon market system set up under the Paris Agreement should go to the Adaptation Fund to finance projects and programmes in developing countries.
GLOBAL STOCKTAKE	a) Established by Article 14 of the Paris Agreement. It means looking at everything related to where the world stands on climate action and support, identifying the gaps, and working together to agree on solutions and pathways to 2030 and beyond.	a) It should be a party-driven process and be undertaken transparently to avoid double counting of efforts (mitigation and adaptation) and support provided. b) It shall be done in a view to identify and closing gaps in efforts and support provided.
LOSS AND DAMAGE	a) The Paris Agreement decision on loss and damage is a separate pillar of climate finance to compensate developing countries for losses and damages associated with climate change.	a) Namibia is concerned about the increasingly devastating climatic events in the African continent. b) Namibia shall call for a speedy operationalization of the

	<p>b) It aims to establish a Fund under the Paris Agreement.</p>	<p>Fund on Loss and Damage, to support the vulnerable developing countries.</p> <p>c) Namibia should call for an inclusion of loss and damage in the discussions on the NCQG with new, additional and adequate financial resources from developed countries based on a polluter-pay principle.</p>
<p>TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER AND CAPACITY BUILDING</p>	<p>a) Industrialised countries are expected to provide financial assistance and technology transfer to help developing countries transition to a low-carbon economy.</p>	<p>a) Namibia wishes to see the acceleration of climate technology transfer; creating access to information and knowledge on climate technologies; and fostering collaboration among climate technology stakeholders via the Centre's network of regional and sectoral experts from academia, the private sector, and public and research institutions.</p> <p>b) Also, Namibia calls for better coordination between the various operating entities, to increase the effectiveness of existing funding as per the UNFCCC article 4.5 and the Paris Agreement article 10 of the Paris Agreement.</p>
<p>TRANSPARENCY</p>	<p>a) Article 13 of the Paris Agreement on enhanced</p>	<p>a) Namibia wishes to see speedy finalisation of</p>

	transparency framework aims to hold countries accountable for their climate commitments.	the details of the tables and formats countries will use to track and report their GHG emission, climate and support.
ARTICLE 6 OF THE PARIS AGREEMENT	a) Article 6 of the Paris Agreement aims to promote integrated approaches that assist Parties in implementing their NDCs through voluntary international cooperation. Under this mechanism, developing countries will be able to implement projects that generate carbon credits above their NDC targets and sell to the carbon markets to generate the much-needed revenues in line with their respective National Carbon Market Frameworks.	a) By participating in the carbon markets, Namibia can attract investment in all the IPCC sectors such as AFOLU, energy, IPPU and waste. b) This may contribute to climate change mitigation, economic development, and the conservation of Namibia's valuable natural resources.

The likely outcome of the COP29

The COP29 will likely deliver the following:

- The COP29 will set a new global climate finance target through the new collective quantified goal on climate finance (NCQG). In 2009 developed parties agreed to offer \$100 billion annually by 2020 to help developing countries reduce emissions and build resilience to the impacts of climate change. This deadline was missed and also \$100 billion is not sufficient to achieve its intended purpose. The challenge is the financial needs of developing countries exceed what is currently flowing to them. Hence, for the first time in fifteen years, countries are coming together at COP29 to set a new global climate finance target. Although the new goal remains to be negotiated, the total amount of climate finance needs to be increased, the timeframes and terms of provision should be specified, what the finance should support, how it will reach the communities that need it most and how all climate finance will be measured should be defined.
- Parties are expected to indicate their intent to set more ambitious emissions reduction targets next year through the development of NDC 3.0. Additionally, parties should signal their intention to strengthen their action on adaptation, demonstrate progress on their implementation of previous NDCs, and commit more financial and technical support including capacity building to countries grappling with loss and damage from climate impacts. Adaptation measures

should be aligned with sectoral targets as per the Global Goal on Adaptation and also with countries' own National Adaptation Plans.

- A clear process for funding and responding to loss and damage is expected to be defined at the COP29. Although the Loss and Damage Fund was operationalised at COP28 to help vulnerable parties deal with the impacts of climate change. The World Bank will host the fund and a board will shape its policies and governance. At COP29 parties should scale up financial pledges to the fund. Countries should also provide finance to the Santiago Network, which aims to provide developing countries with technical assistance in addressing loss and damage.
- The first enhanced transparency framework will be finalised.
- The COP28 outcome saw unprecedented global commitments to transition away from fossil fuels, triple renewable energy, double energy efficiency, build resilient food systems and accelerate low-carbon transportation, among others. At COP29, countries must hold themselves accountable for making progress on those aims and provide data and information about their progress so far.

Conclusions

Climate change is a global challenge that impacts the environment, economy, society and politics. To arrest climate change impacts and realise the overarching aim of the Paris Agreement, global commitment to the reduction of greenhouse gases and acceleration in building resilience need to be accelerated. The principle of common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities should be taken seriously and countries should commit to it. The developed and industrialized countries should deliberately reduce their emissions and help developing countries to build resilience to the climate change impacts through financial and technical support including technology transfer and capacity development. Similarly, developing countries should commit to develop and submit their National Communications (NCs) to provide details on their greenhouse gas emissions, vulnerabilities to climate change and measures they take to mitigate and adapt to climate change. Furthermore, developing countries should submit updates on their actions, and financial, technological, and capacity needs for climate action and also ensure that these resources are used effectively.

Other important and compulsory meetings for all delegates

- Namibian coordination meetings (Time to be announced via email/WhatsApp)
- African Group Meetings: 08H00 – 09H00
- G77 and China Meetings: 09H00 -10H00
- Evening Coordination Meetings: 19H00 – 21H00 or late
- Contact Group Meeting (Agenda items COP/CMP/SBI/SABSTA): On Screen or Daily Programme/app
- Daily Programme: www.unfccc.int – meetings link
- G77&China: secretary-g-77-and-china@unfccc.int