



GLASGOW

Time for Solidarity and Ambition

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Executive Summary, APD COP26

World leaders in Glasgow face a clear task: they must agree on a comprehensive package of outcomes that will accelerate the implementation of the Paris Agreement and deliver an outcome that responds to the needs of the most vulnerable people on the frontlines of the climate crisis.

From the unprecedented climate-induced disasters over the past year, it is clear we have entered the era of loss and damage. Glasgow must deliver on solidarity and ambition.

The largest forest fires on record in the northern hemisphere in Yakutia (Russia) in the hot and dry summer of 2021 produced carbon dioxide emissions in a few months equivalent to those produced by Germany in a full year. A devastating Pacific Northwest heatwave in North America, tropical cyclones Tauktae and Yaas in South Asia, catastrophic flooding in China, Germany, Netherlands, and Belgium, a late summer heatwave causing massive melt of the Greenland ice shield, droughts in Kenya and Syria, tropical cyclone Dante in the Philippines, wildfires in California, Turkey and Morocco and climate-induced drought in Madagascar all clearly confirm that "climate change is already affecting every inhabited region across the globe" (IPCC 2021).

The most vulnerable people are already gravely impacted by the climate crisis and are at risk of being pushed into further uncertainty and poverty. This has been exacerbated by vaccine apartheid and the lack of equitable access to

Covid19 vaccines.

COP26 must take urgent and needs-based action on Loss and Damage (L&D) to respond to the needs of the most vulnerable people, to protect ecosystems and to stop runaway climate change.

CAN urges leaders to come prepared to address the urgent and outstanding issue of Loss and Damage finance, and agree on the following actions and decisions:

- A permanent SB agenda item to discuss Loss and Damage - to increase political relevance and its profile, assess ongoing progress to secure financial resources for Loss and Damage, and provide a political space beyond technical discussions to ensure momentum and action.
- A COP decision on the operationalisation of the Santiago Network on Loss and Damage ensuring sufficient resourcing and effective governance.
- Provision of new, additional and needs-based loss and damage finance and a system to deliver it to vulnerable developing countries.

- ▶ Inclusion of L&D in the discussion on the post-2025 finance goal and a COP26 decision to provide new and additional loss and damage finance until the post 2025 finance goal takes effect.
- ▶ A COP26 decision to establish a robust financing system for loss and damage within the UNFCCC based on an assessment of options for a system which delivers loss and damage finance to vulnerable developing countries and most vulnerable communities.
- How financial instruments that provide highly concessional finance will be prioritized, namely grants instead of loans that add to a country's indebtedness.

For COP26 to start on the right note, CAN calls for developed countries to come forward with new and additional climate finance and work together on a robust and transparent delivery plan that shows how the \$100 billion annual climate finance commitment will be met in aggregate over the period 2020 to 2025, as enshrined at COP21 in Paris.

Developed countries must provide a clear articulation of how the aggregate will be met by achieving well beyond \$100bn a year between 2022-2025 to make up for earlier gaps and reach \$50bn per year in adaptation finance in aggregate.

Developed countries must also enhance accountability for the quality and quantity of climate finance mobilised and provided, building on lessons learned from pre-2020 climate finance mobilization. COP26 must advance:

- How they will scale up local level access to climate finance for adaptation.
- A new and additional finance to address loss and damage.
- To timely disbursement of climate finance, particularly for Least Developed Countries (LDCs) and Small Island Developing States (SIDs).

At COP26, countries should agree on and start the process to develop a new post-2025 long-term climate finance goal. CAN calls for this to be set up to be truly responsive to the needs of developing countries, science-based, and, depending on the length of the time-frame envisioned for reaching that goal, set with clear milestones and intermediate targets for increasing the quantity of climate finance, well beyond \$100 billion per year, including a commitment to provide L&D finance and distinct subgoals for mitigation, adaptation, and L&D.

All climate finance must be 'new and additional', i.e. on top of the global standard of at least 0.7%, GNI commitment to ODA established in the 1970s. The current practice of over-reporting climate finance by donors must end.

Countries must close the mitigation gap to 1.5°C by 2030. This decade is decisive, and COP26 has to agree on how that is going to be done. All countries - especially the G20 - must submit NDCs with stronger 2030 targets aligned with 1.5°C and fair shares by COP26, and outline further policies to achieve them.

To put emissions on a 1.5°C trajectory by the end of the decade, Parties should agree at COP26 to enhance their 2030 NDCs to be aligned with 1.5°C before the first Global Stocktake in 2023.

Countries urgently need to plan and accelerate the implementation of already agreed climate plans and policies, including consultation and engagement of civil society.

Climate ambition commitments need to be followed up with genuine climate action and accelerated implementation at the domestic level.

Economic recovery plans from the Covid19 pandemic are a make-or-break opportunity to either invest in transformative changes for the planet or to lock in climate chaos through misguided fossil fuel investment.

Countries must recognise that the only realistic way of reaching the 1.5°C goal is through emission reduction pathways that rapidly and fully phase-out fossil fuels while protecting biodiversity and ecosystem integrity. To effectively address climate and biodiversity in an integrated manner, halting and reversing the loss of forests and other ecosystems, accounting loopholes and key ecosystem provisions need to be addressed at COP26. Parties should also ensure that the Global Stocktake effectively assesses how these provisions are being met.

Countries that have not yet done so should submit their long-term strategies (LTS) for achieving real zero by 2050 at COP26 and commit to align their 2030 NDCs with these targets to ensure action in the 2020s can get us back on track to avoid breaching the 1.5C limit. False solutions, and offsets including any support for a continued fossil fuel industry such as blue hydrogen, should not be supported

Furthermore, countries must develop and design a roadmap to operationalise the Global Goal on Adaptation (GGA) that reflects the needs and capacities of developing countries where adaptation actions are an urgent priority, including

- A shared process and guideline on how to measure progress including qualitative methods and participatory Impact Monitoring and Evaluation.
- Integration into the national framework and set up mechanisms for financial and technological support on the ground to scale up adaptation.

CAN calls for a COP26 decision on a single 5-year common timeframe for NDCs. Five-year timeframes are

essential for the effective operation of the Paris Agreement ambition mechanism and carry clear advantages over a 10-year period in order to:

- Align with the Paris Agreement Global Stocktake process, which takes stock of Parties' progress towards meeting their objectives every five years.
- Provide more frequent and regular accountability moments to ensure countries are on track in implementing their NDC.
- Give negotiators more than two chances to solve the climate emergency and put the world on track to achieving climate neutrality - compared to only two NDC implementation periods for 10-year Common Time Frames (in 2031-2040 and 2041-2050).

Parties must deliver common reporting tables, common tabular formats (CTF), various report outlines, and a training program by COP26 (CMA3).

The existing tables for developed country Parties offer a good starting point but must be updated to reflect the MPGs as decided in Katowice.

The enhanced transparency framework is the backbone of the Paris Agreement and the only instrument where your people, and we as civil society and parties know whether commitments are actually fulfilled in a regular and meaningful time frame.

The MPGs outline specific provisions where flexibility is provided to those developing country Parties that need it in light of their capacities, as a way of adhering to the MPGs while enabling them to highlight specific capacity-building needs. Operationalizing flexibility in the tables is a key challenge facing Parties therefore, Parties must uphold the TACCC principles (transparency, accuracy, consistency, comparability, and completeness). It should be recognized that Parties have different starting points, thus, flexibility should not compromise efforts to compare reports.

CAN reiterates the importance of paragraph 77(d), its role in upholding vital Paris Agreement principles, and applicability to Article 6 in its entirety.

A decision on Article 6 guidelines can only be taken if it would not undermine environmental integrity, ambition, or harm people. While no agreement on Article 6 is not a desirable outcome - as unregulated carbon markets could undermine both ambition and transparency - Parties should not accept compromises that create loopholes under the Paris Agreement. Transparency and proper accounting are sine qua non-conditions to a functioning climate agreement, and this should rule out double-counting in all circumstances. Parties should further reject the use of any and all Kyoto Protocol units under the Paris Agreement, adopt a mandatory system to move beyond zero-sum offsetting, set strict provisions for baselines, and enable the respect and promotion of human rights as well as the rights of Indigenous People and local communities.¹

Currently, the world is far off track to meet the goals of the Paris Agreement. Starting the process for input under the Global Stocktake is critical to adjust ambition needs in order to make sure we meet the Paris Agreement goals. With the first GST to kick-off following COP26, important decisions are being taken on the structure and process it will involve.

First, a wide range of stakeholders need to be able to meaningfully participate and input contributions to the GST; for this purpose, technical and financial support must be organised and provided to developing countries parties, as well as non-state actors such as civil society, youth organisations or indigenous people.

Secondly, it is **vital that guiding questions are based on the following principles:**

- Limiting global warming to 1.5°C.
- Enabling and facilitating the input of Indigenous Peoples knowledge and

local communities' practices that are sometimes transmitted in informal ways.

- Centering of human rights.
- Including all pillars of the Paris Agreement, with a dedicated section on loss and damage, that is currently missing.
- Assessing polluting practices contributing to climate change, namely the use of fossil fuels.

A new work program for Action for Climate Empowerment (ACE) must ensure better mainstreaming of ACE across relevant workstreams through:

- Human rights-based approaches.
- A coherent and incremental 5-year action plan and an ambitious road map.
- An expert group or Task Force would gather Party and non-Party stakeholders that are already conducting work outside of the UNFCCC that is relevant to ACE.
- Inclusion of the Green Climate Fund (GCF), Global Environmental Facility (GEF), and Adaptation Fund should be included in ACE workshops and meetings.
- Integration of ACE in Nationally Determined Contributions and National Report.

¹ Greenpeace supports a holistic interpretation of Article 6, understanding Article 6 to be about international cooperation - excluding carbon offsets markets - to equitably support mitigation and adaptation with the provision of finance, technology transfer, knowledge sharing and capacity building.