



COP26 AS AN OPPORTUNITY FOR ARGENTINA TO ACHIEVE AMBITIOUS POSITIONS CONSISTENT WITH THE PARIS AGREEMENT

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NOTED POINTS

Argentina faces the challenge of stabilizing the relevance of climate change in its political agenda and, in this way, boosting coherence between international positions at UNFCCC and domestic policies, so that the domestic spaces of multi-stakeholder participation are strengthened.

The country must complete the implementation of the Law on Climate Change through the participative elaboration of the National Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation Plan; the rolling out of the Consulting Board; the interaction and feedback among the Tables of the National Cabinet on Climate Change and the creation of dialog among several stakeholders (provinces, private sector, NGOs, academia, etc.).

Adaptation must be a true priority in the Argentine domestic and international agendas. For such purpose, completing the first iteration of the adaptation planning and commencing an implementation and follow-up cycle is of paramount importance. This way, Argentina will be more determined regarding how to measure the progress of adaptation.

At COP26, it is key to present a Long Term Strategy (LTS) that is built in a participative manner and clearly shows the roadmap to achieve carbon neutrality as well as the promotion of a climate resilient development by mid century.

Not only the national finance flows and public expenditure but also the achievement of resilience, the enhancement of the adaptive capacity and the reduction of vulnerability must be adjusted in the short and medium term to the path to carbon neutrality by year 2050. The post pandemic recovery recipes may not mean a climate action slow-down, but an opportunity towards transition, based on the momentum that the ambition of non-state and sub-national stakeholders implies.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This policy brief proposes to contribute and inform the preparation process of Argentina's national positions towards COP26, within the framework of a growing significance of the multilevel and polycentric climate governance to reach the long-term goals set out in the Paris Agreement. To that end, the document deals with the climate gap in every dimension—mitigation, adaptation and means of implementation—and with the critical need for Argentina to take ambitious international positions consistent with domestic policies and in accordance with long-term goals of the Paris Agreement. We argue that non-state and sub-national stakeholders can play a substantial role in increasing ambition and in the implementation of international commitments, in light of the contribution of the Alliance for Climate Action Argentina (AACAA).

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Argentine
Climate
Action
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OVERVIEW

The climate and health emergencies confront us with multi-causal and multidimensional phenomena that require novel solutions and decisive transformations from every stakeholder in society. Actions which perhaps before would have been in line with the threats resulting from the adverse effects of climate change are today insufficient to the extent that the ambition gap is increasingly significant. Such gap results from the difference between climate actions by stakeholders, plus what they intend to do (pledge) as a progression of their efforts, and what should be done pursuant to the long-term goals of the Paris Agreement, and the projections contributed by the climate science. It is worth mentioning that said gap consists of several aspects, including the emissions gap, which evidences that we are headed for a temperature increase of over 3 °C by the end of the century, a figure that is beyond the limit set forth in the Paris Agreement (UNDP, 2020). In turn, the scarce ambition in achieving mitigation aggravates the adaptation gap to the extent that, the higher the temperatures, the greater the threats and risks, especially in the most vulnerable communities that have had a lower impact in the origin of the phenomenon. At the same time, such communities are the ones that come across greater difficulties to access the technologies and funding required to face climate change impacts; therefore, the adaptation, technology and funding gaps are still marked by poverty and inequality as structural dilemmas of the Global South.

Neither have the programs for recovery after the pandemic been up to the challenge that the transition towards the 2050 decarbonization entails. Even the Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) presented in 2020, the LTSs and the recent announcements made at the Leadership Summit held in April are not consistent with track records aimed to limit the temperature increase to 1.5 °C and reach a climate-resilient development.

In this context, the 26th session of the Conference of the Parties (COP26) of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) will take place this year, presided over by the United Kingdom. The combination of in-person and virtual methodologies under which COP26 will be developed purports an additional challenge for the international climate architecture within the framework of the COVID-19 pandemic and in a negotiation that has historically been characterized by mutual distrust, on top of the urgency. Achieving effective participation by delegations of the developing countries—given the structural difficulties of connectivity and the reduced number of negotiating individuals that must cover multiple agendas at the same time—is of utmost importance for the negotiation process to ensure its inclusive feature (SEI, 2021).

Argentina submitted its Second NDC in December 2020, which was more ambitious than the first NDC (25.7%), and president Alberto Fernández informed—in the Leadership Summit held in April—an increase based on such ambition (27.7 %). At the same time, the country prepares its LTS, seeking complementarities with the domestic cycles of policies that have not yet managed to stabilize after passing and regulating Law No. 27,520, which provides for the Minimum Standards for Global Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation.

Based on the foregoing, this policy brief explores these contents from a particular approach of the public policies, such as the foreign policy, based on Argentina's foreign policy tradition, which stems from multilateralism as a developing country belonging to the Global South. The document also makes use of a revisionist approach—it steps away from policies focused exclusively on the role of the State, and seeks to make proposals departing from the multiplicity of stakeholders that conform the Alliance for Climate Action Argentina (Alianza para la Acción Climática Argentina, AACA) and the role that non-state and sub-national stakeholders may play in the implementation of international commitments.

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The policy brief aims to contribute and inform the elaboration process of Argentina's national positions towards COP26, within the framework of the multilevel and polycentric climate governance that is of the essence to reach the long-term goals of the Paris Agreement. This involves achieving decarbonization by mid century, enhancing adaptive capacity, reducing vulnerability and promoting a climate-resilient development, through the protection of food production and the assurance of financial cycles adapted to such decarbonization and resilience paths.

AACA—through its four work pillars (a common voice, analytical work and interaction with the NDCs, boost of public support and the collaborative node, and scaling)—aims to achieve consensus and to reach agreements among different stakeholders, as well as to motivate involvement. Additionally, being part of an international initiative seeking a collaborative job and the formation of strategic partnerships, it may make a significant contribution to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) established by the United Nations and create mechanisms that strengthen NDCs implementation.

I) A Climate Foreign Policy from the Multilevel and Polycentric Climate Governance

Foreign policy, like public policy, is characterized by the consistent link between the domestic and international levels of reality, as well as by their dialog with other policies. At the same time, another key aspect of this and other policies is the role of the Nation State as coordinator of voices and representative of the will of the people, particularly in a representative form of government such as Argentina's. However, this does not mean that foreign policy is based upon the thought or perception of a government. We understand foreign policy as a projection of how a society, with its multiple stakeholders, perceives and defines itself and from the inside out, in a dynamic elaboration of identity. Such projection evidences values and reinforces national culture (Hill, 2003; Bueno, 2010).

Multilateralism is one of those cultural values that Argentina has conveyed through its foreign policy from its inception as a State and regardless of its governments. Therefore, it is logical for the country to resort to multilateral processes—such as the United Nations—so as to offer an answer to the great collective problems (climate change among them).

Argentina has always been involved in the UNFCCC process, albeit with different intensities, as a result of the instability of climate change as an item in the political agenda. Along with the stabilization of climate change in the political agenda, other challenges and opportunities lie in strengthening the correspondence between the national positions in the negotiations and their significance at the national level. One way of connecting both levels lies in identifying material aspects of such positions. The reliance on principles ("**principismo**") has been a traditional value of the national climate positions, particularly through the principle of common, yet distinguishable, responsibilities, along with equity and, to a lesser extent, fair transition. Principles place Argentina as a developing country of the Global South and, at the same time, they must reinforce action from the climate justice perspective instead of justifying its slow-down.

Another opportunity, within the context of the current climate multilateralism, lies in strengthening the **national spaces for meeting and cooperation of multiple stakeholders**, which are essential to carry out mitigation and adaptation at the necessary scale and rhythm. Argentina has the institutional framework to do so through the different levels of the National Cabinet on Climate Change, which have been set forth by Law No. 27,520—including the Enlarged Tables—even though the Consulting Board is yet to be rolled out. It is also worth noting the relevance of improving the exchange between science and politics, and of incorporating the Argentine scientific community, as well as its findings, to the different levels of preparation

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and implementation of the climate policy. Therefore, in order to achieve consistent international positions, it is key to improve national participation occasions that allow not only to prepare international documents such as the NDCs and LTSs, but also to carry out the planning, implementation and control of the climate policy, even the National Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation Plan and the provincial response plans.

Consequently, one of the main ideas of this policy brief lies in highlighting the importance of the **contribution of society stakeholders** that are directly involved in the fair transition towards decarbonization, without the contribution of which achieving the goal of the Paris Agreement would be unthinkable. The relevance of a multi-stakeholder approach to respond to the collective action challenge represented by climate change is supported by the **polycentric governance** approach. The polycentric approach refers to the existence of multiple decision-making centers, which are independent from one another and are at different levels of government and forms of sector organization (Ostrom, 2010).

This approach is complemented by the **multilevel governance**, given the fact that it favors the acknowledgment of distinguishable roles in the supra and sub-national levels, and includes state and non-state stakeholders, as well as their interactions (Betsill, Bulkeley, 2006). In this way, governance includes multiple processes and institutions that go through the scales, as well as networks of stakeholders that not necessarily come easily into the distinction of state and non-state stakeholder.

Polycentric and multilevel climate governance acknowledges the overlap of multiple spheres of power and authority. It is not about considering the decision-making processes on climate public policies as bureaucratic hierarchical processes, but to provide information about more complex multilevel and multi-stakeholder scopes, which—within the urgency context—favor the implementation, ambition and progression of efforts.

II) Ambition and Progression of Efforts

The Paris Agreement sets forth a cyclic dynamics of ambition and progression of efforts by the parties and the international community, evidenced in every element of the document, including mitigation, adaptation and means of implementation, particularly—though not exclusively—through the NDCs, in light of the distinguishable responsibilities, the pertaining capacities and the national circumstances.

Each and every goal of the agreement is, at the same time, a national, collective and multilevel goal. Thus, we are in face of an agreement that offers an architecture from bottom to top and that, therefore, requires an approach of ambition and progression from the diversity of society stakeholders. This is key to ensure roadmaps towards decarbonization by 2050 with extensive social legitimacy through the Long Term Strategies.

Compliance with the ambition and progression cycles depends, to a large extent, on the action of every stakeholder. In recognition thereof, in 2015, the governments of Peru and France, in association with UNFCCC and the United Nations Office of the Secretary-General, joined forces to work in mobilizing actions and initiatives from all society sectors. Thus, the Lima-Paris Action Agenda achieved over 10,000 individual commitments and was declared the fourth pillar of the negotiations strategy that led to the Paris Agreement, since the sub-national and non-state stakeholders' actions are considered key to reach a successful result (Bulkeley et. al., 2018). Since COP22, such work stream became institutionalized through the Marrakech Partnership for Global Climate Action (the Marrakesh Partnership) and, more recently, through the Race to Zero and Race to Resilience campaigns, where sub-national and non-state stakeholders—such as AACA—may announce their new commitments and disclose the progress of their actions through multiple channels, even the UNFCCC's Climate Action Portal.

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One of the acceleration mechanisms of climate action, within the framework of the Marrakech Partnership, is the Race to Zero¹ campaign which, since 2020, has gathered initiatives of cities, companies, academic institutions and investors committed to the long-term goal of the Paris Agreement for 2050. The Campaign is coordinated with the Climate Ambition Alliance launched by the Chilean administration of COP25, with a view to respond to the mitigation ambition gap, and works as a mechanism that creates momentum and sends a signal to national governments regarding the intention of society to move towards a decarbonized economy.

By August 2021, the participants of the Race to Zero Campaign represent 15 % of the CO₂ global emissions and 7 % of the worldwide GDP. The campaign has had an impact on other spaces that are valuable to multilateralism, such as the World Economic Forum. In order to enter Race to Zero, the candidate initiatives must comply with criteria that are aligned with science, believable and ensure the alignment of the commitments to the long-term vision of the Paris Agreement, and prove the existence of planning, implementation, report and verification mechanisms.

In parallel, the Race to Resilience² campaign has been created, which seeks to address the ambition gap in resilience and adaptation. The campaign was launched in early 2021 and gathers initiatives that aim to build resilience in communities so that they may successfully respond to the risks and uncertainties that climate change entails. Any actions entering the campaign contribute to the goal of increasing the resilience of 4 billion people to the impact of climate change until 2030. In turn, the campaign currently involves over 1,500 members from 100 countries which, in order to enter, undergo a thorough analysis of the goals set, as well as the commitment of progress planning, implementation and reporting.

III) Key Positions Towards COP26

COP26 is key to sustain momentum of climate action. In that sense, and given the fact that foreign policy is a reflection of the values and culture of the society it represents, the positions built by the national State towards international meetings must be aligned with social priorities and, for that purpose, dialog is inescapable. This has implications in climate governance and creates opportunities and potential inflection points to achieve progress in concrete and critical sectors when it comes to Argentina's climate action.

Even though the COP26 agendas involve different technical and political aspects to be decided, we focus on three: adaptation, mitigation and funding.

Adaptation Priority

Argentina has sustained for over a decade that adaptation is a priority in its policy as a developing country. We wonder how we can join our efforts for the position of adaptation towards COP26 to reflect a high level of national commitment with respect to reducing vulnerability, enhancing adaptation capacity and strengthening resilience in our communities.

The first limit we run into is that, as of 2019, adaptation has not obtained a harmonized discussion room in the COP and the subsidiary bodies' agendas. Indeed, agendas have shown high atomization of the topic, with a strong technical presence of the Adaptation Committee that has brought together a large part of the mandates in the matter since Katowice. Owing to the fact that several adaptation discussions take place in different rooms, with small teams from developing countries, adding the uncertainties of virtual meetings this year, aiming to unify the adaptation subject through one specific item should be a priority.

1. Further information regarding the Race to Zero campaign can be found at <https://unfccc.int/climate-action/race-to-zero-campaign>.

2. Further information regarding the Race to Resilience campaign can be found at <https://racetozero.unfccc.int/system/resilience/>.

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One of the key aspects that should progress in COP26 is the Global Goal on Adaptation towards the Global Stocktake. In its technical report, the Adaptation Committee has shown different ways to measure adaptation progress. One of the options available is for the countries to complete self-assessment questionnaires, which could constitute one of the simplest solution mechanisms, given the different starting points. This mechanism has been used by the European Union.

However, it should be ensured that this kind of options does not constitute a disincentive to the progress of national policies monitoring systems, leading to a set of quantitative indicators that not necessarily reflects how the community is reducing its vulnerability and enhancing its resilience and adaptive capacity. For instance, knowing how many countries have some adaptation strategy or policy has made it possible to get to know that two thirds of them have prepared some kind of document (UNEP, 2021). However, within the climate urgency context, this information is insufficient.

Another available option to measure the adaptation progress worldwide is to develop a mixed system using different instruments provided for in the Adaptation Committee's technical report. COP26 should be the framework to create the mandate of an ad hoc workforce that makes a proposal based on a collaborative multi-stakeholder process. Said mandate could focus on supporting the process of determining national and regional guiding principles, even cross-border risk factors and, at the same time, generating methodologies to collectively measure global progress.

In turn, it would be valuable for Latin America and the Caribbean to share the participative experience that led to the adoption of the Escazú Agreement, so that the ad hoc workforce could nurture from a process in line with the polycentric and multilevel governance.

Likewise, the communication system (Adaptation Communications) and the report system (BTR) under the Paris Agreement should constitute the framework for the parties to be able to submit the guiding principles and measure progress through the adaptation policy cycle.

In order for the national position to be consistent, Argentina must conclude its national adaptation plan and enter an implementation and follow-up cycle, so that any progress at the international level reinforces domestic work and does not imply a new destabilization. That is why the country should go forward in the design of qualitative and quantitative indicators to measure progress in the three components of the Global Goal on Adaptation and in accordance with the qualitative goal provided in the second Adaptation Communication.

Long-Term Mitigation and Ambition in the LTSs

Just as it happens with adaptation, neither has mitigation a specific item in the COP26 agendas, although there are several relevant aspects that will be discussed in this meeting, such as NDCs common terms, NDCs public registry included in Article 4.12 of the Paris Agreement, tabular formats to inform the progress in the implementation of the NDCs mitigation component, schemes in the biannual transparency reports, mitigation in the Global Stocktake and LTSs, among others. In this case we will focus on the LTSs and on how the efforts of non-state stakeholders underpin the strategy ambition.

Within the context of the COVID-19 pandemic, the multiplicity of stakeholders conforming AACA prepared a Guideline of proposals with a view to achieving a new sustainability model, based on inter-generational justice and solidarity. This Guideline has been a contribution in the process of preparing Argentina's second NDC, through the participation mechanism driven by the National Cabinet on Climate Change.

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Simultaneously, from AACA, Fundación Nueva Generación Argentina (New Generation Argentina Foundation), with the support of World Wildlife Fund, the project Modelo Santa Fe en Energía Renovable (Santa Fe Model in Renewable Energy) was carried out, which sought to get to know the stakeholders and actions related to this sector in Santa Fe province to foster climate action and energy transition.

Another indicator of the commitment of AACA towards decarbonization by 2050 lies in adding up stakeholders from society as leaders in the Race to Zero campaign. Currently, 249 municipalities, 86 companies, 5 organizations and 4 Argentine universities take part in this campaign. In the aggregate, the country gathers 340 stakeholders that represent 7 % of the 4,665 participants. These stakeholders join Race to Zero through collaborative initiatives, such as the RAMCC (Argentine Network of Municipalities Against Climate Change), SME Climate Hub, B Corporation, Global Universities and Colleges for the Climate and Health Care Without Harm.

For COP26, advances are expected in the presentation of the Long-Term Strategies of signatory countries of the Paris Agreement, as a roadmap of decarbonization aligned with the goal of reaching carbon neutrality by 2050. The deadline for the presentation of LTSs was 2020, but to this date, only 30 countries have managed to do so. The final decision of COP26 shall support and boost the presentation and update of LTSs by all the parties and highlight their relevance as a key element of the polycentric and multilevel climate governance that connects the long-term national and collective ambition of the Paris Agreement.

In turn, the Argentine multi-stakeholder involvement in solutions towards decarbonization may be understood as an enabling factor for the consolidation and implementation of the Long-Term Strategy the country must submit to UNFCCC this year. Towards COP26, the expectation is an LTS underpinned by public-private initiatives, along with ambitious and conclusive initiatives regarding how to assess the mitigation goals progress by 2030 and 2050 within the context of the Global Stocktake. The great challenge to achieve consistency lies within the national scope and its international projection through its foreign policy and its position in UNFCCC.

With a view to COP26, there are several aspects in which Argentina could step forward regarding the LTS, not only by complying with its presentation, but also with its ambitious content oriented to zero emission by 2050, as well as with an adaptation section with measurable and quantifiable goals to reduce vulnerability, strengthen resilience and increase adaptation. At the same time, strategies are expected to be affected by the ambition and progression cycles dynamics and to constitute a clear contribution to the collective evaluation the Global Stocktake entails, the process of which is just beginning.

International Funding and National Flows

Argentina's position and approach regarding climate funding has distinctive features at the external and the internal level. At the international level, Argentina has stood up—from its speeches and statements—for the creation of an effective funding architecture enabling mitigation, adaptation and loss and damage compensation in developing countries. This agenda is considered a key factor for the whole implementation of the Paris Agreement and for a greater climate ambition in a post-COVID-19 context, particularly addressing LTSs. Thus, and as a developing country of the Global South, in several opportunities Argentina has urged developed countries to fulfill the funding goal of USD 100 billion by 2020, echoing the historical responsibility of these countries with respect to the climate crisis and the extensive challenges of the developing world to face its impacts.

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Recently, in a meeting of the UNFCCC subsidiary bodies held virtually in June 2021, Argentina, together with the ABU group—which is composed of Argentina, Brazil and Uruguay—called to initiate discussions for setting up and achieving a new collective funding goal for 2025 and supported the Long-Term Funding Work Program towards COP26, as a deliberation platform on funding. As to the characteristics the funding flows should have, in line with the traditional position of the Group of 77 and China, Argentina maintains that there is a need to improve the accessibility and predictability of such flows, particularly of those linked to the UNFCCC financial mechanism, as well as to achieve a balance between the funding for adaptation and for mitigation (Argentina, 2020; Argentina on behalf of ABU, 2021a and b).

Regarding the internal scope, there has been a change between the first 2016 NDC and the second 2020 NDC. The new NDC presents unconditional, non-contingent commitments, mostly, to the external funding flows. However, the rhetoric sustained in the National Contribution itself, as well as in the various speeches offered in national and international platforms, closely linked to the principle of joint, yet differentiated responsibilities, calls for an increase in international funding as an essential instrument for the attainment of climate commitments (Fernández, 2021; Argentina, 2020). This element, along with the reality the country is going through and the structural challenges aggravated by the pandemic, pose a high-complexity and uncertainty context in terms of financial support to the climate agenda. In this regard, economic recovery measures have been oriented to the protection of the oil and gas industries, whereas current proposals still lack “green” recovery measures (CAT, 2020)³. The strong subsidies and investment in highly pollutant industries, the percentage of carbon-intensive national income and the high percentage of the budget allocated to sustain and foster activities with high emission levels stand out in this respect. All these elements place the country among the lowest in the region in relation to the sustainable finance index (Climate Finance Group for Latin America and the Caribbean, GFLAC, as abbreviated in Spanish, 2021).

The architecture of international climate funding, required to boost the Argentine ambition, involves polycentric and multilevel structures that will increase restrictions to projects and countries not in line with the long-term goals of the Paris Agreement. Consequently, it is key that, not only national financial flows and public expenditure, but also the fact of achieving resilience, enhancing adaptive capacity and reducing vulnerability are adjusted in the short and medium term towards the decarbonization path by 2050. Thus, Argentina’s international position regarding climate funding will be strengthened.

3. In 2019, Argentina spent USD 4.073 billion in subsidies to fossil fuels, mainly oil (94.4 %). Such aid was maintained during 2020, allocating a sum of over USD 289 million to companies that already benefit from the Non-Conventional Gas Plan. In addition, subsidies to production have been granted mainly to gas and shale gas production companies (Climate Transparency, 2020).

CONCLUSIONS

Throughout this policy brief we have sought to contribute and inform the elaboration process of Argentina's positions towards the UNUNFCCC COP26, which shall take place in November 2021 in Glasgow. For that purpose, we have understood that such positions are a component of foreign policy as an international projection of national values and identities. In this sense, foreign policy should be built through permanent dialog with all the necessary governmental and non-governmental stakeholders to achieve the long-term goals of the Paris Agreement.

The necessary integration between foreign policy and domestic policy is included among the aspects that should be taken into account when reaching Argentine international climate positions. For this purpose, discussions of the international relations work group could begin within the framework of the Focal Points Table of the National Cabinet on Climate Change (GNCC), and a stronger connection could be sought among the three tables provided for in the regulation of Law No. 27,520. This dialog could extend to the Provincial Interaction Table, composed of the representatives of the Environment Federal Council (COFEMA) on climate matters, so that the progress status of the response plans of jurisdictions may be understood.

In that sense, the construction of internationally ambitious positions and the presentation of documents to UNFCCC must have a correlation in the full implementation of the provisions set forth by Law No. 27,520 regarding the Minimum Budgets for Global Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation, which involves the development of the National Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation Plan through participative processes in the GNCC and the operation of the Consulting Board, with feedback dynamics, and not just explanation dynamics.

In order to achieve a Long Term Strategy serving as a roadmap that reflects a climate resilient development and a carbon-neutrality horizon by mid century, the efforts of non-state stakeholders are necessary to leverage ambition. Likewise, national funding flows and productive processes should embrace post-carbon transition and be properly integrated to the paths of the National Plan, the NDC and the LTS. In this sense, the post pandemic recipes cannot mean a slow-down in the climate action, but a chance for transition.

Hence, it is a priority to reach process alignment, so that these processes contribute to a climate policy as a development policy, in order to avoid—at least—two dilemmas. First, the fallacy that documents per se will guide us to implementation, without determining their role in the national policy puzzle. Second, the need to understand that international projects that offer funding and allow to build capacities cannot be put ahead of, but rather be functional to the national priorities of such policy. In any case, the aim should be a climate policy regarded as a policy of participative, fair, equal, low-emission and climate-resilient development, with clear and measurable goals in the short, medium and long term.

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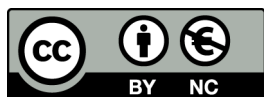
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This document is part of the Argentine Climate Action Alliance (AAC) framework, an inter-institutional alliance formed by non-state actors (private sector, academia, civil society), provinces and municipalities, committed to climate action and sustainable development. We work collaboratively to increase climate ambition, motivate by example and articulate with the national public sector and society in the promotion of climate action in Argentina.

The views expressed in this study are those of the author and do not necessarily reflect the views of the AAC. The opinions expressed in this document are the sole responsibility of the author and may not coincide with those of the aforementioned network.

The signatories listed below adhere to the proposals and recommendations detailed in the document: Asociación Sustentar, Banco Galicia, Banco Santander, Cámara Argentina de Energías Renovables (CADER), Consorcios Regionales de Experimentación Agrícola (CREA), Danone Argentina, Empresas B, FLACSO Argentina, Fundación Avina, Fundación Nueva Generación Argentina (FNGA), Fundación Vida Silvestre Argentina, Natura Argentina, Municipalidad de Vicente Lopez, Quilmes, Red Argentina de Municipios frente al Cambio Climático (RAMCC), Universidad del Salvador.



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