

CoP 24 Climate Conference

**Expectation from CSO in view of
Implementing Paris Agreement**

Conference Room-National Press Club. 13 Nov 2018

Key Outcome Focused

Priorities

- **Adopting Paris Rule book on implementing the PA**
- **Evaluation the NDCs for achieving long term temperature goal.**

Less Focus

- **Adaptation and Loss & Damage**
- **Climate Induced Migration**
- **Finance and support MVCs for their capacity**

Agenda and Process

Negotiations will take place with substantive negotiation agenda on Paris Rule book throughout the week, including on issues related to;

- **Mitigation and related Market approach**
- **Global stocktake on NDCs**
- **Finance**
- **Transparency**
- **Adaptation & communication**
- **Mitigation and non-market approaches**
- **Compliances and implementation of PA.**

Possible additional PAWP items, including matters related to the Adaptation Fund and to loss and damage.

What has yield in BKK climate conference?

- **307 page document but uneven progress, said Patricia Espinosa, Executive Secretary of UN Climate Change.**

Progress Made

- **Global stocktake of NDCs**
- **Adaptation communications, compliance, transparency framework and technology mechanism.**
- **To streamlining of options related to modalities and guidelines**
- **Deletion of repetitions and identification of commonalities for compromises.**

Sharp oppositions by developed countries

- **Up scaling the ambition**
- **Finance especially on ex-ante provision and launch of a process for new and additional finance by 2025.**
- **Issue to address the Loss & Damage and its reporting.**
- **Differentiation in NDCs [Especially Equity & CBDRRC]**
- **Transparency**
- **Capacity Building support**

Is “Talanoa” Dialogue participatory and transparent?

- **Technical and political hurdles slowed progress**
- **Volume of agenda items to consider, reflected in 307 pages notes**
- **Complex interlinks between various elements of the Rulebook**
- **Overcoming Political sensitivities about achieving a balanced package??**

So designing the Rulebook: The road ahead is still foggy

- **Streamlining the Options**
- **Translating the options into legal language that can be used for a COP decision**
- **Generating a negotiating text based on the options and legal languages**
- **Also Linkage with different arrangement/provisions under PA**

What latest IPCC Report [1.5 Degree] says

- The world has already warmed by 1⁰C since pre-industrial times, due to human activity. On current trends, it is likely to pass the 1.5⁰C mark between 2030 and 2052.
- The land is warming faster than the oceans and the Arctic is warming at 2-3 times the global average rate.
- There will be worse heat waves, drought and flooding at 2C compared to 1.5C.
- Sea levels are expected to rise 10cm higher this century under 2C of warming than 1.5C. That exposes an extra 10 million people to impacts like coastal flooding and saltwater and drinking water supplies.

Is Below 1.5⁰C degree possible?

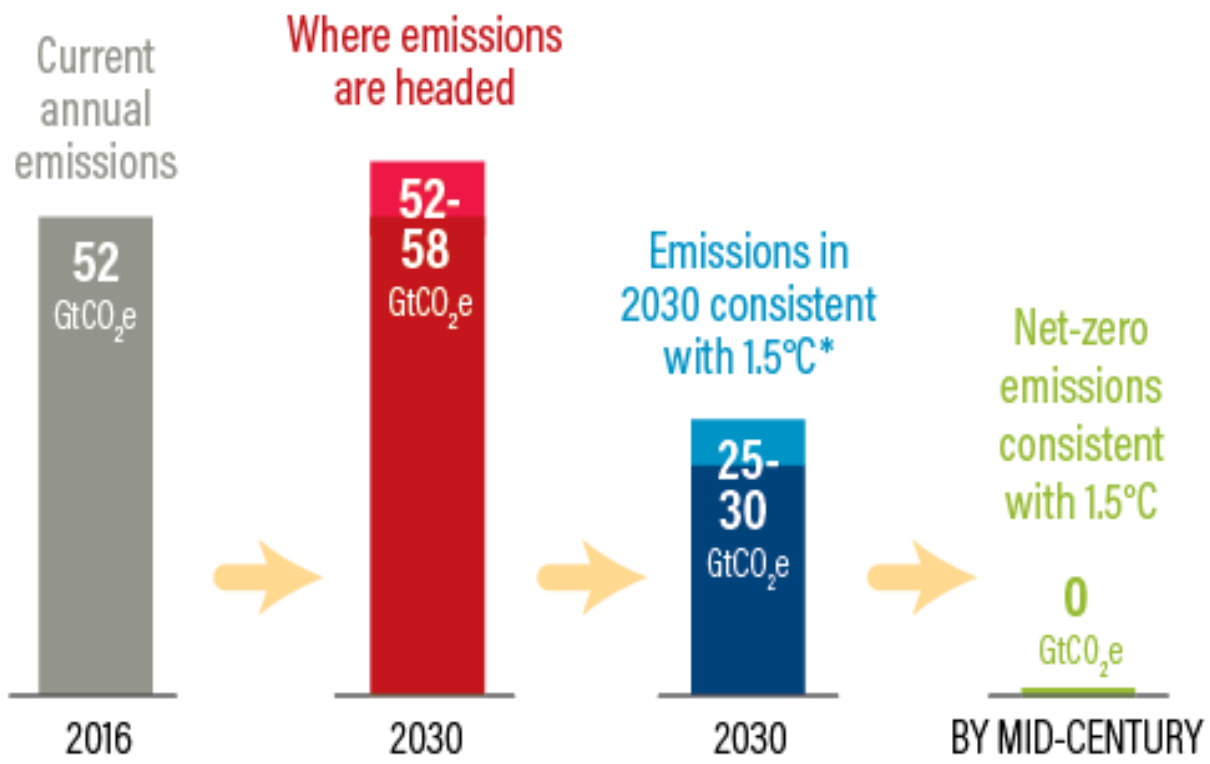
- Today, the world is 0.8-1.2⁰C warmer than pre-industrial levels
- Below 1.5⁰ C (50% chance)
- Below 2.0⁰ C (66% chance) AR-5 analysis by the scientist.



Need realistic target on compliance and emission reduction and to be followed as most stringent for big emitting countries.

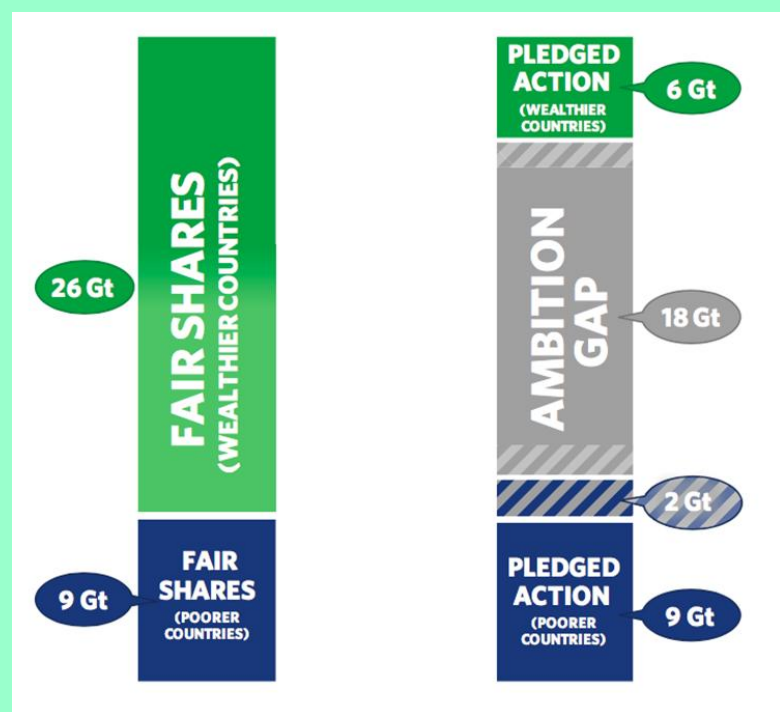
Would Article 14 (PA) able to force an “Enhanced pledges” on NDC?

The World Is Not on Track to Limit Temperature Rise to 1.5°C



Source: WRI

Differentiation in NDC pledges assuming challenge



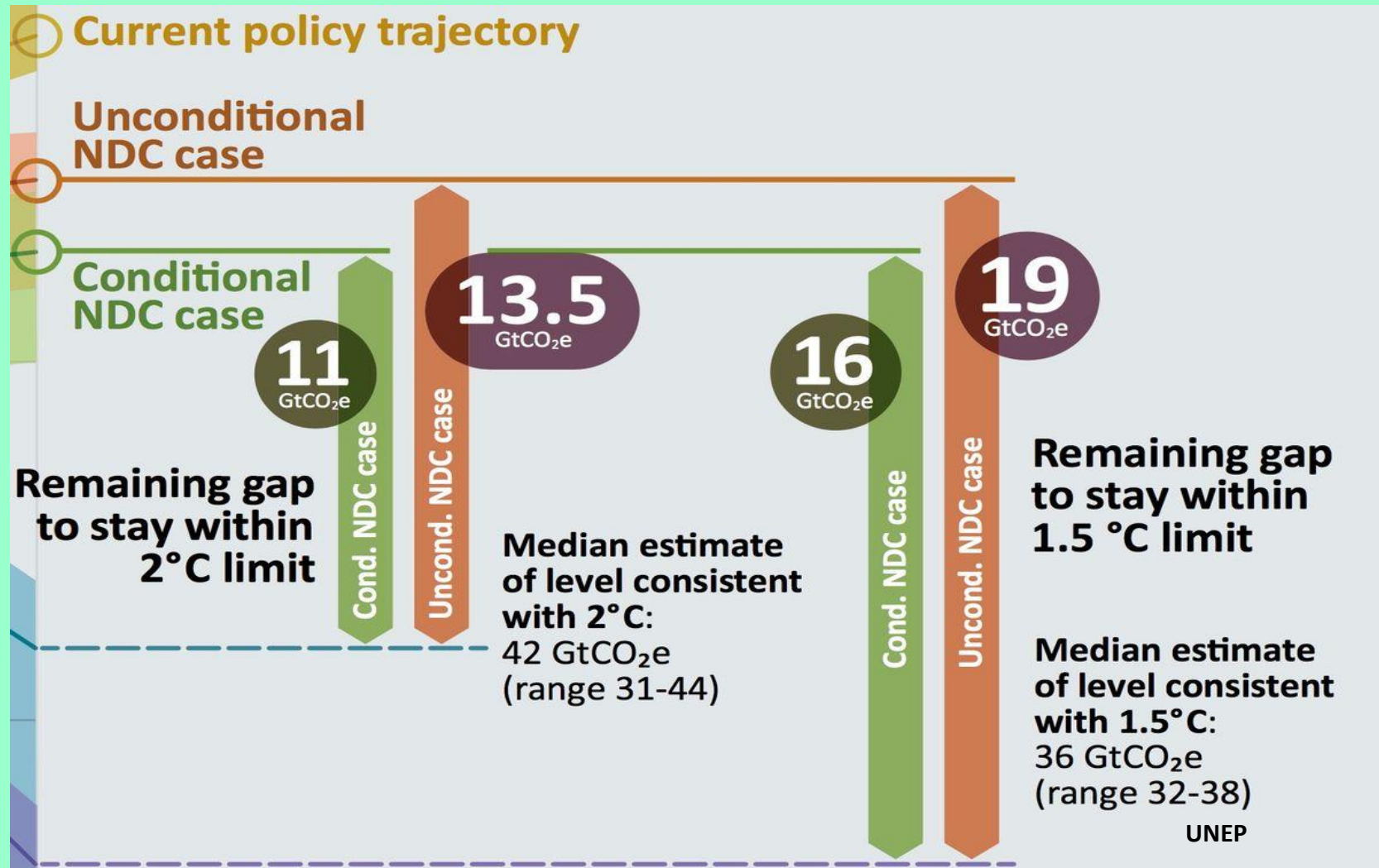
Extreme Inequality, OXFAM 2015

Together, the commitments captured in INDCs will not keep temperatures below 2°C, much less 1.5°C, above pre-industrial levels.

Even if all countries meet their INDC commitments, the world is likely to warm by a devastating 3°C or more.

Developed countries can't meet their fair shares at home. They perusing to shift liability and seek support from developing countries.

Could minimize the Big Gap by upcoming Stock-take?



Limiting the warming to 1.5°C requires major and immediate transformation

- All Countries especially developed countries will **revise NDCs [lowering GHGs] based on science** as contributions to the global response to climate change.
- INDC will be set based on the country growth scenario by 2050.
- **Lowering GHGs must be home-grown performance** and “No False Solution”.
- Less pressure to LDC and MVCs.

Would global stock take process be legally binding?

- US role in KP implement ??
- Contradiction between quasi-legal Procedures and Voluntary approach
- NDCs prepared Based on just a peer-review process, with no punitive compliance mechanism

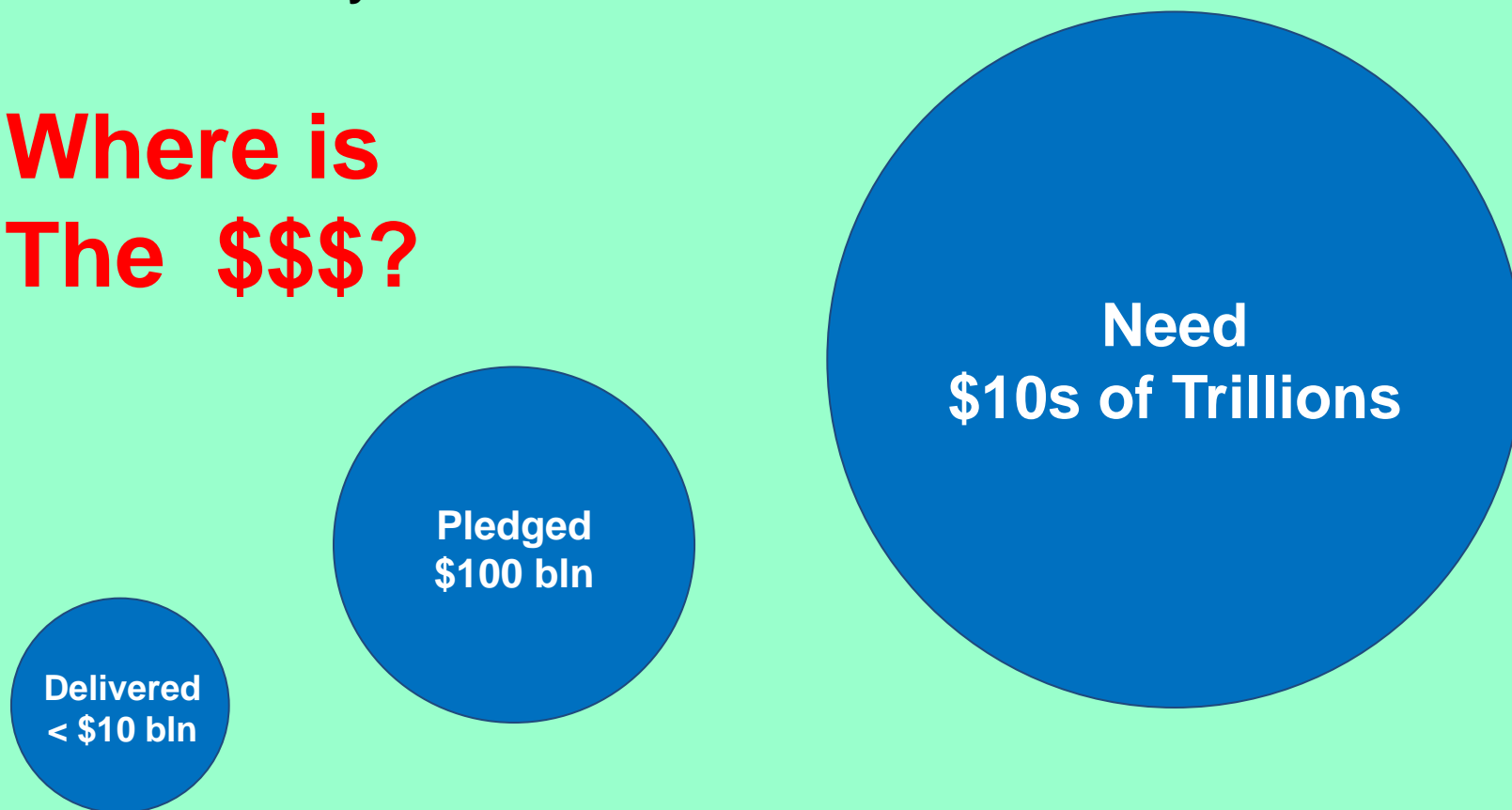
So that The biggest polluting countries will have to bring under a quasi-legal instrument at least for achieving their target where

- Countries will track their progress towards the long-term goal, using a robust transparency and accountability system.
- All Countries **will report to each other and the public on how well they are doing on the implementation** of their targets.

Money Matters for Climate Actions

Mitigating only energy emissions for the 1.5C goal will require around \$900 bln/yr. between 2015 and 2050.

Where is The \$\$\$?



Current performance GCF

Pledge - 10.3 bln, Committed-4.6 bln, Implemented-1.6 bln.

Funding performance

- **Mitigation-39%**
- **Cross Cutting-36% and**
- **Adaptation-25%**

Access modalities

- **Local-9%, National-15%**
- **International -76% (reflects harder access by local & national).**
- **Replenishment Issues**

Source: GCF Portfolio Dash board

In the discourse on Adaptation

- Question of “Global Goal of Adaptation” (Article 07, Para 01) **or** “**Country Goal of Adaptation**”?
- Demand a Text on MVCs priorities based on their vulnerability.
- Support will be ensured based on vulnerability rather than the population.
- Progress will be communicated through country communication or NAP process.

Govt. position in the meeting of Working committee?



Climate-induced Loss & Damage: continuous being neglected globally

- **No Significant progress made yet** [still lacks an official definition of loss and damage and funding streams remain obscure]
- **Functioning of WIM undemocratic** [**Meeting** mostly closed door and near absence of civil society and different stakeholders.]
- **Article 08 of PA** [**Leverage developed countries to avert historical responsibility and deny the liability & Compensation**].



So WIM must have need to broadening their work through;

1. **Enhancing knowledge and understanding of comprehensive risk management approaches to address loss and damage associated with the adverse effects.**
2. **Strengthening dialogue, coordination, coherence and synergies among relevant stakeholders.**
3. **Enhancing action and support, including finance, technology and capacity-building, to address loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change.**
4. **Work for Dedicated Funding Mechanism**



WIM also have need to initiate the discourse Climate Induce Migration

- No Text in the Mechanism under L&D framework
- The scenario is looming large [10.2 million additional new displace predicted by 1.5 degree report]
- Bangladesh could not manage this issue solely due to its geographical limitation.

**The Present Task
Force need to work
out for globally
accepted mechanism
for climate induced
migration UNFCCC
process.**



Technology Shift

The global stock-take should deliver two main outcomes on Technology shift;

- **Provide the information of countries need to identify opportunities for their enhanced action.**
- **Prior Inform the delivery of support and technical assistance needed to realize these opportunities.**

Following the two above, PA and its new Rulebook must be provisioned for representation of LDC/MVCs to ensured in Technology, assessment, easier access & transfer and support mechanism

We are optimistic to a new prospect



Let's discuss

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