



UN BIODIVERSITY & CLIMATE CHANGE CONFERENCES



COP29

Baku Azerbaijan

UN CLIMATE CHANGE
CONFERENCE





**COP28
UAE**



COP28 | LOSS AND DAMAGE FUND

Operationalization of the
Loss and Damage Fund



TRIPLE RENEWABLE ENERGY



**TRANSITION AWAY
FROM FOSSIL FUELS**

- 198 countries
- 55,000 participants
- 1,700 fossil fuel lobbyists
 - Negotiators
 - Civil society
 - politicians
 - scientists
- 4 Maryknoll reps







**PRESIDENT TRUMP
ANNOUNCES THE U.S.
WILL PULL OUT
OF PARIS CLIMATE AGREEMENT**





COP29
Baku
Azerbaijan

EXPECTATIONS

1. COP 29 = FINANCE COP



Old goal: \$100
billion



NCQG
New Collective Qualified Goal



**Nationally Determined
Contribution (NDC)**



**2. CLIMATE ACTION PLANS:
NCD 3.0 due early 2025**



3. TRANSITION FROM FOSSIL FUELS



NEGOTIATIONS



**Side events
Pavilions
meetings**

connections



POLICY TO PRACTICE: HOW FAITH ACTORS CAN PROMOTE LOCALLY-LED ADAPTATION

MEET THE SPEAKERS

Moderator: Judge Chiu	Keynote: H.E. Judge Mohamed Abdelsalam	Anjali Gulati	Pallavi Sherikar	Priestess Beatriz Schulthess	Rado Ravonjarivelo	Stephanie Stephens
Representative, Buddhist Tzu Chi Foundation	Secretary-General of Muslim Council of Elders	Green Dharma, Interfaith Power and Light	Senior Adaptation Advisor for U.S. Delegation	President, Indigenous Peoples Ancestral Spiritual Council	Chief of Party, Catholic Relief Services-Madagascar	Representative, Permanent Mission of Vanuatu to the United Nations

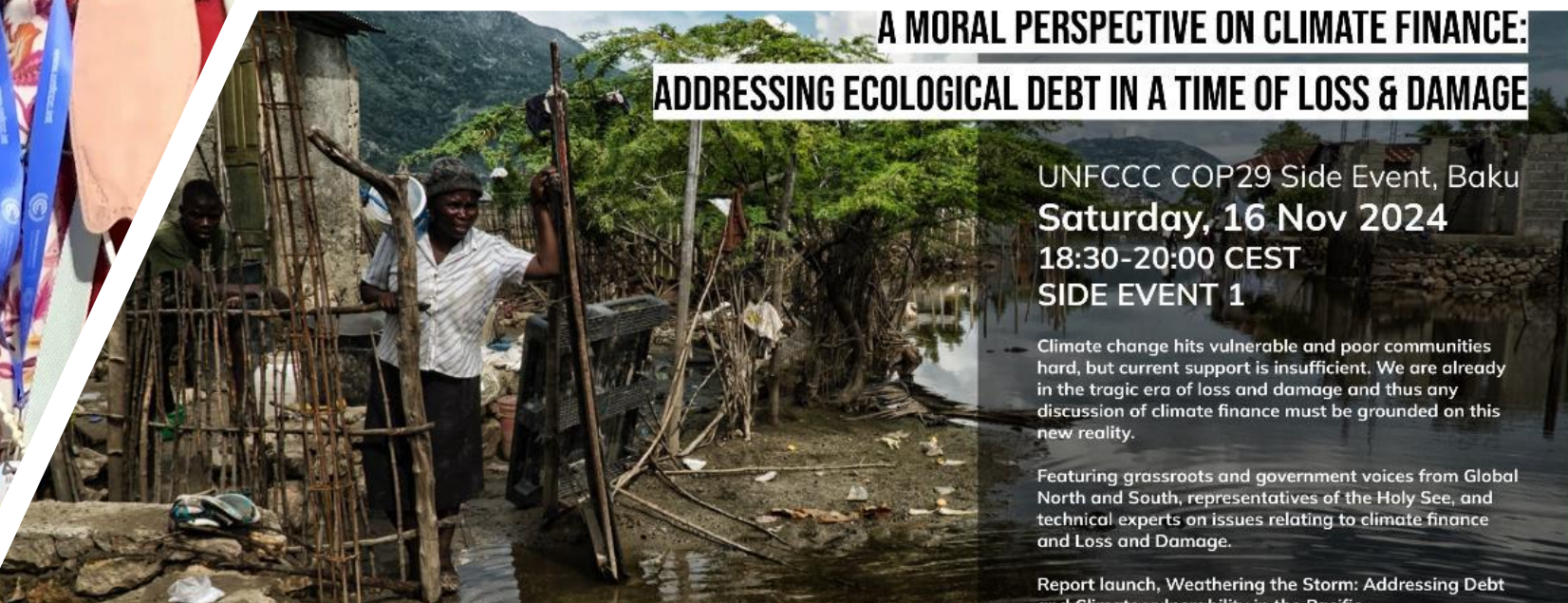
A MORAL PERSPECTIVE ON CLIMATE FINANCE: ADDRESSING ECOLOGICAL DEBT IN A TIME OF LOSS & DAMAGE

UNFCCC COP29 Side Event, Baku
Saturday, 16 Nov 2024
 18:30-20:00 CEST
SIDE EVENT 1

Climate change hits vulnerable and poor communities hard, but current support is insufficient. We are already in the tragic era of loss and damage and thus any discussion of climate finance must be grounded on this new reality.

Featuring grassroots and government voices from Global North and South, representatives of the Holy See, and technical experts on issues relating to climate finance and Loss and Damage.

Report launch, Weathering the Storm: Addressing Debt and Climate Resilience in the Pacific







COP29
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RESULTS



UK:
81%



BRAZIL:
67%



UAE:
44%



3. TRANSITION FROM FOSSIL FUELS

~~\$1.3 trillion~~



1. Debt Relief
2. Global finance architecture
3. Wealth tax



**\$300
billion**



COP30



**JUBILEE DEBT
CAMPAIGN**





COP29

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NDCs for **Climate Justice**:
Using the First GST for
Greater Transparency and
Ambition

Non-Economic Climate Impacts: **Faith-
Based** Insights for a **Loss and Damage**

Just Transition for All: What if
Green Extractivism is Challenging
the Just Transition?

SIDE EVENTS

Beyond Material Loss: Exploring
Non-Economic Impacts of
Climate Change through Faith-
Based Perspectives

From Policy to Practice:
How **faith actors** can
promote locally-led
adaptation

Global Agreements to Local Actions:
Financing Adaptation and **Loss and
Damage** in Developing Asia-Pacific

A Moral Perspective on Climate
Finance: Addressing Ecological Debt
in a Time of **Loss and Damage**

International **Loss and Damage**
Architecture a Year Out: Learning
from the Experiences on the Ground

Climate justice is a type of environmental justice^[1] that focuses on the unequal impacts of climate change on marginalized or otherwise vulnerable populations.^[2] Climate justice seeks to achieve an equitable distribution of both the burdens of climate change and the efforts to mitigate climate change.^[3] The economic burden of climate change mitigation is estimated by some at around 1% to 2% of GDP.^{[4][5]} Climate justice examines concepts such as equality, human rights, collective rights, justice and the historical responsibilities for climate change

Loss and damage refers to the negative effects of climate change that occur despite mitigation and adaptation efforts. While mitigation addresses the causes of climate change (like reducing greenhouse gas emissions) and adaptation addresses its impacts (like building sea walls to prevent flooding), loss and damage is concerned with the unavoidable and irreversible impacts of the climate crisis.

The concept often falls into two categories:

- Economic loss and damage refers to negative impacts where the costs are quantifiable, such as damage to infrastructure or reduced crop yields.
- Non-economic loss and damage refers to negative impacts that are not easily traded in markets, and typically harder to measure in monetary terms, such as loss of culture, ecosystem services, and displacement. These tends to be more irreparable and irreversible.

Non-economic loss and damages

- Loss of culture, language, plants, identity, history, traditions, traditional knowledge, legacy
 - e.g. Vanuatu – cyclone came early, loss of crops, can't do rituals
- Loss of life
 - e.g. 2000+ land defenders murdered
- Displacement from ancestral lands; forced migration
- Loss of burial lands
 - e.g. rising of the seas bury the burial lands under water - Vanuatu
- Mental health instability, trauma, climate anxiety
- Frequent typhoons disrupt schooldays
 - the youth's right to education – disruption of their concentration, no security, weakening foundation for learning
- Losses are irreversible, irreplaceable

Climate finance is not the solution.

Financing can never compensate for the losses

the non-economic losses

the degradation of the environment

Market-based solutions are causing further loss and damage and are doing more harm to the Indigenous Peoples and their homelands, eg

Maasai, Conservation policies

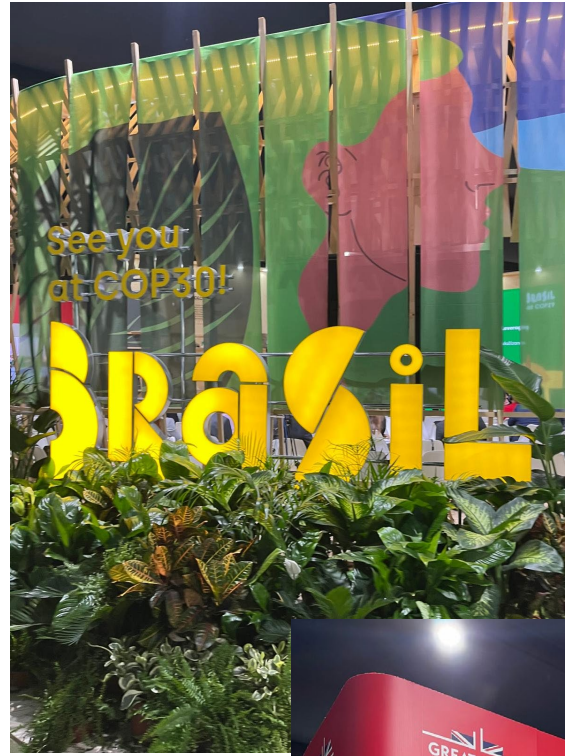
Climate finance is not charity. It is justice and solidarity.

Instead of **false solutions**, UNFCCC should be engaged in

preventing

adverting

minimizing



Pavilions





<https://oceanpavilion-cop.org/>

All Hands on Deck: Engaging Non-Scientific Infrastructure in Climate-Relevant Ocean Observation

The Dockside Chat: The State of Ocean Action and Protection

Balancing Deep-Ocean Biodiversity, Carbon, Resources and Resilience in the Search for Climate Solutions

Achieving Ocean 30x30

Climate Change Impacts on the Human Intake of Seafood Micronutrients and Contaminants

The Global ONCE: ocean negative carbon emissions for keeping the 1.5° C warming within reach

Women Leading the Wave: Innovators in Ocean Science and Climate Action



Coral Pasisi, from the island of Niue, The Pacific Community

...it's a recognition that the value that you accrue by sponsoring one kilometer of ocean in that space has so much more dividends than you will ever get from a financial system ...

... those resources that are leveraged from that approach go into a trust, an endowment, that then provides an assured predictable level of funding to support Niue's community and ocean conservation and resilience in perpetuity. And that means that we get to raise the next generation of ocean leaders.

<https://www.spc.int/people/coral-pasisi>



COP16
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Accreditation with UNEP for Biodiversity COP

1

Maryknoll Ecological Sanctuary (MES)
Baguio, Philippines.
Protecting the biodiversity of the region.

Sr. Marvie Misolas' work at Miriam College, Philippines, supervising students' ecological work in challenged communities

2

4
The "Web of Life" project, run by Maryknoll Sisters Melinda Roper and Joji Fenix in the Darien region of Panama, has restored 80% of its 50 acres to its natural state, while turning the other 20% into a model for sustainable farming, providing alternatives to the slash and burn agriculture that has been destroying Darién's forests for decades.

Our Maryknoll Sisters house in Monrovia where the Sisters are transforming a piece of their property, trying to go back to natural species and to make it ecologically sustainable.

3

The St. Mary's Ecological Farm in Pajapita, San Marcos, Guatemala is a small mixed agriculture organic farm which aims to promote an ecologically sound response to the monocultural devastation prevalent in the area, run and managed by Sr. Dee Smith.

5

The Web of Life

Darien, Panama





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Faith-based organizations



**Sr. Dee
Smith at a
Side Event
at COP 16**