

Written submission to UK COP26 Presidency

On behalf of the following institutions (in alphabetical order): Climate Action Network Canada, Climate Group, Climate Strategies, E3G (Third Generation Environmentalism), ECCO (the independent Italian climate change think tank), The Elders Foundation, Society for Planet and Prosperity Nigeria, Solutions for Our Climate (SFOC) & Transforma

On behalf of the following individuals: Avaaz - on behalf of over 4 million people calling for urgent climate action

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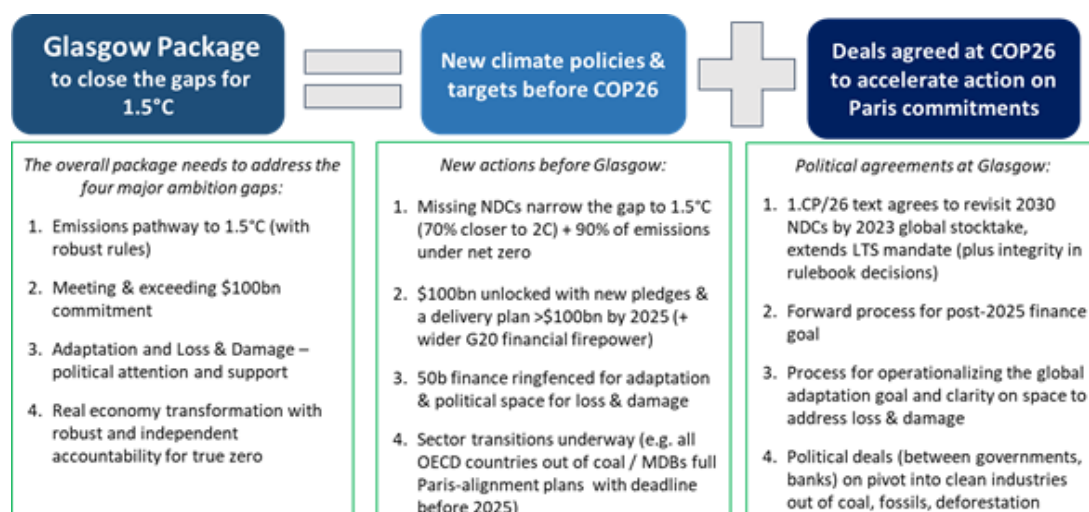
1. The need for a comprehensive, balanced and ambitious Glasgow Package

- The pathways for limiting global warming to 1.5°C are narrowing and pressure is growing on accelerating action at a time when both mitigation and adaptation efforts need to dramatically scale up to close the gaps and keep the Paris objectives in sight. The IPCC AR6 WGI report is expected to reinforce the need for urgent action to limit climate change to 1.5°C. Its findings are likely to starkly emphasise the inadequacy of efforts on adaptation, resilience and loss & damage to date, all of which remains underfunded. Moreover, it is unlikely that 2021 NDC updates will close the mitigation gap to 1.5°C. The sum of the current NDCs (as of [May 2021](#)) is projected for a global average warming trajectory of approximately 2.4°C.
- COP26, marking the first 5-year cycle from Paris to raise ambition, must deliver a package that fills the global gaps and accelerates delivery in this decade of implementation. If COP26 is unable to set up an accelerated arc of ambition in the early 2020s ahead of the Global Stocktake, efforts to stay under the 1.5°C limit without overshooting the threshold would be in jeopardy.
- To live up to the vision of 'keeping 1.5°C in reach', this 'Glasgow Package' of outcomes needs to close the gaps with regards to reducing emissions, protecting against climate impacts and the finance required to achieve these objectives on the basis of a just transition.
- In order for the world to avoid dangerous climate change, we need to halve global emissions by 2030. The first step for that to happen is to ensure that all stimulus investments are directed towards a green and just recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic and that recovery finance is unlocked for low and middle income countries to implement green, just recoveries with fiscal and debt sustainability.
- The political signals and finance unlocked by national governments delivering a Glasgow Package of ambitious political outcomes will accelerate action from sub-national governments and non-state actors, many of whom are already leading the way.

President Designate Alok Sharma rightly notes in his letter dated 15 July 2021 that the July Ministerial is a critical moment for ministers to discuss the overall package of political outcomes for Glasgow.

2. The Outlines of a Glasgow Package

- A 'Glasgow Package' must set up accelerated action *ahead* of the Global Stocktake (2023): delivering a credible forward process for climate finance, addressing the gaps in agenda balance and action on loss & damage and adaptation and keeping 1.5°C in reach, through not only country and non-state actor commitments by COP, but an accelerated timeline for ramping up ambition and sectoral transformation.
- It is also clear that outcomes are needed both now (pre-COP26) and in Glasgow to set up an arc of ambition out of COP26 to close the ambition gap in the early 2020s but do so in more inclusive ways that help mobilise more people and help build a broader base of support for rapid action.



- The above diagram summarises the outlines of a Glasgow Package; further potential elements of a Glasgow Package are detailed further in the [annex](#).
- Many of these outcomes must land **before Glasgow** (*middle column of the diagram*). Immediate action is needed to:
 - **Narrow the emissions gap** with new, enhanced 2030 climate targets (NDCs) aligned with 1.5°C and with additional long-term strategies setting out how countries plan to align with and achieve the overall objectives of the PA, including ensuring 1.5°C
 - **Fulfil the annual \$100bn climate finance commitment** with new climate finance pledges, and a delivery plan beyond the \$100bn through to 2025
 - **Enhance action on adaptation and loss & damage**, with new finance for adaptation and new political space for addressing loss & damage that unlock support for the vulnerables.
 - **Accelerate sectoral transitions across the real economy**, with further progress on ending coal, aligning all financial flows with the Paris Agreement goals and more.
- Subsequently, **COP26 must set out an arc of ambition** (*right hand column of the diagram*). Countries will need to accelerate action in 2022-2023 – before the Global Stocktake – if it is to ensure the 2020s are a decade of real delivery on the Paris goals. Much of this could be

captured in negotiated text at Glasgow (i.e., in 1/CP.26 decision); some of it could also be agreed between governments directly or articulated by leaders. Either way, to keep 1.5°C alive political agreements at Glasgow will need to:

- **Accelerate emissions reductions for a 1.5°C pathway** by committing to revisit 2030 NDCs by the 2023 Global Stocktake and extending the mandate for long-term strategies (whilst preserving the integrity of Paris Agreement in a finalised rulebook)
 - **Take climate finance to the next level** by setting out a forward process for the post-2025 finance goal
 - **Close the gaps on adaptation and loss & damage** by establishing a process for operationalising the global goal on adaptation and providing clarity on how to provide support to increasing levels of loss & damage
 - **Turbocharge real economy transformation** by striking new political deals on ending coal, fossil fuel finance, deforestation, internal combustion vehicles and methane
- Together, both new climate policies and implementation before COP26, plus deals agreed at COP26 to accelerate action on the Paris commitments, adds up to **an overall, balanced and ambitious Glasgow Package to help close the gaps for 1.5°C** across emissions, climate finance, adaptation, loss and damage, and real economy transformation (*left hand column of the diagram*). Progress on these inside the climate negotiations will, of course, depend on swift action outside in other fora to tackle, e.g., provision of vaccines to developing countries and ways to address the growing debt crisis caused by the recession and a clear demonstration of countries transitioning away from fossil fuels.

3. Annex - Potential elements of a Glasgow Package

- The below table outlines the possible elements of the overall political Glasgow Package, both in terms of outcomes before and at/out of COP26 and in terms of both the overall Glasgow (1/CP.26) decision text and political agreements outside the formal negotiating process.

Issue	Before COP26	At & beyond COP26
Emissions reductions path to 1.5°C with high ambition, high integrity rules	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● NDCs and net-zero long-term strategies (LTS) aligned with 1.5°C from all parties with greater implementation ● High integrity net zero commitments from countries and non-state actors that are ‘true zero’ and immediate, verifiable, and accurate 	Signals: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Commitment to keeping 1.5°C alive ● Responding to IPCC AR6, NDC synthesis report and IEA 1.5C report ● Recognising the size of the remaining gaps on ambition ● Committing to accelerate emissions reductions (revisit 2030 NDCs by the 2023 Global Stocktake (GST) / net zero Long-term Strategy (LTS) / real economy sector breakthrough leadership groups) to close gaps to 1.5°C and halve global emissions by 2030 ● More diverse & inclusive actions to secure a broader base of non-state actors’ leadership to secure 1.5°C

		<p>ambition</p> <p>Mandates:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Revised, enhanced 2030 NDCs aligned with 1.5°C submitted in time to be captured in the GST ● Extension of LTS mandate & call for mid-century net zero LTS ● Establish a new political moment in 2022 for harvesting ambition before the GST ● Setting up the 2023 GST as a political ambition-raising moment to come back to 2030 targets aligned with 1.5°C <p>Conclusions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● High integrity, high ambition outcomes on common timeframes (no longer than 5+5 cycles), transparency, and keeping Article 6 aligned with San Jose principles (even if this means no agreement) ● Clearer roadmap for the Global Stocktake ● Countries move to set 1.5C aligned NDCs that match their net zero ambitions, taking short-term action ● Race to Zero and Marrakech Partnership drive a high ambition alliance that creates an ambition loop with country action, focusing on just transition and more inclusive & diverse set of actions to create a broader base of support for climate action
<p>Adaptation</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Balanced allocation (e.g. 50:50) for adaptation and mitigation in delivery of the \$100bn ● Greater proportion of grants and concessional finance, and improved access, for adaptation and non-state actor climate action ● Greater access to finance for early warning and disaster response ● Pledges for vulnerable countries' initiatives and scaled up finance to support implementation 	<p>Mandates:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Establish a clear process to define the Global Goal on Adaptation (GGA) & long term agenda on adaptation ● Mandate IPCC to produce guidelines on measuring progress towards GGA (building on existing Adaptation Committee work) ● Secure appropriate financial package, including through at least 0.7% ODA, to support Global South countries to deliver Paris aligned climate resilient development <p>Signals:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Specific adaptation goal in post-2025 climate finance target negotiations ● Willingness to allocate proceeds from market mechanism activities under both Article 6.2 and 6.4 to the Adaptation Fund

		<p>Commitments:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Predictable adaptation funding through Adaptation Fund, including multi-year contributions ● Reiterate mandate to the GCF for 50% adaptation finance ● Request all financial institutions to follow in scaling up adaptation financing
<p>Loss and damage</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Pledges for vulnerable countries' initiatives and specific options to channel finance ● Appointment of a COP26 loss and damage envoy 	<p>Signals:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Political acceptance that increased loss & damage are locked in as pathways to 1.5°C narrow (in light of the AR6 report) <p>Mandates:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Establish loss and damage as a permanent agenda item ● Effective processes and negotiation space on loss and damage beyond the operationalisation of the Santiago Network to provide technical assistance to developing countries, to set up agenda for COP27 and GST including on finance for loss and damage ● Place the Warsaw Implementation Mechanism under joint oversight of the COP and CMA <p>Commitments:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Commitment for loss and damage finance to be provided through GEF and GCF ● Commitment to increase available finance for reconstruction and for insurance coverage for highly vulnerable countries through bilateral and multilateral finance institutions.
<p>Climate finance</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Delivering the decade old \$100bn/yr commitment with new and additional commitments ● Scaling up public climate finance, especially for adaptation ● Improving access to climate finance for highly vulnerable countries especially SIDS and LDCs and non-state actors in those regions ● Addressing issues of quality of climate finance (e.g. concessionality, additionality, 	<p>Commitments:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Delivery plan for the \$100bn pre-2025 that builds on lessons learned since 2015, including increased share of grants rather than loans ● Timelines for improving access issues & harmonising processes across funds ● Enhanced processes to effectively address the needs of developing countries <p>Mandates:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Initiate negotiations on a new, needs-based and science-based higher post-2025 finance goal, with clear process for negotiations through 2024

	<p>and predictability, etc.)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Commit to enhancing transparency and accounting ● Establish a process to address challenges to access finance ● Define the scope to consider <i>ex ante</i> climate finance under the COP and the CMA in an efficient manner, while avoiding duplication and overlaps ● Agree a new LTF agenda for the 2020 - 2025 period that focuses on access and enabling environments for financing NDCs in developing countries that helps green recovery packages and promote scaling up climate action e.g. through specific urban climate action programmes in line with NDCs with dedicated finance as part of economic recovery packages
<p>Real economy transformation</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Coal and fossil fuel finance phase out commitments ● Governments and banks shift finance from dirty into clean ● Aligning sectoral goals, actions and initiatives with 1.5°C pathway ● Pivot into a green, just and resilient COVID-19 recovery 	<p>Commitments:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Government and institution compacts on new levels of policy ambition, e.g. on coal moratoria, ending overseas fossil finance, announcing and of future fossil fuels expansion, ending deforestation in supply chains, green hydrogen and steel, ZEVs, and supporting just transition and livelihoods in sustainable agriculture <p>Signals:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Recognise need to shift out of fossil fuels, and away from deforestation and towards sustainable agriculture, in light of IEA 1.5°C pathway report ● Countries' striving towards resilient and greener COVID recovery ● Welcome High Level Champions-led improvements of the Marrakesh Partnership, and strengthen NSA campaigns & framework for accelerating real economy action through multi-stakeholder multilateralism inclusive of governments and NSAs, pivoting towards more diverse and inclusive actions to broaden the base of support for climate actions