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Why should you care?



On its current path, the world is on track to hit **2°C of warming between 2041 and 2060 and reach about 3°C by the end of the century**, which would mean that there would be more extreme weather conditions - some of which we can already see the effects of such as flooding where the sea levels rise from ice melting.

While we can't see that many effects here, people around the globe in other places who may not be as able to demand change can.

We can demand change by signing petitions, joining strikes and teaching more people. Read on for more!

Why is this a significant COP?



UN CLIMATE
CHANGE
CONFERENCE
UK 2021

IN PARTNERSHIP WITH ITALY

- Since the IPCC report came out, everyone is talking about 1.5 degrees rather than 2 and 2030 rather than 2050 - find out about the report [here](#)
- It is the largest gathering of heads of states since the Paris Agreement
- There will be a yearly cycle of increased ambition rather than every 5 years

Deforestation



The first major announcement from the summit was **over 100 countries representing 85% of the world's forests agreeing to end (and here's the important part) reverse deforestation by 2030.**

£14bn in public and private funding has been put together for this issue.

- Biden says at least another **200 million hectares** of forest will be restored under this new plan.
- Boris Johnson has said he is keen to see progress on “coal, cash, cars and trees” as is beginning to be done.
- Prince Charles, the Prince of Wales, is not as optimistic, saying that “**there's still a long way to go before we can call this COP26 a success**”.

Methane



World leaders agreed a deal to curb emissions of the planet's second most polluting greenhouse gas - methane. **103 countries signed a deal to reduce methane emissions by 30% by the end of the decade.** If this works out, it could limit global warming by about 0.2°C by 2050.

While this may seem like quite a small amount, it makes a big difference and shows that people are willing to take change. Although so many countries signed, **China, India and Russia - three of the top five methane emitters - have not** and neither has Australia.

Finance



Meeting the \$100 billion to help developing countries adapt - there have been new commitments e.g. Norway tripling its adaptation finance

\$8.5 billion to South Africa in the next 3-5 years - the UK, US and EU are helping, South Africa is the most carbon-intensive electricity producer so this is really important to achieve its ambitious upgraded NDC.

Thanks to the Glasgow Financial Alliance for Net Zero, **\$130 trillion of private finance** is now committed to science-based net-zero targets.

Coal



At least **23 countries** have made commitments to phase out coal power including the **20 biggest coal power using countries**.

Banks like HSBC have made commitments to end the financing of unabated () coal - this is amazing as banks have historically invested trillions in fossil fuels - you can read more about ethical banking [here](#)

25 countries (including the US, Italy + Canada) have committed to ending international public support for unabated fossil fuels by 2023 - **this could shift \$17.8 billion per year to renewables!**

Resources :)

- Outrage and Optimism is a great podcast with lots of interviews - listen [here](#)
- You can sign up to daily Carbon Brief emails [here](#)
- WWF is calling for people on the global day of action - see how you can take part [here](#)
- They also have some virtual events - find out more [here](#)



Thank you!

What are YOU going to do to help?

Join the sustainability club Team for more information/ resources! - [the link](#)