

COP26 Outcome & the Way to COP27, Egypt, Africa 25 Nov., 2021, 11:00 - 12:20 EAT / 8-9.20 GMT

Welcome by Richard Kimbowa, chair of INFORSE-East Africa, UCSD, Uganda

Presentation of the COP26 Outcome, Decisions

by Gunnar B. Olesen, INFORSE Secr. &

Nobert Nyandire, Suswatch Kenya

What Difference it Made that Civil Society / INFORSE participated?

by Mary Swai, TaTEDO, Tanzania / INFORSE - East Africa

Q & A

The Way Forward to COP27, Focus on Africa by Sixbert Mwanga,

CAN-Tanzania /CAN-Africa

Discussion









COP 26 - The Outcome

30 October - 13 November 2021

• Webinar 25/11 at 11 am EAT































UN Secretary-General António Guterres:

- called for "time to go into emergency mode, ending fossil fuel subsidies, phasing out coal, putting a price on carbon, protecting vulnerable communities, and delivering the \$100 billion climate finance commitment."
- After COP26, he concluded: "We did not achieve these goals at this conference. But we have some building blocks for progress." "an important step, but it's not enough"





COP26 Outcome:

- Glasgow Climate [Emergency] Pact
- Finalising the Paris Rulebook
- Agreements on the Way Forward
- Actions Outside the Official Process





Glasgow Climate Pact:

- Urging developed countries to provide US\$ 100 billion/year in climate finance for developing countries through to 2025
- Urging developed countries to double adaptation finance until 2025
- Asking all countries to accelerating efforts to the "phase down" unabated coal power and phase-out of inefficient fossil fuel subsidies
- The countries recognised that we are not on the way to 1.5°C with emissions to increase 13.7% 2010-2030. Emissions should reduce 45%.
- The countries agreed to every year consider improvements in climate strategies; progress will be included in an annual synthesis report on NDCs. This will be used at a new annual high-level ministerial round table on pre-2030 ambition.
- On loss and damage, the developed countries and others are urged to provide financing. No new fund was established for loss and damage, but the countries agreed to strengthen the Santiago network with information exchange on how to manage climate disasters.







Paris Rulebook Finalised

- International exchange of emission reduction certificates, both with bilateral cooperation and with a certificate market (Paris Agreement art. 6).
 - Old CDM credits from 2013 and later can be used
 - Some questionable CDM rules might be continued (to be discussed)
 - 5% of proceeds for certificate market for the Adaptation Fund
 - Double counting is more or less avoided
- Rules for Extended Transparency Framework agreed with one set of tables for all, but with higher demands for developing countries and for countries engaged in exchange of certificates





Agreements on Future UNFCCC Activities

- Evaluation of efforts every year (report + ministerial meeting)
- Global Stocktake (GST) will now start and run 2022-2023,
- Long-term finance (after 2025) started, but no early results
- Santiago Network on loss & damage is strengthened
- A Glasgow 10-year work programme on Action for Climate Empowerment (ACE), coordinated by the UNFCCC Secretariat, focus on Education; Training; Public Awareness; Public access to information; Public participation; International Cooperation.
- A work programme to urgently scale up mitigation ambition







Activites Outside Official Process

- Declarations of commitments, net zero by 2050 (India 2070), coal phase-out etc. will reduce climate warming to 1.8°C, if realised.
- Many countries promised new climate funding, Scotland 2 million £ for loss and damage
- An alliance "Beyond Oil and Gas" (BOGA) on phase out of oil and gas extraction
- An alliance on reducing methane emissions 30% by 2030.
- Bilateral agreement USA China.
 - > and many others







Thank you

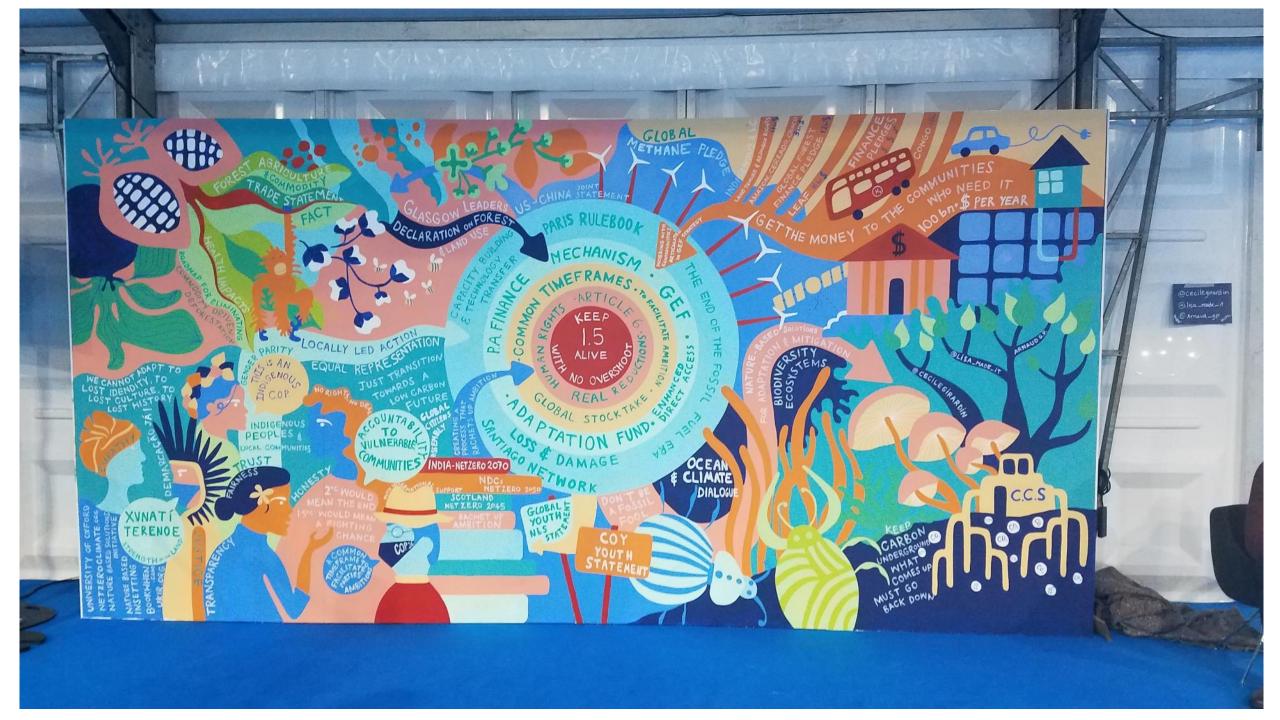
Gunnar Boye Olesen, INFORSE Read our analysis:

www.inforse.org



















CAN Meeting





Access Coalition / Scale up / Kenya



