

Online Consultation, 21 October 2021

CoP-26: Global Climate Conference Bangladesh Position and Civil Society Perspectives



Climate change and vulnerability scenario of Bangladesh

- Bangladesh 7th top most climate vulnerable globally.
- Increased Temp. and seasonal variation already affecting livelihood.
- Covid Pandemic has increased and intensifying the poverty.
- Loss of GDP [Present & Future]



We are beyond as usual expectation about BD Position and role

Country position and role is hardly inclusive

- Delegates and their submission and imparting in the negotiation.
- Capacitated and include civil society group to strengthen the country position [ins and outside CoP].
- Technical experts group [followed by country position and save the own interest].
- Setting strategies for role play in the CoP.



Major Focus/Agenda in CoP 26 Negotiation

- Mostly upgrading the GHG reduction target through updated and submitted NDCs.
- Mitigation and its market mechanism.
- Financing [100 bln goal].
- Adopting Paris Rule book for implementing the PA.
- Establishing Loss & Damage Mechanism.

Very important but might be less focused

- Adaptation Finance
- Financing to the Loss & Damage



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Where is our major interest in climate negotiation?

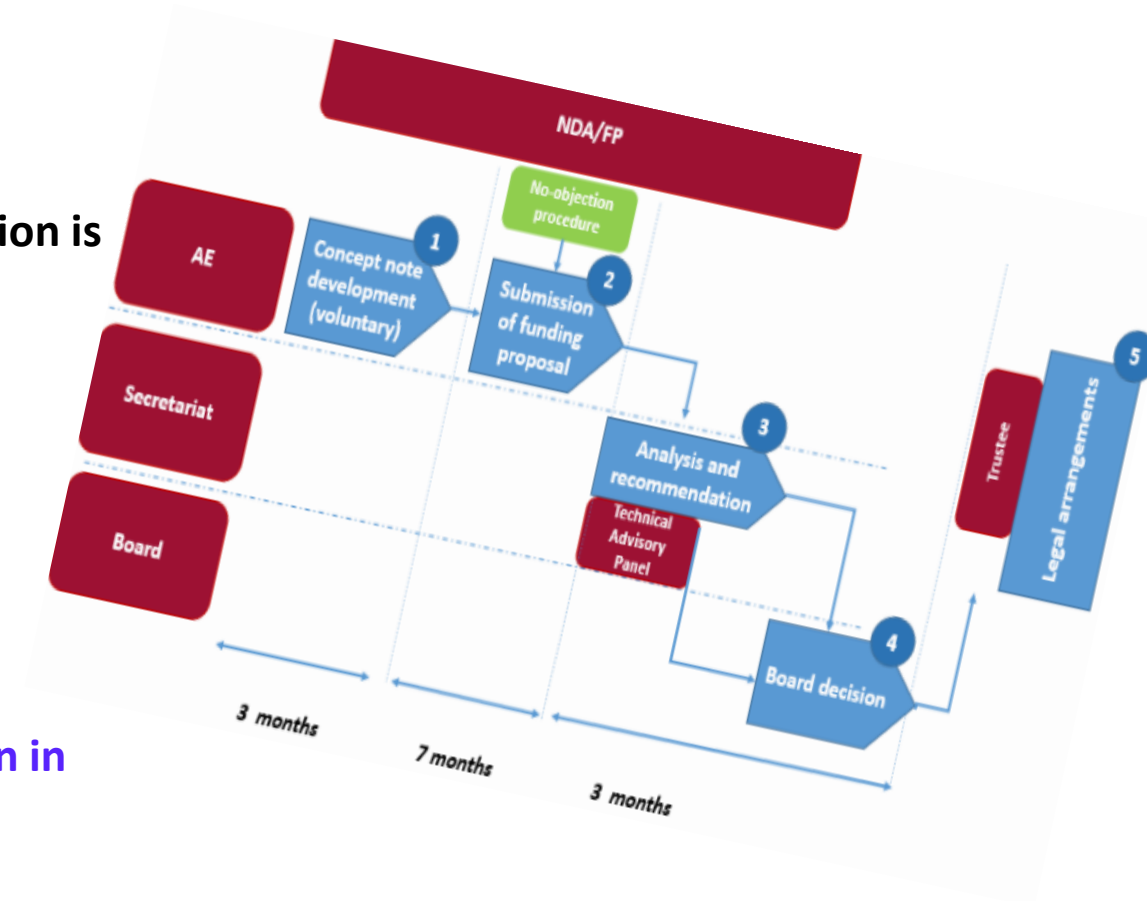
In fact our interest is to access in Finance

- GCF support 06 project US\$ 368.6 million. US\$ 265.5 million is concessional loan. Grant is US\$ 103 million.

Focus should give in readiness & PP stage and voice raise to ease the existing complicacies

- Demand to ensure additional public financing by developed countries beyond GCF [Covid pandemic and based on the vulnerabilities of MVCs].

Collaboration needed with CVF countries for united position in CoP



Where is our major interest in climate negotiation?

And also have interest to the Technology access

- In Bangladesh, the cyclone resulted in 13 billion USD in loss and damage to infrastructure alone
[Unpacking the Finance: CAN-I Study on L&D].
- Foreign Investment in power sector is Fossil & Coal based [e.g. JICA, AIIB investment]

The updated & submitted NDC and question of saving country interest.



Where is our major interest in climate negotiation?

We expect for Technology access

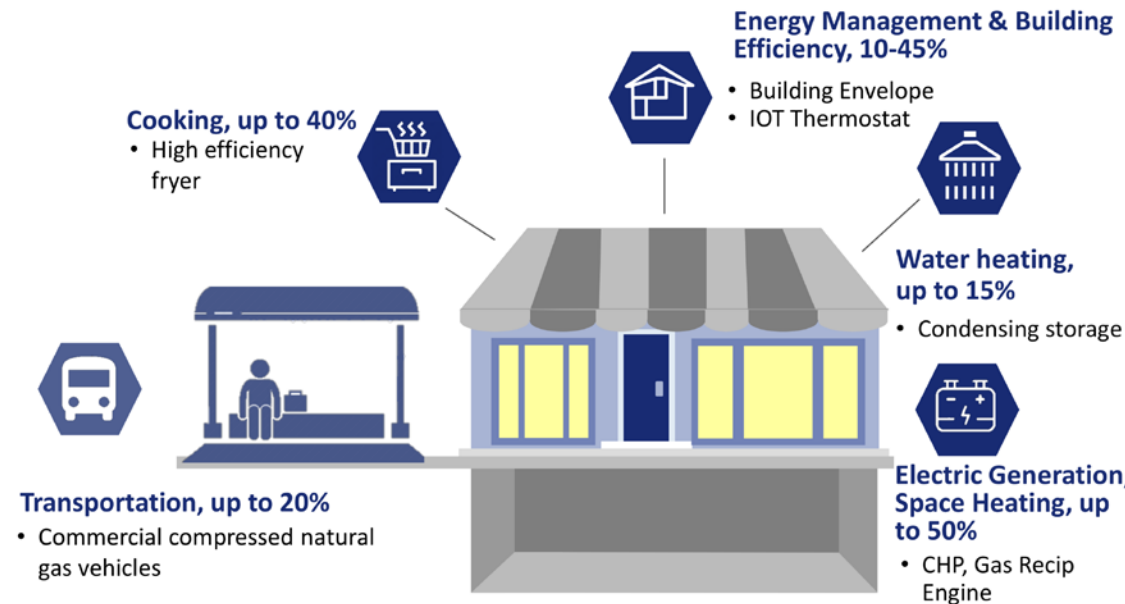
The updated and submitted NDC and their negotiation should deliver two main outcomes on Technology shift;

- Proactive information provide through CTCN by developed, developing and MVCs about their technologies and opportunities for enhanced action.
- Prior Inform to delivery of support and technical assistance needed to realize these opportunities.

Following the two above, CoP 26 will should ensure appropriate Technology, and their support mechanism to easier access & transfer.

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Combining emerging end-use technologies in the commercial sector creates multiple pathways for customers to reduce GHG



Notes: GHG reduction potential is estimated based on efficiency improvements over stock average gas equipment efficiency in 2016

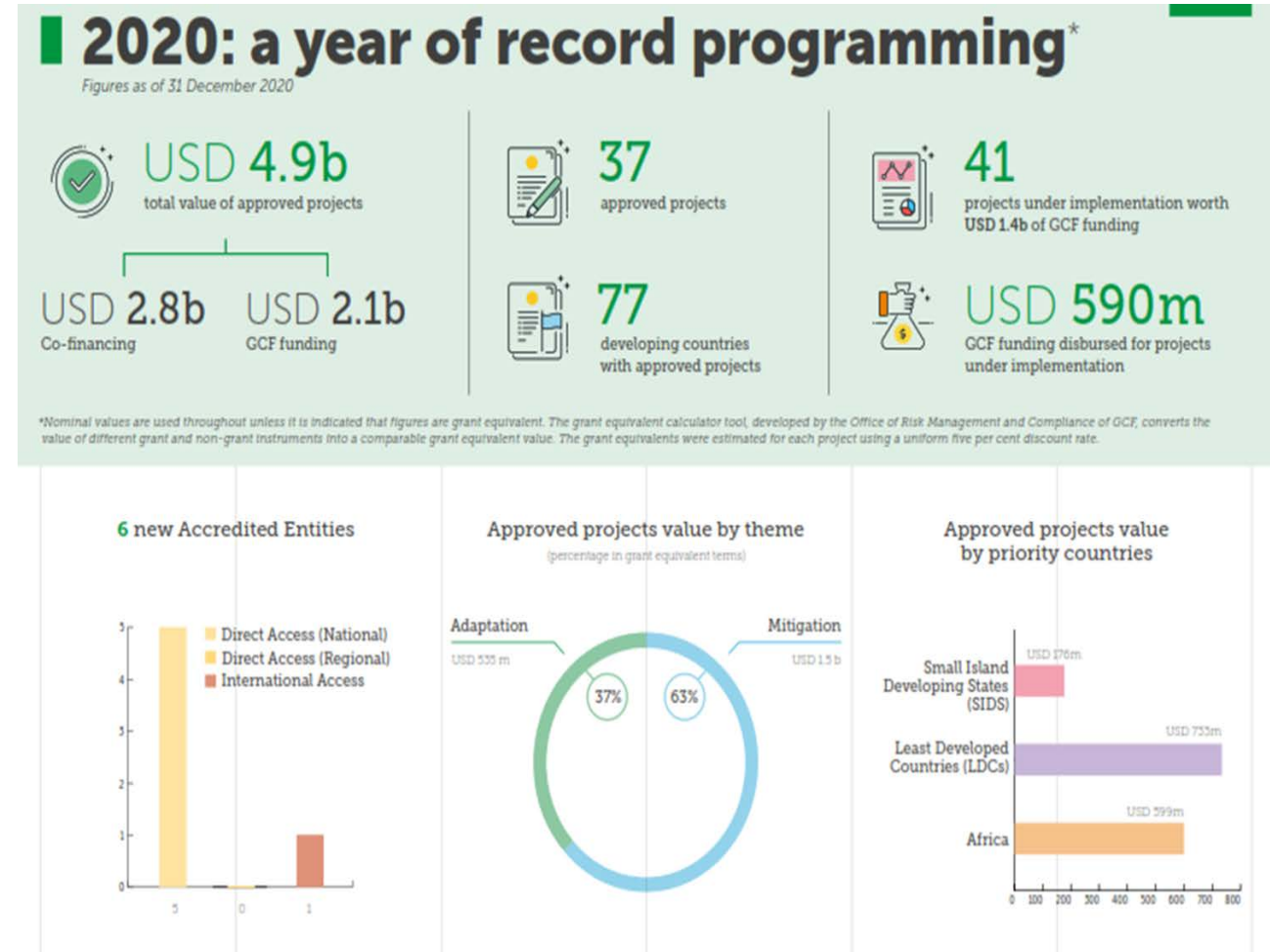
Finance still a missing link in a global Perspective

Getting the world on track for 1.5 °C requires a surge in annual investment in clean energy projects and infrastructure to nearly USD 4 trillion by 2030 which yearly around 400 billion.

[World Energy Outlook 2021]

- USD 70-80bln per year up to 2030 for adaptation.
- Since 2015 GCF receive around US\$ 37 billion.
- In the 2020, GCF has disbursed only 4.9bln where 37% for adaptation.

Source: GCF portfolio Dashboard

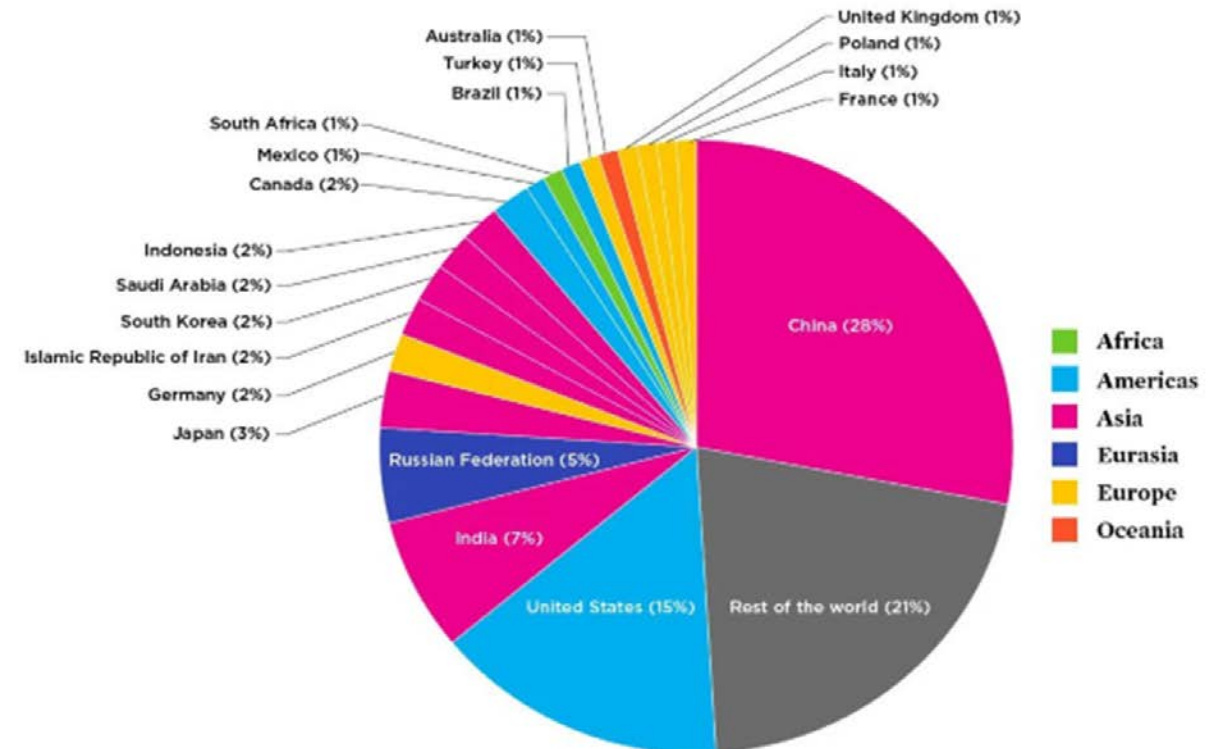


Would we be able to keep the target of 1.5 Degree Alive?

Global GHG emissions continued to grow up to the year in 2019, reaching a record 52.4 -59.1 GtCO₂e

The top four emitters (China, USA, EU+UK and India) have contributed to 55 per cent of the total GHG emissions without LUC.

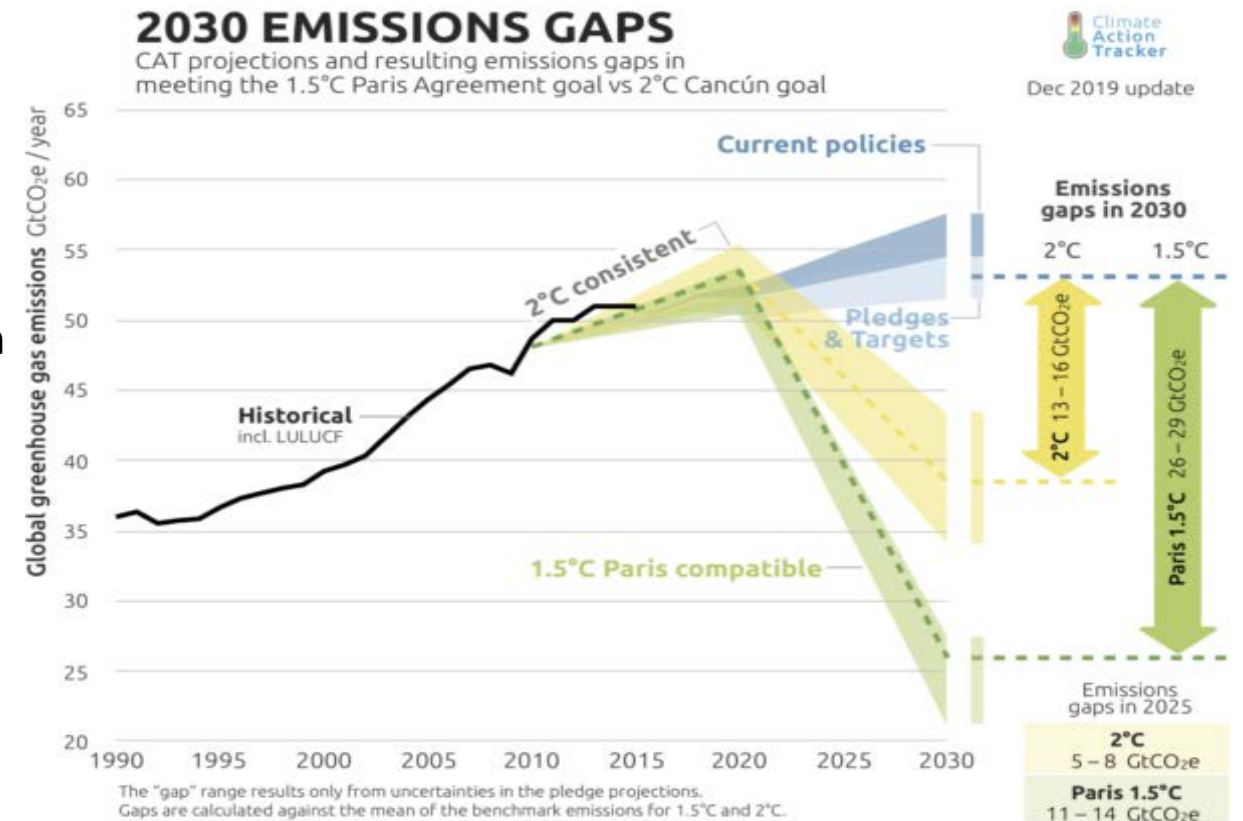
G20 countries account for 80% of global emissions



Would we be able to keep the target of 1.5 Degree Alive?

New or updated NDCs of 113 Parties decrease GHG only 12% by 2030 compared to 2010. [Science tells that we need a 45 percent cut in emissions by 2030]

- All Countries especially developed countries will revise their NDCs again [lowering GHGs] based on the science and fair share basis.
- NDC will be set based on the country growth scenario by 2030 and 2050.
- Lowering GHGs must be home-grown performance and “No False Solution”.
- Less pressure to LDC and MVCs



Loss and Damage at COP26: Would be a tough step keeping MVCs direction

The most contentious issue that was thrashed out/unresolved during the CoP 25

- Urgent, scaled up, new and developed countries obligation for new and additional finance. [for addressing loss and damage].
- Enhanced institutional arrangements for facilitating action and support to address loss and damage.
- WIM Governance

We have to be companied with G 77 & China to raise stronger voice.

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**Thank
You All**



