



Key messages on the road to the 28th session of the United Nations Framework on Climate Change.

The Green Protector (TGP), previously known as The Green Fighter (TGF), is a female-led Non-Governmental Organization based in Rwanda that started in 2017 with the mission of contributing to the increase of active youth participation and engagement in the protection of the environment on the national as well as international level.

We are a group of young experts in a different range of expertise, academic backgrounds, disciplines, talents, knowledge, and skills committed to fully engaging in contributing to the achievement of sustainable economic development through the promotion of climate action, climate education and engagement in climate diplomacy.

We started the active engagement within the climate change diplomacy in 2018 as per Rwanda's climate change policy; young people are invited to be involved stakeholders in shaping the climate policy on the national and international levels. We have been actively engaged in providing technical negotiation support as part of the official country delegation within the UNFCCC Process. We follow different items in line with the Paris Agreement and the convention, namely climate finance, loss and damage, carbon market, transparency, action for climate empowerment, and the global stocktake.

As we are approaching the COP 28 scheduled to take place in Dubai from 30th November to 12th December 2023, we prepared a short document with the key message for COP 28 on climate finance, loss and damage, global stocktake, and article 6 of the Paris Agreement (Carbon market).

A. FINANCE

1. Background

At COP15 in 2009, in decision2/ CP15¹ developed countries committed to collectively mobilize an amount of USD 100 billion annually by 2020 to address the needs of developing nations. The deadline was later extended to 2025.

A process was launched to set a New Collective Quantified Goal, also referred to as “the post-2025 goal,” to replace the current \$100 billion per year goal, a politically driven agreement that wasn't backed up by available science and needs of developing countries. The process began at the beginning of 2022 and is set to conclude at the end of 2024, with four technical experts' dialogues (TED) conducted yearly and a high-level ministerial dialogue. The dialogues are open to all interested parties, academia, civil society actors, including youth, and private sector actors.

¹ [decision2/ CP15](#)



The post-2025 goal shall be built from the floor of US\$100B and learn from past failures in climate finance regarding accessibility, predictability, transparency, and additionality.

2. Key Messages for COP28

The New Collective Quantified Goal (NCQG) is a new opportunity to rectify past mistakes by including loss and damage as a sub-goal, along with mitigation and adaptation. The ongoing process of setting a new global finance goal should take into account the current needs of developing countries and be informed by available science-based reports such as the (NDCs, IPCC, NCs, NAPs, etc..) which are estimated to be in trillions.

Long-term Finance: Developed countries must deliver on their historic commitment to mobilize \$100 billion/year by 2020 and through 2025 and should make up the shortfall from the past three years. There should be a balance between mitigation and adaptation finance mobilized and provided with public finance prioritized over loans.

Doubling adaptation finance: One of the key outcomes from COP26 was the pledge from developed countries to at least double the funding provided to developing countries for adaptation by 2025, compared to a 2019 baseline.² Developed countries must honor their commitment and provide a clear roadmap for the delivery of the doubling of adaptation finance with an increase in the share of public grant-based finance.

Quality and transparency of finance: Countries should agree on a definition of climate finance to ensure transparency and accountability of climate finance flow to avoid mistrust in climate finance provided, such as the contrast in climate finance mobilised in 2020 where Oxfam reported between \$21-24.5 billion against the 83.3 billion estimates from the OECD report.³

B. GLOBAL STOCKTAKE

1. Background

When the Paris Agreement was established in 2015, the Article 14 “Global Stocktake (GST)”, was included, which is a global process to collectively assess the progress towards achieving the goal of the Paris Agreement. COP 28 is the first Global Stocktake, it was carried out in a comprehensive and facilitative manner with the aim of looking at where we stand in terms of climate action (mitigation, adaptation, means of implementation). The process helps to identify gaps and inform the acceleration of action, and will occur every five years.

The GST has three components (information collection and preparation, technical assessments, and consideration of outputs), The last technical dialogue was held in June 2023 with the aim to inform the consideration of outputs to be presented at COP 28 and what is their implication to the overall reaching of the Paris Agreement, this is the political phase of the GST. With the synthetic report of the GST there is a need to shift from slow landing progress to concrete transformative ambition in the implementation of the goal of the PA in a manner that is fair as well as based on the current science available.

² [Decision /CMA.3](#)

³ [Climate Finance Shadow Report 2023: Assessing the delivery of the \\$100 billion commitment](#)



2. Key Message for COP 28

- **The GST political outcome at COP 28 should send a strong political concrete momentum** towards climate action with clear targets on how the current implementation gaps in keeping 1.5 alive, means of implementation and loss and damage will be addressed. It should also include a call to all countries to update their NDCs in a manner that will be informative, transparent, and equitable for reconstructing the trust in the international process on climate action.
- **Adaptation should have a unique place and not be immersed with the loss and damage**, and it should have clear adaptation actions that are adequate, driven by the country's need with a clear accessible finance dimension. The Global goal on Adaptation should be based on the available science and the fact that the adaptation cost will rise.
- **Loss and Damage should be reflected as a stand alone item in the GST** since it is clear how countries and communities are being pushed beyond the limits of adaptation. Limitation in terms of capacity and finance need to be understood as it links with the economic as well as the non-economic impacts in the context of climate action.

C. CARBON MARKET

1. Background

The Carbon Market serves as a crucial tool in achieving the [Paris Agreement's](#)⁴ objective of reducing greenhouse gas emissions to limit global warming to 1.5 degrees Celsius, as outlined in Article 6 of the Paris Agreement. Under Article 6.2, cooperative approaches for trading Internationally Transferred Mitigation Outcomes (ITMOs) among participant countries are governed by the guidance found in the Annex to [Decision 2/CMA3](#)⁵.

Recent developments during COP27 and SB58 have focused on establishing protocols for tracking and recording ITMOs within carbon markets. ITMOs are to be deposited in various registries, with interoperability rules governing transactions between these registries. Reporting procedures, including initial and regular reports and the Agreed Electronic Format (AEF) which is the annual report, have been outlined, with ongoing development.

The rules, modalities, and procedures for the Article 6.4 mechanism which will enable “Article 6, paragraph 4, emission reductions” (A6.4ERs) to be generated and traded, are outlined in the Annex [Decision 3/CMA3](#)⁶ which have seen progress during COP27 and SB58. COP27 decisions clarified the types of A6.4 emission reductions (ERs) that will be issued in the mechanism registry, including Authorized A6.4ERs for NDC achievement and other international mitigation purposes, as well as Mitigation Contribution A6.4ERs for various local purposes.

Furthermore, discussions at SB58 addressed the interconnectivity of registries, the special circumstances of Least Developed Countries (LDCs) and Small Island Developing States (SIDS), and the inclusion of emission avoidance and conservation enhancement activities under the Article 6.4 mechanism. Looking ahead to COP28, the Secretariat has been requested to prepare a technical paper addressing key issues related to Article 6.2, and a joint consultation meeting will be organized for Article 6.2 and 6.4 to address shared issues between the two paragraphs. An informal document capturing the views of all parties will be prepared for use at COP28.

⁴ [Paris Agreement](#)

⁵ [Decision 2/CMA3](#)

⁶ [Decision 3/CMA3](#)



2. Key Messages for COP28

- **Capacity Building for Developing Countries:** Given the complexity of Article 6 instruments, it is imperative to prioritize capacity building efforts, with a particular focus on supporting developing countries. This will enable them to fully engage in and benefit from the carbon market while meeting their climate goals.
- **Flexibility and Inclusivity:** The market's design should emphasize flexibility to accommodate the diverse needs and capabilities of all participating countries, especially developing nations. Ensuring their active participation will be critical to the success of global climate efforts.
- **Transparency:** Transparency is a fundamental aspect of any effective carbon market. Clear and open reporting and reviewing of the mechanisms will build trust among participating countries and stakeholders, providing the foundation for a robust market.
- **Environmental Integrity:** Preserving the environmental integrity of emissions reductions and ensuring that real, measurable, and verifiable progress is achieved is paramount. The market's rules and mechanisms must prioritize the genuine reduction of greenhouse gas emissions.

D. LOSS AND DAMAGE

1. Background

In COP 25 in Madrid, the “Santiago Network on Loss and Damage (SNLD)” was established as part of the Warsaw International Mechanism on Loss and Damage (WIM) to catalyze technical assistance of relevant organization, bodies, networks and experts (OBENs) for the implementation of approaches for averting, minimizing and addressing loss and damage⁷. In COP 26 the SNLD was moved from being a matchmaking to be fully operationalised with 6⁸ functions, and at COP 27 a structure was adopted for the SNLD where the call of the host secretariat as well as the advisory board was launched⁹.

During SB 58 in June 2023, countries were mandated to select the host of the Santiago Network from the two applications that were received, to guide how the UNFCCC will sign the MoU with the host institution for the host of the network. However the selection of the host was not concluded due to limited conscience from the application as each applicant had weaknesses and strengths.

At COP 27, a milestone on “Loss and Damage” was achieved when the “loss and damage fund” and its funding arrangement was established with a deadline to be operationalised at COP 28¹⁰. A Transition committee was established with a mandate to make recommendations on elements of the operationalisation of the loss and damage fund and its funding arrangements that will be adopted at COP 28.

During the previous Sbs in June 2023, the Glasgow dialogue was held with a focus on the operationalisation of the loss and damage funding arrangement and its fund with the aim to maximize the understanding of the existing funding arrangements relevant for responding to the economic, non-economic, slow onset events and extreme weather events which will feed into the work or the

⁷ [Decision 2/ CMA 2 Para 43](#)

⁸ [Decision 19/CMA.3](#)

⁹ [-CP27/ -CMA 4](#)

¹⁰ [2/CP.27](#) and [2/CMA.4](#)



transition committee. Despite the consultation there is still a gap to reach a common understanding and position in terms of the vision of the fund between developed and developing countries.

2. Key Messages for COP 28

The Loss and Damage Fund and its funding arrangement should be operationalised with funding that is new, additional, accessible and grant-based to support action to address loss and damage.

- **The loss and Damage fund should be the main channel in building trust and solidarity in addressing the climate crisis.** The operationalisation of the fund will send a strong signal of urgency of the need of a new, stand-alone fund, designated entity under the convention with a mandate of providing concrete finance resources to address loss and damage.
- **The loss and damage fund should be able to receive funding from a wide range of source, have windows** for slow onset events, rehabilitation, and recovery after extreme weather events while responding to the country-driven needs
- **The Loss and Damage Funding arrangements should be able to mobilise significant additional, grant-based finance** for addressing loss and damage, by increasing investments, promoting positive mosaic approach by convening stakeholders inside and outside the UNFCCC to strengthen action to address loss and damage in a complementary manner.

SNLD

- **The Santiago Network on loss and damage should be fully operationalised at COP 28 with an agreement of a host institution to the SNLD secretariat,** which will offer the independence of the secretariat from the host activities. The SNLD should be established with clear predictable finance (PS this is not loss and damage finance)
- **The advisory board for the SNLD should be established** to oversee how the networks fulfill its mandate, the board oversees the secretariat, but the board is accountable to the COP/CMA.