



Reflections on COP29: A Civil Society Perspective

Opportunities, Challenges, and the Path Forward

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Key Outcomes

Climate finance goal The Baku Climate Unity Pact set a goal of raising at least \$1.3 trillion per year by 2035. This includes a target of \$300 billion per year from developed countries.





Carbon Market Agreement

The conference agreed on rules for bilateral carbon trading and a centralized crediting mechanism.

Adaptation goal

The conference established a global goal on adaptation, including a Baku Adaptation Roadmap.





Key Issues Raised by Civil Society

- Climate justice and equity
- Loss and damage financing for vulnerable countries
- Ambition gap in emissions reductions
- Inclusion of indigenous and marginalized communities in decision-making



How Can the Private Sector and Civil Society Keep Governments Accountable?

Private Sector's Role:

- Encouraging transparency in emissions reporting
- Supporting green technologies and sustainable business practices
- Aligning with international climate goals (e.g., the Paris Agreement)

How Can the Private Sector and Civil Society Keep Governments Accountable?

Civil Society's Role:

- Monitoring government actions and ensuring compliance with climate pledges
- Advocating for stronger climate policies and actions at the national level
- Mobilizing public opinion to push for greater ambition





COP29

Baku Azerbaijan

How Can the Private Sector and Civil Society Keep Governments Accountable?

Collaboration Between Private Sector and Civil Society:

- How businesses and CSOs can work together to hold governments accountable and create a common front for climate action.

Opportunities at COP29

- **Progress in Climate Finance:** Potential increases in funding for developing nations, addressing the loss and damage from climate impacts.
- **Increased Youth and Indigenous Representation:** More voices from the global south and younger generations were given platforms at COP29.
- **New Commitments from the Private Sector:** The emergence of new pledges for net-zero goals and investments in clean energy.
- **Global Cooperation and Partnerships:** Strengthening alliances between governments, the private sector, and civil society.
- **Technological Innovations:** Opportunities to scale up sustainable technologies and renewable energy solutions.



- **Ambition Gap:** Governments are still not on track to meet 1.5°C targets, and emissions reduction commitments are falling short.
- **Implementation vs. Pledges:** A major gap between what is pledged and actual on-the-ground implementation.
- **Political Polarization:** Diverging interests between developed and developing countries, and within governments themselves.
- **Financing for Loss and Damage:** Insufficient funding for those most impacted by climate change, particularly small island nations and low-income countries.
- **Lack of Urgency:** Despite growing awareness, climate action still lacks the pace needed to avert catastrophic impacts.



Challenges at COP29



Key Recommendations for COP30

- Strengthening Accountability Mechanisms
- More Inclusive Decision-Making
- Scaling Up Climate Finance
- Ambition and Action on Mitigation
- Private Sector and Civil Society Collaboration



- **Reflection on COP29:** While COP29 presented important steps forward in terms of climate action and awareness, significant work remains to be done to ensure that these commitments translate into real-world change.
- **Next Steps for COP30:** Let's prioritise stronger accountability, more inclusive decision-making, and concrete actions to stay on track for climate targets.