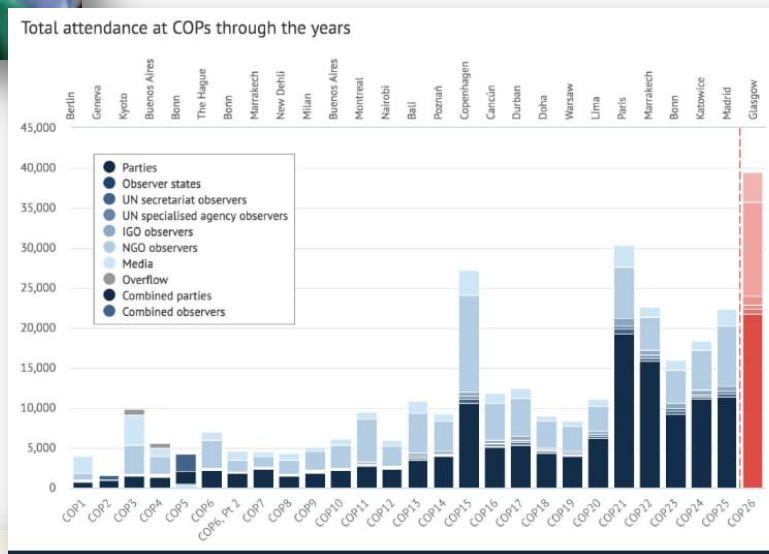


COP26 Main Outcomes

18/11/2021

Lucia Perugini
Federico Brocchieri

- World Leader summit (120 HoS)
- New partnership and declarations
- Glasgow Climate Pact
- Finalization of the PA rulebook
- Participation of media and civil society (although with restrictions in the negotiation rooms)





MITIGATION

- Establishment of a work programme to urgently scale up mitigation ambition and implementation in this critical decade.
- Parties requested to revisit and strengthen the 2030 targets in their NDCs as necessary to align with the Paris Agreement temperature goal by the end of 2022.
- Request for the UNFCCC to annually update the synthesis report on NDCs.
- *“Calls upon Parties to accelerate the **development, deployment and dissemination of technologies**, and the adoption of policies, to transition towards low-emission energy systems, including by rapidly scaling up the deployment of **clean power generation and energy efficiency measures, including accelerating efforts towards the phasedown of unabated coal power and phase-out of inefficient fossil fuel subsidies**, while providing targeted support to the poorest and most vulnerable in line with national circumstances and recognizing the need for support towards a just transition”.*





ADAPTATION (+ LOSS & DAMAGE)

Launch of the two year **Glasgow–Sharm el-Sheikh work programme on the global goal on adaptation.**

Developed country Parties urged to **at least double their collective provision of climate finance for adaptation** to developing country Parties from 2019 levels by 2025.

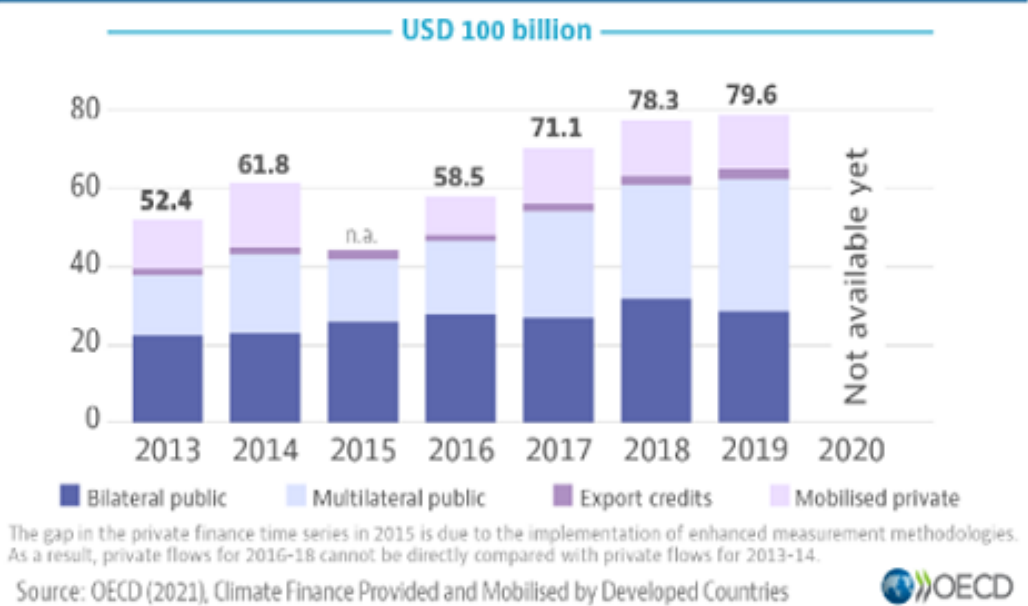
Developed country Parties and other entities/institutions urged to provide **enhanced and additional support for activities addressing L&D** associated with the adverse effects of climate change.

Santiago Network: decision on the functions and that it will be provided with funds to support technical assistance for the implementation of relevant approaches to avert, minimize and address L&D. Establishment of the **Glasgow Dialogue** between Parties, relevant organizations and stakeholders to discuss the arrangements for such funds.



- GEF guidance includes significant language on **support for transparency** under the ETF and CBIT.
- Decision to initiate the deliberations on setting a new **collective quantified goal on climate finance**, aimed at contributing to accelerating the achievement of the three goals of the Paris Agreement, to be conducted through an ad hoc work programme from 2022 to 2024.

» Climate finance for developing countries
Climate finance provided and mobilised by developed countries, in USD billions



» Future ranges of climate finance provided and mobilised by developed countries
Based on two forward-looking scenarios, in USD billion

	Component	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Scenario 1	Public finance	70.5	77.7	85.3	91.1	94.5
	Export credits	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6
	Private finance mobilised	15.2	16.7	18.4	19.6	20.4
	Total	88	97	106	113	117
Scenario 2	Public finance	66.5	74.6	82.5	89.3	94.0
	Export credits	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6
	Private finance mobilised	14.0	15.0	16.0	16.5	16.6
	Total	83	92	101	108	113

Note: Future levels of climate finance are inherently uncertain. The scenarios presented here aim to reflect and illustrate such uncertainty. However, these scenarios may not span the full range of possible outcomes in a given year. The components may not precisely add to the totals because of rounding.

Source: OECD analysis of developed countries' and multilateral development banks forward looking stated intentions, pledges, or targets subject to assumptions, including to avoid double counting

PARIS RULEBOOK: TRANSPARENCY



- Within the **methodological issues under the Paris agreement**, adoption of the outstanding technical elements to fully operationalise the ETF, whose requirements will become applicable to all Parties by 2024:
 - Common Reporting Tables for GHG inventories ([link to download the CRTs](#));
 - Common Tabular Formats for tracking progress of NDCs;
 - Common Tabular Formats for support;
 - Outlines of the BTR, NID and TERR;
 - Training Programme for technical experts participating in the TER.
- **Operationalization of flexibility provisions** (for those developing countries who need it in the light of their capacities) made by the use of a notation key «FX». No deletion of rows/columns, only collapsing in specific cases with option to expand them again for display purposes).
- **Sectoral background tables** for GHG inventories mandatory, with confidentiality to protect confidential business and military information (in such cases Parties shall provide to the TERT information on methods, descriptions, assumptions, references and sources of information used).

Country	Year	CO2	CH4	N2O	HFC	PFC	SF6	NF3	Total
Algeria	2019	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1
Algeria	2020	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1
Algeria	2021	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1
Algeria	2022	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1
Algeria	2023	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1
Algeria	2024	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1
Algeria	2025	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1
Algeria	2026	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1
Algeria	2027	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1
Algeria	2028	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1
Algeria	2029	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1
Algeria	2030	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1

PARIS RULEBOOK: ARTICLE 6, COMMON TIMEFRAMES, GST



- **Article 6:** adoption of the **outstanding elements to operationalize Article 6** of the Paris Agreement:
 - Guidance on **cooperative approaches** referred to in **Article 6.2** of the Paris Agreement, including information to be included as part of the ETF;
 - Rules, modalities and procedures for the **mechanism** established by **Article 6.4** of the Paris Agreement
 - Work programme under the framework for **non-market approaches** referred to in **Article 6.8** of the Paris Agreement, to kick-off in 2022.
- **Common timeframes:** encouragement to Parties to **communicate their NDCs every five years, with a 5-year timeframe.**
- **Global Stocktake:** SBSTA agreed that in addition to the lists of sources of input for the GST (para 36-37 of Decision 19/CMA.1), further sources and types of information pursuant to
 - paragraph 2 > **equity** and **best available science**; and
 - paragraph 6(b) > **response measures, loss and damage**of decision 19/CMA.1 will also serve as a basis for the sources and types of information for the first GST with a view to informing the technical assessment component.



Global stocktake Guiding questions MITIGATION

1. What is the ***collective progress made towards achieving the long-term temperature goal in Article 2.1(a)*** of the Paris Agreement, in the light of equity and the best available science?
2. What is ***the collective progress made towards achieving the long-term mitigation goal in Article 4.1*** of the Paris Agreement, in the light of equity and the best available science?
3. What are ***the projected global GHG emissions*** and what actions are Parties undertaking to achieve a balance between anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of GHGs, on the basis of equity, and in the context of sustainable development and efforts to eradicate poverty (Article 4.1 Paris Agreement, Decision 19/CMA.1, paragraph 36(b))?



Glasgow initiatives



Global Methane Pledge (GMP)

Led by the US and EU commission

Reduction of global anthropogenic methane (CH₄) emissions across all sectors by **30% below 2020 levels by 2030**.

Signatories (11 November 202), 108 countries +EC

Impact: 0,8 (2.4) GtCO₂



Declaration on Accelerating the Transition to 100% Zero Emission Cars and Vans

Led by the UK COP26

Aims to reach a 100% share of new cars and vans being zero emissions globally by 2040, and by no later than 2035 in leading markets

Impact: 0.1 (0,75) GtCO₂



Global Coal to Clean Power Transition Statement

Clause 2 : “transition away from unabated coal generation in either the 2030s for major economies,” or 2040s otherwise.

Clause 3 “to cease issuance of new permits and stop new construction for any planned coal plants which have not already achieved financial closure.”

Impact: 0,2(2) GtCO₂



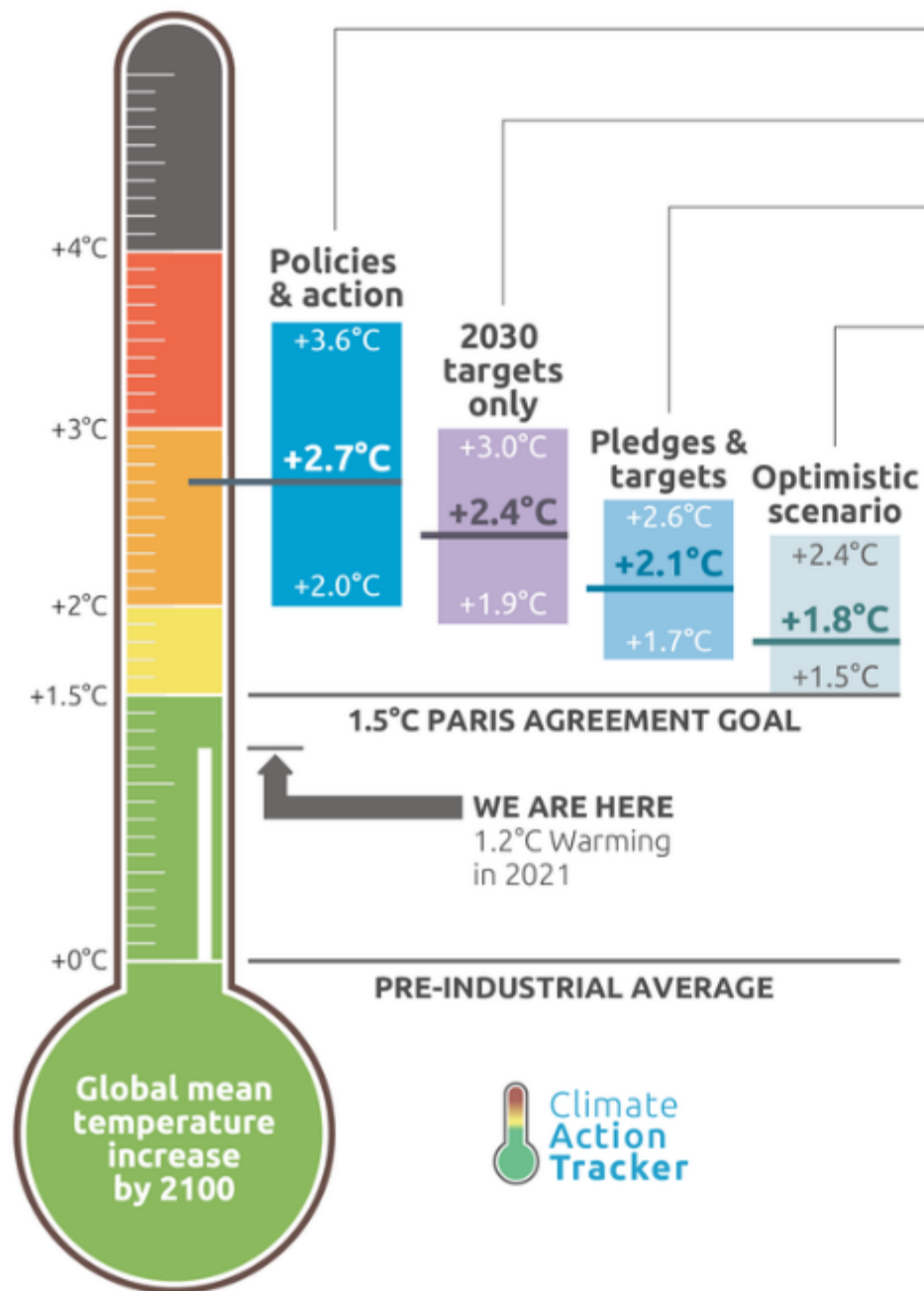
Glasgow Leaders' Declaration on Forests and Land Use

to halt and reverse forest loss and land degradation by 2030, backed by public funds for forest conservation and a global roadmap to make 75% of forest commodity supply chains sustainable

Signed by 120 countries,

Impact: 1,1 (3) GtCO₂





Policies & action

Real world action based on current policies

2030 targets only

Full implementation of 2030 NDC targets*

Pledges & targets

Full implementation of submitted and binding long-term targets and 2030 NDC targets*

Optimistic scenario

Best case scenario and assumes full implementation of all **announced** targets including net zero targets, LTSs and NDCs*

* If 2030 NDC targets are weaker than projected emissions levels under policies & action, we use levels from policy & action

CAT warming projections Global temperature increase by 2100

November 2021 Update

Current NDC: **2.7°C**

Pledges done during COP26:
1.8°C

Reductions needed:
45% reductions @2030
Net zero emissions @2050

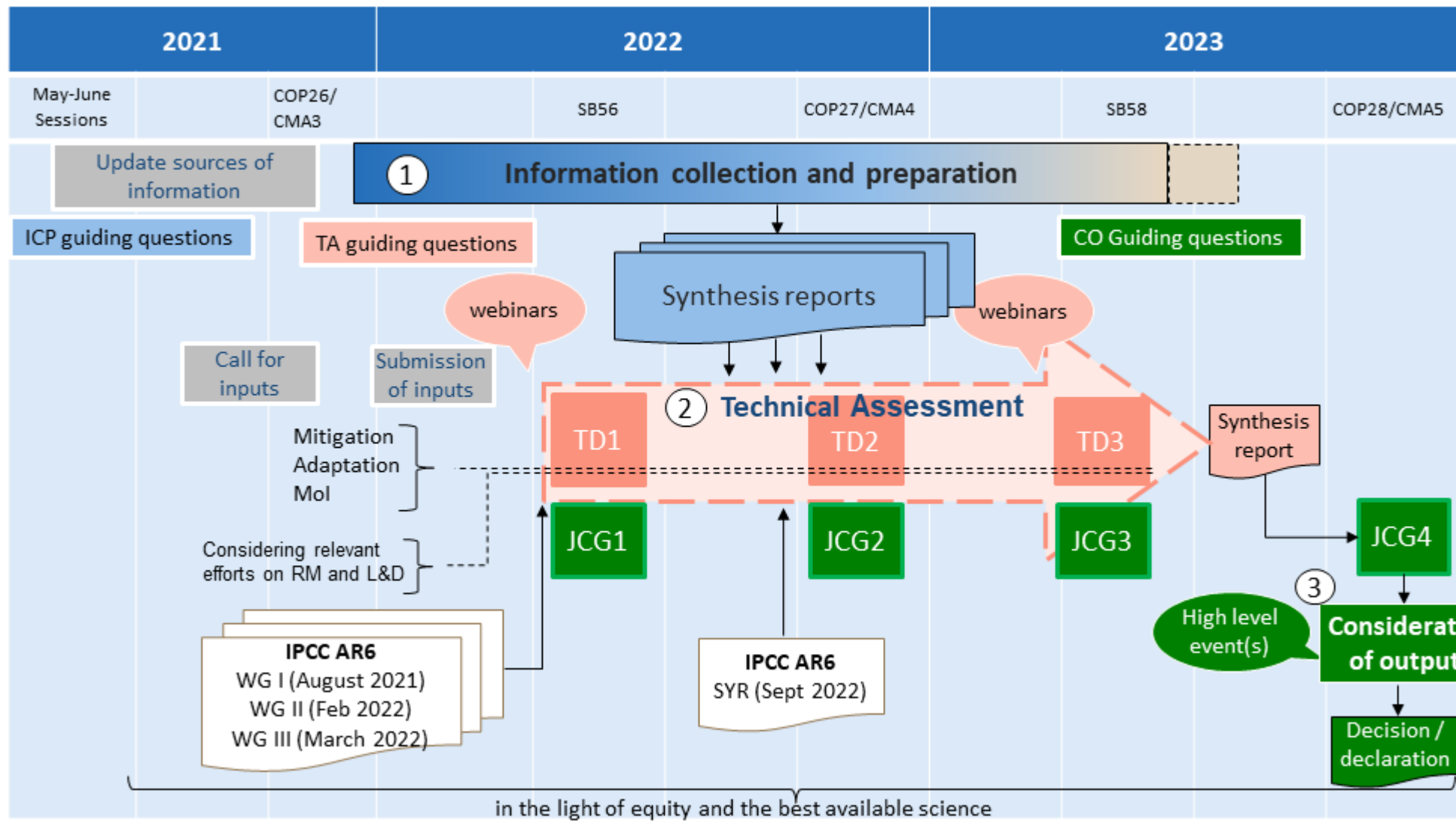
Radical transformation of the energy (and food) system are required to achieve the temperature goal.

Equity, Just transition are key!

*«To roll down, a snow ball doesn't
need to be perfectly round»*

Jim Penman





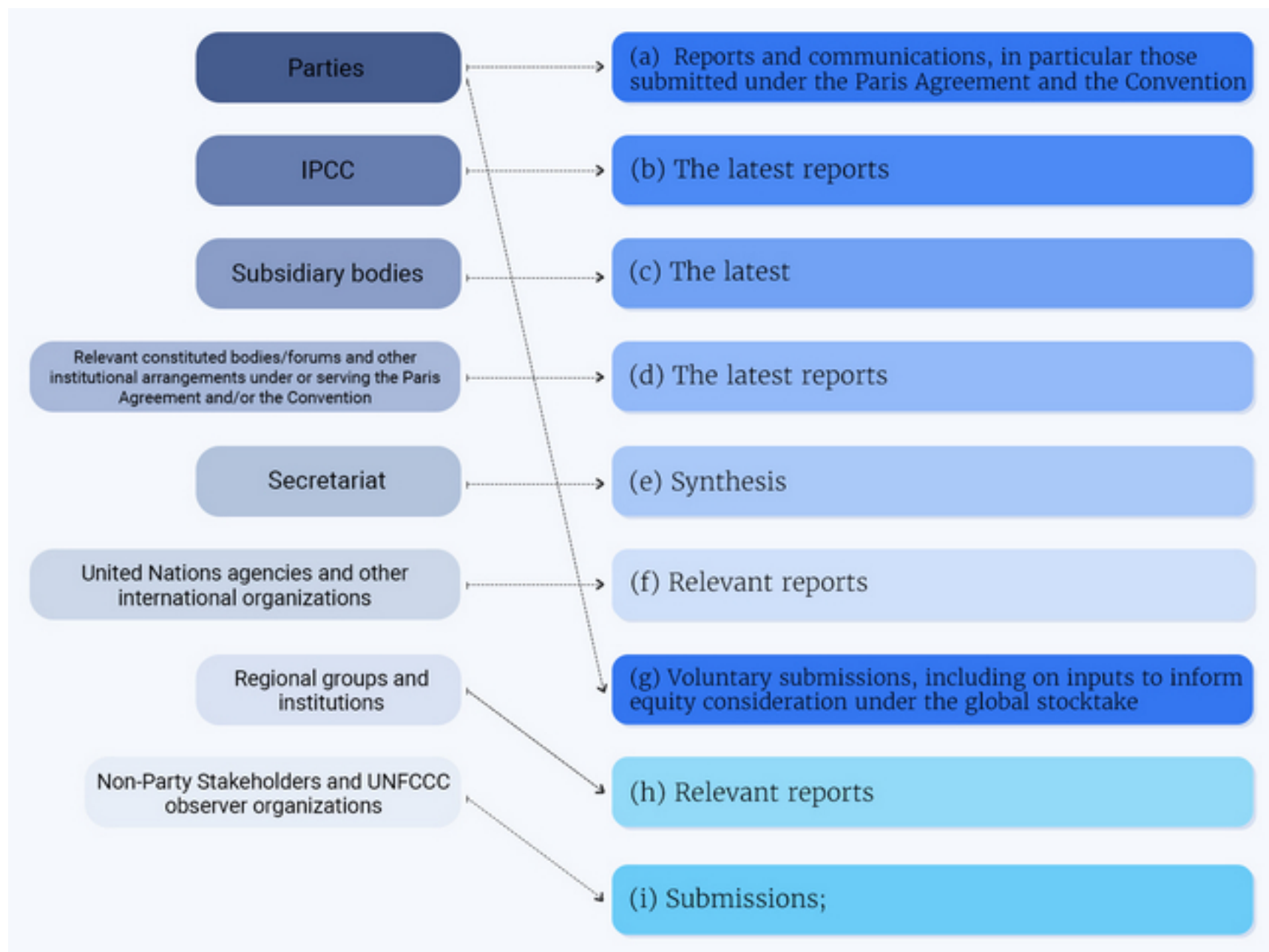
*GST Co-facilitators
of the technical dialogue*



Harald Winkler
(South Africa)



Farhan Akhtar
(US)





United Nations
Climate Change



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Global Stocktake Inputs Portal

This online resource has been developed pursuant to decision 19/CMA.1, paragraph 21, to facilitate online availability of all global stocktake inputs, by thematic area. It will also compile the most up-to date inputs from the sources identified in paragraph 37 as per paragraph 22 of the same decision.

This portal is a work-in-progress and is currently being updated to integrate other global stocktake inputs as they become available. "Equity" and "science" will be added to the topics drop-down menu and the relevant documents, including upcoming submissions, will be tagged and included as part of the next phase of the global stocktake inputs portal. Users will also be able to search the portal according to document types included in para. 37 of decision 19/CMA.1.