

Over 14 days almost 200 countries came together to agree the way forward to limit global warming to 1.5°C, compared to pre-industrial levels.

Highlights include:

1 — The first ever explicit inclusion of a commitment to limit the use of coal



In what is described as a "breakthrough agreement" by some and "disappointing" by others almost 200 countries agreed to "phase down" rather than "phase out" coal.

2 — Agreement against deforestation



85% One hundred countries – including **Brazil, Russia, Canada, Colombia, and Indonesia** – representing 85% of the world's forests agreed to halt and reverse deforestation by 2030.



The pledge is backed by US\$19 billion to:

- Encourage deforestation-free soy and cattle production in Latin America.
- Scale investments in nature-based solutions and tree-planting.
- Tackle wildfires, restore lands, and allocate US\$1.7 billion to help indigenous communities.

3 — Rules set for carbon markets



Reducing emissions costs money. Carbon markets can help lower the cost.

Article Six of the 2015 Paris Agreement on climate change opened the door for new market programs, but the details on how it will be accomplished have not been set yet.

And after six years of negotiations, COP26 finally set key rules for carbon markets and transparency.

How do carbon markets help?



By attracting investment in clean technologies in developing countries.

Accelerating the rate at which emissions are cut.

Standardizing the rules of carbon trading will help clarify how businesses can help effectively reduce emissions.

4 — Methane is on the agenda



With methane on the agenda for the first time, leaders from more than 100 countries agreed to drastically reduce its use. Including a focus on using food supplements for cattle to reduce methane emissions.

Methane locks in more heat than CO<sub>2</sub>, but its impact fades faster. Experts say if we stopped emissions today then all the methane would degrade within decades, as opposed to the centuries it takes CO<sub>2</sub> to degrade.

5 — US and China cooperate on climate

The two influential countries surprised the world by announcing they would work together to slow global warming. They agreed to:

- Cut emissions, including addressing methane and deforestation.
- Set up a working group to accelerate action during the 2020s which will meet for the first time in 1H 2022.

6 — The United Nations Glasgow Financial Alliance for Net Zero, a coalition of more than 450 firms based in 45 countries across six continents and from all parts of the financial industry, collectively control \$130 trillion in assets. They have committed to use that capital to hit net zero emissions targets in their investments by 2050.<sup>3</sup>



30 financial institutions also committed to end investments in activities linked to deforestation.

Conclusions



- Emissions will have to fall 45% by 2030 to limit global warming temperature rise to 1.5°C.
- Current pledges if fulfilled will only limit global warming to approx. 2.4°C<sup>2</sup>
- World leaders agreed to revisit emission reduction targets in 2022 to keep the 1.5°C achievable.

What's next?

November 2022 Egypt will host COP27 on behalf of the African continent.



Success or failure is not an act of nature. It's in our hands!"

UN Secretary General: António Guterres at the close of COP26, November 13, 2021



Learn more:



See [naturaeco.com/sustainability-vision-2030](https://www.naturaeco.com/sustainability-vision-2030) for more information about our Commitment to Life: 2030 Sustainability Vision.



See our films at [waterbear.com/partner/natura-co](https://www.waterbear.com/partner/natura-co)



Want to know more about COP26, visit [ukcop26.org](https://www.ukcop26.org)



Visit [plenamata.eco](https://www.plenamata.eco) to learn more about the rate of deforestation and what we can all do to help halt the devastation it causes.

1 - <https://www.bloomberg.com/news/articles/2021-11-13/cop26-finally-set-rules-on-carbon-markets-what-does-it-mean?>  
2 - <https://www.bbc.com/news/world-59277788>  
3 - <https://www.nytimes.com/2021/11/03/world/europe/cop26-climate-change-finance-industry.html>