

Civil Society on behalf of Most Vulnerable Countries (MVCs) and Least Developed Countries (LDCs)

Developed Countries' Indecisiveness in Marrakech will lead to more CLIMATE GENOCIDE in MVCs and LDCs

Harming multilateralism will be a threat to developed country's security

Albeit the Paris Agreement has failed to show a path to limit temperature rise to 2 degrees and 1.5 degrees Celsius by the end of the century than the preindustrial era, and failed to bind countries under strict legal provisions in implementing the Agreement, we the CSOs of MVCs and LDCs have hoped that the major emitters would start discussions around the implementation of the Agreement and increase their mitigation ambition as well as enhance their support for adaptation measures in poor and vulnerable countries. However, following the presidential election in the US, we are concerned with the discussions happening at global scale about the possibility of a withdrawal of one of the country Parties of the Agreement. We strongly believe that any kind of withdrawal of Membership from such a multilaterally negotiated Agreement will enhance the unilateralism against multilateralism and ultimately harm the security arrangement of the respective country.

We urge US and other country Parties to hold high the flag of multilateralism in this era of cooperation. We urge all major emitter countries to enhance mitigation ambition and fix the peaking for least developed, developing and developed countries respectively in 2035, 2025 and 2020 through respective enhanced Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs).

Finance in Marrakesh in the context of increased vulnerability in MVCs and LDCs

Recently a joint-report by World Bank (WB) and Global Facility of Disaster Reduction and Recovery (GFDRR) released in Marrakech reads that increased climate related disasters will make additional 26 million people poor and set back \$ 520 billion goods and services annually. The report argues for more investment in resilience and social protection programs for the population highly vulnerable to the climate-catastrophes.

On the contrary, we the CSOs from MVCs and LDCs are deeply concerned with the observation that developed countries are down playing their commitment in respect of climate finance. We are disappointed to see that:

- (i) There is little clear pre 2020 road map and no post 2020 road map on \$ 100 billion commitment from developed countries. There is only \$ 10 billion contribution so far in Green Climate Fund (GCF) with some allegation of double-counting. We reiterate that the fund must be NEW and ADDITIONAL to ODA and PREDICTABLE too. Considering the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) project experiences, we urge parties to ensure that few countries don't grab all resources and an apportioning mechanism ensures MVCs and LDCs' fair share of the GCF resources.
- (ii) Adaptation Fund (AF) created in 2001 with 2 % levy from CDM is suffering from a shortage of \$ 80 million to replenish as the prospect of CDM is so bleak now. We just heard that Germany and Sweden agreed to replenish the AF. The Least Developed Country Fund (LDCF) is also suffering from

such shortfall. Without sufficient resources in these two mechanisms developing and least developed vulnerable countries special issues and concerns will be unaddressed.

- (iii) The newly formed Warsaw International Mechanism (WIM) must have resources to recuperate the loss and damage caused by climate change impacts. Some of the Developed Country-Parties are pushing for insurance mechanism to benefit their reinsurance companies in the North. We urge Parties to provide and increase support the social protection programs in vulnerable and least developed countries instead of repatriation of resources in the name of insurance mechanism.

All together the grim situation stated above giving a signal to developing countries especially to MVCs and LDCs that less volume of financial resources may harm their programs for resilience building and social protections. This **means there will be insufficient protection from enhanced and continued climate disasters, means more deaths and more loss of assets, leading to climate genocide in MVCs and LDCs.**

Is Climate Displacement a Forgotten Agenda? Issue of Human Rights & Justice Cannot be BURIED

Climate induced displacement is vivid and increasing in MVCs and LDCs. Typhon Hainan in the Philippines, Sahel drought and floods in Pakistan have displaced 2 million, 3.5 million and 20 million people in recent years. According to International Organization for Migration (IOM) one in thirty people in the world are displaced due to climate change impacts. Another study shows that in densely populated Bangladesh alone by the year 2050 there will be one climate displaced in each 5 persons. UNHCR reports that 83% of the climate migration occurs in developing countries.

Due to strong demand from MVCs, LDCs and Island States, in adaptation framework agreed in Cancun and decision on loss and damage agreed in Doha Parties agreed that they would enhance understanding around displacement, migration, mobility, planned relocation, rehabilitation etc. WIM seems to address some of the relevant issues. Also, as a matter of great concern for MVCs and LDCs, and as a matter related to human rights and justice, the issue of climate displacement has been raised in CoP22 by the Prime Minister of Bangladesh, Shiekh Hasina.

We have observed there is a tendency among developed countries and with some of the advance developing countries to avoid the issue. **We urge developed countries and others to devise a mechanism to secure human rights of the climate induced displaced people.**

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