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COP 26: Climate Agenda and CSOs

19 October 2021

Sergio Andreis, Director – *Kyoto Club*



Kyoto Club

Kyoto Club is an Italian **non-profit organisation** founded in February 1999. Its current 136 members are business companies, associations and local municipalities and governments engaged for the greenhouse gas reduction targets set by the *Kyoto Protocol*, by the EU ones for 2030 and by the December 2015 *Paris Agreement*.

To reach its goals and to support bio, green and circular economy patterns, *Kyoto Club* promotes **awareness-raising initiatives, information and training** to foster **energy efficiency, renewable energy sources, waste reduction and recycling** and **sustainable agriculture and mobility**.

Our activities are based on the following key strategies:

- The **increase of the environmental dimension in business culture** and the **dissemination of best practices**.
- The promotion of **eco-efficiency policies** and of the use of **renewable energy sources**.
- The **reduction of greenhouse gas emissions** in Italian and EU urban areas.
- The development of **new eco-compatible productions** and the **investments in technological innovation**.
- The **mainstreaming of environmental management systems**, eco and energy labeling.
- The **dialogue and networking among institutions and companies**.

Towards Italian, EU and *UNFCCC* public decision-makers, *Kyoto Club* puts forward **policy proposals** to make institutional decisions more and more environment and climate friendly.

At the international level *Kyoto Club* is part of



The non-profit **European Alliance to Save Energy (EU-ASE)**, based in Brussels (Belgium) and whose Members and Partners include some of Europe's leading multinational companies, a prominent cross-party group of European politicians and energy efficiency campaigners from across Europe. *EU-ASE's* vision is of a future where energy efficiency and end-users empowerment are central to the EU energy system and are fundamental drivers for job creation, sustainable growth, competitiveness, energy productivity, innovation, energy security and decarbonisation. *Kyoto Club* is represented in the *EU-ASE* Board of Managers.



The **European Council for an Energy Efficient Economy (eceee)**, based in Stockholm (Sweden) is a membership-based non-profit association and Europe's largest and oldest NGO dedicated to energy efficiency. It generates and provides evidence-based knowledge and analysis of policies, facilitating co-operation and networking. *eceee* Members are found among private and public organisations, universities and research institutions, as well as among all those professionals from all sectors who share *eceee's* energy efficiency priority goals. *Kyoto Club* is represented in the *eceee* Board of Managers.



Transport & Environment's (T&E) is Europe's leading clean transport campaign group, whose vision is a zero-emission mobility system that is affordable and has minimal impacts on our health, climate and environment. Since its creation 30 years ago, *T&E* has shaped some of Europe's most important environmental laws. It is a Brussels-based non-profit organisation and politically independent, combining the power of robust, science-based evidence and a deep understanding of transport with communications and impactful advocacy.

Kyoto Club has observatory status with



United Nations
Framework Convention on
Climate Change



UN CLIMATE
CHANGE
CONFERENCE
UK 2021

IN PARTNERSHIP WITH ITALY

COP 26



COP26 is the 2021 United Nations climate change conference

<https://ukcop26.org/uk-presidency/what-is-a-cop/>

For nearly three decades the UN has been bringing together almost every country on earth for global climate summits – called *COPs* – which stands for ***Conference of the Parties***. In that time climate change has gone from being a fringe issue to a global priority.

This year will be the 26th annual summit – giving it the name **COP26**. With the UK as President, COP26 takes place in Glasgow.

In the run up to *COP26* the UK is working with every nation to reach agreement on how to tackle climate change. World leaders will arrive in Scotland, alongside tens of thousands of negotiators, government representatives, businesses and citizens for twelve days of talks.

The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, UNFCCC

COP 26 is the 2021 conference of the 197 countries – called *Parties to the Convention* – of the *UNFCCC*, in force since 21 March 1994.

<https://unfccc.int/process-and-meetings/the-convention/what-is-the-united-nations-framework-convention-on-climate-change>

COPs meet annually, usually at the end of the year and they are **the place** where global climate decisions are taken.



191 Parties out of **197 Parties** to the Convention have ratified the *Paris Agreement*, which has entered into force on 4 November 2016.

President Recep Tayyip Erdoğan announced during last month meeting of the United Nations General Assembly that Turkey, one the 6 countries and the only G 20 one which still did not ratify it, now intends to complete the ratification process in time for the November UN Climate Change Conference in Glasgow: the Turkish Parliament unanimously voted for the ratification on 06 October 2021.



The *Paris Agreement*

https://ec.europa.eu/clima/policies/international/negotiations/paris_en

The *Paris Agreement* is the first-ever universal, legally binding global climate change agreement.

Governments agreed:

- a long-term goal of keeping the increase in global average temperature to **well below 2°C** above pre-industrial levels;
- to aim to limit the increase to **1.5°C**, since this would significantly reduce risks and the impacts of climate change;
- on the need for **global emissions to peak as soon as possible**, recognising that this will take longer for developing countries;
- to undertake **rapid reductions thereafter** in accordance with the best available science, so as to achieve a balance between emissions and removals in the second half of the century.

Countries have submitted comprehensive **national climate action plans** (*Nationally Determined Contributions, NDCs*):

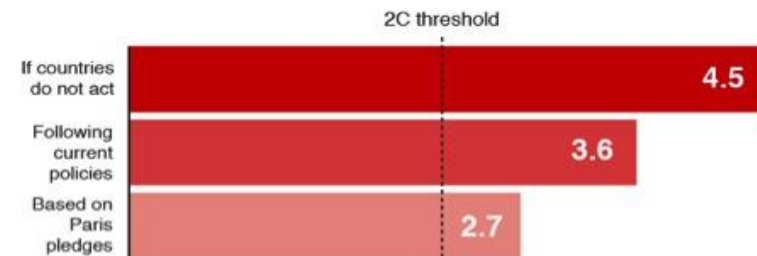
https://unfccc.int/files/adaptation/application/pdf/all__parties_indc.pdf

BUT...

Governments also agreed to:

- come together every 5 years to assess the collective progress towards the long-term goals and inform Parties in updating and enhancing their *Nationally Determined Contributions*;
- **report** to each other and the public on how they are implementing climate action;
- track progress towards their commitments under the *Paris Agreement* through a robust **transparency and accountability** system.

Average warming (C) projected by 2100



Source: Climate Action Tracker, data compiled by Climate Analytics, ECOFYS, New Climate Institute and Potsdam Institute for Climate Impact Research.

Climate changes today



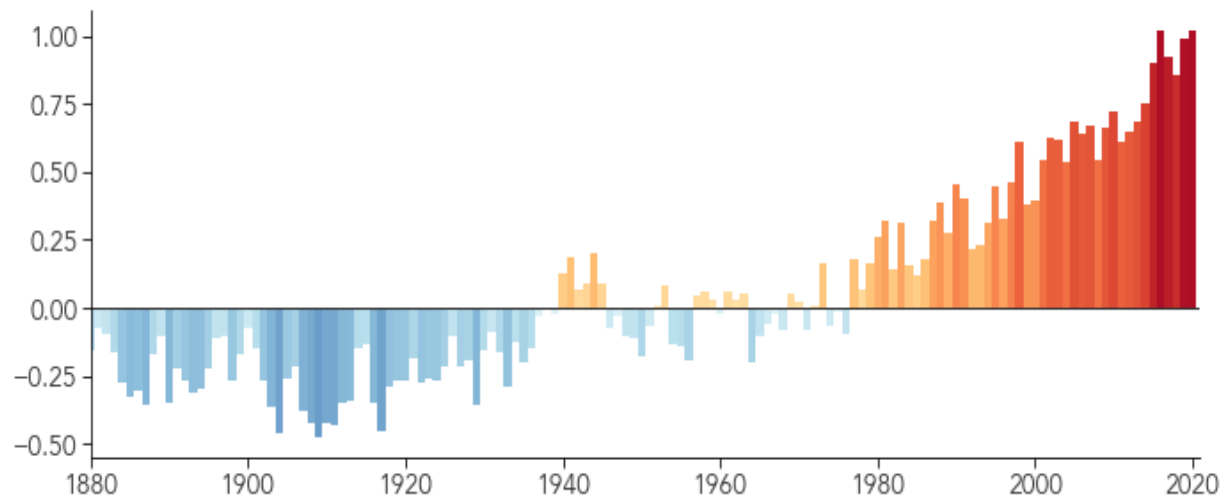
<https://www.ipcc.ch/>

IPCC is the *United Nations* body for assessing the science related to climate change. It is the globally accepted **climate change source of knowledge**.

The *IPCC* was created in 1988 to provide policy-makers with regular scientific assessments on climate change, its implications and potential future risks, as well as to put forward adaptation and mitigation options.

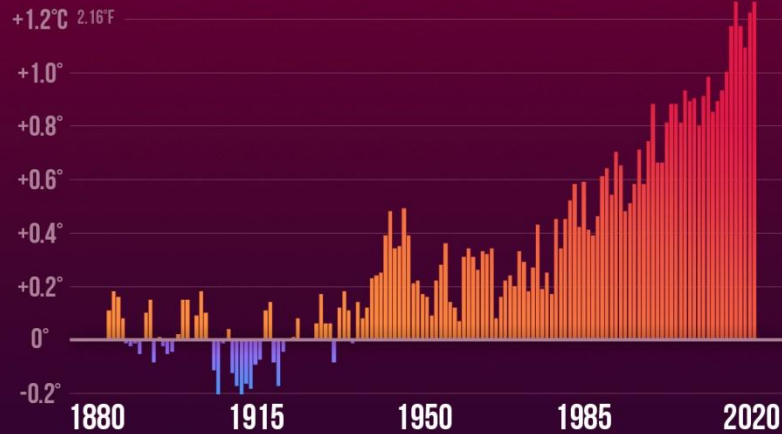
2020 in Statistical Tie for Warmest Year on Record

Global Temperature Anomaly (°C compared to the 1951-1980 average)



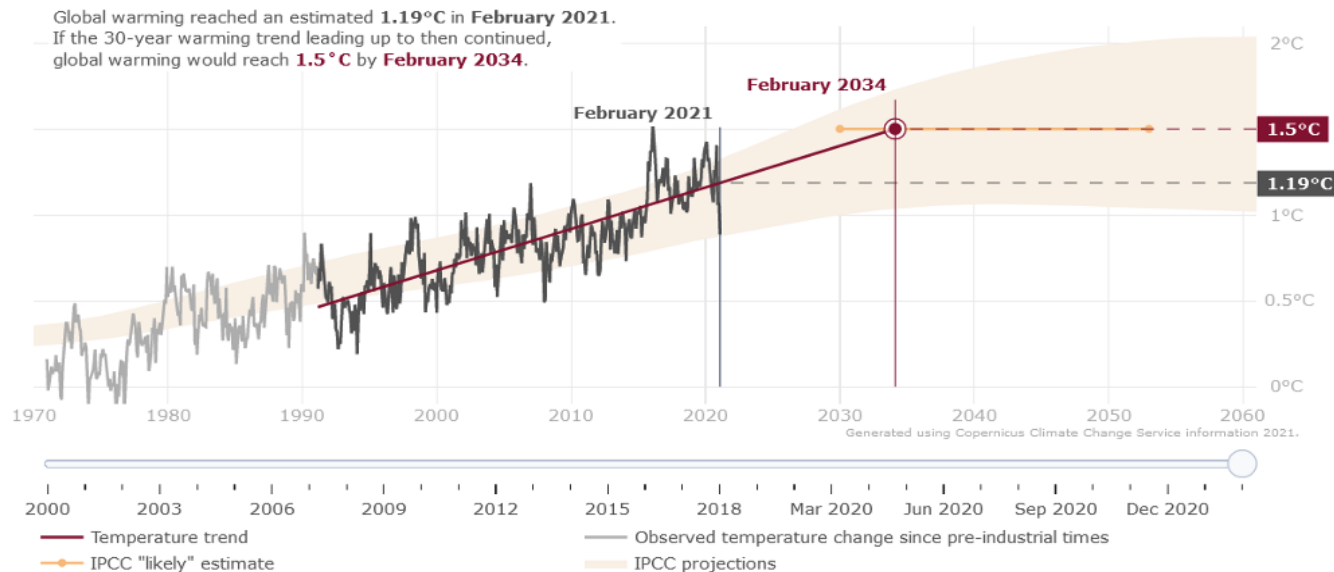
GLOBAL TEMPERATURE

DEPARTURE FROM 1881-1910 AVERAGE



Source: NASA GISS & NOAA NCEI global temperature anomalies averaged and adjusted to early industrial baseline (1881-1910). Data as of 1/14/2021.

CLIMATE CENTRAL



*Reaching 1.5 °C of global warming – the desirable limit agreed under the December 2015 Paris Agreement – might be closer than one thinks. **It is likely to happen between 2030 and the early 2050s.***

<https://climate.copernicus.eu/how-close-are-we-reaching-global-warming-15degc>

Climate change widespread, rapid, and intensifying – IPCC

<https://www.ipcc.ch/2021/08/09/ar6-wg1-20210809-pr/>

GENEVA, Aug 9, 2021 – Scientists are observing changes in the Earth's climate in every region and across the whole climate system, according to the latest Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) Report, released today. **Many of the changes observed in the climate are unprecedented in thousands, if not hundreds of thousands of years, and some of the changes already set in motion—such as continued sea level rise—are irreversible over hundreds to thousands of years.** However, strong and sustained reductions in emissions of carbon dioxide (CO₂) and other greenhouse gases would limit climate change. **While benefits for air quality would come quickly, it could take 20-30 years to see global temperatures stabilize,** according to the IPCC Working Group I report, Climate Change 2021: the Physical Science Basis, approved on Friday by 195 member governments of the IPCC, through a virtual approval session that was held over two weeks starting on July 26.

The Working Group I report is the first instalment of the **IPCC's Sixth Assessment Report (AR6), which will be completed in 2022.**



The COP 26 stated goals

<https://ukcop26.org/cop26-goals>

1. Secure global net zero by mid-century and keep 1.5 degrees within reach

Countries are being asked to come forward with ambitious 2030 emissions reductions targets that align with reaching net zero by the middle of the century.

To deliver on these stretching targets, countries will need to:

- accelerate the phase-out of coal
- curtail deforestation
- speed up the switch to electric vehicles
- encourage investment in renewables.

2. Adapt to protect communities and natural habitats

The climate is already changing and it will continue to change even as we reduce emissions, with devastating effects.

At COP26 we need to work together to enable and encourage countries affected by climate change to:

- protect and restore ecosystems
- build defences, warning systems and resilient infrastructure and agriculture to avoid loss of homes, livelihoods and even lives.

3. Mobilise finance

To deliver on our first two goals, developed countries must make good on their promise to mobilise at least \$100bn in climate finance per year by 2020.

International financial institutions must play their part and we need work towards unleashing the trillions in private and public sector finance required to secure global net zero.

4. Work together to deliver

We can only rise to the challenges of the climate crisis by working together.

At COP26 we must:

- finalise the Paris Rulebook (the detailed rules that make the Paris Agreement operational)
- accelerate action to tackle the climate crisis through collaboration between governments, businesses and civil society.

Changes in the mainstream



Paris, 12 December, 2017 - At the One Planet Summit convened by President Emmanuel Macron of France, United Nations Secretary General Antonio Guterres, and World Bank Group President Jim Yong Kim, the World Bank Group made a number of new announcements in line with its ongoing support to developing countries for the effective implementation of the Paris Agreement's goals.

1. WBG and upstream oil and gas

As a global multilateral development institution, the World Bank Group is continuing to transform its own operations in recognition of a rapidly changing world. To align its support to countries to meet their Paris goals:

The World Bank Group will no longer finance upstream oil and gas, after 2019.

EIB approves €1 trillion green investment plan to become 'climate bank'

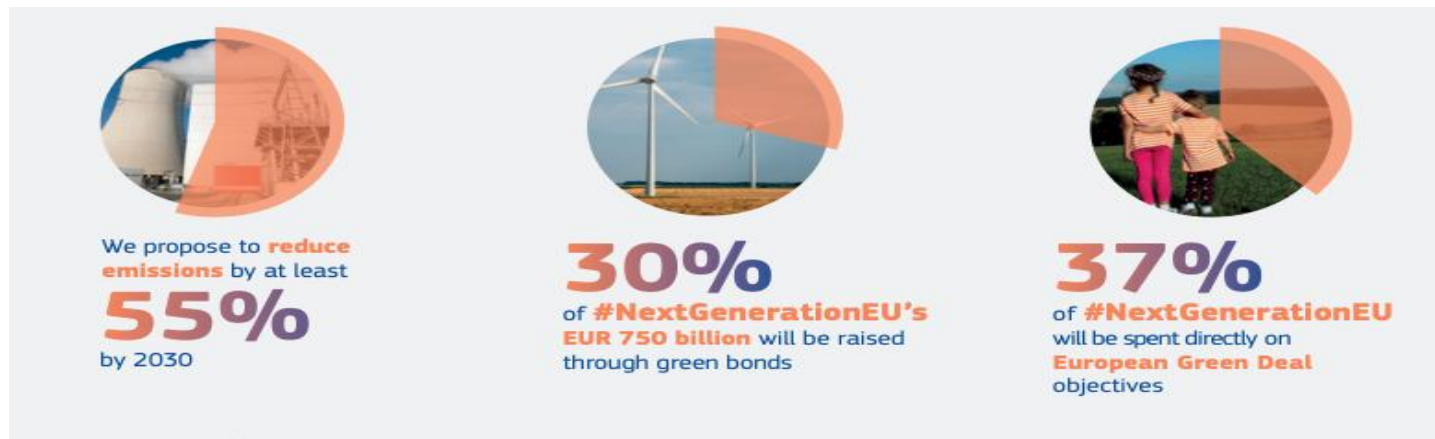
(Climate Home News, 12 Nov 2020)

European governments have approved a roadmap to turn the European Investment Bank (EIB) into a "climate bank" with a €1 trillion green investment package to be spent by 2030.

*Under its **Climate Bank Roadmap**, the EIB committed to increase its lending to climate action and green activities to more than half of its funding activities by 2025. The bank will end funding for fossil fuels and airport expansion by the end of 2022, but continue to support large road-building projects.*

*It comes a year after the EIB became the first multilateral bank to agree **to stop funding all unabated oil and gas projects by the end of 2021** and promised to launch "the most ambitious climate investment strategy of any public financial institution anywhere".*

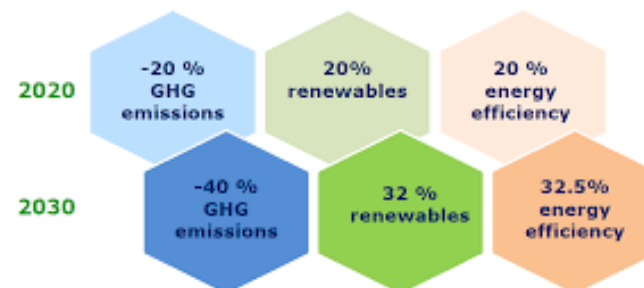




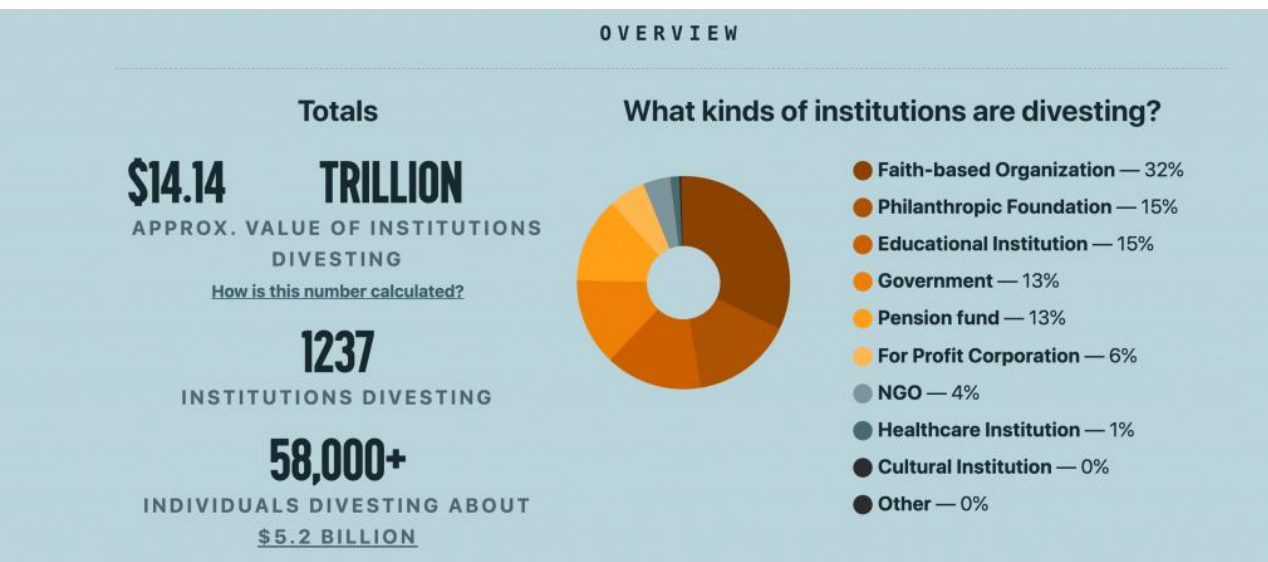
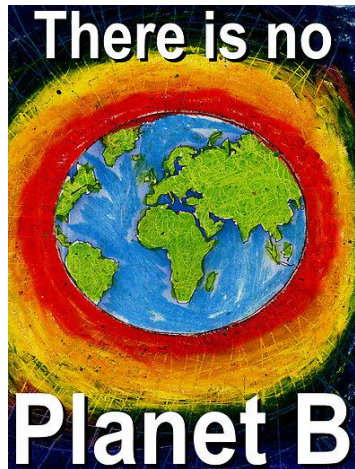
The EU aims to be climate-neutral by 2050 – an economy with net-zero greenhouse gas emissions. This objective is at the heart of the European Green Deal and in line with the EU's commitment to global climate action under the Paris Agreement.

**ENERGY
EFFICIENCY
FIRST!**

European climate and energy targets



Civil society organisations (CSOs)



<https://gofossilfree.org/divestment/commitments/>



5 messages from Milan's Youth4Climate global conference final declaration – 28-30 September 2021

1. We call for an urgent, holistic, diversified and inclusive energy transition **by 2030** that prioritizes energy efficiency and sustainable energy, **keeping +1.5 goal within reach.**

2. We demand **Nature-based Solutions** be prioritized as a key strategy to address the climate crisis that also emphasizes the need for a socially just and equitable society especially by recognizing, representing, respecting and protecting local and indigenous peoples' rights and place-based knowledge.

3. Abolishing the fossil fuels industry must begin rapidly and immediately **with a total phase out by 2030 at the latest** and secure a decentralised, just transition designed for and with workers cooperatives, local and indigenous communities and those most affected by the climate crisis and land displacement. **Any non states-actors, including UN bodies, fashion, sport, art, entrepreneurship, agricultural enterprises must not accept any fossil fuels investment, lobbying activities influence from this industry, especially in relation to international negotiations.**

4. We call on governments to ensure **comprehensive and universal climate change education and climate literacy for all** and adequate funding for it according to international timelines. **The main objective is to empower people of all ages with the knowledge, skills, values and attitudes to address climate change.**

5. Key actions include **integrating climate change learning into the curricula at all levels** by introducing climate change elements into existing subjects, training policymakers, teachers, children, youth, the private sector, and communities, **integrating climate change into education policies and education into climate change policies including NDCs and national adaptation plans**, ensuring the review of climate education policies and coordination between ministers of education and environment, promoting formal, non-formal, and informal education, peer to peer learning, and extracurricular activities. Youth should have access to funding for youth-led projects and more access to paid internships, exchanges and capacity-building activities.

Carbon Neutral Cities Alliance

The *Carbon Neutral Cities Alliance* (CNCA) is a collaboration of leading global cities working **to achieve carbon neutrality in the next 10-20 years** – the most aggressive greenhouse gas reduction targets undertaken anywhere by any city.

In Europe: **Amsterdam, Copenhagen, Glasgow, Hamburg, Helsinki, London, Stockholm and Oslo.**

<https://carbonneutralcities.org/>



1600+ COMPANIES COMMIT TO NET ZERO 2030

[HTTPS://WWW.BCORPCLIMATECOLLECTIVE.ORG/NET-ZERO-2030](https://www.bcorporclimatecollective.org/net-zero-2030)

Particularly relevant for



<https://unfccc.int/topics/education-youth/the-big-picture/what-is-action-for-climate-empowerment#eq-1>

Action for Climate Empowerment (ACE) is a term adopted by the *United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change* (UNFCCC) to denote work under Article 6 of the Convention (1992) and Article 12 of the Paris Agreement.

The over-arching goal of ACE is **to empower all members of society to engage in climate action, through education, training, public awareness, public participation, public access to information, and international cooperation on these issues.**

Implementation of all six focus areas is crucial to the global response to climate change. Everyone, including and perhaps especially the young, must understand and participate in the transition to a low-emission, climate-resilient world.

Sustainable lifestyles, sustainable patterns of consumption and production, are fundamental to reducing greenhouse emissions and enhancing resilience to the inevitable effects of climate change. Success will require broad collaboration between all levels of government and all sectors of society.



A C E
ACTION FOR CLIMATE
EMPOWERMENT

Education

Training

Public Awareness

Public Participation

Public Access to Information

International Cooperation

Thank you very much for your attention !



Sergio Andreis

s.andreis@kyotoclub.org