



Network India

# **COP29 DELIBERATIONS**

## **ADVANCING CLIMATE ACTION WITH UN GCNI**



# BRIEF ON BIODIVERSITY DEVELOPMENTS AT UNFCCC COP 29


"Climate finance is not charity, it's an investment.  
Climate action is not optional, it's an imperative.  
Both are indispensable: to a liveable world for all humanity. And  
a prosperous future for every nation on Earth.

The clock is ticking."

~ António Guterres, UN Secretary-General




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As the world grapples with the escalating impacts of climate change, representatives from over 200 nations have gathered in Baku for COP 29. This year's conference places significant emphasis on biodiversity conservation, recognizing its critical role in combating climate change and sustaining ecosystems. The urgency of these discussions is underscored by the fact that 2024 has been recorded as the hottest year on record, continuing a decade-long trend of unprecedented global temperatures. This year's climate conference is set against a backdrop of extreme weather events and escalating climate impacts that are affecting biodiversity and ecosystems worldwide.

COP 29 marks a significant milestone in global biodiversity and climate negotiations, celebrating three decades of collective efforts to protect and restore natural habitats. This conference is a critical precursor to the submission of the next round of Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) by February 2025. These NDC 3.0 plans will outline each country's targets through 2035, with a renewed focus on integrating biodiversity conservation into climate action strategies.



India, representing over a sixth of the world's population and standing as the third-largest economy and greenhouse gas emitter, plays a vital role in the global biodiversity dialogue. India has not only set ambitious domestic targets for climate change but has also emerged as a leading advocate for the Global South, emphasizing the critical need for climate and biodiversity finance to support developing countries in their conservation efforts. India has been seen as one of the significant leaders of the developing world at the annual climate summits under the UNFCCC, a parent treaty to the 2015 Paris agreement. The anticipated New Collective Quantified Goal (NCQG) on climate and biodiversity finance finalized at COP 29 will be instrumental in enabling countries, particularly those in the developing world, to enhance their 2035 targets and achieve significant progress in biodiversity protection and emissions reductions required this decade.

## UNGC AT THE COP29

On November 21, 2024, the United Nations Global Compact (UNGC) organized a panel discussion at the Blue Zone, UNFCCC COP in Baku, Azerbaijan. The session, chaired by Mr. Ratnesh Jha, Executive Director of UN Global Compact Network India (UNGONI), featured esteemed panellists including Mr. Onno van den Heuvel, Global Manager of the Biodiversity Finance Initiative (BIOFIN) at UNDP, Dr. Santanu Basu, Director at Harit, HCL Foundation, and Dr. Vishwas Chitale, Senior Programme Lead for Climate Resilience at the Council on Energy, Environment and Water.



During the session at COP29, United Nations Global Compact Nature Initiatives (UNGONI) launched the **Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (KMGBF) booklet**, which outlines actionable corporate strategies for biodiversity conservation. Additionally, the release of the **Briefing Paper on Integrating Climate Action and Biodiversity Conservation** provided COP participants with a comprehensive guide on aligning corporate actions with environmental sustainability goals.

By acting as a crucial link between corporates and biodiversity conservation efforts, UNGONI ensures that the private sector plays a significant role in achieving global environmental and biodiversity objectives. Their initiatives not only foster sustainable business practices but also contribute to the preservation and restoration of vital ecosystems, ultimately supporting a healthier planet. UNGONI plays a pivotal role in fostering the integration of biodiversity conservation into corporate strategies, ensuring sustainable business practices aligned with global environmental and biodiversity goals. At COP29, UNGONI emphasized its commitment to driving corporate responsibility and innovation in addressing climate and biodiversity challenges.



## THE ROLE OF CLIMATE FINANCE IN BIODIVERSITY CONSERVATION

At COP29, Climate Finance emerged as the linchpin solution to combating climate change and preserving biodiversity, highlighting its critical role in driving sustainable development. In short, climate change acts as a threat multiplier for biodiversity loss, and research underlines that it could become the greatest pressure on biodiversity by 2070. With the global community acknowledging the urgent need for substantial investments to mitigate climate impacts and protect biodiversity, the spotlight was firmly on mobilizing financial resources to support both mitigation and adaptation efforts. Climate finance is recognized as essential for fostering resilience, particularly in vulnerable regions facing the brunt of climate disruption.

Corporates play a pivotal role in this landscape, with their strategic investments in renewable energy, sustainable technologies, innovative financing mechanisms and biodiversity sustenance significantly amplifying the impact of climate and biodiversity initiatives. By directing substantial financial flows into green projects and embracing sustainable business models, corporations not only advance their sustainability goals but also drive economic resilience and innovation. The commitment of private sector leaders to climate finance underscores a collective effort to steer the world towards a greener, more resilient future, making it the cornerstone of global climate action as emphasized at COP29.

*"We need a paradigm shift that integrates climate, biodiversity, land, and forest financing to address the fragmentation of forest funding. This shift should ensure a coordinated, sustainable, and consistent flow of financing, creating a unified funding landscape for primary forest conservation." - Juliette Biao, Director of the United Nations Forum on Forest Secretariat*

Juliette Biao's statement at COP29 highlighted the urgent need for a paradigm shift in financing that integrates climate, biodiversity, land, and forest funding to create a unified and sustainable financial landscape for forest conservation. This approach is crucial not only for protecting forests but also for safeguarding diverse ecosystems like wetlands, grasslands, and coastal areas, which are vital for biodiversity and human well-being. Corporations are critical in financing and implementing nature-based solutions, supporting conservation projects, and ensuring sustainable supply chains. By integrating biodiversity into their business strategies, they can mitigate climate impacts, prevent habitat destruction, and promote ecosystem health. Their resources and influence can drive significant progress in preserving diverse ecosystems, crucial for a sustainable and resilient future.





## **Summary on Biodiversity Developments at UNFCCC COP 29**

### **Date and Venue: 11-22 November 2024, Baku, Azerbaijan**

### **Chair: Mukhtar Babayev, President of the Republic of Azerbaijan**


#### Key Deliberations and Developments


##### 1. Article 6.4 of the Paris Agreement

##### International Carbon Market Standards (14 November 2024)

Action: COP 29 reached a significant consensus on international carbon market standards under Article 6.4 of the Paris Agreement. This agreement focused on establishing robust guidelines for the functioning of international carbon markets, which are essential for reducing greenhouse gas emissions, supporting sustainable development, and protecting biodiversity in developing countries. The discussions revolved around mechanisms for crediting emissions reductions and ensuring environmental integrity and transparency in market transactions. The establishment of these standards is expected to direct considerable resources to the developing world, facilitating the implementation of their climate action and biodiversity conservation plans. The financial savings are projected to be up to \$250 billion annually, which can then be reinvested in sustainable development projects, including biodiversity initiatives.

##### Corporate Involvement:

- **Invest in Carbon Markets:** Corporates can engage in purchasing and trading carbon credits, contributing to emissions reductions and generating financial returns that can support biodiversity projects.
  - **Innovate in Carbon Capture Technologies:** Corporations can invest in the development and implementation of carbon capture and storage (CCS) technologies, which can also benefit biodiversity by protecting natural habitats.
  - **Promote Global Cooperation:** Participate in global initiatives and partnerships aimed at reducing greenhouse gas emissions and promoting biodiversity conservation.
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## 2. New Collective Quantified Goal on Climate Finance (NCQG) (16 November 2024)

Action: Mobilize at least \$300 billion annually by 2025 to address the financial needs of developing countries for climate adaptation and mitigation efforts. The NCQG aims to provide substantial financial resources to support biodiversity conservation projects and climate resilience initiatives in developing countries.


### Corporate Involvement:

- Green Bonds and Loans: Issue green bonds and take out green loans to fund projects with positive environmental impacts, including biodiversity conservation.
- Direct Investments: Invest directly in clean technologies, renewable energy projects, and sustainable infrastructure that also protect biodiversity.
- Policy Advocacy: Advocate for supportive policies that encourage private sector investment in climate finance and biodiversity projects.

## 3. Global Goal on Adaptation (18 November 2024)

Action: Enhance support for developing countries to build resilience against climate impacts, including financial and technical assistance for implementing National Adaptation Plans (NAPs) and promoting nature-based solutions. Strengthening adaptation efforts helps protect ecosystems and biodiversity, ensuring the sustainability of natural resources.

### Corporate Involvement:

- Fund Adaptation Projects: Provide financial support for projects that enhance resilience and protect biodiversity, such as reforestation and wetland restoration.
  - Technical Assistance: Offer technical expertise and resources to implement adaptation strategies in vulnerable regions.
  - Nature-Based Solutions: Invest in nature-based solutions that provide multiple benefits, including climate resilience and biodiversity conservation.
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#### 4. Sharm el-Sheikh Mitigation Ambition and Implementation Work Programme (20 November 2024)

Action: Accelerate efforts to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by promoting the use of renewable energy, energy efficiency, and sustainable land use practices. Mitigation efforts are crucial for limiting global temperature rise, protecting biodiversity, and ensuring the sustainability of ecosystems.

##### Corporate Involvement:

- Invest in Renewable Energy: Develop and adopt renewable energy sources such as solar, wind, and hydroelectric power, reducing the impact on biodiversity.
- Improve Energy Efficiency: Implement energy-efficient practices and technologies in operations and supply chains, minimizing environmental impacts on biodiversity.
- Promote Sustainable Land Use: Support sustainable agricultural and forestry practices that protect biodiversity and reduce emissions.

#### 5. Private Sector Engagement (22 November 2024)

Action: Introduce a framework to encourage private sector investment in climate-friendly projects, including carbon markets and nature-based solutions. Private sector engagement is critical for mobilizing resources and driving innovation in climate action and biodiversity conservation.

##### Corporate Involvement:

- Investment in Climate-Friendly Projects: Allocate capital to projects that reduce emissions, enhance sustainability, and protect biodiversity.
  - Engage in Carbon Markets: Participate in carbon trading schemes to offset emissions and support green projects that include biodiversity conservation.
  - Support Biodiversity Initiatives: Invest in conservation and restoration projects that protect ecosystems and biodiversity.
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## 6. Gender and Climate Change (21 November 2024)

Action: Integrate gender considerations into climate policies and measures to ensure inclusive and equitable climate actions. Gender-responsive climate actions ensure that the needs and contributions of women are recognized and addressed, leading to more effective and equitable outcomes.

Corporate Involvement:

- Promote Gender Equality: Ensure equal opportunities for women in corporate governance and decision-making, especially in projects related to biodiversity.
- Invest in Women-Led Projects: Support climate projects led by women and organizations focused on gender equality and biodiversity conservation.
- Inclusive Climate Policies: Develop and implement climate policies that address the needs and contributions of women, including biodiversity initiatives.

## 7. Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities (IPLCs) (22 November 2024)

Synergizing Climate Action and Biodiversity with Indigenous Knowledge for a Nature-Positive Relation

Action: Integrate traditional knowledge into global strategies and support IPLCs in their efforts to protect critical ecosystems. Indigenous knowledge and practices are vital for biodiversity conservation and climate resilience.

Corporate Involvement:

- Support Indigenous Conservation Efforts: Fund and collaborate with Indigenous communities on biodiversity conservation projects.
- Respect Traditional Knowledge: Integrate Indigenous knowledge and practices into corporate sustainability strategies, emphasizing biodiversity conservation.
- Promote Inclusive Policies: Ensure that corporate policies recognize and support the rights and contributions of Indigenous peoples in biodiversity conservation.

## 8. Nature Day Initiatives (21 November 2024)

Action: Align climate action, biodiversity conservation, and Indigenous knowledge for a nature-positive future. Nature Day at COP 29 focused on high-level dialogues about the importance of investing in biodiversity conservation and restoring ecosystems to address climate change impacts.

Corporate Involvement:

- Invest in Biodiversity Conservation Projects: Fund projects that focus on protecting and restoring natural habitats, such as reforestation, wetland restoration, and coral reef conservation.
- Support Ecosystem Services: Promote and invest in sustainable practices that support ecosystem services, such as pollination, water purification, and soil fertility.
- Engage with Indigenous Communities: Collaborate with Indigenous communities to integrate their knowledge and practices into biodiversity conservation initiatives.

## 9. Baku Climate Unity Pact (22 November 2024)

Action: Emphasize global solidarity in addressing climate change and biodiversity loss, enhancing cooperation among countries, the private sector, and civil society. The Baku Climate Unity Pact calls for enhanced cooperation among all stakeholders to achieve climate and biodiversity goals.

- Corporate Involvement: Collaborate with Governments and NGOs: Partner with governments and non-governmental organizations to support climate and biodiversity projects.
- Promote Sustainable Practices: Adopt and promote sustainable business practices that reduce environmental impact and protect biodiversity.
- Participate in Multi-Stakeholder Initiatives: Engage in multi-stakeholder initiatives and platforms to share best practices and collaborate on climate and biodiversity action.

## 10. Loss and Damage Fund (22 November 2024)

1. Action: Provide financial support to countries most vulnerable to climate impacts, addressing the adverse effects of climate change, including biodiversity loss and ecosystem degradation. The Loss and Damage Fund aims to provide financial resources to support recovery and resilience-building efforts in vulnerable countries.

### Corporate Involvement:

- Contribute to the Fund: Provide financial support to the Loss and Damage Fund to help vulnerable countries recover from climate impacts and protect biodiversity.
- Invest in Resilience Projects: Fund and support projects that enhance climate resilience and protect biodiversity, such as mangrove restoration and coastal protection.
- Support Vulnerable Communities: Collaborate with local communities to build resilience and support sustainable development initiatives that protect biodiversity.

## 11. Decarbonizing the Transport Sector (22 November 2024)

Action: Focus on decarbonizing the transport sector to unlock jobs, improve health, and promote sustainable growth. Decarbonizing the transport sector is crucial for reducing greenhouse gas emissions and promoting sustainable development, with benefits for biodiversity.

### Corporate Involvement:

- Invest in Electric Vehicles: Develop and adopt electric vehicles (EVs) and support the infrastructure needed for EVs, such as charging stations, which can reduce emissions and benefit biodiversity.
- Promote Sustainable Transportation: Implement and promote sustainable transportation practices, such as carpooling, public transportation, and cycling, reducing the impact on natural habitats.
- Develop Innovative Technologies: Invest in research and development to create innovative low-carbon transport solutions, such as hydrogen fuel cells and autonomous vehicles, which can contribute to biodiversity conservation.

## **Strategic Integration of Climate Change Mitigation, Biological Diversity, and Indigenous Approach: The Role of Corporates**

Following the deliberations at COP29, it is imperative to consider the comprehensive strategies outlined in the "Effectively Delivering on Climate and Nature: Checklist." This checklist has been meticulously formulated through collaborative efforts by renowned organizations such as the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ), the International Institute for Sustainable Development (IISD), and the World Wildlife Fund (WWF). The checklist below depicts prospective opportunities and interactions during development or update of the NDC, NAP, and NBSAP. It provides a range of points for consideration in the purpose of complementing synergies and co-benefits integration in both the planning and implementation phases. Corporates need to conform to these guidelines for the benefit of themselves and the conservation of biodiversity.

In carrying out the climate vulnerability and risk assessment and sometimes biodiversity assessment:

- Mobilise Resources: Make sure that mitigation, adaptation, and biodiversity specialists are involved in assessing NDC, NAP, and NBSAP as appropriate.
- Link Existing Studies: Link and make use of existing climate vulnerability and/or risk assessments, biodiversity and/or ecosystems assessments, and/or greenhouse gas emissions assessments in your studies wherever applicable.
- Find Key Stakeholders: If present, identify and mobilise common stakeholders for involvement in the engagement processes such as Indigenous Peoples, local communities and thematic experts on specific areas and mainstreaming issues.
- Utilize Indigenous and Traditional Knowledge Gathered: Recognise and integrate Indigenous and Traditional Knowledge in the evaluations and in the NDC, NAP and NBSA.
- Aligning Priority Sectors: Working across the assessments and the NDC, NAP, and NBSAP, specify and align key priority sectors for the common strategy.

### Cross-Referencing Goals:

- Common Narrative: It is essential that climate and nature tell the same story within the NDC, NAP, and NBSAP through a common combination or statement.
- Healthy Carbon Sinks and Ecosystems: Consider maintaining and enhancing of some of the key carbon sinks and ecosystems as additional objectives under the NDC, NAP and NBSAP for co-benefits for reducing vulnerability and conserving biodiversity.
- Alignment with sustainable development goals: Such goals and priorities in the NDC, NAP and NBSAP should be supportive of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).
- Consideration of Climate Change in the Future: Incorporate realistic measures of how the climate will impact these goals for ecosystems and biodiversity (including targets for land-use change and forestry) under a range of different global warming scenarios.
- In the context of long-term policies, goals: Connect in a systematic way long-term policies, targets and goals on nature and ecosystems' protection as foreseen by the GN and UAE Framework for Global Climate Resilience, with the NDC, NAP and NBSAP.

### Increased Engagement in Corporate Responsibility:

- Promote Biodiversity Conservation Projects: There is a need for funding for projects that emphasize the protection of and recovery of natural resources, for example, reforestation projects, wetlands conservation, and coral reefs.
- Promote Ecosystem Services: Encourage and facilitate practices that are ecosystem-friendly and provide services such as pollination, water filters and soil nutrients.
- Work with Indigenous Peoples: Work alongside Indigenous peoples in order to promote their knowledge in the field of nature preservation within biodiversity policies.
- Sustainable Supply Chain Management: Ensure that supply chains do not harm the environment in any way or cause biodiversity loss through good sourcing practices and sustainable land use.



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- Promotion of Green Technologies: Create or finance green technology that reduces the impacts on the environment and increase biodiversity.
  - Awareness and Advocacy: Use one's business platforms to speak for the need for stronger environmental laws and regulations in order to change people's and reference's opinion on the matter.
  - Collaborative Efforts and Partnerships: Partner with governments, nongovernmental organizations, community-based organizations, and other relevant parties to strengthen conservation initiatives and achieve effective collaboration.

#### Monitoring and Reporting:

- Cross-Referencing Indicators: Seek the harmonisation of monitoring frameworks and indicators between the indicators of the NDC, the NAP and NBSAP to enhance reporting.
- Utilize Shared Data Sources: In designing respective monitoring frameworks, take into consideration the reporting obligations of other processes which can help in locating relevant information or data sources.
- Alignment with GBF and UAE Framework: Make sure that relevant ecosystem and biodiversity indicators across the three policy instruments were developed from or depend on the GBF and its Monitoring Framework as well as other guiding documents of the UAE Framework for Global Climate Resilience.

## Role of UNGC – A Key Takeaway from the UNGC-ABLC for the Corporates

The UN Global Compact Africa Business Leaders Coalition (ABLC) presented its 2024 Climate Report at COP29, showcasing Africa's private sector's significant progress in Biodiversity Conservation and Climate action with a \$4.8 billion commitment. This achievement emphasizes the transformative power of strategic investments in climate finance, renewable energy, and adaptation strategies, serving as a model for Indian corporations.

The UNGC, UNEP, and UNFCCC's 12th Annual High-Level Meeting at COP29 highlighted the need for aligning private and public finance with ambitious climate goals. Key discussions focused on transforming Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) into actionable investment plans and fostering public-private partnerships. The COP29 summit addressed the operationalization of the Fund for Responding to Loss and Damage, support for National Adaptation Plans, and unlocking diverse climate financing solutions. New NDCs 3.0 Regional Fora aim to achieve ambitious emission reduction targets by 2035. Reports underscore the urgency of substantial adaptation finance to meet global climate goals, with calls for \$250 billion annually for developing countries by 2035 and a broader finance target of \$1.3 trillion.

### Pioneering India:


India's private sector sees the transition to a net zero economy as both a moral imperative and a strategic business move, with the potential to build resilience, catalyse new industries, create over 50 million jobs, and generate an economic impact exceeding \$15 trillion. Nearly 90% of Indian corporate leaders view Sustainability and Biodiversity Conservation as a key driver of competitive advantage and long-term growth. With over 90,000 start-ups, India is fostering innovation in climate solutions through initiatives like the Digital Agriculture Mission and the Startup India Scheme. As India advances, it will be seen as a leader in national climate goals through effective government-business collaboration.

## From the Biodiversity:

The IUCN report presented at the UN climate conference in Baku highlights the severe impact of climate change on coral reefs, which are vital for human livelihoods and coastal protection. According to the report, 44% of warm water coral species and 50% of global mangroves face significant risk due to climate change. The assessment, using data from the Global Coral Reef Monitoring Network and IPCC, emphasizes the need for drastic greenhouse gas emissions cuts and addressing local threats like pollution and unsustainable fishing to prevent coral species like the Critically Endangered Staghorn and Elkhorn corals from extinction. The report calls for immediate, bold action to protect these ecosystems, which are essential for food security, coastline stabilization, and carbon storage. Additionally, it highlights the need for more research on coral adaptation and stresses the importance of integrated efforts to mitigate climate change and preserve biodiversity.

## Takeaways from the BAKU:

- The Baku Finance Goal aims to channel \$1.3 trillion of climate finance to developing countries annually by 2035, tripling the previous \$100 billion target. This breakthrough, achieved through intensive diplomacy, underscores Azerbaijan's leadership in multilateral climate action.

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- The Baku Finance Goal includes a core target of \$300 billion per year from developed countries, with special consideration for the least developed countries and small island developing states.
  - COP29 also concluded the decade-long wait for high integrity carbon market rules under Article 6, potentially directing \$1 trillion per year by 2050 to developing countries.
  - These measures, along with integrated solutions for climate, nature, and land, highlight the critical need for adequate climate finance to mitigate, adapt, and address loss and damage, especially for vulnerable communities.
  - Immediate actions are necessary to limit global warming to 1.5 degrees Celsius, emphasizing the interconnected nature of the climate crisis and human rights.

### **Message for Corporates:**

The private sector's involvement is critical as we strive for a sustainable and resilient future. Businesses have already demonstrated significant leadership in both addressing climate change and conserving biodiversity, but there is still much more they can do. Now is the time for companies to enhance their commitments, embrace innovative sustainable practices, and collaborate more effectively to tackle the urgent climate and biodiversity crises.



By integrating biodiversity into their core strategies, investing in nature-based solutions, supporting conservation efforts, and ensuring sustainable supply chains, companies can make a substantial difference. They should also focus on driving innovation, forming partnerships with various stakeholders, raising awareness, and advocating for robust environmental regulations.

Additionally, investing in research and development, engaging employees in conservation efforts, and utilizing sustainable finance mechanisms are vital steps. The private sector's continued and enhanced efforts are essential not just for meeting global climate and biodiversity targets but also for creating a thriving, resilient, and prosperous future for everyone. It is imperative that we persist in this essential work with renewed energy and determination, keeping biodiversity conservation at the forefront of our mission for a sustainable world. Climate finance and biodiversity conservation are intrinsically linked, necessitating immediate action. The urgency of this symbiosis demands corporate engagement to drive the transformative efforts essential for our planet's sustainability. Without the proactive participation of businesses, this crucial integration may remain unrealized, delaying critical environmental advancements.



## Conclusion:

Very soon, we will confidently approach COP30 Brazil, an event with prime focus on nature, and it is imperative that we heed this crucial juncture with the gravity it demands. The onus is on industry leaders to demonstrate unwavering commitment to their ecological responsibilities. The integration of biodiversity conservation into corporate strategies is not merely aspirational but a fundamental necessity. It is incumbent upon corporations to leverage their resources, influence, and innovation to foster transformative change. This entails implementing sophisticated and robust sustainability frameworks, ensuring compliance with international biodiversity standards, and spearheading initiatives that mitigate ecological degradation. The future of our planet's biodiversity hinges on the proactive engagement of the corporate sector.

By aligning with these comprehensive guidelines, we can play a pivotal role in enhancing the effectiveness and sustainability of biodiversity conservation efforts. Such alignments help further the global environmental agenda and positions corporates as sustainability and corporate responsibility advocates. The active involvement of businesses in these initiatives is critical for the realization of a nature-positive future and the health and well-being of our planet and people.

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## About UN Global Compact Network India

As the United Nations Global Compact (UNGC) local arm, UN GCNI has been acting as a country level platform in providing a robust platform for Indian businesses, academic institutions and civil society organizations to join hands for strengthening responsible business practices. Our '10 Principles in areas of Human Rights, Labor, Environment and Anti-corruption' provide a common ethical and practical Framework for Corporate Responsibility - and the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) adopted in September 2015, by all 195 Member States of the United Nations including India in order to end extreme poverty, gender inequality and injustice, and protect our planet-understood and interpreted by businesses around the world, regardless of size , complexity or location. UN Global Compact Network India acts as a nodal agency in providing a robust platform for businesses, non businesses, academic institutions, civil society organizations and also the state institutions to join hands for strengthening responsible practices and target the 2030 Global Goals. UN GCNI galvanizes an enabling environment for all the relevant stakeholders to drive the movement of Uniting Businesses for a better world.

For more information, visit our website at [www.globalcompact.in](http://www.globalcompact.in).

### Contact:

Ratnesh  
Executive Director,  
UN Global Compact Network India  
ratnesh@globalcompact.in | +91-9873021511  
1706-1709, 17th Floor, World Trade Tower  
Sector 16, Noida, Uttar Pradesh