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Pacific Community  
Communauté du Pacifique



PACIFIC ISLANDS  
FORUM SECRETARIAT



SPREP  
Secretariat of the Pacific Regional  
Environment Programme



## FIFTH REGIONAL FISHERIES MINISTERIAL MEETING

24 July 2024

<b>Agenda Item:</b>	6.a
<b>Paper No:</b>	RFMM5-WP4
<b>Title:</b>	COP28 outcomes, preparations for COP29 and the One CROP support

### Summary:

SPREP's Climate Change Resilience Programme provides technical support and advice to Pacific SIDS that are Parties to the UNFCCC and leads the One CROP team (including PIFS, SPC, FFA and PIDP) in implementing the Pacific Voyage Plan up to and beyond COP29.

COP28 was the culmination of a year's worth of support and planning on behalf of all PSIDS, supported by OneCROP. As well as facilitating a post-COP27 analysis meeting and a pre-Bonn intersessional preparation meeting, SPREP organized eight virtual in-depth analysis sessions to help prepare negotiators for COP28. Finally, an in-person preparatory meeting was held at the Pacific Climate Change Centre, with support from Climate Analytics and the One CROP team, which culminated in an agreed PSIDS COP28 negotiations strategy and the development of tools such as briefings on 13 thematic priority areas, the delegates compass and a series of "Beats" on key topics for high level interventions.

The paper also presents the outcomes from COP28 and progress of preparations by SPREP and One CROP in the lead up to COP29.

### Recommendations:

Ministers are invited to:

- i. **Note** the update of COP28 and progress in preparations for COP 29.
- ii. **Note** the progress of preparations by SPREP and One CROP in the lead up to and at the UNFCCC COP29 in Baku, Azerbaijan.

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### Introduction

1. This paper provides the outcomes from COP28 and an update on the preparation towards COP29.

### Outcomes of COP28

2. The Pacific presence at COP28 was significantly higher than previous COPs with all 14 Pacific delegations – including over 350 PSIDS delegates - attending.

3. The Government of New Zealand provided the necessary resources for the Pacific Delegation Office and the Governments of Australia and New Zealand provided the critical resources for the Moana Blue Pacific Pavilion. These two spaces were the centre for daily coordination of the PSIDS and acted as the “home away from home” for Pacific delegates.

4. Effective support for the 14 PSIDS at COP 28 was provided through substantial coordination and “on the ground” support, including: the hosting of regular lead negotiator and Ministerial briefings; coordination of thematic groups alongside lead negotiators’; policy and logistical support for Pacific Champions; close collaboration with AOSIS counterparts; briefs to support interventions and inform the status of thematic areas; as well as regular bilateral meetings.

5. This technical work was supported by the hosting of a Pacific delegation room and the Moana Pacific Pavilion which hosted 77 side events as well as providing the space and opportunity for high level bilaterals and for negotiators and partners to meet and strategise.

6. This was supplemented by the “1.5 to Stay Alive” digital media campaign which amplified the Pacific voice and the Mana Moana Pacific Voices campaign where poems from Pacific Island poets were showcased on film and across COP28. Both these campaigns garnered significant social media attention.

7. The most positive outcome of COP28 for PSIDS came early in the process with a decision on operationalising the Loss and Damage Fund, with over USD700 million in pledged financing.

8. This was followed by a decision in the first Global Stock Take that broke new ground with the inclusion of specific sectors for mitigation action including calling on parties to triple renewable energy and double energy efficiency by 2030. The decision also called for parties to “transition away from fossil fuels”. Despite this being weaker language than what PSIDS had called for (i.e. phaseout of fossil fuels), it was still the first such reference to fossil fuels in a COP outcome.

9. These advances were balanced by a lack of substantive outcomes on climate finance, which puts an even greater onus on parties to progress discussions on a New Collective Quantified Goal (NCQG) for climate finance, due to be agreed upon at COP29 in Baku, Azerbaijan.

### Preparations for COP 29

10. Immediately following the closing of COP28, preparations commenced for COP29. A COP28 Summary Report was produced in February, identifying key COP28 outcomes and lessons learned.

11. This was followed by the PSIDS Post COP28 meeting, convened virtually from 27-29 February. This meeting addressed the state of play of the UNFCCC negotiations and key issues; provided updated information on the critical UNFCCC Meetings for 2024; and

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discussed initial planning for PSIDS activities in the lead up to the Subsidiary Bodies session in Bonn in June 2024 and COP29 in November 2024.

12. In May, SPREP hosted a Pre-Bonn meeting, preparing members for the Subsidiary Bodies meeting in Bonn, Germany in June. Technical briefs were also developed on key thematic areas to support preparations. Coordination and technical support was provided on the ground in Bonn.

13. SPREP continues to lead the work of the One CROP and is working with the PSIDS Chair Vanuatu to support PSIDS through the implementation of the Pacific Voyage Plan. A communication strategy and calendar of events have been developed to further guide preparations toward COP29, including planning for a COP29 Moana Pacific Pavilion and Pacific delegation office.

14. Further technical workshops will be convened in August and will culminate with the PSIDS final pre-COP29 preparatory meeting, which is scheduled to be held in Fiji from 31 September – 4 October, 2024. This will ensure PSIDS negotiators have an agreed strategy to advance their key priority outcomes at COP29 in November.