



COP26 Highlights

- The Pact calls for “**phasing down**” unabated coal power and “**phasing out**” inefficient fossil fuel subsidies. COP26 marks the first time ever reducing fossil fuels is mentioned in a COP decision
- Governments to **revisit and strengthen their NDCs** before the end of 2022 to bring their targets in line with the Paris Agreement’s temperature goal
- Countries agreed to return for the next round of climate talks in November 2022 in Sharm el-Sheikh, Egypt, with **stronger commitments to put the world on track for 1.5°C**
- Developed countries to **double their adaptation finance** by 2025. COP26 saw many unexpected finance commitments directed to climate adaptation (to makeup for the defaults and bridging distrust).
- Plurilateral deals on key issues -
 - **Global Methane Pledge:** As many as 103 countries have signed the Global Methane Pledge that targets a 30% cut in methane emissions by 2030 from 2020 levels
 - **Deforestation Pledge:** More than 100 world leaders have promised to end and reverse deforestation by 2030
 - **End of Coal Pact:** At least 23 countries have made new commitments to phase out coal power, including five of the world’s top 20 coal power-using countries - South Korea (5th), Indonesia (7th), Vietnam (9th), Poland (13th) and Ukraine (19th) and at least 25 countries and public finance institutions commit to ending international public support for the unabated fossil fuel energy sector by the end of 2022
- **'Nature Based Solutions'** to meet adaptation and mitigation targets, biodiversity based obligations acknowledged but **OMITTED** in Glasgow pact text.
- Parties agreed on rules for implementing the market and non-market mechanisms of **carbon market system and emissions trading** under **Article 6 of the Paris Agreement**
- **Transportation** - identified as key area of emphasis for mitigating emissions with a Declaration on Accelerating the Transition to 100% Zero Emission Cars and Vans.
- **Renewed collaboration** between the United States and China on climate (issued on November 10)
- Funding for **'loss and damage'** (liability and compensation, issue of compensation for poor countries by the rich polluters) - **no conclusions arrived**, the pact only decides to establish more dialogue.
- Countries were encouraged to use **common timeframes** for their national climate commitments.

NET ZERO HAPPENS WHEN

YOU STOP MINING OUR LANDS
 RESTORE OUR NATURAL FORESTS
 CLEAN UP OUR BACKYARDS FROM MINE TAILINGS
 GIVE BACK OUR LANDS AND FORESTS TO COMMUNITIES
 STOP MILITARY ACTIONS AGAINST US
 PROTECT COMMUNITIES' RIGHTS TO RESOURCES

NET ZERO IS A FALSE SOLUTION

WAMA

JUST TRANSITION HAPPENS WHEN

YOU STOP MINING OUR LANDS
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JUST TRANSITION - MAKE IT REAL

WOMEN IN ACTION ON MINING IN ASIA WAMA

INDIGENOUS WOMEN HAVE

BEST NATURE BASED SOLUTIONS
 BEST TOOLKITS
 NET ZERO PRACTICES

**WE SAY NO TO IRRESPONSIBLE MINING
 YES TO NATURE AND PEOPLE**

WOMEN IN ACTION ON MINING IN ASIA WAMA

STOP EXPANDING PROTECTED AREAS

PROMOTE COMMUNITY-BASED CONSERVATION FOR CLIMATE PROTECTION

WOMEN IN ACTION ON MINING IN ASIA WAMA

TIGERS NEED FOREST NOT MINING

SAY NO TO MINING IN PROTECTED AREAS

WOMEN IN ACTION ON MINING IN ASIA WAMA

30 PERCENT TREE COVER - FALSE SOLUTION
 ARTIFICIAL PLANTATIONS - FALSE SOLUTION

**UPHOLD INDIGENOUS WOMEN'S KNOWLEDGE
 UPHOLD NATURAL FORESTS**

SAY NO TO IRRESPONSIBLE MINING

WOMEN IN ACTION ON MINING IN ASIA WAMA

WOMEN AFFECTED BY MINING DEMAND

LEGALLY-BINDING ACCOUNTABILITY - A MUST

WOMEN IN ACTION ON MINING IN ASIA WAMA

- **LILAK (Purple Action for Indigenous Women's Rights) and the ReSisters Dialogue.**

"Dismantle climate false solutions. Advance climate just solutions led by women." As the COP 26 concludes, Resisters' Dialogue issues its statement on the Climate False solutions being peddled by the UNFCCC and corporations.

DISMANTLE CLIMATE FALSE SOLUTIONS! ADVANCE CLIMATE JUST SOLUTIONS LED BY WOMEN [Read more](#)



- **2nd Asia-Pacific Gathering on Human Rights and Extractives Action Statement**

We are peoples affected by mining and extractive industries across the Asia-Pacific region. Coming from different communities and from assorted and rich ecosystems, we had once lived comfortably from the bounties of nature. We are women, youth, indigenous peoples, farmers, fishers, forest-dependent peoples. We are human rights defenders and stewards of nature ... [Read more](#)



- **Global Campaign to Demand Climate Justice**

Across three decades in this process we have witnessed polluters' great escape, an historic shifting of burden from rich to poor, from those who created these injustices to those upon whom these injustices are forced. There may be some language in some texts that have been the smallest of victories but 26 consecutive COPs have in practice ignored the need to pay the outrageous historical debt owed to the global south by the global north. [Read more](#)



- **Focus on the Global South**

From Paris to Glasgow: Broken Promises, False Solutions and the Continuing Struggle for Climate Justice.

The already wholly inadequate plan forged in Paris, has been further watered down in Glasgow. In the face of the continuing failure of States to rise up to the existential challenge of climate change, it again falls on us, the people to spearhead and lead the more radical actions necessary to avert an impending catastrophe. [Read more](#)



- **Friends of Earth International**

Scandalous outcome to COP26 as 1.5° hangs by a thread. The outcome of COP26 leaves developed countries free to keep polluting whilst giving the green light for massive land grabs for offsets in developing countries. The UK Presidency and their allies are patting themselves on the back but no deal at all would have been better [Read more](#)



- **Global Witness**

Our verdict on COP26: A compromise with catastrophe

Rather than imagining us hurtling ever closer to a cliff edge before some last-minute negotiations manage to slam on the brakes and save us all, our leaders must recognise that every day spent delaying action is making this ongoing crisis worse. Their inaction is not taking us closer to the brink, it is throwing more and more people over the precipice. [Read more](#)



- **Women and Gender Constituency**

The Power is With Us: COP26 Fails People & Planet

The injustice and exclusiveness of this COP set the stage for negotiations that were deeply laden with wealth inequality, patriarchy and white supremacy. The challenges for frontline feminists and activists to participate were insurmountable for many. [Read more](#)



Indigenous Peoples Perspectives

- **'A continuation of colonialism': indigenous activists say their voices are missing at Cop26**

"The Cop is a big business, a continuation of colonialism where people come not to listen to us, but to make money from our land and natural resources," said Ita Mendoza, 46, an indigenous land defender from the Mixteca region of Oaxaca in southern Mexico, attending Cop for the first time. [Read more](#)

- **'A death sentence': Indigenous climate activists denounce Cop26 deal**

Schemes such as carbon trading favored by polluting nations lead to ecologically destructive projects like biofuels and dams. The Glasgow deal creates a regulated global carbon trading market – a move widely supported by the world's biggest polluters including the US – allowing countries to partially meet their climate targets by buying credits representing emission cuts by others. [Read more](#)

- **Indigenous peoples had a clear vision for Cop26, but it has not been delivered**

Article 6 on market and non-market based mechanisms for mitigation mentions the need to respect indigenous peoples' rights but does not mention the need to obtain our free, prior and informed consent. We hoped for an international grievance mechanism but that was downgraded. [Read more](#)

- **Indigenous People's Deal**

A collective pledge of \$1.7 billion of financing, from 2021 to 2025, to support the advancement of Indigenous Peoples' and local communities' forest tenure rights and greater recognition and rewards for their role as guardians of forests and nature. [Read more](#)

- **Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities Rights (IPLC)**

The U.S.-based Woodwell Climate Research Center along with Rainforest Foundation US and the NGO Rights + Resources, jointly released a report on the 'Significance of Community-Held Territories in 24 Countries to Global Climate.' Their findings indicate that Indigenous Peoples, Afro-Descendant Peoples, and local communities customarily hold and use at least 958 million hectares (mha) of land in the 24 reviewed countries but have legally recognized rights to less than half of this area (447 mha). Their lands are estimated to store at least 253.5 Gigatons of Carbon (GtC), playing a vital role in the maintenance of globally significant greenhouse gas sinks and reservoirs. However, the majority of this carbon (52 percent, or 130.6 GtC) is stored in community-held lands and territories that have yet to be legally recognized. [Link](#)

Gender and Feminist Perspectives

- **Indigenous women speak out at Cop26 rally: 'Femicide is linked to ecocide'**

Activists tell of how extractive industries are intertwined with violence against women and girls. Although a day was solely dedicated to Gender at COP26, and several financial pledges have been made by different countries, the conference did not have many women at the decision-making level, especially women from vulnerable countries and indigenous women. [Read more](#)

- **Women and feminist groups demand gender equality and inclusion of diverse voices at COP26**

Women and feminist groups took the global stage on Gender Day at COP26 to demand more representation and recognition of disproportionate effects of climate change. [Read more](#)

"Women's organizations and feminist movements are taking a broader look at the problem of climate change. We see how classism, patriarchy and racism are intertwined to accelerate the destruction of the planet. We as Indigenous women talk about putting life at the centre as part of the political project."

~ Milvian Aspuac, Asociación Femenina para el Desarrollo de Sacatepéquez

From Global South Feminists to COP26 Decision-Makers: Radical Change for Climate Justice

In September 2021, the Equality Fund convened a Dialogue on Feminist Climate Action with over 30 representatives from women's rights organizations and feminist movements in Africa, Asia, and Latin America. Its aim was to amplify their voices to ensure they are at the forefront and considered by decision-makers before, during, and after COP26. [Link](#)

Their recommendations for COP26 decision-makers, organized around three broad themes:

- Adopt a people and nature-oriented development framework that recognizes and advances human rights, in particular women's rights and Indigenous peoples' rights.
 - Increase the accessibility of climate finance for women's and feminist organizations
 - Establish the preconditions for civil society-led, trusted, and safe partnerships among women's and feminist organizations, governments, and the private sector.
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Giant Syrian refugee puppet Amal a end COP26 in Glasgow

Little Amal, a 3.5m puppet of a ten-year-old Syrian refugee, visited COP26 following her completion of The Walk – a four-month-long travelling festival of art and hope over 8,000km from the Syrian border to Manchester. At COP26 Little Amal will discover new realities about the world by meeting changemakers from many of the countries she has visited: young people who embody and express the urgent need to take action to shape a better future. [Read more](#)

COP26: Feminist Climate Ambassadors call for a transforming environmental and social recovery

Economic, ecological and gender crises are the biggest challenges of our generation and they are inherently interlinked. [Read more](#)

Gender Climate Tracker

Search through summaries of submitted NDCs and read analyses evaluating the extent to which countries address women's human rights and the linkages between climate change and gender more broadly. The overall conclusion of the analysis is that the submitted NDCs fall far short of the necessary commitments. [Read more](#)

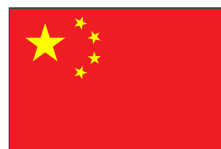
Net Zero Targets and Pledges

Net Zero Targets of some countries in Asia



Mongolia

Net Zero Target Year: Not specified
NDC submitted on:
13 October 2020 (updated first NDC)
Deforestation Pledge: Yes
Methane Pledge: No
End of Coal Pledge: No
[Access NDC](#)



China

Net Zero Target Year: **2060**
NDC submitted on:
28th October 2021 (updated first NDC)
Deforestation Pledge: No
Methane Pledge: No
End of Coal Pledge: No
[Access NDC](#)



India

Net Zero Target Year: **2070**
NDC submitted on:
02 October 2016, not submitted the updated first one yet
Deforestation Pledge: No
Methane Pledge: No
End of Coal Pledge: No
[Access NDC](#)



Myanmar

Net Zero Target Year: **2050**
NDC submitted on:
02 August 2021 (updated first NDC)
Deforestation Pledge: No
Methane Pledge: No
End of Coal Pledge: No
[Access NDC](#)



Thailand

Net Zero Target Year: **2050**
NDC submitted on:
26 August 2020 (updated first NDC)
Deforestation Pledge: No
Methane Pledge: No
End of Coal Pledge: No
[Access NDC](#)



Philippines

Net Zero Target Year: Not specified
NDC submitted on:
15 April 2021 (First NDC submitted post deadline)
Deforestation Pledge: Yes
Methane Pledge: No
End of Coal Pledge: Yes
[Access NDC](#)



Cambodia

Net Zero Target Year: Not specified
NDC submitted on:
31 December 2020 (updated first NDC)
Deforestation Pledge: No
Methane Pledge: No
End of Coal Pledge: No
[Access NDC](#)



Indonesia

Net Zero Target Year: **2060**
NDC submitted on:
22 July 2021 (updated first NDC)
Deforestation Pledge: Yes
Methane Pledge: Yes
End of Coal Pledge: No
[Access NDC](#)



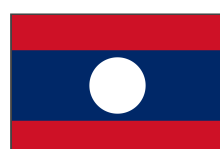
Papua New Guinea

Net Zero Target Year: **2050**
NDC submitted on:
First NDC 24 March 2016, Second NDC 16 Dec 2020
Deforestation Pledge: Yes
Methane Pledge: Yes
End of Coal Pledge: No
[Access NDC](#)



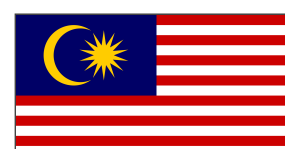
Vietnam

Net Zero Target Year: **2050**
NDC submitted on:
11 September 2020 (updated first NDC)
Deforestation Pledge: Yes
Methane Pledge: Yes
End of Coal Pledge: Yes
[Access NDC](#)



Laos

Net Zero Target Year: **2050**
NDC submitted on:
11 May 2021 (updated first NDC)
Deforestation Pledge: No
Methane Pledge: No
End of Coal Pledge: No
[Access NDC](#)



Malaysia

Net Zero Target Year: **2050**
NDC submitted on:
30 July 2021 (updated first NDC)
Deforestation Pledge: No
Methane Pledge: No
End of Coal Pledge: Yes
[Access NDC](#)



Pakistan

Net Zero Target Year: Not specified
NDC submitted on:
12 October 2021 (updated first NDC)
Deforestation Pledge: Yes
Methane Pledge: Yes
End of Coal Pledge: Yes
[Access NDC](#)



Srilanka

Net Zero Target Year: **2050**
NDC submitted on:
24 September 2021 (updated first NDC)
Deforestation Pledge: Yes
Methane Pledge: No
End of Coal Pledge: Yes
[Access NDC](#)



Bangladesh

Net Zero Target Year: **2050**
NDC submitted on:
28 August 2021 (updated first NDC)
Deforestation Pledge: No
Methane Pledge: No
End of Coal Pledge: No
[Access NDC](#)

- **Glasgow Pact** [Link](#), for an annotated version [here](#)
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- **Earth Negotiations Bulletin**

COP Summary Report published on 16th November 2021 by International Institute of Sustainable Development's Earth Negotiations Bulletin its analysis said that "COP 26 revealed that countries hold varied visions of ambition, among each other and apart from civil society and scientists. Looking ahead to COP 27 and beyond, managing these divides may be the greatest challenge the UNFCCC faces." It pointed out the exclusionary nature of the COP - a number of observers condemned the COP as "the most exclusionary ever". [Link](#)

- **Does gender diversity in the workplace mitigate climate change?**

In November 2021 the Bank of International Settlements published a working paper on gender diversity in workplace and its role in mitigating climate change. The report tries to understand if having more women in managerial positions improve a firm's environmental performance. They studied the relationship between gender diversity in workplace and firm carbon emissions for the time period 2009 to 2019 and the results indicate that gender diversity within organizations can have a significant impact in combating climate change. [Link](#)

- **Emissions Gap Report 2021**

The Emissions Gap Report 2021: The Heat Is On is the 12th edition in an annual series that provides an overview of the difference between where greenhouse emissions are predicted to be in 2030 and where they should be to avert the worst impacts of climate change.

The report shows that new national climate pledges combined with other mitigation measures put the world on track for a global temperature rise of 2.7°C by the end of the century. [Link](#)

- **Adaptation Gap Report 2021**

The sixth edition of the UNEP Adaptation Gap Report: The Gathering Storm looks at how the world is doing in adapting to these intensifying impacts.

The report finds that there is an urgent need to step up climate adaptation finance. Estimated adaptation costs in developing countries are five to ten times greater than current public adaptation finance flows, and the adaptation finance gap is widening. COVID-19 recovery stimulus packages are also becoming a lost opportunity to finance climate adaptation. Less than one third of 66 countries studied explicitly funded COVID-19 measures to address climate risks up to June 2021. [Link](#)

- **Production Gap Report 2021**

Governments' planned fossil fuel production remains dangerously out of sync with Paris Agreement limits

The report tracks the discrepancy between governments' planned fossil fuel production and global production levels consistent with limiting warming to 1.5°C or 2°C. The report finds that "governments plan to produce more than twice the amount of fossil fuels in 2030 than would be consistent with limiting warming to 1.5 degrees Celsius. The production gap has remained largely unchanged since our first analysis in 2019." [Link](#)

- **Glasgow's 2030 credibility gap: net zero's lip service to climate action**

The report is published by Climate Action Tracker partway through Glasgow summit (November 11 2021) on massive credibility, action and commitment gap that casts a long and dark shadow of doubt over the net zero goals put forward by more than 140 countries, covering 90% of global emissions. [Link](#)

- **COP26 and beyond: long-term climate strategies are key to safeguard health and equity**

The paper published on November 1, 2021 by The Lancet, Planetary Health on COP26 and beyond: long-term climate strategies are key to safeguard health and equity examined the LTSs (Long term strategies) submitted to the UNFCCC by 31 parties (30 countries and the European Union) as at July 30, 2021, for their consideration of human health and equity. The review highlights how current LTSs contain a variety of entry points for safeguarding health and equity by the middle of the century, but generally still lack the necessary targets, ambition, and means of implementation to turn these goals into reality. [Link](#)

- **COP26 Carbon Management Plan**

The CMP (Carbon Management Plan) covers how the planning and delivery of COP26 will be managed to ensure the event achieves carbon neutrality. It has been developed in order to align with relevant guidance on carbon neutrality, primarily PAS 2060 (carbon neutrality validation), and has been informed by internationally recognised standards on the measurement and reporting of Greenhouse Gases (GHG) impacts. [Link](#).

According to the report the carbon emissions for COP26 are expected to reach the equivalent of 102,500 tonnes of carbon dioxide. That is similar to the annual emissions from about 10,000 UK households.

- **Infrastructure Risk Assessment Tool**

The Government of Jamaica has worked closely with the Coalition for Climate Resilient Investment, Oxford University, and the Green Climate Fund to become, as Prime Minister Andrew Holness explains, “the first country in the world to develop a climate resilient assessment tool.” The tool, which was exhibited at COP26, is a way for Jamaica to systematically assess risk across the country in order to attract investment and allocate adaptation funding to the most impactful projects. The tool is open source and the goal is for other countries to use the model as well— at least 10 countries have already expressed interest. [Link](#)

- **The Glasgow Financial Alliance for Net Zero**

The Glasgow Financial Alliance for Net Zero (GFANZ) was launched in April 2021 provides a forum for leading financial institutions to accelerate the transition to a net-zero global economy. Their members currently include over 450 financial firms across 45 countries responsible for assets of over \$130 trillion. The report published on November 3, 2021 analyses the progress it has made since its launch in April 2021 [Link](#)

- **Zero Emission Vehicles Factbook**

It is a BloombergNEF Special prepared for COP26 that documents the progress that has been made towards global net zero in the road transport sector. This report is structured around four key elements of the zeroemission vehicles (ZEV) transition: (1) ZEV market overview, (2) market drivers, (3) corporate commitments and (4) government commitments. [Link](#)

- **Carbon Pricing for Green Recovery and Growth**

This paper published by Asian Development Bank focuses on how carbon taxes and emissions trading systems (ETS) can support a green recovery and growth, and highlights opportunities to mobilize finance by scaling up international cooperation through Article 6 of the Paris Agreement. It describes the role carbon-pricing initiatives can play in fostering green recovery and growth as well as the transition to a low-carbon economy and achieving a net-zero target in the longer term. [Link](#)

- **China, Climate politics and COP26**

This report published by Australian Thin Tank Lowy Institute discusses China's negotiating position at COP26 in Glasgow in the backdrop of China announcing to become carbon-neutral by **2060** in October. It finds that China's negotiating position at COP26 in Glasgow stands to benefit from support from many developing countries — unless the United States and other rich countries make an effective alternative appeal to the Global South with respect to climate finance, mitigation and adaptation. [Link](#)

- **Economics of Peatlands Conservation, Restoration and Sustainable Management**

According to a new report released by the UN Environment Programme (UNEP) and the Global Peatlands Initiative (GPI) published on November 4 2021 on the sidelines of COP26 says that protecting and restoring peatlands can reduce global greenhouse gas emissions by 800 million metric tonnes per year – equivalent to Germany's annual emissions. The report calls for investments of up to USD 46 billion annually by 2050 to slash almost half the emissions caused by draining and burning peatlands. [Link](#)

Annual Emissions

Annual emissions of some countries in Asia



Mongolia

Annual CO2 emission (2015):
23.24 million tonnes

Annual CO2 emission (2020):
88.44 million tonnes

Emission from Coal (2019):
98 %



China

Annual CO2 emission (2015):
9.85 billion tonnes

Annual CO2 emission (2020):
10.67 billion tonnes

Emission from Coal (2019):
98 %



India

Annual CO2 emission (2015):
2.27 billion tonnes

Annual CO2 emission (2020):
2.44 billion tonnes

Emission from Coal (2019):
98 %



Myanmar

Annual CO2 emission (2015):
22.11 million tonnes

Annual CO2 emission (2020):
36.33 million tonnes

Emission from Coal (2019):
19 %



Thailand

Annual CO2 emission (2015):
285.69 million tonnes

Annual CO2 emission (2020):
257.77 million tonnes

Emission from Coal (2019):
46 %



Philippines

Annual CO2 emission (2015):
112.14 million tonnes

Annual CO2 emission (2020):
136.02 million tonnes

Emission from Coal (2019):
86 %



Cambodia

Annual CO2 emission (2015):
8.53 million tonnes

Annual CO2 emission (2020):
15.3 million tonnes

Emission from Coal (2019):
91 %



Indonesia

Annual CO2 emission (2015):
551.48 million tonnes

Annual CO2 emission (2020):
589.5 million tonnes

Emission from Coal (2019):
88 %



Papua New Guinea

Annual CO2 emission (2015):
6.65 million tonnes

Annual CO2 emission (2020):
6.36 million tonnes

Emission from Coal (2019):
nil (oil 84 %)



Vietnam

Annual CO2 emission (2015):
193 million tonnes

Annual CO2 emission (2020):
254.30 million tonnes

Emission from Coal (2019):
84 %

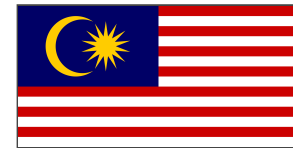


Laos

Annual CO2 emission (2015):
9.23 million tonnes

Annual CO2 emission (2020):
33.85 million tonnes

Emission from Coal (2019):
100 %

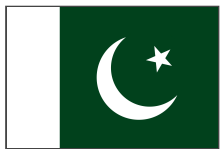


Malaysia

Annual CO2 emission (2015):
244.83 million tonnes

Annual CO2 emission (2020):
272.61 million tonnes

Emission from Coal (2019):
78 %



Pakistan

Annual CO2 emission (2015):
169.25 million tonnes

Annual CO2 emission (2020):
234.75 million tonnes

Emission from Coal (2019):
21 % (oil and gas remaining %)



Sri Lanka

Annual CO2 emission (2015):
19.83 million tonnes

Annual CO2 emission (2020):
21.11 million tonnes

Emission from Coal (2019):
69 %



Bangladesh

Annual CO2 emission (2015):
73.28 million tonnes

Annual CO2 emission (2020):
92.84 million tonnes

Emission from Coal (2019):
5 % (oil 78 %)

■ Double the share of Adaptation Fund

Developed countries to double the collective share of adaptation finance within the \$100 billion annual target for 2021-2025, and to reach the \$100 billion goal as soon as possible.

■ The Global Forest Finance Pledge

Pledge to collectively provide US\$12 billion for forest-related climate finance between 2021-2025. [Link](#)

■ Adaptation Fund Raises US\$ 356 Million in New Pledges at COP26

The 2021 pledges announced included the European Commission (USDeq approx. 116.4 million); Germany (USDeq 58.2 million); the United States (US\$ 50 million); Spain (USDeq 34.9 million); the United Kingdom (USDeq 20.6 million); Sweden (USDeq 15.1 million applied from its USDeq 53 million pledge for 2019-2022); Switzerland (USDeq 10.9 million); Norway (USDeq 8.38 million applied from its 300 million NOK pledge for 2021-2024); Finland (USDeq 8.1 million); Canada national government (USDeq 8.1 million); Quebec regional government (USDeq 8.1 million); Ireland (USDeq 5.8 million applied from its EUR 10 million commitment over 2021-2022); the Walloon Region of Belgium (USDeq 4.4 million); the Flanders Region of Belgium (USDeq 3.49 million); Brussels Capital Region of Belgium (USDeq 2.6 million); and Qatar (USDeq 500,000). [Link](#)

■ Least Developed Countries Fund - LDCF

Donors pledge \$413 million to help most vulnerable cope with climate crisis [Link](#)

■ Glasgow Financial Alliance for Net Zero (GFANZ)

Commitments from over 450 firms across 45 countries to deliver \$100 trillion of finance needed to achieve net zero by **2050**. The announcement attracted cries of “greenwashing.” [Link](#)

■ Locally-Led Adaptation Approaches

Over \$450m mobilised for initiatives and programmes enhancing locally-led approaches [LIFE-AR, FLLoCA, CRPP and the Taskforce on Access to Finance] [Link](#)

■ Carbon Trading Rules

- Shares of Proceeds under the CDM (Clean Development Mechanism) - Countries seeking to apply Article 6.2 will be encouraged to contribute towards the Adaptation Fund

- Limitations on the use of pre-2020 credits. Only CDM credits registered post-January 1, 2013, may be utilized for the purpose of national targets

- Countries hosting an emissions reduction project will now have the ability to determine whether the reductions will be allocated towards meeting its own national emissions target, or be sold elsewhere for other purposes.

Read more [here](#) and [here](#)

■ Green lending: World’s biggest banks’ latest initiative at COP26 is a step backwards

In this Paul David Richard Griffiths's opinion piece published in 'DownToEarth' Magazine on 06 November 2021 the author looks at the lending practices of three major signatory (signatories to principles of responsible banking (PRBs)) banks – Citi, ICBC and Japan’s MUFG – for the years 2016-19 in comparison with three other major banks who are not signatories to the PRBs: Wells Fargo, JPMorgan Chase and HSBC. [Link](#)

■ COP26: Rifts remain over finance for adaptation, loss and damage

Climate change is moving faster than the finance needed to deal with it – a key issue for developing nations at the COP26 talks [Link](#)