

Mention the full qs statement for proper evaluation. Without that, these are just notes and cannot be awarded marks.

Question - i
Critically Analyze COP29.

(Answer)

Introduction:

COP29, held in Baku, Azerbaijan, from November 11 to 24, 2024. It marked an important evolution in global climate dialogue. It built upon the groundwork established at COP28 in Dubai. COP28 focused on urgent calls for immediate climate actions and the establishment of a Loss and Damage Fund to support vulnerable nations affected by climate disasters. In contrast, COP29 shifted its focus towards long-term financial commitments and strategic frameworks for sustainable development. This progression highlights the need for both immediate relief and sustained investment in climate resilience. It reflects a commitment

to address the urgent impacts of climate change while laying a foundation for equitable and effective climate action in future. However COP29 faced criticism for its slow progress on critical issues such as adaptation, financing and the operationalization of the Loss and Damage Fund, raising concerns about whether these commitments will translate into meaningful action for vulnerable nations.

The introduction is lengthy. Shorten it a bit

Key Achievements of COP29:

Here are the most important achievements of COP29:

1- New Collective Quantified Goal (NCQG):

COP29 established

commitment to triple annual climate finance for developing countries from \$100 billion (in COP28) to \$300 billion by 2035. This agreement aims to mobilize a total of \$1.3 trillion annually from public and private sources by the same year, marking a substantial increase in financial support for climate initiatives.

2 - Operationalization of Carbon Markets:

For the first time, COP29 successfully finalized rules under Article 6 of the Paris Agreement, enabling the establishment of a global carbon market. This breakthrough allows for the trading of carbon credits between countries, facilitating cost-effective implementation of climate plans and supporting efforts

to ~~have~~ halve global emissions
this decade.

3- Enhanced Transparency Framework:

Significant progress was made in transparent climate reporting, with 13 parties submitting their first Biennial Transparency Reports (BTRs). ~~This~~ initiative strengthens accountability and helps identify financing needs and opportunities for climate actions.

4- Launch of the Baku Adaptation Road Map:

COP 29 launched the Baku Adaptation Road Map, aimed at enhancing implementation of adaptation strategies. The conference also made strides in defining indicators for assessing progress toward the Global Goal on Adap-
tation.

Criticism on the COP29

Achievements:

COP29 achieved several notable outcomes, but these agreements also faced criticism and highlighted significant disagreements among participating nations. Here is a critical analysis of each key achievement:

1. Criticism of developing nations on New Collective Quantified Goal (NCQG):

Despite this ambitious target, many developing nations including Pakistan expressed disappointment. The Least Developed Countries Group stated, "Once again, the countries most responsible for the climate crisis have failed us." It emphasizes that the new goal does not meet the

urgent financial needs for adaptation and mitigation. Critics argue that while the increase in funding is a step forward, it remains inadequate compared to the estimated \$1 trillion needed annually to effectively combat climate change impacts in vulnerable regions.

2. Operationalization of Carbon Markets also Earned Flak:

Critics raised concerns about the effectiveness of carbon markets in delivering real emissions reductions. Environmental activists warned that these markets could allow wealthier nations to "buy their way out" of making necessary reductions in fossil fuel use. As noted by environmentalist and activist Bill McKibben, "Carbon offsets are a dangerous

distraction from the real work we need to do." This is highlighting the skepticism about whether these mechanisms will lead to genuine climate action or merely serve as a loophole for continued fossil fuel reliance.

Keep the description of a single argument a bit brief. Increase the number of arguments instead.

3- Criticism on Transparency Framework:

While transparency is essential, critics argue that without binding commitments tied to these reports, they may not lead to substantial changes in national policies. Some delegates expressed frustration that transparency alone does not ensure accountability or action on emissions reductions.

As Simon Stiell, Executive Secretary of UN Climate Change, remarked, "No country got everything they wanted... we need to set our

sights and redouble our efforts," indicating ongoing gaps between expectations and reality.

4. Criticism on Funding Mechanisms of Adaptation Plans!

Despite the initiatives, many representatives ^{developing} countries from developing countries criticized the lack of concrete funding mechanisms to support these adaptation plans. They argue that without guaranteed financial support, such plans remain theoretical and unlikely to be implemented effectively. The urgency expressed by many was encapsulated in a statement from Pakistani negotiator Arif Coheer, who called the draft agreement "disappointing", underscoring the disconnect between proposed strategies and actionable support.

A 20 marks answer should have around 15 arguments

Conclusion:

While COP29 achieved significant milestones in climate finance and operationalizing carbon markets, it faced substantial criticism for its shortcomings and lack of binding commitments. The dissatisfaction expressed by developing nations underscores a broader concern about equity and urgency in climate action. To enhance future negotiations, it is recommended that COP30 prioritize binding financial commitments with clear accountability measures, ensure inclusive processes that genuinely incorporate Indigenous perspectives, and foster transparent discussions on carbon markets to prevent potential pitfalls. Only through such actions can the global community rebuild trust and effectively address the urgent

Challenges posed by climate change.