

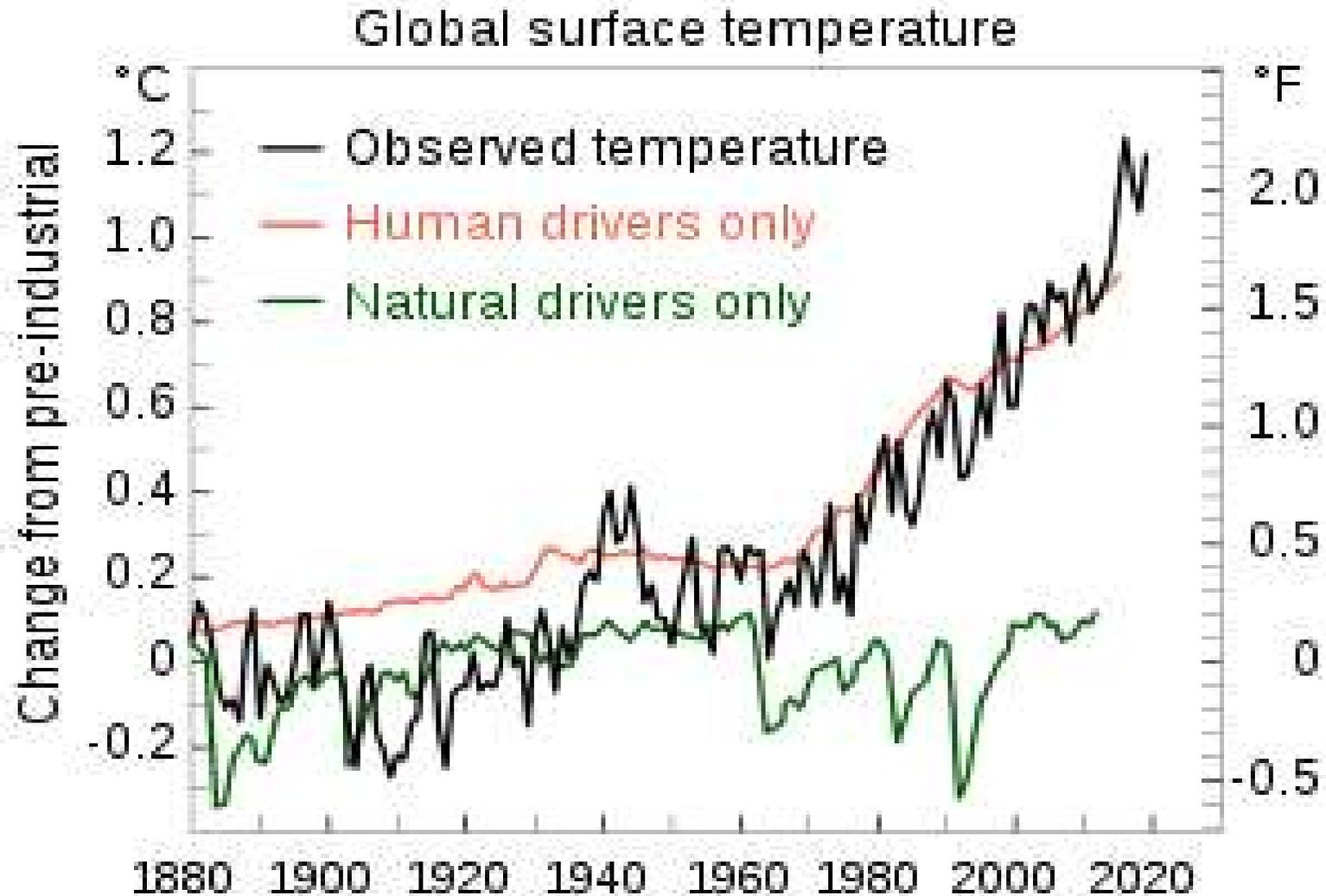
Capacity Building and Strategy Workshop
Facilitating Media Engagement at COP 27



06 October 2022

Presentation
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Chief Executive, CPRD

Climate Change: it's human induced not an apolitical agenda



SCENARIO:

Steady rise in global average temperature

REASONS ?

GHG Emissions

RESPONSIBLEE?

Humankind, Rich Countries,

CONCERN ?

The responsible countries should lead the process of addressing Climate Change

Climate Change: emergence of policy and politics

- 1988:** Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) established. The UN General Assembly first time addressed the issue
- 1990:** Published IPCC 1st Assessment Report. Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee (INC) formed for making framework convention
- 1992:** UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) adopted at the “Earth Summit” in Brazil.
- 1994:** The convention enters into force after ratification by 58 Parties

Climate Change: emergence of policy and politics

Objective of the UNFCCC (Article 2): The ultimate objective of the Convention is to, Stabilize Concentration of Greenhouse Gas in the atmosphere, **i.e Mitigation**

Provide enhanced support (finance and technology) from the developed countries for withstanding with climate stress **i.e. Adaptation/ (also called as Resilience building)**

Principles (Article 3): Protect the climate system on the basis of **Equity** and in accordance with their common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities (**CBDRRC**).

**PRE-PARIS NEGOTIATIONS
and
POLITICS AROUND**

Pre-Paris COPs: Negotiation and politics around

Rio de Janeiro, Brazil
1992

Adoption of Climate
Change convention
UNFCCC

Limiting global warming
by **GHGs emission
reduction**

Protect the climate
system on the basis of
Equity and in
accordance with
CBDTRC.

Annex 1 and Non-Annex
Countries on the basis of
Historical Responsibility

Berlin, Germany
1995/ COP - 1

Adoption of Berlin
Mandate

Discussion on GHGs
emission reduction by
the industrialized
countries' (**Annex-1**)

Decision to establish a
**legally binding
agreement** for the
Annex-1 countries to
reduce GHG emission

Kyoto, Japan
1997/ COP – 3

Adoption of Kyoto
Protocol (KP)

The **Annex-1** pledged
an average of 5 %
emission reduction
from 2008 to 2012.

The protocol referred
emission reduction as
QELRO (Quantified
Emission Limitation
and Reduction
Obligations)

Montreal, Canada
2005 COP – 11

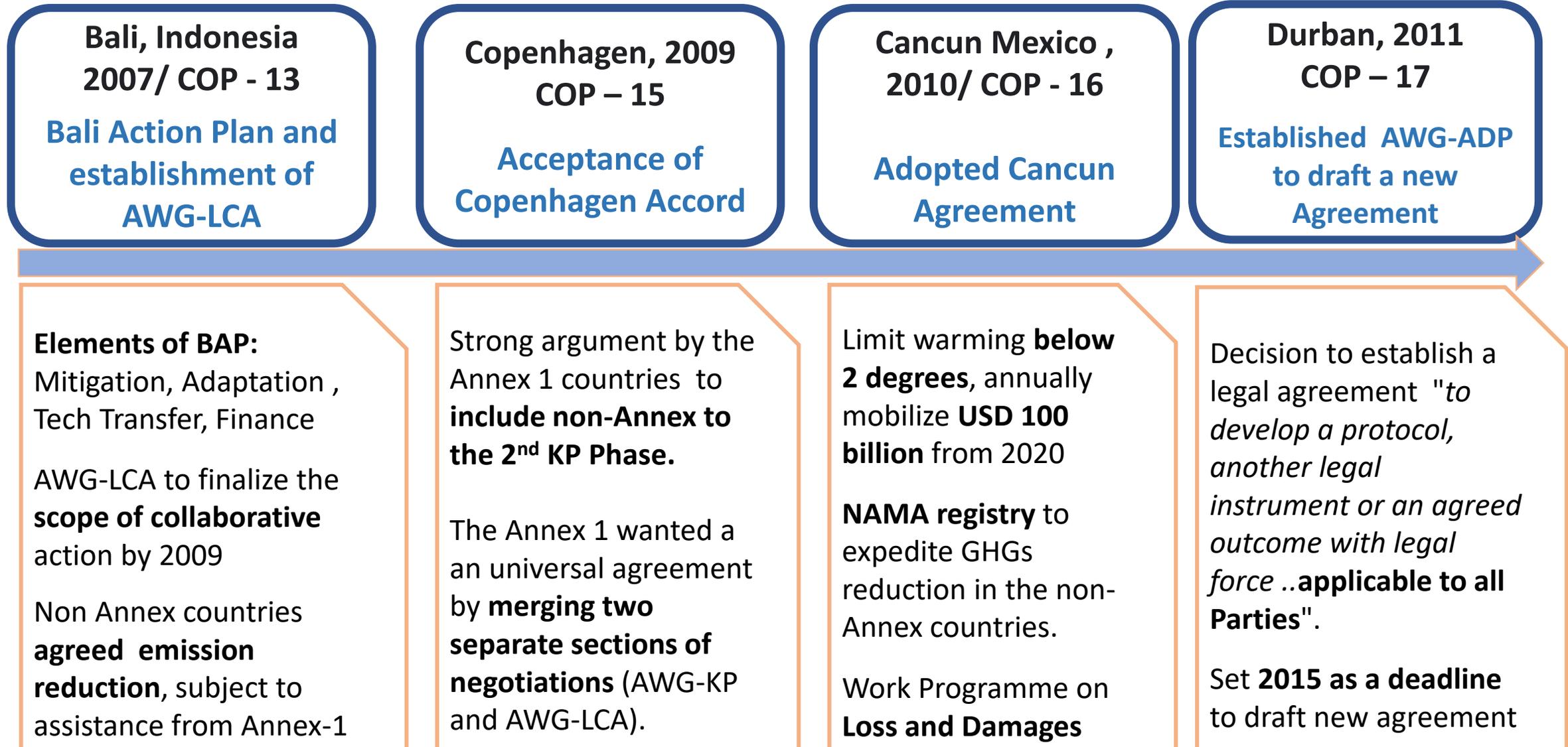
Discussion on KP's
2nd Phase

Established **AWG-KP** to
discuss KP's 2nd Phase

Annex-1 countries
demanded **developing
states to join KP**

Decision to start
discussion on **long-term
action on GHGs
reduction** for all
countries

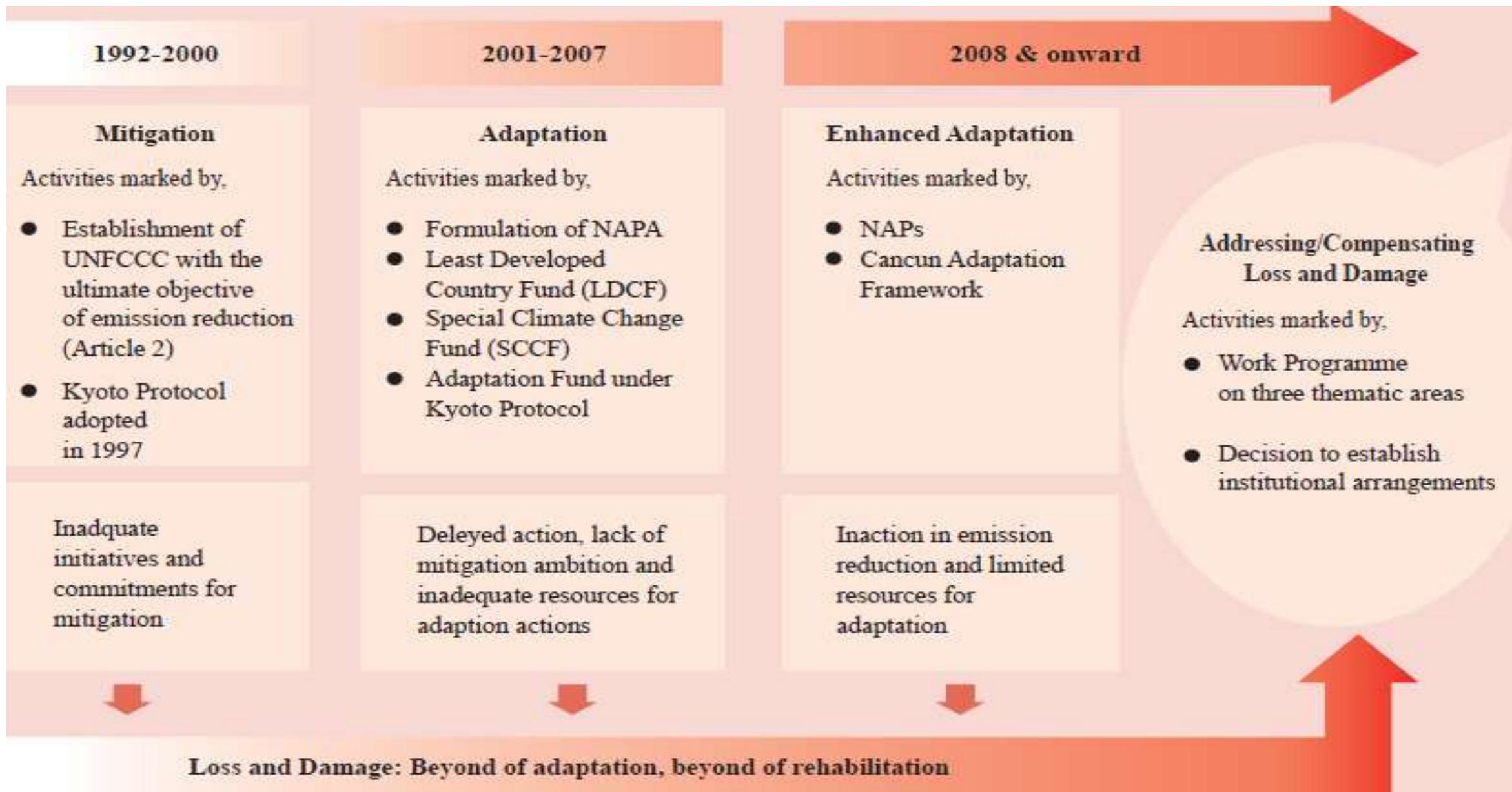
Pre-Paris COPs: Negotiation and politics around



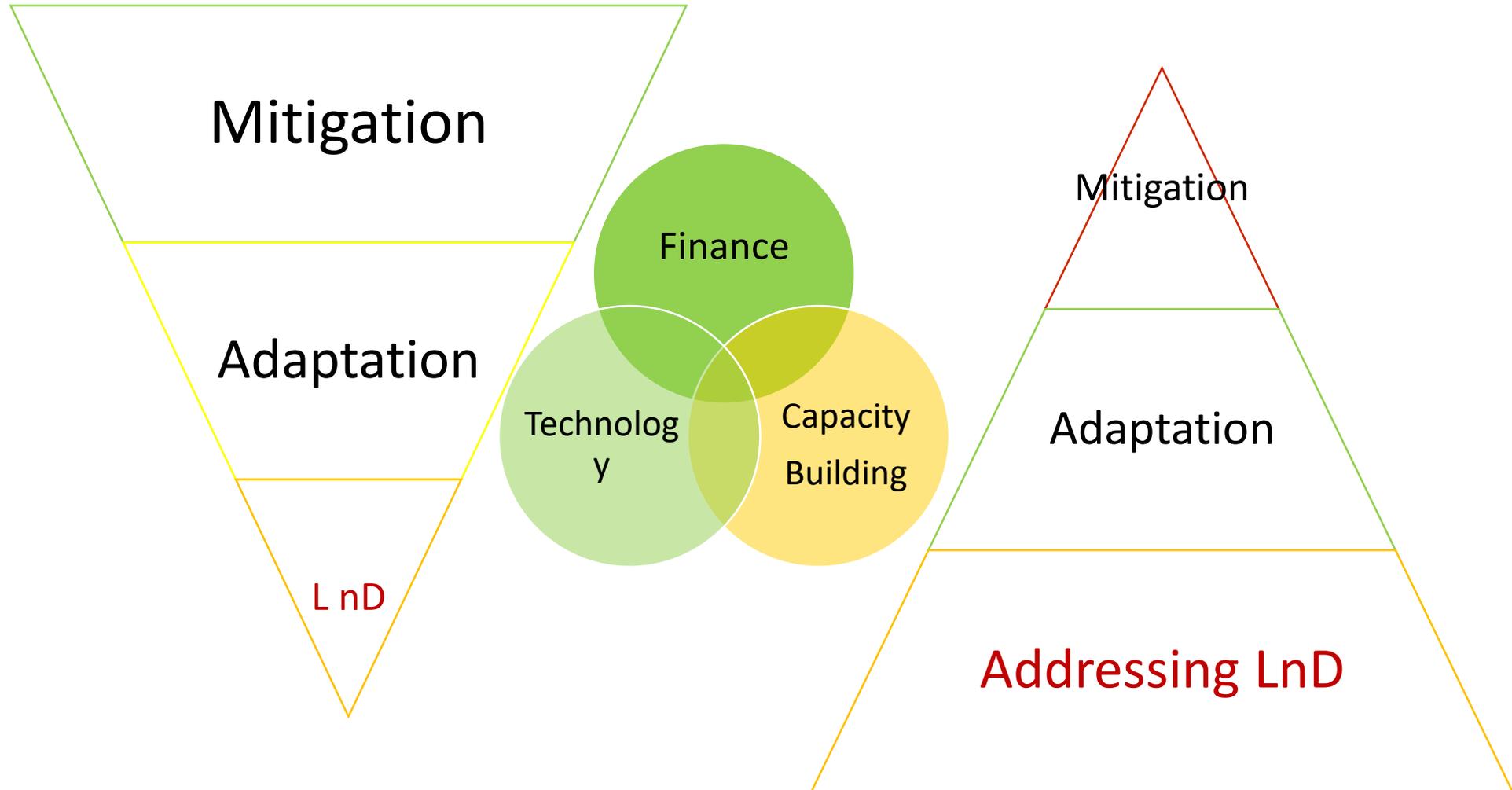
Pre-Paris COPs: Negotiation and politics around



Shifting Agendas: Mitigation>>Adaptation>>Loss and Damage



Shifting Agendas: Loss and Damage, issue of debate since 2010 onward



THE PARIS AGREEMENT
a delayed back to the business...

The Paris Agreement : a delayed back to the business

PA is universal in nature and legally binding in international law for all its parties;

- Purpose/long-term goals (art. 2),
- Linkage to the nationally determined contributions (NDCs)(art. 3),
- Mitigation (art. 4),
- Adaptation (art. 7),
- Loss & damage (art. 8),
- Finance (art. 9),
- Transparency of action & support (art. 13), and
- Global stock-take (art. 14).

Since Kyoto Protocol becomes ineffective, this Agreement is the only instrument under the UNFCCC where global climate change has comprehensively been addressed;

The Paris Agreement: Three fold long term goals

- Goal 1:** Holding temp rise **well below 2°C above pre-industrial levels** and to pursue efforts to limit to 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels..." [Art. 2, para 1a] (**Quantitative**)
- Goal 2:** Increasing the ability to adapt to the adverse impacts of climate change and foster climate resilience ..." [Art. 2, para 1b]. A **Qualitative** climate resilience goal
- Goal 3:** Making finance flows consistent with a pathway towards low GHG emissions and climate-resilient development." [Art. 2, para 1c]. A **Quantitative** finance goal to shift investments to resilient low carbon development:

The Paris Agreement: Goal 1

GOAL 1:

Holding temp rise well below 2°C above pre-industrial levels and to pursue efforts to limit to 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels..." [Art. 2, para 1a]

Tricky:

While the goal to keep temp rise well below 2°C is legally binding, the emission reduction target for achieving this goal is non-binding and in the form of **Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs)**

What is required:

To achieve the 1.5°C rise goal, we should not peak emission beyond 2020/2022 . To maintain a 50% chance to stay at 1.5°C, the GHG emissions must be at zero levels by 2060/80

The Paris Agreement: GHGs Emission Reduction and the NDCs

- The GHG reduction target is linked to limiting temp rise well below 2°C. In achieving the long-term goal;

"Each Party shall communicate a **NDC in every 5 years**...[Art. 4, para 9]

- The CoPs... "shall periodically **Take Stock/Global Review**... to assess the collective progress towards the goals... [Art. 14, para 1]
- The first global **review in 2018** (COP Decision, para 20) and **2020 was the deadline to submit their final (and updated) NDCs (but submitted in the end of 2021)** for the cycle until 2025 (COP Decision, para 23-24).

The Paris Agreement: Transparency and Accountability

- A single and **unified transparency and accountability** regime for all countries is agreed in principle:

"Information submitted by each Party on the implementation of NDC and utilizing finances.. shall undergo a technical expert review [Art. 13, para 11]

- **“Support** shall be provided to developing countries for the implementation of this Article.” [Art. 13, para 14]
- While the PA introduces a universal GHG accounting rules, it acknowledges **flexibility and capacity building support** towards developing countries to comply with the MRV. Particular **exemptions are granted to LDCs and SIDS**

The Paris Agreement: Loss and Damages

PA recognized Loss and Damage as a **stand-alone agenda item** and provides long-term mandate to the Warsaw International Mechanism (WIM) on Loss and Damage.

- *Parties recognize the importance of averting, minimizing and addressing loss and damage [Art. 8,]*
- *"Parties should enhance understanding, action and support, including through the WIM on a cooperative and facilitative basis." [Art. 8, para 3]*

Major Discomfort :

No further discussion on liability and compensation

No specific decision/direction on CC induced displacement and migration

The Paris Agreement: Financial Commitment

- Developed country Parties shall provide financial resources to assist developing country Parties with respect to both **mitigation and adaptation** ...[Art. 9, para 1]...
- Other Parties are encouraged to provide or continue to provide such **support voluntarily**" [Art. 9, para 2]
- Developed countries *intend* to continue their existing **collective mobilization goal through 2025 with a quantified goal** from a floor of US \$100bn per year.
- Earlier it was decided to mobilize **US \$100bn per year by 2020** under the Green Climate Fund

POST PARIS NEGOTIATION

Post Paris Negotiation: COP 22 in Marrakesh

- **Elaborating the Paris Rulebook:** COP 22 established **Ad Hoc Working Group on the Paris Agreement (APA)** to elaborate implementation modalities of mitigation, adaptation finance, transparency, a new global stock-take process, market mechanisms, and implementation and compliance.
- **On Adaptation:** Submission of periodic “**adaptation communications**” outlining adaptation needs and/or efforts.
- **On Transparency:** PA establishes **enhanced transparency framework** with reporting and review obligations for all parties and “built-in flexibility” for developing countries with limited capacity

Post Paris Negotiation: Major Decisions

Global Stock-take: PA a “global stock-take” **every five years starting in 2023.**

Implementation and Compliance: The PA establishes a new 12-member expert committee to “facilitate implementation” and “promote compliance” in a “facilitative” and “non-punitive” manner.

Adaptation Fund: . Parties decided the fund “should serve the Paris Agreement,”. Developed countries wanted abolish of the AF.

\$23 m for the Climate Technology Centre and Network (CTCN), which provides technical assistance and capacity building for developing countries.

More than \$50 million for the Capacity-building Initiative for Transparency established to help developing countries build the capacity to meet new transparency requirements

Post Paris Negotiation: Major Decisions

- **Loss and Damage:** Parties conducted the first review of the Warsaw International Mechanism (WIM) for Loss and Damage.
- Also adopted a **Five-Year Rolling work-plan** to further elaborate work on the unavoidable climate impacts, including extreme weather events; slow-onset events; non-economic loss; displacement, migration and mobility etc.
- The **review** took place in 2019, and further reviews will be conducted on **a five-year cycle**, which could align with the global stock-takes.

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Post Paris Negotiation: Major Decisions

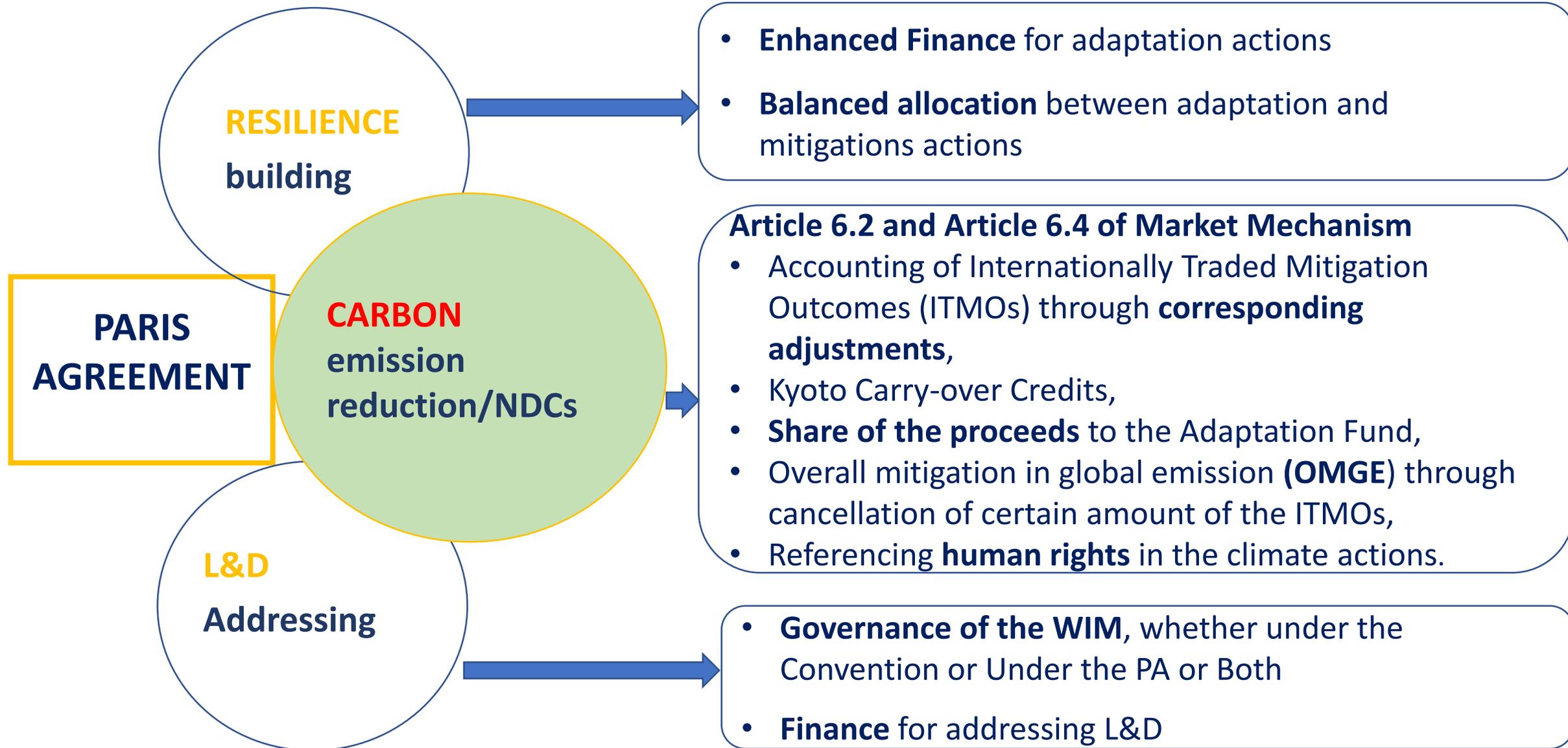
Established **Santiago Network as part of the WIM by 2021** for averting, minimizing and addressing L&D,

Established of an **Expert Group under the WIM on action and support by 2020,**

Adopted enhanced five-year **Lima Work Programme on Gender and Gender Action Plan,**

Decision on the governance of Adaptation Fund (AF)

The Paris Agreement: Issues of major disagreement



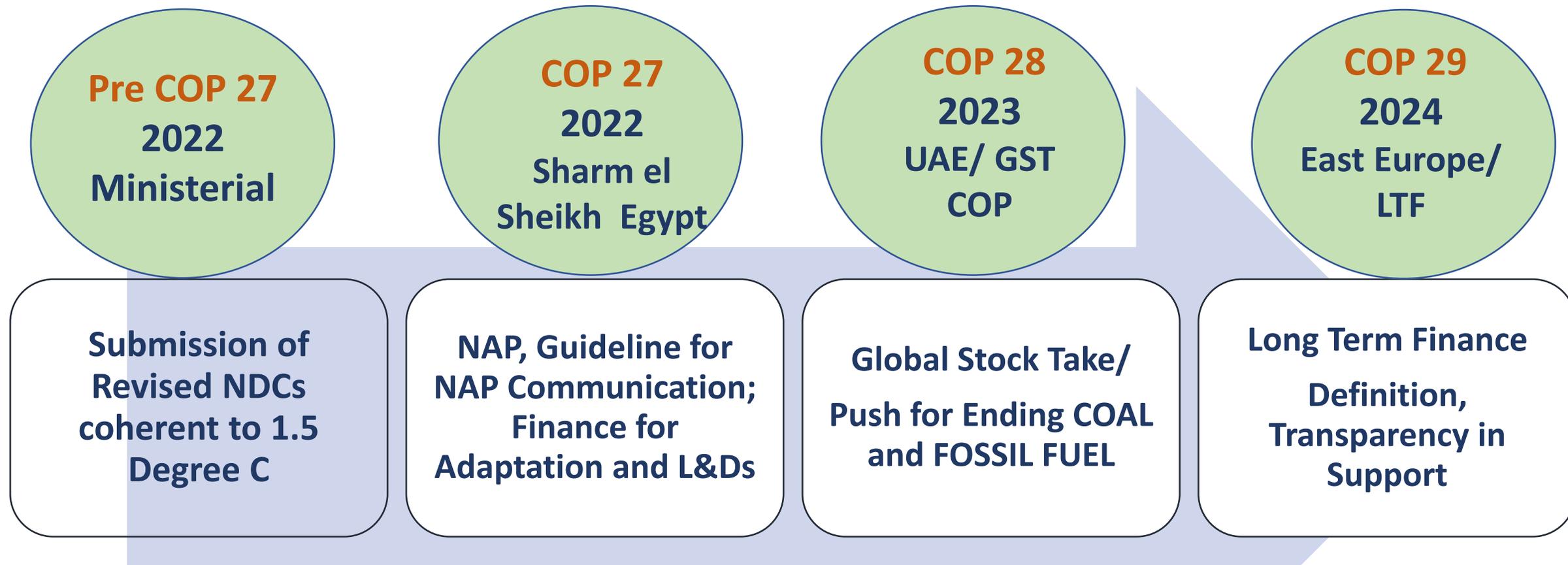
COP 26: Key Take-ways

- Urgency of limiting global average temp rise to 1.5 degree C; **KEPT ALIVE**
- Robust rules for international carbon markets; **Clear 5 year NDC ambition cycle,**
- Unprecedented political and CSOs argument for **ending fossil fuels**
- Detailed **reporting requirements** for all and related support
- **NO commitment** on loss and damage finance and less likely to get required long-term finance
- Expanded scopes of the **private/MDBs investment** in the context of green development and energy transition

MUCH TASK FOR THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENTS;

NDC Update, NAP Development and Adaptation Communication, Development of Long-term Strategy for low-carbon Development and so on...

COP 26, kept things live : Where to move NEXT



Thank You