

CoP-28: Global Climate Conference Bangladesh Position and Civil Society Opinion

CIRDAP Auditorium, 11 Nov 2023



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How we are hopeful for CoP 28 success

Promise vs reality; Some issues and concern

- Global temperature [1.0 Degree rise]
- Support finance and Technology: Elusive and already burdening debt for MVCs and LDCs.
- Negotiation outside intends to weaken the UNFCCC process
- CBDR & RC: bounce back as "Boomerang"



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CoP 28: Provisional Agenda

- Global Stock take of the implementation of the Paris Agreement
- Temperature Goal [Fast tracking the energy transition, deep reduction GHG to limit global warming to 1.5° C.]
- Finance Goal [already illusive of 100bln, and NCQG-F is on the table].
- Financing for L & D fund

A Rocky Road again in the context of politicize of nationalism.



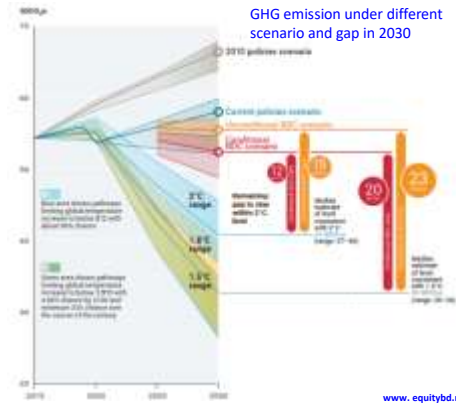
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Limiting global Temperature 1.5 degree C is possible

What NDC Synthesis report says

- Global emissions are not in line with modelled global mitigation pathways consistent with the temperature goal of PA.
- There is a rapidly narrowing window to raise ambition and implement existing commitments in order to limit warming to 1.5 °C above pre-industrial levels.



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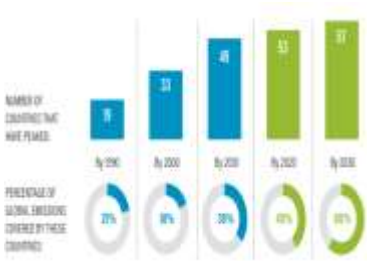
What needed to do / Recommendation of NDC
Synthesis report

Transformation: Reduction GHG emissions requires a transformational system across all sectors and contexts, including scaling up renewable energy while phasing out all fossil fuels, ending deforestation, reducing non-CO2 emissions and implementing both supply- and demand-side measures.

Must reach the peak yr. target: According to the IPCC AR6, global GHG emissions need to peak between 2020 and 2025 to limit warming to the Paris Agreement temperature goal. Emissions have peaked in developed and some developing countries, but global emissions have not yet peaked.

We should take strong position for peaking deadline.

No of countries that peaked or have a commitment to peak, by decade and % of GHG emissions covered by those countries (Cumulative). WRI



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How to be done

Just transitions; that can support more robust and equitable mitigation outcomes, with tailored approaches [suitable for a particular situation or purpose] addressing different contexts. So that;

- Set a new and realistic NDC target [economy and historical/GHG emitting responsibilities] as obligatory by developed countries [Topmost emitters]
- Demand a roadmap by [Topmost emitters] and there, the article 06 inapplicable for net reduction.
- Off course implementation timeline.
- No so called "Net Zero" approach, we demand a "Zero emission" target by 2050.



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What would be the impact of "Net Zero" proposal in our global emission scenario?

- The term "net zero" is used by the world's biggest polluters and govt. as a concealment to evade their responsibility.
- Collectively, "net zero" climate targets allow for continued rising levels of GHGs emissions and technologies or tree plantations will be able to suck carbon dioxide (CO₂).
- "Net zero" targets shown that they are not at all serious or ambitious due to distant targets by 2050 or 2070 and means inaction or harmful action continuing for decades.



We expect progress at COP-28

**** Rich countries pledge zero emission target by 2050 with real plans based on the science, economy wide and in line with fair shares for 1.5°C.**

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The goal of Finance; Deprived Billion [100] by fishing to the Trillion

What is existing Scenario?

- The existing global climate finance goal of **US\$100 billion per year is illusive and never will be met.**
- Currently 71 per cent of public climate finance is being delivered through loans.
- Only 33% of reported public climate finance was for adaptation, while 59% was for mitigation.
- Finance to address loss and damage is still not officially part of the International climate finance architecture, resulting in no system of reliable support.
- Reporting and Transparency is hardly fare. [OXFAM Shadow Report Sep 23]



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The goal of Finance; Deprived Billion [100] by fishing to the Trillion

The discourse on “NCQG”; an opportunity to rebuild trust in the climate talks among developed, developing and MVCs.

Process

- Understanding the concept of collective or collectivism? [who will be the part of collective process].
- Definition of Climate Finance; Need to address both Adaptation and Mitigation finance.
- Concept of “Mobilizing and Aligning”
- Intermediaries and Instruments are big question?? So that, no World Bank or IFIs.



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The goal of Finance; Deprived Billion [100] by fishing to the Trillion

Principles; NCQGF implementation

- All climate finance contributions must be aligned with the Paris Agreement's goal to limit global temperature rise to 1.5°C along **with global goal on Adaption**.
- The new NCQG must adopt a matrix with sub-goals including mitigation, adaptation, and Loss & Damage, as well as sub-goals for different instruments].
- Climate finance must be **as non-debt instrument** for MVCs. That means the NCQG should priorities grants first, then highly concessional finance.

Never the non-concessional loans & equity (finance) for MVCs.



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The goal of Finance; Deprived Billion [100] by fishing to the Trillion

Principles; NCQG implementation

- Mobilize must by the developed and big emitters.
- The NCQG process shall explore new % GNI targets for climate finance above/beyond the existing 0.7% of ODA.
- Also expect an easier access procedure to the proposed NCQG of finance.
- NCQG Finance must be aligned with a human-rights and gender-responsive approach



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Loss & Damage Finance in CoP 28:

Again, the WB and its complicated approach and promote the business for developed countries and private sector

Developed countries forcing;

- For a restricted definition of "most vulnerable" countries
- Question of Contribution to the fund who will contribute
- Only Voluntarily finance.

We Demand and fight

- Must be pay followed by "Polluters Pay Principle"
- L & D Fund must be under UNFCCC Process at least
- Obligatory and Complementary with NCQG sub-goal on L&D
- New & Additional following a % of GNI from big emitters.

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We are expecting beyond as usual 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 [in and outside CoP].
- Technical experts' group [followed by country position and save the own interest].
- Setting strategies for role play in the CoP.



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Thank You All

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