

CoP 23 Bonn Climate Conference
Expectation from CSO in view of Implementing Paris Agreement

Conference Room-National Press Club, 30 Oct 2017

Why Paris Agreement is important

- Truly universal agreement and Predecessor the Kyoto Protocol.
- Legal Advocacy Tool for MVCs
- Universal participation and acceptance of Multilateralism with responsibility.
- Assigned Funding Mechanism
- Accountability Mechanism for All.



Major Focus in Bonn

- Adaption of Paris Agreement Rulebook
- Global Stock take on INDC
- Finance and Financing Instruments
- Mitigation Devices

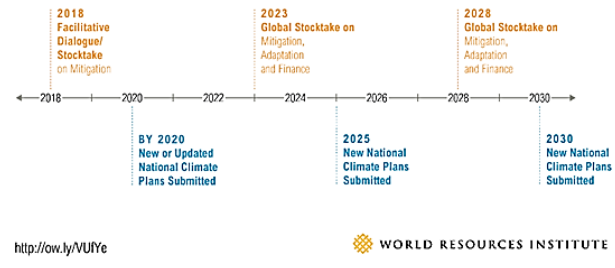
Less Focus

- Adaptation and Loss & Damage
- Climate Induced Migration



INDC Review and global stock-take processing reducing GHGs

Ambition Mechanism in the Paris Agreement



Would temperature be possible to control?

- Today, the world is 0.85°C warmer than pre-industrial levels
- Below 1.5° C (50% chance)
- Below 2.0° C (66% chance) AR-5 analysis by the scientist.

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



But concern/challenge to reach a real collective action through;

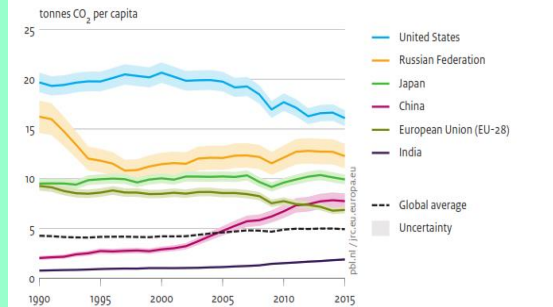
- Mitigation [Numerous types of mitigation commitments that countries have made, but not as much when it comes under framed as qualitative policies, actions or measures].
- Adaptation [Is it locally-determined, context-specific nature with national adaptation goals, plan and actions]
- Finance [Mobilization and making consistent finance flows with a pathway towards low greenhouse gas emissions and climate-resilient development]



**Or
Only for Business by the Riches in Long Term????**

INDC and Global Emission Trend: Is any changed made?

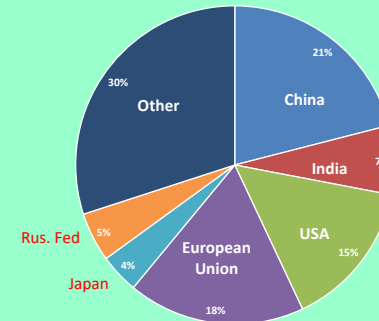
CO₂ emissions per capita from fossil-fuel use and cement production in the top 5 emitting countries and European Union



The global growth of emission reduction rate is no surprise as the declining and continued over the past three years: 2.0% in 2013; then 1.1% in 2014, and further down to -0.1% (±0.5%) in 2015.

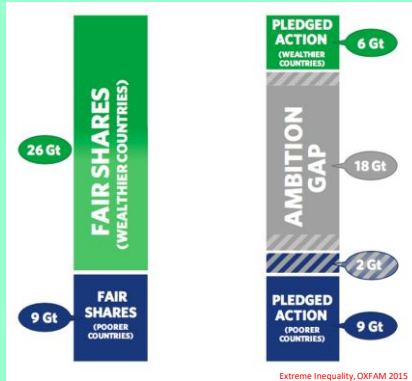
INDC and Global Emission Trend: Is any changed made?

GHGs Emission Trend 2015



Global Emission Report 2016

Is the Developed countries INDC representing their fair share reducing GHGs



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.

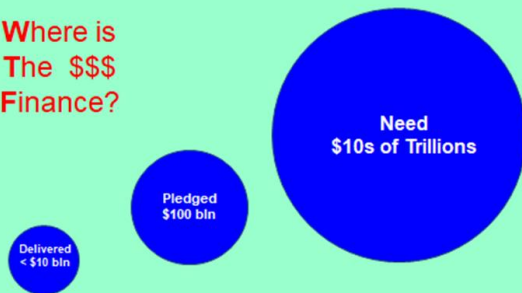
Extreme Inequality, OXFAM 2015

We expect in INDC global stock-taking process

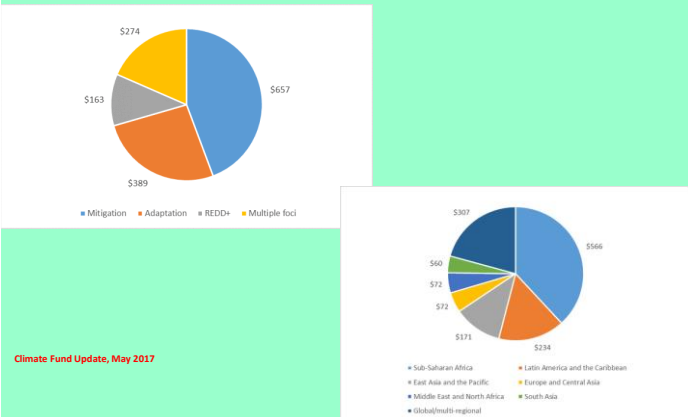
- All Countries especially developed countries will revise NDCs [lowering GHGs] based on science as contributions to the global response to climate change.
- INDC will be set based on the country growth scenario by 2050.
- Lowering GHGs must be home-grown performance and "No False Solution".
- Less pressure to LDC and MVCs.
- All Countries will report to each other and the public on how well they are doing on the implementation of their targets.
- Countries will track their progress towards the long-term goal, using a robust transparency and accountability system.

Money Matters for Climate Actions

Where is The \$\$\$ Finance?



Would Adaptation Shortage Changed?/Would Discrimination Minimize?



Climate Fund Update, May 2017

CoP-23: CSO Expectations in Implementing Paris Agreement

Many more open questions in GCF

- Direct access for developing countries so far remains restricted/ to be expedite through easier process.
- Decision-making and transparency [Setting Deutsche Bank as the first private partner of GCF, who is one of the big Coal Sector Investor]
- Is the Board Meetings free from political biasness.
- Discriminatory conditions [Co-Financing, Concessional loan etc. for funding]



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We Demand and Expecting in GCF Operational Process

- Regional Quota for funding at least based on vulnerability
- Easier Access and no condition for Co-Financing
- Broader access and participation of CSO accredited observers
- No political biasness in GCF
- Turn the commitment into action in allocating 50% Adaptation purpose

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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.

We need to discuss and take position in the meeting of Working committee



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Climate-induced Loss & Damage: continues 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 [Met only six times since 2013 and mostly closed door with near absence of civil society and different stakeholders.]
- Article 08 of PA [Leverage developed countries to avert historical responsibility and deny the liability & Compensation].



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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


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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 [19.2 million new displace in 2016, IOM]
- Bangladesh could not manage this issue solely due to its geographical limitation. So International process needed and it should be under UNFCC Process.

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


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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 LDCs to ensured in Technology, assessment, transfer and support mechanism

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We optimistic to new life & prospect


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Thank You to all