Press Conference 15 Nov 2017

**Developed Countries must to play positive role to make/to ensure Paris Agreement Effective**

**Ensure Necessary Finance as their Obligatory Responsibility for MVCs survival**

2. We [MVC & LDCs] are in the verge of destruction of climate induce impact

In his opening statement, Prime Minister Frank Bainimarama highlighted the interdependency of our actions and the consequences of what is to come if we neglect our responsibilities. He said that “We are all in the same canoe” when it comes to climate change. More especially LDC & MVCs are grapple with a more uncertain future, being at the frontlines of climate change impacts.

In translating his warning as a real action to save the world, there is bleak ongoing performance and progress on CoP 23 negotiation on climate change issues. That’s why, we the CSOs from South Asian countries have been expressing our concern and said that it is true and fighting climate change is needed a real collective action without any controversial role from any countries especially from the developed country parties as they have to play positive role in all sphere of the actions like lowering temperature, finance, knowledge, technology and technical support for MVC & LDCs that support to survive of these countries along with capacity building in further action on this issues. So that, it is further reminded and calling out for urgent action from developed countries, as they have commit and what are really have need to be done.

2. Developed Countries must have to implement the Second commitment of KP

We think that as an urgent climate action in pre-2020 period, developed countries will give stress and implement the second commitment of Kyoto Protocol. KP refers the historical emission by developed countries and has an obligation to reduce GHG before pre industrial level along with current ambition gap as well. Without implementation of KP 2nd commitment target, burden (Devastation) will be shift to the MVC/LDC. The analysis said that the world faces with an ambition gap at least 40 per cent short to keep up with the global goal of 2°C.

3. Facilitative Dialogue will make sure the CoP 24 success

We also demand to foster the decided action and enhance national commitments, upcoming this year’s, COP will set the ground for the Facilitative Dialogue process or “Talanoa Dialogue”, to take place throughout 2018, to assess collective progress in reaching the goals of the agreement and in making sure that COP 24 is a successful one. A comprehensive progress must be made to ensure that countries can continue to raise their ambitions.

4. Ambition Target must be commensurate with CBDR principle

We observing that the ambition on pre-2020 emissions reductions of developed countries are not enough and fair. The developed countries must do their part in meeting the goals set by the agreement, taking to heart the principle of “common but differentiated responsibilities and respected capabilities”. To be fair, climate action should always consider that, historically, they are the greater emitters/polluters. So they have therefore a responsibility, but the issue gone beyond of the negotiations that unexpected.

Nonetheless given the current climate crisis we the LDC/MVC will do everything according capacity to ensure global temperature don’t exceed 1.5-degrees. But it’s a question of justice for all people to live and prosper in dignity. COP23 should therefore not fall short of these demands and hold the promises especially by develop countries made two years ago in Paris.

5. Paris Agreement (PA) Rulebook

a. NDC of Developed countries must include all other elements [Adaptation and Means of Implementation Finance etc.]

We observe no progress on guiding the NDC (Nationally Determined Contribution) in relation to what will be the feature of respective NDC operationalize & implement and achievement the progress, transparency & accountability mechanism and their reporting/communication. This situation impasses ultimate scope the opportunities for developed countries to evade their responsibilities especially support to adaptation and resilient for MVC and LDCs.

So, we demand CoP 23 will achieve a progress ensure specific and reasonable differentiation in operationalize the NDC based on their commitment, capacity and responsibility between developed countries and MVC/LDCs.

6. Financing to support MVC: must be paid as their obligatory responsibility

We observe lack of progress on all finance related issues due to the lack of political will by developed countries as this is the key enabler in the operationalization of the Paris Agreement. We want to say that, on the issue of Finance is the high priority particularly in the current context of the increasing and severity of extreme weather events in both developed and poor countries [MCV & LDCs] and there costs involved. Also, MVC & LDCs are heavily affected due to more frequent and destructive sudden and slow onset events than ever and there is no effective approach through finance to address the loss and damage associated with these events related to climate change.

So this is very urgent to reach a common position by all parties on finance issue, especially on adaptation and with regard to the provision of guidance on adaptation communication (as part of the NDCs under the PA).

In long term financing, developed countries will enhance their pre-2020 financing. Its mention that post 2020 pledge on US$100 billion not yet made any concrete decision in CoP 23. So we urge developed countries must revise their commitment in climate financing for vulnerable that must be (i) obligatory, (ii) new and additional, (iii) public in nature, (iv) covering full cost, (v) should not be as loan, (vi) without conditions. The financing also cover full incremental cost.

7. Loss & Damage

a. We demand Dedicated Financial Mechanism to address the issue

We don’t seeing any significant progress on Loss & Damage issues. The discussion happening so far to prepare a technical paper elaborating the sources of financial support, will be provided through the financial mechanism, for addressing loss and damage as well as modalities for accessing such support. As this paper is to be finalized by June 2019, which means nothing substantive is happened in CoP 23.

However there is need for special financial resources from developed countries for activities and actions in MVCs and Least Developed countries. In this regard our proposal for loss and damage issue to be include as a permanent item on the agendas of the Subsidiary Bodies (which is not currently the case.) Apart this is needed to fully operationalize the Warsaw International Mechanism on Loss and Damage (WIM) we expect.

Aminul Hoque