



# SPREP Analysis Outcomes of COP26 Glasgow









PACIFIC Small Island States (PSIDS) priorities going into

COP26

- 1. Climate Ambition
- 2. Environmental Integrity
- 3. Finance
- 4. Adaptation
- 5. Loss and Damage
- 6. Oceans
- 7. Capacity Building and Technology







#### **Climate Ambition**

Going into COP26:

New commitments to stronger 2030 NDC targets and carbon neutrality by 2050







#### **Climate Ambition**

- Glasgow Climate Pact "revisit and strengthen" their climate pledges by the end of 2022.
- Communicate enhanced 2030 NDCs and long-term strategies before COP27
- Parties to strengthen and ratchet up 2030 NDCs as necessary to align with the Paris Agreement goal by the end of 2022.
- Big the step is for coal to get a mention, despite eleventh-hour downgrade from 'phase out' to 'phase down'. The text sends a clear signal of the accelerating energy transition this decade and invites parties to consider further action by 2030 on non-CO<sub>2</sub> emissions including methane.
- Accelerate transition to low-emissions energy systems, scale up clean power generation and energy efficiency, and accelerate "efforts towards" the phase-down of "unabated" coal power and phase out of "inefficient" fossil fuel subsidies, recognising the need for support towards a just transition.





# **Environmental Integrity**

#### Going into COP26:

Finalisation of the Paris Rulebook and the Markets mechanism which delivers meaningful global emissions reductions to facilitate a implementation of the Paris Agreement







### **Environmental Integrity**

- Positively, double-counting loopholes closed, preventing two different groups or parties both claiming the same credits, through agreement on 'corresponding adjustments'.
- Share of proceeds from selling carbon offsets was agreed at 5%
- Disappointingly, carry-over of carbon credits generated under the Kyoto Protocol since 2013, which could be pile as much as 320m tonnes of CO2 equivalent (MtCO2e) into the Paris
- Strict transparency rules are a vital part of the Paris Agreement as they ensure countries report sufficient information to determine whether or not they are meeting their pledges.
- Parties agreed/encouraged to 5-year timeframes for NDCs (i.e. submitting 2035 targets in 2025). This allows more frequent updating of NDCs compared to longer timeframes under discussion (10 years).





#### **Finance**

#### Going into COP26:

New commitments to stronger 2030 NDC targets and carbon neutrality by 2050;

Transparency on the delivery of the USD100 billion climate finance goal per year by 2020;

Negotiations on the new post-2020 quantitative climate finance target building on USD100 billion as the floor as soon as possible









- PSIDS pushed hard and was well represented in all three key areas of negotiations.
- On the \$100bn: notes with "deep concern" the unmet \$100bn goal. However it does not outline a strong process for addressing these shortfalls before 2025 as it only "urges" developed countries to fully deliver on the \$100bn urgently and through to 2025.
- On the long-term finance agenda: extends until 2027, with the Standing Committee on Finance commissioned to prepare a report ahead of COP27 on progress towards achieving the \$100bn.
- There would be biennial high-level ministerial dialogues on climate finance in 2022, 2024 and 2026, and a high-level ministerial on the \$100bn at COP27.
- On the new collective, quantified finance goal for post-2025: establishes an ad-hoc work
  programme from 2022-2024 with regional consultations, technical expert dialogues, and high-level
  ministerial dialogues each year.





#### Adaptation

#### Going into COP26:

- Increased allocation of climate finance towards implementation of adaptation and resilience building
- Global Goal on Adaptation
- Capacity for Adaptation







## Adaptation

- On adaptation finance, a commitment to double the collective share of adaptation finance within the \$100 billion annual target for 2021-2025. This readjustment is both urgently needed and welcome.
- On the Global Goal on Adaptation (GGA), a comprehensive two-year work programme (the Glasgow–Sharm el-Sheikh work programme) was established and launched at COP26. This sets out the institutional arrangements, scope, objectives, modalities and activities of the work programme and is a welcome development.
- Rationale -SIDS successfully pushed hard for recognition that this process should be country-driven, should not add burdens to developing countries and should employ a range of quantitative and qualitative methodologies to provide a holistic view of adaptation progress.





#### Loss and Damage

# Going into COP26

 Dedicated financing for Loss and Damage and ease of access to the Santiago Network of technical experts on Loss and Damage







### Loss and Damage

- Finance for Loss and Damage was a major disappointment for PSIDS with efforts to secure dedicated L&D finance being continually watered down by developed countries in the final days.
- Parties agreed on the operationalisation of the Santiago Network on Loss and Damage, and forward processes for further dialogue on loss and damage and 'urged' developed countries to provide funds.
- Establishment of the Glasgow Dialogues to discuss the arrangements for the funding of loss and damage activities, taking place at the first sessional period of the SBI concluding at its 60th session (in 2023)





#### Oceans

# Going into COP26:

 The work on Oceans being advanced in the UNFCCC process as a matter of priority, in recognition of its centrality to the Blue Pacific Continent







#### **Oceans**

- Glasgow invited SBSTA to have an annual dialogue on ocean based action for an informal summary report for COP27 (work in Bonn – June 2022)
- Invites the relevant work programmes and constituted bodies under the UNFCCC to consider how to integrate and strengthen ocean-based action in their existing mandates and workplans and to report on these activities within the existing reporting processes, as appropriate.





## Capacity Building and Technology

# Going into COP26:

- Enhancing access to capacity building, particularly as it relates to the Paris Committee on Capacity Building
- Align review processes for the Climate Technology Centre and Network







### **Technology**

- Overall parties were very supportive of the text and came to agreement at the end of the first week of negotiations.
- a framework for capacity building for economies in transition, it is one of the few avenues they now have to access funding for capacity building specifically.
- SIDS, re-emphasized that capacity building is very important, and that implementation is now the next mode we should focus on..
- Climate Technology Centre and Network to occur every 5 years, rather than as a component of the periodic assessment, adequate funding for CTCN to fulfill its mandate.