



PEACE, PROSPERITY AND
REGIONAL INTEGRATION



**UN CLIMATE
CHANGE
CONFERENCE
UK 2021**

IN PARTNERSHIP WITH ITALY

COP 26 OUTCOMES

by

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Naivasha, Kenya



PRESENTATION OUTLINE

1. Introduction
2. Positive Accomplishments/ outcomes from COP 26
3. Less Accomplishments/progress
4. Announcement's, Pelages and Declarations
5. Accomplishment's of IGAD delegation at COP 26
6. Road to COP 27
7. Recommendations



1. INTRODUCTION

Attendance

- The 26th session of the Conference of the Parties (UNFCCC COP 26), the 16th meeting of the Conference of the Parties serving as the Meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol (CMP 16) and the third meeting of the Conference of the Parties serving as the Meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement (CMA 3) took place at The Scottish Events Campus (SEC) in Glasgow, Scotland, UK from 1-12 November 2021
- COP 26, co-hosted by the United Kingdom (UK) and Italy, was attended by about 30,000 delegates including world leaders (120), representatives from NGOs, Journalists, businesses, IGOs and UN bodies
- IGAD Delegation at COP 26 was composed of 14 staff from ICPAC and IGAD HQ

LIST OF COP26 IGAD DELEGATION MEMBERS			
	Delegate name	Badge type	Attendance
1	H.E. Dr. Workneh Gebeyehu	Observer – IGO Delegation Head	2nd week
2	Dr. Artan Guleid	Observer - IGO	2nd week
3	Mr. Zachary Kiburi Atheru	Observer - IGO	1st week
4	Dr. Zewdu Tesema Segele	Observer - IGO	1st week
5	Dr Hussen Seid	Observer - IGO	1st week
6	Mr. Paul Oluoch Ombai	Observer - IGO	1st week
7	Mr. Abebe Tadege Tsehayu	Observer - IGO	1st week
8	Ms. Marta Baraibar	Observer - IGO	1st week?
9	Dr Geoffrey Sabiti	Observer - IGO	1st week
10	Dr Linda Ogallo	Kenya delegation	2nd week
11	Mr. Nuur Sheek	Observer - IGO	2nd week
12	Mr. Philip Njoroge Gathungu	Observer - IGO	2nd week
13	Ms. Saada Abdou Djama	Observer - IGO	2nd week
14	Dr. John Patrik Kabayo	Observer - IGO	1st and 2nd week



1. INTRODUCTION

- Accumulation of Greenhouse gases in the atmosphere ??

What is the challenge we are trying to address??

- The IPCC sixth assessment report (August 2021) “[code red for humanity](#)”
 - Climate Change is real and at **1.1 oC warming** impacts are already being observed everywhere). Millions of people around the world are affected by climate crisis (floods, droughts, heat waves, wild fires, land slides)
 - UN Climate Agreements (UNFCCC, Kyoto protocol, Paris Agreement) to combat human caused climate change
 - The 2015 Paris Agreement Climate Change Goals (Temperature goal-capping global warming at 1.5C above pre-industrial levels, a limit scientists say will avoid most destructive consequences climate change)
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1. INTRODUCTION

Climate change impacts

Climate Change is already having a wide range of adverse impacts around the world in general and Africa in particular. These impacts include

- Changes in climate patterns and increase in frequency and intensity of climate extremes including droughts, floods and heat waves
- Sea-level rise
- Environmental degradation and desertification
- Melting of glaciers
- Reduction in water availability and higher water stress
- Increased health risks
- Increased food insecurity because of reduced crop productivity
- Changes in ecosystems



1. INTRODUCTION

Issues discussed at formal negotiations

- Glasgow Climate Pact
- Finance
- Article 6
- Loss and damage
- Adaptation
- Transparency
- Common timeframes
- Global stocktake
- Response measures
- Koronivia joint work on agriculture
- Gender action plan
- Action for Climate Empowerment

Announcements, pledges, declarations made COP 26

- UK COP presidency announcements
 - Deforestation pledges
 - Global methane pledge
 - Coal phase-out
 - Fossil-fuel financing
 - Zero-emission cars
 - Financial alliance
 - 'Glasgow breakthroughs'
- Leaders summit speeches and new NDCs
- Do new climate pledges 'keep 1.5C alive'?
- US-China joint climate declaration
- Beyond oil and gas alliance
- Road to COP27



2. POSITIVE ACCOMPLISHMENTS /OUTCOMES

Green finance for the net zero economy

- **\$130 trillion** private capital to accelerate the transition to a net-zero economy
- **Climate risk disclosure** and transparency for the private sector/companies
- Parties agreed to accelerate the **phasing out of coal** and subsidies for fossil fuels
- The Paris Agreement **'rulebook'** for Article 6, which concerns carbon markets and accounting was approved. This will unlock market and non-market approaches on both climate change mitigation and adaptation by:
 - **providing operational transparency and certainty**
 - **closing loopholes**
 - **minimizing the risk of 'double counting'**



2. POSITIVE ACCOMPLISHMENTS /OUTCOMES

- Increasing the pace of implementing the Paris Agreement
 - Agreement “to revisit and strengthen the 2030 targets in their nationally determined contributions...by the end of 2022”, as well as establishing a new annual high-level ministerial meeting from 2022 and leaders summit in 2023.



3. LESS ACCOMPLISHMENTS AT COP26



- Failure to meet 1.5° C target
- Climate Finance
- Not securing \$100 billion climate finance by 2020
- Finance for Adaptation
- No agreement on the establishment of a loss-and-damage fund

4. ANNOUNCEMENT'S, PELAGES AND DECLARATIONS

- The United States and China, the two largest emitters, agreed to work together on climate despite recent rifts in diplomatic relations.
- Over one hundred nations pledged to cut 30 percent of their emissions of **methane**—a greenhouse gas that dissipates more quickly than carbon but fuels up to eighty times more heating over a twenty-year period—by 2030.
- More than 130 nations, together possessing 90 percent of the world's forests, agreed to halt and then reverse **deforestation** by 2030.
- Over 450 financial institutions overseeing \$130 trillion in assets promised to align their portfolios with the goal of achieving net-zero emissions by 2050.



4. ANNOUNCEMENT'S, PELAGES AND DECLARATIONS MADE AT COP26

- With 90% of the world's economy now committed to net-zero targets, COP26 has produced a number of initiatives, breakthroughs and pledges.
- 1 The [Glasgow Financial Alliance for Net Zero \(GFANZ\)](#) said more than \$130 trillion (£95 trillion) of private capital has now been “committed to transforming the economy” towards the Paris climate goal of 1.5 °C by adopting a science-based approach with near-term targets as well as long-term targets. However, there are still questions as to how this colossal figure will be mobilised in practice.
- 2 The [First Movers coalition](#) unites global companies with supply chains across carbon-intensive sectors. Together, they'll use their collective buying power to develop the market conditions for innovative solutions in heavy carbon industries.
- 3 Major international banks have [committed to ending all international public financing of new unabated coal power by the end of 2021](#).
- 4 Multilateral Development Banks' joint statement: [Nature, People, Planet](#) created a commitment to align their portfolios with the Paris Agreement goals and as well as nature.
- 5 [Nearly 100 countries agree to decrease their methane emissions by 30% by 2030](#), compared with 2020 levels. Methane accounts for about 0.5 °C of the 1.1 °C–1.2 °C warming the world has seen to date.
- 6 World leaders representing 110 nations have signed a [declaration to halt and reverse deforestation and land degradation by 2030](#).
- 7 There's a new [requirement for net zero transition plans](#) for listed companies in the UK by 2023.
- 8 A [new International Sustainability Standards Board \(ISSB\)](#) has been established which will increase the global focus on climate risk disclosure and reporting.
- 9 The [Glasgow Breakthroughs](#) are the first set of global leader-led targets under The Breakthrough Agenda. The Breakthrough Agenda aims to drive down the cost of sustainable solutions such as clean power, electric vehicles, green steel, sustainable agriculture and hydrogen production by 2030.
- 10 At least 23 countries, including five of the world's top 20 coal power-using countries, [have agreed to phase out coal power](#) in the 2030s for leading nations, and the 2040s for the rest of the world.



5. ACCOMPLISHMENTS OF IGAD DELEGATION AT COP 26

IGAD delegate members actively participated at the conference

- Attended plenary sessions
- Took part in a number of side events through out the conference
- Distribution of publications
- Virtual IGAD booth
- Prepared and delivered IGAD statement
- Held a consultation meeting with UNFCCC focal points of IGAD Member States
- Held bilateral meetings with various organizations including GCF



6. ROAD TO COP27

What's next?

- **COP27 is not far away: Business leaders and world leaders will be returning in a year's time to advance successes and close the shortcomings of COP26**
- **The race to net zero by 2050 has begun**



6. ROAD TO COP27

Key meetings and milestones leading up to COP27 in Egypt	
Early 2022	IPCC WGII and WGIII reports published
2-3 March 2022	Middle East and North Africa Climate Week , United Arab Emirates
25 April - 8 May 2022	UN Convention on Biological Diversity COP 15 part 2 in Kunming, China
9-21 May 2022	United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) COP 15 , Côte d'Ivoire
6-16 June 2022	UNFCCC UNFCCC intersessional meeting in Bonn, Germany
6-16 June 2022	Glasgow Dialogue on loss and damage to “discuss funding” at SBI session in Bonn
25 June - 3 July 2022	London Climate Action Week 2022
TBC	G7 summit, Germany
13-20 September 2022	UN General Assembly (UNGA77)
September 2022	New York Climate Week 2022
30-31 October 2022	G20 summit , Bali, Indonesia



7. RECOMMENDATIONS

- Make early preparations for IGAD at COP 27 in Egypt, 2022
- Establish IGAD forum on climate change
- Implement the roadmap for the approval and implementation of IGAD Region Climate Change Strategy
- Follow up with accreditation of IGAD to the Green Climate Fund (GCF)
- Streamline climate change issues in IGAD programs/strategies

