Plenary Session 11/19
Kalina Grabb and Jane Vinesky, Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution (Ocean Pavilion)

President of Palau
- Need more strict NDCs
- We must make decisions and must act - planet and people depend on it
- Launched blue initiative to support blue economy and protect marine resources
- People in islands need to be included in solving these problems
- Protect culture of SIDS
- Hope- decision on Australia to host COP31 in partnership with Pacific to uplift Pacific voices at COP

Deputy Prime Minister of Fiji
- Need transition away from multilateralism
- Need to raise the bar to keep global temperature rise below 1.5C and pay attention to SIDS
- New goal - need to understand requisite commitment to achieve these climate targets
- Alternative is billions in loss, damage, and costs in unsustainable +3C world
- Cheaper to act now, and the money is there, subsidizing fossil fuels. We need to redirect this money to solve the climate crisis

Netherlands
- Struggle against water is impacting their Kingdom
- Need to stand together to stand against climate change
- Netherlands stands ready to help and deliver what is needed, even if difficult.
- Ready to discuss with transparency
- Need to prepare and adapt. Climate adaptation is nothing new, knowledge and expertise we have we share - offshore wind, green hydrogen, financial innovations
- Need to scale up the opportunities

Minister of State of Mali
- (French)

Alliance of small island states
- Need immediate reductions in emissions. Spending trillions on this industry and doing nothing to protect people from climate change
- Need to move forward funding scenarios that make us resilient
- This COP must give us a beacon of hope - address needs of each developing country
- Need to see money for LDCs, focus on mitigation and adaptation. Finance for loss and damage must be included
- Need transparency and accountability
- COP26 were promised doubling of finance for adaptation and mitigation

- UAE consensus was a step in the right direction and need substantial funding for adaptation and mitigation
- Pacific COP31 in Australia - essential to highlight climate issues that disproportionately affect Pacific Island communities
- Call to transition away from fossil fuels - improve energy efficiency

European Union Joint statement (State secretary for energy from Hungry)
- Member states commitment to climate action, important that we all come together
- This is an implementation COP, concerned about advancement on mitigation
- Following decision in Dubai, but collectively recognize and implement GSD ambitions
- Important to reach balance between climate adaptation and mitigation
- Green transition is well on the way - full European green deal legislation
- Scaling up on investment of clean energy - renewables, hydrogen, etc
- EU spearhead renewable pledge and implementing it
- Invite G20 leaders of theirs to join forces in new global energy transition, bringing together government, financial actors, etc to double down on implementation
- NDCs must overhaul GHG and align with 1.5 temperature goal

Somewhere that speaks spanish (Andorra?)
- Needs each country to complete its contribution and commitment
- Needs to meet climate goals so that we do not go down the worst scenario to 2050
- Needs to transform to meet goals
- Fight together for transparency

South Sudan
- Since 2019, South Sudan has experienced a lot of climate impacts. Now food insecure
- Need to build resilience of people to adapt to climate change
- Need adequate climate finance. Funds need to be streamlined and simplified
- We are falling behind on cutting GHGs
- To limit global warming to 1.5C, countries need to cut their emissions
- Article 6 - South Sudan home to largest wetland. Negotiations have dragged on. It can enable them to trade carbon and invest in wetland restoration.
- Ready to reach common ground and consensus to make progress on climate change

Bolivia on behalf of like-minded global countries
- This is a critical decade - need to fill promises of developed countries
- Climate finance supplied in loans and sometimes small grants is a disturbing method to give money to the developing countries. How can developing countries reach their goals with loans?
- Hear that private sector will resolve all climate challenges in developing countries
- Developed countries must acknowledge that they have failed to meet the goal to raise 100 billion$ since 2015. Successful negotiation is critical

Solomon Islands

- Climate change suffering
- Must not lose site of need to keep global warming to 1.5C. Limits global temperature rise
- Trace route cause of crisis - GHG emissions
- Global stocktake - tripling of renewables and clean energy

Minister of Natural Resources and Environmental Sustainability of Malaysia:

- They are delivering an enhanced transparency report by December 31st of this year and are finalizing operation 6 of the Paris Agreement.
- Carbon tax will be implemented in 2026.
- They have transitioned from blanket to targeted subsidies.
- They call on developed nations to provide accessible and impactful climate financing.
- They are forming their third-generation NDC, which they expect to submit next year.

Minister of Public Works and Development of Monaco:

- Climate change is our collective responsibility, and the conclusion of a bold agreement on climate finance is necessary for the implementation of the Paris Agreement.
- We must raise our collective ambitions.

Minister of Environment, Forestry, and Tourism of Namibia:

- A national state of emergency due to drought has been declared in Namibia.
- We are asking the developed world to honor its commitment to the UNFCCC and the Paris Agreement.
- Wisdom without action is meaningless and useless.

Minister of Environment, Forests, and Waters of Romania:

- Romania has a long-term strategy to reach climate neutrality by 2050.
- This summer, they approved a dedicated action plan for responding to climate change.
- They plan to mobilize resources to meet the terms of the Paris Agreement and are prioritizing the development of partnerships with the private sector.
- They urge everyone to consider fairness and awareness for a just transition throughout climate change and emphasize that transparency remains a pillar of the process.

Minister of Environment for Singapore:

- They are decarbonizing the shipping sector and enabling finance.
- They are committed to doing their part to align with the Paris Agreement to support a just transition.

- Carbon credits are a source of finance for them, and they are working to develop a credible carbon market.

Minister of Environmental and Natural Resources of Thailand:

- Thailand is among the countries most vulnerable to climate change, suffering record-breaking heat (more than 43 degrees Celsius) and flash flooding, causing irreparable damage to the economy and livelihoods.
- They have lost seagrass, resulting in a projected 50% decline in dugong populations over the next five years.
- They emit less than 1% of global greenhouse gases.
- They aim to reduce greenhouse gas emissions to below 270 tons by 2035.
- They are implementing NDC 3.0 and boosting greenhouse gas sinks by 120 tons.
- They urge the global community to come together and show determination to preserve the existence of our planet.

Minister of Environment of Uruguay:

- Uruguay reaffirms its commitment to the conventions and the Paris Agreement.
- We must act jointly to protect our populations and ecosystems.

Minister of Environment and Technological Transition of Senegal:

- They have met with a firm resolve to strengthen cooperation.
- The situation for finance and accessibility must be straightforward.
- These 33 years of endurance at COP have convinced them that continued efforts are necessary.
- Senegal calls on all parties to mobilize finances for climate change.
- Let us act quickly and together so that no country is left behind.

Minister of Environment of Nigeria:

- They call for the inclusion of climate change in the global planning process.

Rwanda:

- Climate change costs them 5.6% of their GDP annually.
- Countries must set a new collective goal for climate finance that includes developing nations.