

# Summary Report

# From Paris to Glasgow



**Acknowledgment:** We would like to thank the Embassy of France, Institute of Regional Studies (IRS) and Sustainable Development Policy Institute (SDPI) for co-hosting PRE-COP26 seminar in collaboration with the Civil Society Coalition for Climate Change (CSCCC) on 8<sup>th</sup> September, 2021 at Jinnah Hall, Institute of Regional Studies, F-5, Islamabad

**Report Prepared by Civil Society Coalition for Climate Change (CSCCC)**



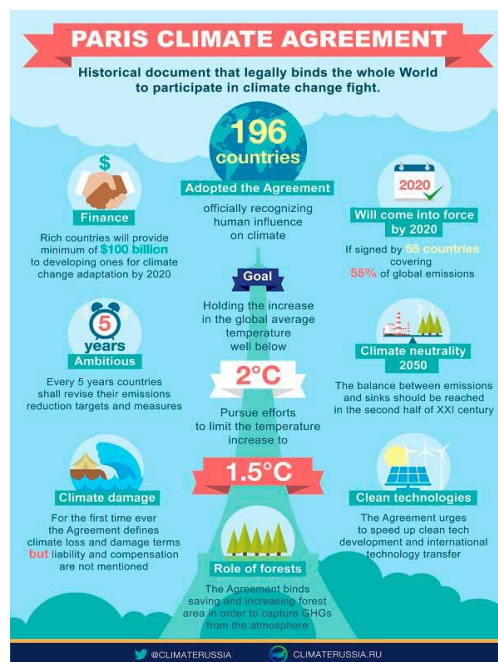
# Pre-COP26

## From Paris to Glasgow

### Paris Agreement

The Paris agreement was adopted in December 2015 by 197 countries around the world and marked a turning point in the global efforts to tackle the climate crisis and adapt to its effects. The agreement works on a five year cycle of increasingly ambitious climate actions to be carried out by signatories.

The 26th session of the Conference of Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) is scheduled to take place this year in Glasgow. The summit will be attended by the heads of state of the countries that signed the UNFCCC, as well as a variety of climate experts and campaigners, in order to agree and accelerate action on the Paris Agreement. The UK in partnership with Italy, is hosting the summit this year in Glasgow from 31 October -12 November 2021 after it was delayed by a year due to the COVID19 pandemic.



### Ambition Mechanism

COP26 will give parties a critical opportunity to assess how far they have come in meeting initial Paris Agreement emissions target, and set new targets for the next five year cycle. New and updated NDCs will be the subject of discussion at COP26. This Plan- Implement- Review cycle supports the Agreement to comprehensively take stock of the collective progress every five years. Global Stock Take and the Ambition Mechanism will be critical in achieving the target of the Paris Agreement to keep temperature increase within a safe threshold.



### US Re-entry in climate Negotiations 2021

It will also be the first time nations will be convening since the US departure and subsequent re-entry to the Paris Agreement, which was seen by many as a disruptive influence on achieving the initial goals.



# Chronology of International Climate Negotiation

Climate negotiations have been taking place since 1996 but it was not till 2015 that an agreement was reached in 2015 at COP21. The Paris Agreement was hailed as a triumph of French diplomacy as it successfully managed to build consensus among 197 nations on an Agenda of Solutions.

The Paris Agreement was a skeletal framework that was fleshed out at subsequent COPs between 2015 and 2019. The Agreement enshrines global goals, national commitments and multilateral processes aimed at progressively strengthening the global effort against climate change. The Paris Rulebook provides reporting guidelines for countries that provide financial, technological and capacity building support to other countries. The Rulebook was finalized at COP24 in 2018 in Katowice Poland with a few pending issues on which agreement could not be reached. Reaching agreement in the negotiations on the unfinished business to finalize rules will be the responsibility of the UK government as the Presidency of COP26.



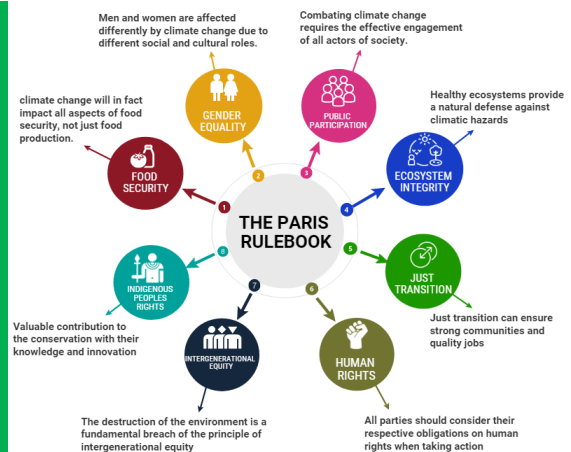
## Finalize the 'Paris Rulebook'

The focus of the negotiations will be on finalizing the rules needed to implement the Paris Agreement, called the 'Paris rulebook'.

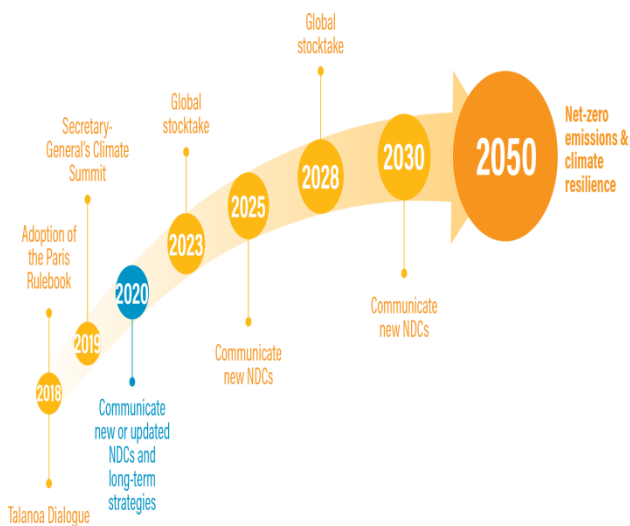
**Find a solution on carbon markets**, by creating a robust system of carbon credits that supports the move to net zero.

**Resolve the issues of transparency**, by putting in place a universal system that encourages all countries to keep to their commitment.

**Broker an agreement that drives ambition from governments** over the coming years to keep 1.5 degrees alive.



# Global Stock Take



Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC) are at the heart of the Paris Agreement. Cop26 provides the first chance to nations to review commitments and strengthen ambition. This is important because since the Paris Agreement there has been much greater clarity on the danger of exceeding 1.5°Celsius. The first round of NDC turned out to be insufficient to limit warming below 2°Celsius. New and more ambitious pledges are required at COP26.

*The IPCC special report shares compelling evidence on why temperature increase should be contained within 1.5 degrees Celsius by 2030*  
The IPBES establishes a clear link between Climate Change and Conservation of Biodiversity with current trends threatening extinction of a million species  
*The Working Group of the 6 Assessment Report reinforces the findings of the first two reports and reiterates the need for*

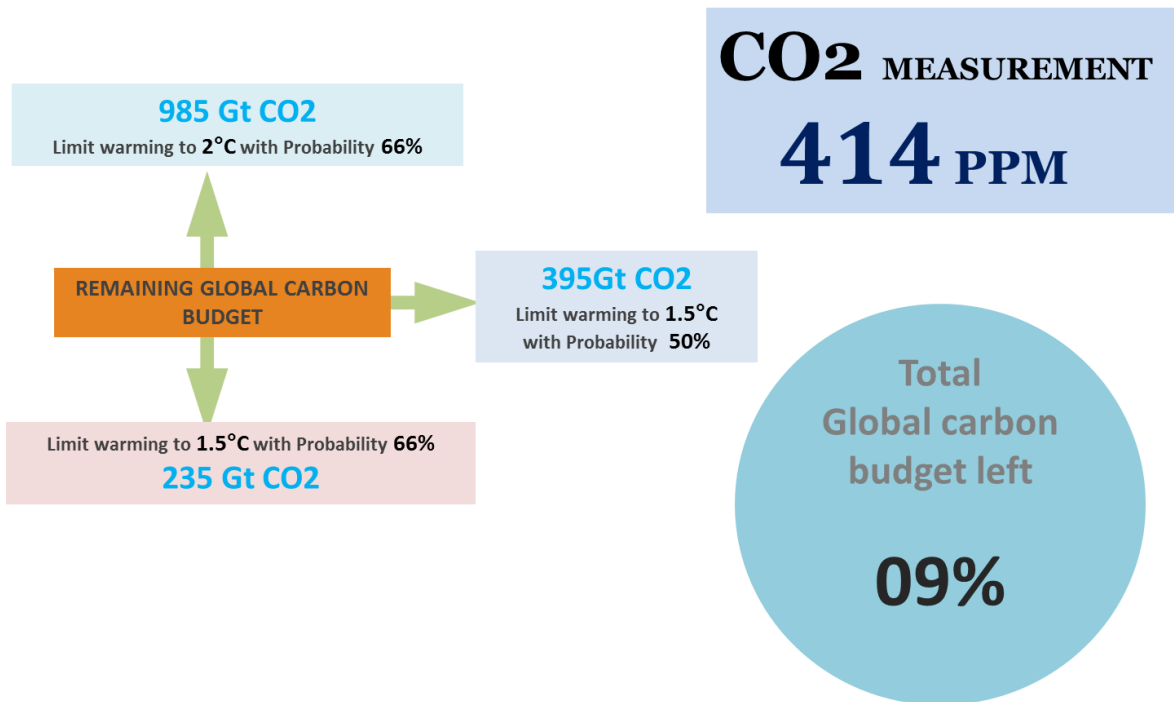
## Call for urgency in Action

Speakers at the Pre-Cop26 seminar termed climate change a shared responsibility and urged the need for global partnerships to find solutions that ensure a fair future for all. The UN negotiations are consensus based, and reaching agreement will depend on leaving no issue behind and making sure everyone's voice is heard. The speakers reiterated the need to remove barriers that prevent everyone from participating at COP26 and championing the voices of communities vulnerable to climate change, including indigenous peoples and communities grappling with the transition from high carbon activities.

### Turning ambition into action

This is the decade of decisive action and finalizing the Paris Rulebook on its own will not deliver net zero. Governments, business and civil society need to work together to transform the ways we consume energy, meet our food requirements, develop infrastructure, and move people and goods around.

# Global Carbon Remaining Budget



Committing to work together will pave the way for faster progress on Climate Action and help in achieving the aims of the negotiations

- Reduce Emissions
- Strengthen adaptation and resilience to climate impacts
- Scale up finance and support

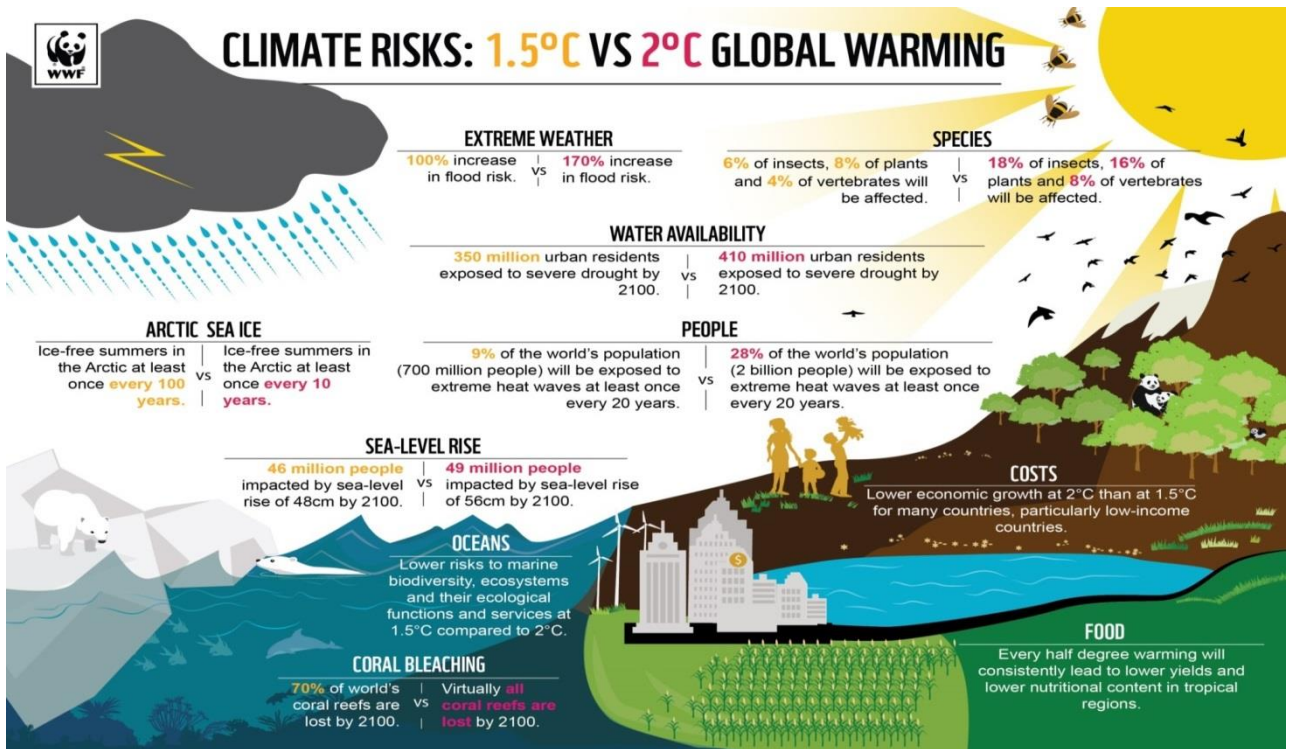
## Actions needed

- **Accelerate** the transition from coal to clean power
- **Protect and restore** nature for the benefit of people and climate
- **Accelerate** the transition to zero emission vehicles

## Supporting pathways

Follow the best available science  
Empower inclusive action

# Why 1.5 Degrees Celsius



As the count down on COP26 begins, there is much that needs to be done. Every country must bring forward targets and tangible policies for the next decade that will cut global emissions enough to keep alive the goal of the Paris Agreement. This will require careful diplomacy, inspired leadership and an example for other to follow.

## COP26 Priority Action Areas

The agenda at COP26 will include unresolved issues from the Paris Agreement on which parties have yet to agree. These include the rules for carbon market mechanisms and funding for loss and damage. COP26 will allow countries to assess progress towards the \$100 billion goal and set new targets for climate finance. Shifting to nature based solutions and protection of biodiversity will also be part of the climate conversation at COP26.

COP 26 President Alok Sharma

❖ **Adaptation and Resilience:** Helping people, economies and the environment adapt and prepare for the impacts of climate change

❖ **Nature:** Safeguarding ecosystems, protecting natural habitats and keeping carbon out of the atmosphere

❖ **Energy transition:** Seizing the massive opportunities of cheaper renewables and storage

❖ **Acceleration:** Moving to zero carbon road transport by 2040

❖ **Finance:** Unleashing the finance that will make it possible to shift to a zero carbon economy

# Why Climate Change Matters

This summer has seen scorching heat domes in parts of the US and Canada with record temperatures and blistering heat waves sweep across Pakistan. Torrential rain has caused devastating floods in China, as well as India, Germany, Belgium and Austria while fires are raging in Siberia, and Madagascar is experiencing the world's first famine caused solely by the climate crisis.

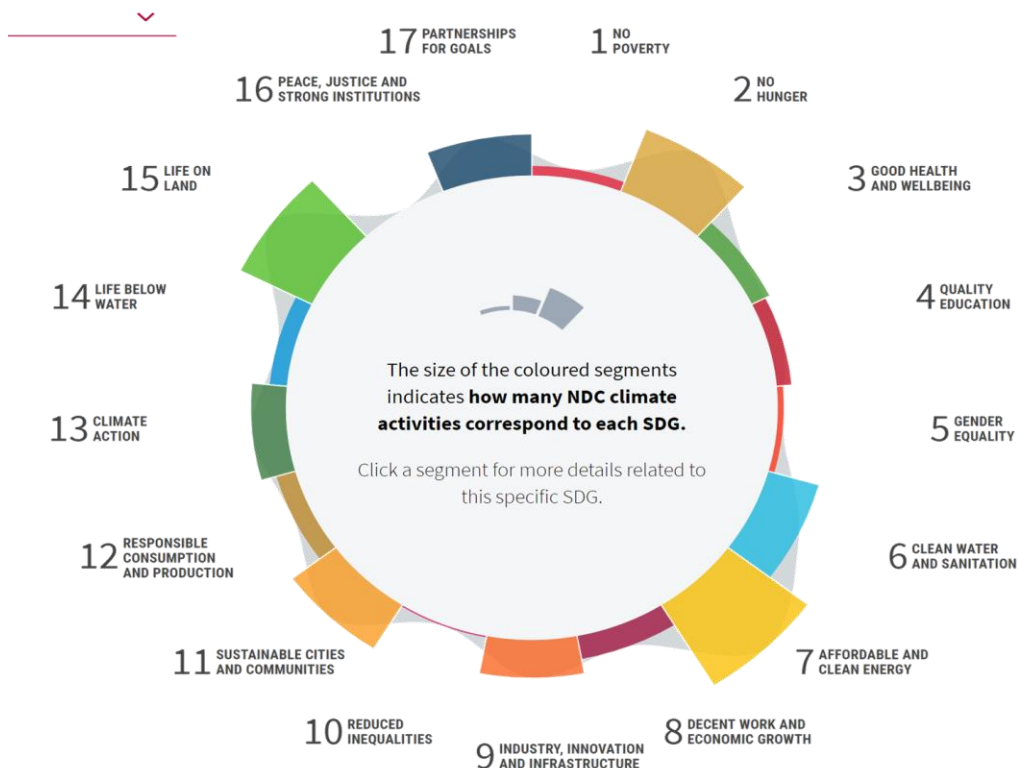
The global economic and social disruption caused by the COVID19 pandemic has made countries around the world realize the value of building back green to stimulate economic recovery and strengthen societal resilience to crisis and fragility. One of the key issues that the COVID19 pandemic highlighted is the importance of coordinated effort between international parties when dealing with global issues. Cop26 will play a crucial role in paving the path to sustainable recovery and setting ambitious but achievable targets for climate adaptation and mitigation. The successful achievement of the **SDGs** will go a long way in supporting the climate adaptation and mitigation targets.

## Three components that will make COP 26 successful

- ❑ What happens in the year before COP26 to advance climate ambition
- ❑ How successful the official negotiations are at COP26
- ❑ What progressive coalition and alliances emerge for action on climate change to implement the Paris agreement

## Finalizing technical issues carried over from COP25

- ❖ Carbon market mechanism
- ❖ Funding for loss and damage
- ❖ Delivery of US 100 billion finance target and setting next target for climate finance by 2025
- ❖ Nature base solutions
- ❖ Common time frames for countries; NDC's





# Agenda

The Civil Society Coalition for Climate Change in collaboration with the Embassy of France, the Institute of Regional Studies and Sustainable Development Policy Institute co-hosted a hybrid Pre-COP seminar to discuss the challenges and opportunities for Parties on way forward as well as Pakistan's perspective on framing the country's agenda to show case its commitment. The event was attended by **278** people of which **53** participated in person and **225** joined the sessions on line.



## PRE COP26 From Paris to Glasgow

Wednesday, 08 September, 2021  
Time: 0930 - 1330 hrs (PKT)



**MR. MALIK AMIN ASLAM**  
*Minister for Climate Change*  
KEYNOTE ADDRESS - SESSION II



**ANDLEEB ABBAS**  
*Parliamentary Secretary for Foreign Affairs*  
KEYNOTE ADDRESS - SESSION I



**AMB. SHAFQAT KAKAKHEL**  
*Chairperson of the Board, SDPI*  
CONCLUDING REMARKS

### SESSION I – COP26 OPPORTUNITIES AND CHALLENGES



**H.E. DR. CHRISTIAN TURNER CMG**  
*British High Commissioner to Pakistan*



**H.E. ANDREAS FERRARESE**  
*Ambassador of Italy to Pakistan*



**MR. YVES MANVILLE**  
*Chargé d'Affaires A.I. (France)*



**AISHA KHAN**  
*Chief Executive CSCCC*

### SESSION II – FRAMING PAKISTAN'S AGENDA AT COP26



**Annabel Gerry**  
*Development Director Pakistan at FCDO*



**MR. NAJY BENHASSINE**  
*World Bank Country Director*



**MR. M. IRFAN TARIQ**  
*Director General (Env & CC)*



**DR. ABID SULERI**  
*Executive Director SDPI*

# Key Messages



**Malik Amin Aslam:** “For Pakistan it is important to give the message at COP26 that despite being affected by climate change in an unjust manner, the country is adopting nature based approaches to be a part of the solution.”



**Andleeb Abbas:** “ Climate change is a priority for Pakistan and a matter of personal focus for the Prime Minister. Climate change is all encompassing and affects everyone therefore coordination and cooperation is the way forward.”



**H.E Dr. Christian Turner:** “The four climate goals for COP26: (i) Ambitious 2030 emissions reduction targets (ii) Support vulnerable countries (iii) Focus on finance (iv) Partnerships. Pakistan is in a great position to show global leadership on climate change.”



**H.E Andreas Ferrarese:** “ Italy and Pakistan will co-host a side initiative at COP26 on mountain climate in which Pakistan will play a central role in addressing challenges related to conservation of the Central Karakoram Ecosystem.”



**Mr. Yves Manville:** “As a guarantor of the spirit of the Paris Agreement France has raised its commitment to international climate action through an increased support to climate finance with £ 6 billion/year from 2021 to 2025.”



**Najy Benhassine:** “The World Bank will focus on water in Pakistan to support climate change. The Bank has also signed an agreement with NDRMF for \$188 million dollars for the Pakistan hydro-met and ecosystem restoration services project.”



**Irfan Tariq:** *“Pakistan adopted a very comprehensive process to update the Nationally Determined Contributions which lasted for 6-8 months. Pakistan is well prepared to attend the upcoming climate summit in Glasgow.”*



**Annabel Gerry:** *“The readiness of countries to receive climate finance is important and requires attention. The UK is very keen to encourage non-state actors to join the race to resilience campaign”.*



**Abid Suleri:** *“The government has already pledged that 60% of our energy mix would consist of clean and green energy by 2030. We have to see how policy supports that pledge. Policies are more integrated towards combating the negative impacts of climate change.”*



**Shafqat Kakakhel:** *“The most important issue facing humankind is to prevent further exacerbation of climate change. This will require behavior and policy changes at all levels. Countries need to demonstrate urgency in action.”*



**Nadeem Riyaz:** *“According to Asian Development Bank study Pakistan is facing 3.8 billion dollar annual economic loss due to climate change. COP26 is expected to play a crucial role in paving the way for sustainable recovery and setting ambitious but achievable targets for climate adaptation and mitigation.”*



**Aisha Khan:** *“ We are living in an altered socio-economic landscape fraught with fragility and crises. Between Climate-Conflict & COVID the future remains uncertain. Climate diplomacy will be the most important aspect of bilateral and multilateral engagements in future.”*

# Conclusion

The event concluded on a positive note with high hopes pinned on the UK Presidency in partnership with Italy to steer the negotiations toward consensus.

In the first session the focus of the discussion was on international negotiations, covering the journey from Paris to Glasgow to review achievements and share perspectives on existing commitments and the need ramp up ambition to keep temperature increase within the safe threshold of 1.5 degrees Celsius.

The second session focused on how Pakistan proposed to frame its agenda at COP26. The speakers discussed the challenges confronted by Pakistan, the vulnerabilities it faced, what it has achieved so far and the support it needs to meet its adaptation and mitigation targets.

## [Video messages](#)

## *Full Recording of the Event*

<https://youtu.be/4dz60KwrwMM>





# Working Together in Climate Action

## YOUR PLANET NEEDS YOU

# COP26

IN PARTNERSHIP WITH ITALY



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