



# Negociações Internacionais.



# Contexto pré-COP28: O que queríamos?

Metas ambiciosas para manter o 1.5°C vivo

Inverter tendência de aumento das emissões em 2025

Fim dos combustíveis fósseis (petróleo, carvão, gás)  
(começando pelo fim dos subsídios)

Triplicar o uso de renováveis até 2030 e aumentar o  
investimento em sete vezes

Não às falsas soluções

Operacionalizar o Fundo de Perdas e Danos

Financiamento Climático





# COP28 - Tópicos fundamentais.



## Tópicos fundamentais . Ø ■

- Ø **1º Global Stocktake (Balanço Global) do Acordo de Paris**
- Ø Perspetivas de aumento do uso de combustíveis fósseis
- Ø Encontro EUA-China com criação de grupo de trabalho: 3x energia renováveis, foco na eficiência energética, 5 mega-projetos CCS em 2030, parar desflorestação em 2030, apoiar tratado plásticos (vinculativo)
- Ø US & UK: apelam para a energia nuclear (triplicar até 2050)



DR. SULTAN AHMED AL JABER,  
PRESIDENT-DESIGNATE FOR COP28 UAE





# A zona azul





# Atividades da ZERO durante a COP28

- Reuniões oficiais com o governo Português, participação em mesas redondas com atores nacionais e internacionais, reunião com o comissário de clima da UE Wopke Hoekstra, reuniões de coordenação estratégica e briefing com a Rede de Ação climática (CAN), eventos com parceiros como a FOA, entre outras;



- Participação em ações dentro da zona azul com outras organizações da sociedade civil;
- Contactos com a comunicação social e informações diárias para as redes sociais da ZERO.

# Climate Change Performance Index 2024

## 8 de dezembro

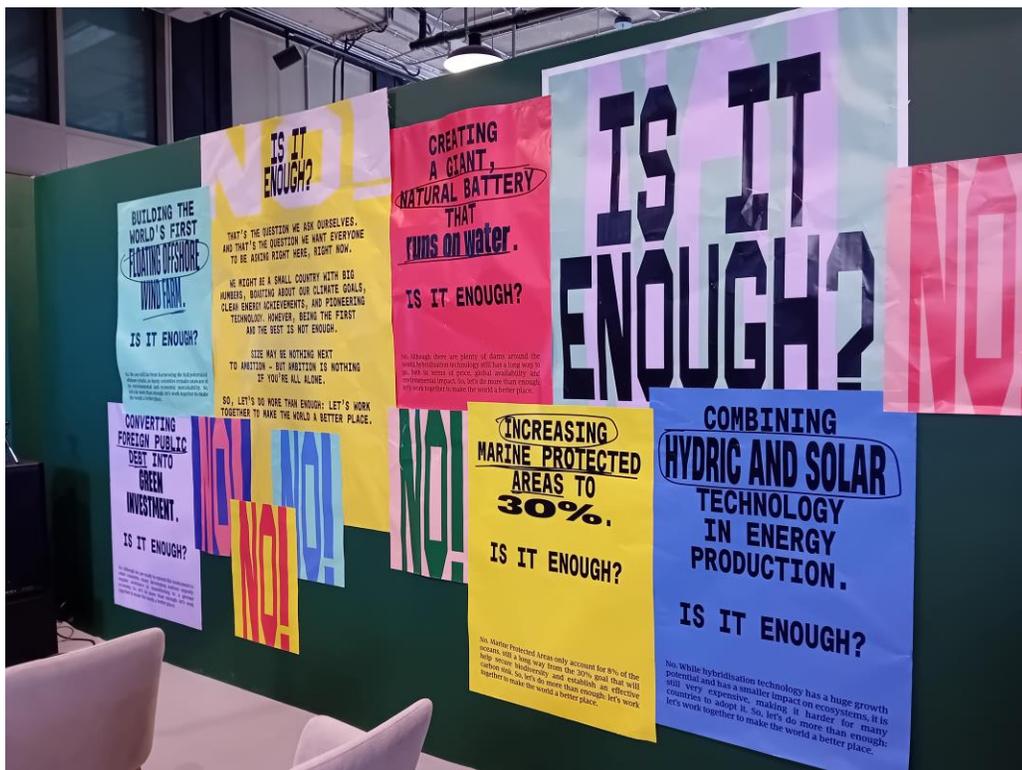


- ∅ Participação ativa da ZERO na avaliação de políticas e medidas de Portugal;
- ∅ O índice de Desempenho das Alterações Climáticas (CCPI): um instrumento que traduz o desempenho das políticas climáticas de cada país;
- ∅ **Resultados:**
  - Portugal ocupa a 13<sup>o</sup> posição (ou 10<sup>o</sup> em termos dos países elencados), no entanto deve aumentar o esforço na redução das emissões;
  - China estagnada, EUA no fundo, Emirados Árabes Unidos (país onde se realizou a COP28) em 65<sup>o</sup> lugar



# Eventos Pavilhão de Portugal

Zero organizou uma mesa redonda:  
“Accelerating renewables without harming nature?”



# Dos alertas à manifestação

- ✓ Sociedade civil e a pressão durante a COP 28: Denúncia da Coaligação “[the Kick Big Polluters Out](#)” – 2456 representantes do lobby dos combustíveis fósseis e não só!



# Dos alertas à manifestação

- ✓ Após um início positivo (agenda definida e operacionalização do Fundo de Perdas e Danos), os atrasos e a lentidão no processo foram constantes;
- ✓ Das ações às negociações: trabalho entre coletivos, ONGAS e redes nas ações e na influência dos resultados da COP28.

1ª proposta de document final (recusada): Um documento que foi uma **desilusão e retrocesso**. Pontos críticos: Não respeitava a ciência e nem cumpria os objetivos do Acordo de Paris (1.5 °c), sem menção à eliminação dos combustíveis fósseis e apagou qualquer referência à eliminação progressiva ou redução gradual, Petróleo e gás não foram apagados do documento e com foco em soluções falsas e duvidosas e sem ênfase na ação nesta década crítica até 2030.

- ✓ Versão final: 13 de dezembro de 2023



Dos alertas à manifestação



# COP28 - Resultados.



United Nations  
Framework Convention on  
Climate Change



## REVISED ADVANCE VERSION

FCCC/PA/CMA/2023/L.17

Distr.: Limited  
13 December 2023

Original: English

### Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement

Fifth session  
United Arab Emirates, 30 November to 12 December 2023  
Agenda item 4  
First global stocktake

#### First global stocktake

#### Proposal by the President

#### Draft decision -/CMA.5

#### Outcome of the first global stocktake

*The Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement,*

*Recalling* Article 2, paragraph 1, of the Paris Agreement, which provides that the Agreement, in enhancing the implementation of the Convention, including its objective, aims to strengthen the global response to the threat of climate change, in the context of sustainable development and efforts to eradicate poverty,

*Also recalling* Article 2, paragraph 2, of the Paris Agreement, which provides that the Agreement will be implemented to reflect equity and the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities, in the light of different national circumstances,

*Further recalling*, as provided in Article 14, paragraph 1, of the Paris Agreement, that the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement shall periodically take stock of the implementation of the Paris Agreement to assess the collective progress towards achieving the purpose of the Agreement and its long-term goals, and that it shall do so in a comprehensive and facilitative manner, considering mitigation, adaptation and the means of implementation and support, and in the light of equity and the best available science,

*Recalling*, as provided in Article 14, paragraph 3, of the Paris Agreement, that the outcome of the global stocktake shall inform Parties in updating and enhancing, in a nationally determined manner, their actions and support in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Agreement, as well as in enhancing international cooperation for climate action,

*Also recalling* decisions 19/CMA.1, 1/CMA.2, 1/CMA.3 and 1/CMA.4,

*Underlining* the critical role of multilateralism based on United Nations values and principles, including in the context of the implementation of the Convention and the Paris Agreement, and the importance of international cooperation for addressing global issues,



# Resultados

- ∅ Documentos específicos para determinadas áreas: mitigação, adaptação, transição justa, financiamento, Artigo 6º (comércio de emissões)
- ∅ 21 páginas
- ∅ Underlines that, despite overall progress on mitigation, adaptation and means of implementation and support, Parties are not yet collectively on track towards achieving the purpose of the Paris Agreement and its long-term goals;
- ∅ Expresses serious concern that 2023 is set to be the warmest year on record and that impacts from climate change are rapidly accelerating, and emphasizes the need for urgent action and support to keep the 1.5 °C goal within reach and to address the climate crisis in this critical decade;
- ∅ Commits to accelerate action in this critical decade on the basis of the best available science, reflecting equity and the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities in the light of different national circumstances and in the context of sustainable development and efforts to eradicate poverty;



# Resultados

Operacionalização  
do Fundo das  
perdas e danos e  
financiamento  
(mais de \$700 M)

<sup>7</sup> Decision entitled “Operationalization of the new funding arrangements, including a fund, for responding to loss and damage referred to in paragraphs 2–3 of decisions 2/CP.27 and 2/CMA.4” adopted under agenda item 8(g) of the Conference of the Parties at its twenty-eighth session.

<sup>8</sup> Decision entitled “Operationalization of the new funding arrangements, including a fund, for responding to loss and damage referred to in paragraphs 2–3 of decisions 2/CP.27 and 2/CMA.4” adopted under agenda item 10(g) of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement at its fifth session.



# Resultados

Financiamento:

- Aquém das expectativas

78. *Welcomes* the pledges made by 31 contributors during the second replenishment of the Green Climate Fund, resulting in a nominal pledge of USD 12.833 billion to date, and *encourages* further pledges and contributions towards the second replenishment of the Fund, welcoming the progression over the previous replenishment;

79. *Welcomes* the pledges made to date for the operationalization of the funding arrangements, including the Fund, referred to in decisions -/CP.28<sup>7</sup> and -/CMA.5<sup>8</sup> amounting to USD 792 million, for the Adaptation Fund amounting to USD 187.74 million and the pledges to the Least Developed Countries Fund and the Special Climate Change Fund amounting to USD 179.06 million, and *commends* the efforts of the President of the Conference of the Parties at its twenty-eighth session in this regard;

The Green Climate Fund (GCF) - compromissos de 12.8 mil milhões USD de 31 países, 8 governos anunciaram a doação de 174 milhões USD para o Fundos dos países menos desenvolvidos e para o Fundo Especial das Alterações Climáticas, com mais contribuições futuras. No entanto, o financiamento está aquém dos bilhões necessários para apoiar os países em desenvolvimento com transições para energias limpas, implementando os seus planos climáticos nacionais e esforços de adaptação.

# Resultados

Mitigação: “Começo do fim da era dos combustíveis fósseis, mas com texto vago e distrações”

28. *Further recognizes* the need for deep, rapid and sustained reductions in greenhouse gas emissions in line with 1.5 °C pathways and *calls on* Parties to contribute to the following global efforts, in a nationally determined manner, taking into account the Paris Agreement and their different national circumstances, pathways and approaches:

(a) Tripling renewable energy capacity globally and doubling the global average annual rate of energy efficiency improvements by 2030;

(b) Accelerating efforts towards the phase-down of unabated coal power;

(c) Accelerating efforts globally towards net zero emission energy systems, utilizing zero- and low-carbon fuels well before or by around mid-century;

(d) Transitioning away from fossil fuels in energy systems, in a just, orderly and equitable manner, accelerating action in this critical decade, so as to achieve net zero by 2050 in keeping with the science;

(e) Accelerating zero- and low-emission technologies, including, inter alia, renewables, nuclear, abatement and removal technologies such as carbon capture and utilization and storage, particularly in hard-to-abate sectors, and low-carbon hydrogen production;

(f) Accelerating and substantially reducing non-carbon-dioxide emissions globally, including in particular methane emissions by 2030;

(g) Accelerating the reduction of emissions from road transport on a range of pathways, including through development of infrastructure and rapid deployment of zero- and low-emission vehicles;

(h) Phasing out inefficient fossil fuel subsidies that do not address energy poverty or just transitions, as soon as possible;

29. *Recognizes* that transitional fuels can play a role in facilitating the energy transition while ensuring energy security;



# Resultados

Adaptação:  
Balanço Global e  
ainda sem metas e  
financiamento para  
uma estratégia  
eficaz

Traçou um rumo para os países, mas sem metas globais realmente tangíveis e sem compromissos suficientes ou eficazes em termos de meios de implementação - em primeiro lugar, financiamento – e de um compromisso coletivo para fazer acontecer um futuro sustentável.

## B. Adaptation

43. *Emphasizes* the importance of the global goal on adaptation of enhancing adaptive capacity, strengthening resilience and reducing vulnerability to climate change with a view to contributing to sustainable development and ensuring an adequate adaptation response in the context of the temperature goal referred to in Article 2 of the Paris Agreement;

44. *Recognizes* the increasing adaptation planning and implementation efforts being undertaken by Parties towards enhancing adaptive capacity, strengthening resilience and reducing vulnerability, as set out in national adaptation plans, adaptation communications and nationally determined contributions, as appropriate, and *welcomes* that 51 Parties have submitted national adaptation plans and 62 Parties have submitted adaptation communications to date;

45. *Recognizes* the significant efforts of developing country Parties in formulating and implementing national adaptation plans, adaptation communications and nationally determined contributions, as appropriate, including through their domestic expenditure, as well as their increased efforts to align their national development plans;

46. *Also recognizes* the significant challenges developing country Parties face in accessing finance for implementing their national adaptation plans;

47. *Notes with appreciation* the contribution of relevant UNFCCC constituted bodies and institutional arrangements, including the Adaptation Committee, the Least Developed Countries Expert Group and the Nairobi work programme on impacts, vulnerability and adaptation to climate change, to the efforts referred to in paragraph 45 above;

48. *Notes* that there are gaps in implementation of, support for and collective assessment of the adequacy and effectiveness of adaptation, and that monitoring and evaluation of outcomes is critical for tracking the progress and improving the quality and awareness of adaptation action;

49. *Acknowledges* that establishing and improving national inventories of climate impacts over time and building accessible, user-driven climate services systems, including early warning systems, can strengthen the implementation of adaptation actions, and *recognizes* that one third of the world does not have access to early warning and climate information services, as well as the need to enhance coordination of activities by the systematic observation community;

50. *Recalls* the United Nations Secretary-General's call made on World Meteorological Day on 23 March 2022 to protect everyone on Earth through universal coverage of early warning systems against extreme weather and climate change by 2027 and *invites* development partners, international financial institutions and the operating entities of the Financial Mechanism to provide support for implementation of the Early Warnings for All initiative;

# Resultados

Transição Justa:  
ainda considerado  
um elo fraco por  
muitos países,  
nomeadamente  
insulares



*“We have made an incremental advancement over business as usual when what we really needed is an exponential step-change in our actions and support.”*

*Anne Rasmussen-Samoa (Ministra do ambiente e recursos naturais)*

## E agora?

- ∅ Apesar da fraca linguagem e falta de ambição em metas e compromissos, **temos um sinal claro de que os governos e empresas devem começar o fim da era dos combustíveis fósseis AGORA;**
- ∅ O impulso para **introduzir novos mecanismos de financiamento e redirecionar os subsídios dos combustíveis fósseis** será uma das histórias mais urgentes que todos desejaremos acompanhar em 2024.
- ∅ O consumo global de combustíveis fósseis está prestes a diminuir. A Agência Internacional de Energia projeta um “momento da verdade” para o petróleo e o gás, depois de determinar que **a procura global começará a cair antes de 2030;**
- ∅ Ambição a nível europeu e nacional (PNEC e Objetivo 55);
- ∅ Portugal - redução das emissões, ambições e metas a cumprir...

Faça a diferença pela sustentabilidade.  
Apoie a zero.

 Francisco Ferreira & Islene Façanha

OBRIGADO