

# Key Issues at COP 27: Expectation and Challenges

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**Fazle Rabbi Sadeque Ahmed**

Deputy Managing Director

PKSF

[frsa1962@yahoo.co.uk](mailto:frsa1962@yahoo.co.uk)

01552 310099

# Sharm-al-Sheikh Climate Conference, 2022

## Different Bodies under UNFCCC

### (1) Conference of the Parties on Climate Change 27 (COP 27)

- Supreme decision-making body of the UNFCCC.
- Held once a year .

### (2) Conference of the Parties Serving as the Meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol 17 (CMP 17)

- All the parties of the Kyoto Protocol participate and review the implementation of the Protocol and make decisions.
- CMP is held once a year along with the COP.

### (3) Conference of the Parties serving as the Meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement 4 (CMA 4)

- All the parties of the Paris Agreement participate and review the implementation of the Agreement and make decisions.
- CMA is held once a year along with the COP.

# 2022 Climate Conference, 2022

## Different Bodies under UNFCCC

- (4) Subsidiary Body for Implementation (SBI) – 57.
  - SBI evaluates and reviews the effective implementation of the UNFCCC, Kyoto Protocol and Paris Agreement.
  
- (5) Subsidiary body for scientific and technological advice (SBSTA)-57
  - SBSTA provides scientific and technological information and advice regarding the UNFCCC, Kyoto Protocol and Paris Agreement.

# Arrangement of meetings under UNFCCC

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## The two zones: Blue Zone

- The Blue Zone is a UN-managed space which hosts the negotiations. The space brings together delegations from 197 Parties, alongside observer organizations to share their stories at panel discussions, side events, exhibits, and cultural events.
- All attendees within the Blue Zone must be accredited by the UNFCCC.
- The inner Blue Zone is beyond the security cordon and only Ministers, accredited government officials plus other accredited individuals and organizations get into this area.
- The main business within the Blue Zone is the international negotiations over climate change agreements and actions.
- Within the Blue Zone each country or territory **may set up a pavilion** where they showcase what they are doing on climate change.

The two zones:

## Green Zone

- The Green Zone is managed by the host country, and is a platform for the general public, youth groups, civil society, academia, artists, business and others to have their voices heard through events, exhibitions, workshops and talks that promote dialogue, awareness, education and commitments.
- Within the Green Zone organizations that can afford it and secure space will have their own ‘pavilion’, exhibition or event to show what they are doing about climate change or get their climate change message to a wider audience.
- None of this is in the official COP program but there is an official Green Zone program and this zone attracts lots of attention from those that can’t get into the Blue Zone, particularly from the media.

# Meetings under blue zone

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## The high-level segment

- The conference includes a high-level segment, typically during the second week.
- The high-level segment includes an opening ceremony, often with the participation of Heads of State and Government, the United Nations Secretary-General, ministers and other heads of delegation, who deliver statements.
- Recently in-session high-level ministerial dialogues and round tables have also taken place.
- The high-level segment attracts considerable attention from the global media, non-Party stakeholders and observer organizations.

## THE HIGH-LEVEL SEGMENT

The high-level segment is intended to:

Facilitate agreement on major political issues



Provide policy guidance by raising issues and signaling priorities



Provide opportunities for networking and communication among ministers



Demonstrate support for the UNFCCC process and ensure momentum



Raise awareness of host country strategy at ministerial and Government levels



Increase media coverage



Provide opportunities for ministers to engage in bilateral discussions



## Negotiation Meetings

Negotiation meetings are held following the pre-announced Agenda generally includes-

- open meetings
- closed meetings
- Negotiations are mostly held in closed meetings.
- During these meetings delegates make statements and interventions as per the agenda and/ or texts being discussed.
- Delegates speak as representatives of Parties, negotiating blocks or observer constituencies.

## Plenary Meeting

- All parties are present. Usually has 6 seats in the main hall.
- Observers are allowed in limited numbers
- Chaired by the host country.
- Mostly decisions coming out of Informal Sessions are adopted in this session or progress on selected reported for further guidance of all parties.

## Informal sessions

- Negotiations are mainly held in the **Informal Consultations**.
- If the issues cannot be resolved in the Informal Consultations then it is switched to **Informal Informal Consultations**.
- To speed up discussions Informal Consultations, the issues may be referred to **Contact Group, Spin off Group or Friends of the Chair**.
- Informal sessions are announced in TV Monitor but Informal-Informal sessions are not announced publicly and participants who follow the specific agenda items are alerted about time and venue through internet or SMS. Informals are closed meetings open only to Parties; consultations may be held in open status to Observers if all Parties agree.
- Informals-Informals or Contact group meetings are organized when there are difficulties in reaching decisions during Informal discussion or text-drafting shows diverse opinion. Dis-agreed drafts are put in third bracket.

## Informal sessions

### Informal Informals' and Huddles

- when Parties continue to struggle to reach a decision/unified recommendation, 'informal informals' or huddles might take place.
- Informal informals tend to not have designated facilitators, involve less formalities and report back to contact groups.
- Huddles are even more informal, normally unofficial and spontaneous, with small groups of Party delegates meeting in circles in corridors or other unassigned areas.
- These meetings are closed and not accessible to observers.

## Other Meetings and Sessions

- Workshops are facilitative dialogue sessions, knowledge-sharing and brainstorming sessions, conducted to get advice from technical experts and/or for discussions on knowledge and the technicalities of a specific topic. Observers can normally participate and do interventions.
- Workshops are a type of mandated event set through COP/CMA/CMP decisions, often focus on non-permanent committees, mechanisms and work programmes, such as the Adaptation Committee and the Koronivia Joint Work on Agriculture (KJWA).
- Coordination meetings are group meetings for negotiation blocks to update members on proceedings and to develop common positions.
- Recently, training programs are being organized to support negotiation process.

Workshops

Mandated  
Events

Coordination  
Meetings

Bilaterals

## Other Meetings and Sessions

- Mandated events are knowledge-sharing, brainstorming and/or facilitative dialogue sessions, conducted to get advice from technical experts and/or for discussions on knowledge and the technicalities of a specific topic. Observers might not always be able participate.
- Mandated events, set through COP/CMA/CMP decisions, often focus on non-permanent committees, mechanisms and work programmes, such as the Adaptation Committee and the Koronivia Joint Work on Agriculture (KJWA).
- Bilaterals are delegate meetings between Parties and/or blocks, or between Parties / blocks and observer groups. These are closed meetings and can happen in informal settings.



# Negotiating Groups

- As of now, the UNFCCC has 197 parties
- Parties are organized by different negotiation groups (groups formed based on their interest) they are-
  - 1. G-77 and China-** Group of 133 developing countries
  - 2. European Union (EU)-** 27 countries of EU;
  - 3. Umbrella group-** Group of non-EU developed countries including USA, Canada, Japan, Russia, Australia, New Zealand;

# Sub-Groups of G-77 and China

- Least Developed Countries (LDC) group
- African Group
- Alliance of Small Island States (AOSIS)
- BASIC (Brazil, South Africa, India and China)
- LMDC (Like Minded Developing Countries) – OPEC and other major developing countries
- Arab group
- OPEC
- EIG (Environmental integrity group)

# Non negotiating Groups

- Several other groups also work together in the climate change process but not as negotiating blocks. These political groups work for some specific issues and try to consolidate political momentum, as for example:
  - Climate Vulnerable Forum (CVF)
  - The Cartagena Dialogue
  - Most Vulnerable Countries (MVC)
  - Highly Vulnerable Countries (HVG)
- SAARC, ASEAN, Asia etc. are not active groups

**Agenda items for COP 27,  
CMP 17, CMA 4, SBI-57  
and SBSTA 57.**

# COP 27: Brief Agenda

1. Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage associated with Climate Change Impacts.
2. Matters relating to finance
  - Long-term climate finance
  - Reports of GCF & GEF
3. Development and transfer of technologies
4. Capacity-building under the Convention.
5. Matters relating to the least developed countries.
6. Report of the forum on the impact of the implementation of response measures.
7. Gender and climate change.
8. **Equitable, fair, ambitious and urgent real emission reductions, consistent with a trajectory to reduce the temperature below 1.5° C.**
9. All matters of adaptation.

# CMP 17: Brief Agenda

1. Matters relating to the clean development mechanism.
2. Matters relating to joint implementation.
3. Matters relating to the Adaptation Fund.
4. Capacity-building under the Kyoto Protocol.

# CMA 4: Brief Agenda

1. Methodological issues relating to the enhanced transparency framework for action and support referred to in Article 13 of the Paris Agreement.
2. Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage associated with Climate Change Impacts.
3. Matters relating to finance:
  - (a) Matters relating to the Standing Committee on Finance;
  - (b) Guidance to the Green Climate Fund;
  - (c) Guidance to the Global Environment Facility;
  - (d) Matters relating to the Adaptation Fund;
  - (e) New collective quantified goal on climate finance;
  - (f) Compilation and synthesis of, and summary report on the in-session workshop on, biennial communications of information related to Article 9, paragraph 5, of the Paris Agreement.

# CMA 3: Brief Agenda

4. Development and transfer of technologies:
  - (a) Joint annual report of the Technology Executive Committee and the Climate Technology Centre and Network (for 2020 and 2021);
  - (b) Alignment between processes pertaining to the review of the Climate Technology Centre and Network and the periodic assessment referred to in paragraph 69 of decision 1/CP.21;
  - (c) First periodic assessment referred to in paragraph 69 of decision 1/CP.21.
5. Capacity-building under the Paris Agreement.
6. Report of the forum on the impact of the implementation of “Response Measures”.
7. **Matters relating to Article 6 of the Paris Agreement:**
  - (a) Guidance on cooperative approaches referred to in Article 6, paragraph 2, of the Paris Agreement;
  - (b) Rules, modalities and procedures for the mechanism established by Article 6, paragraph 4, of the Paris Agreement;
  - (c) Work programme under the framework for non-market approaches referred to in Article 6, paragraph 8, of the Paris Agreement

# CMA 3: Brief Agenda

8. Report of the committee to facilitate implementation and promote compliance referred to in Article 15, paragraph 2, of the Paris Agreement (for 2020 and 2021).
9. Stock-take on financial support and means of implementation for alternative policy approaches such as joint mitigation and adaptation approaches for the integral and sustainable management of forests.
10. Special needs and special circumstances of Africa.
11. Matters relating to adaptation:
  - (a) Reports of the Adaptation Committee (2019, 2020 and 2021, and review of the Adaptation Committee);
  - (b) The global goals on adaptation;
  - (c) Recognition of adaptation efforts of developing country Parties;
  - (d) Enhancing the implementation of adaptation action taking into account the adaptation communication referred to in Article 7, paragraph 10;
  - (e) The adequacy and effectiveness of adaptation and support provided for adaptation.

# SBI: 57 – Brief Agenda

1. Common time frames for nationally determined contributions referred to in Article 4, paragraph 10, of the Paris Agreement.
2. Matters relating to the mechanisms under the Kyoto Protocol.
3. Second periodic review of the long-term global goal under the Convention and of overall progress towards achieving it.
4. Koronivia joint work on agriculture.
5. Report of the Adaptation Committee (for 2019, 2020 and 2021).
6. Report of the Executive Committee of the Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage associated with Climate Change Impacts (for 2020 and 2021).
7. Matters relating to the least developed countries.
8. National adaptation plans.
9. Development and transfer of technologies and implementation of the Technology Mechanism.
10. Matters relating to the Adaptation Fund.

# SBI: 57 – Brief Agenda

11. Matters relating to capacity-building:
  - (a) Capacity-building under the Convention;
  - (b) Capacity-building under the Kyoto Protocol;
  - (c) Annual technical progress report of the Paris Committee on Capacity-building (for 2020 and 2021).
12. Matters relating to the forum on the impact of the implementation of response measures serving the Convention, the Kyoto Protocol and the Paris Agreement.
13. Gender and climate change.
14. Matters related to Action for Climate Empowerment:
  - (a) Review of the Doha work programme on Article 6 of the Convention;
  - (b) Report on activities related to Action for Climate Empowerment (for 2020 and 2021).
15. Arrangements for intergovernmental meetings.

# SBSTA: 57 – Brief Agenda

1. Nairobi work programme on impacts, vulnerability and adaptation to climate change.
2. Report of the Adaptation Committee (for 2019, 2020 and 2021).
3. Report of the Executive Committee of the Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage associated with Climate Change Impacts (for 2020 and 2021).
4. Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples Platform.
5. Development and transfer of technologies: joint annual report of the Technology Executive Committee and the Climate Technology Centre and Network (for 2020 and 2021).
7. Koronivia joint work on agriculture.
8. Sources of input for the global stock take under the Paris Agreement.
9. Matters related to science and review:
  - Research and systematic observation;
  - Second periodic review of the long-term global goal under the Convention and of overall progress towards achieving it.
10. Matters relating to the forum on the impact of the implementation of response measures serving the Convention, the Kyoto Protocol and the Paris Agreement.

# SBSTA: 57 – Brief Agenda

11. Methodological issues under the Convention.
12. Methodological issues under the Kyoto Protocol:
  - (a) Land use, land-use change and forestry under Article 3, paragraphs 3–4, of the Kyoto Protocol and under the clean development mechanism;
  - (b) Implications of the inclusion of reforestation of lands with forest in exhaustion as afforestation and reforestation clean development mechanism project activities.
13. Methodological issues under the Paris Agreement.
14. Matters relating to Article 6 of the Paris Agreement.
15. Market and non-market mechanisms under the Convention:
  - (a) Framework for various approaches;
  - (b) Non-market-based approaches;
  - (c) New market-based mechanism.
16. Cooperation with other international organizations.

# Important agenda items

- Matters related to finance
- Adaptation
- Loss and Damage
- mitigation
- Article 6 of the Paris Agreement-market and non market mechanism
- Transparency framework
- Global Stocktake

# Matters related to Finance

## Matters relating to finance:

- Long-term climate finance;
- NCQG
- Matters relating to the Standing Committee on Finance:
- Report of the Green Climate Fund to the Conference of the Parties and guidance to the Green Climate Fund;
- Report of the Global Environment Facility to the Conference of the Parties and guidance to the Global Environment Facility;
- Seventh review of the Financial Mechanism;
- Matters relating to funding arrangements for addressing loss and damage.



# Some principles on climate finance

- The developed country Parties ----- shall also assist the developing country Parties that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change **in meeting costs of adaptation to those adverse effects.** (Article 4.4 of UNFCCC)
- The extent to which developing country Parties will effectively implement their commitments under the Convention will depend on the effective implementation by developed country Parties of their commitments under the Convention related to financial resources and transfer of technology and will take fully into account that economic and social development and poverty eradication are the first and overriding priorities of the developing country Parties. (Article 4.7 of UNFCCC)
- The Parties shall take full account of the specific needs and special situations of the least developed countries (LDCs) in their actions with regard to funding and transfer of technology. (Article 4.9 of UNFCCC)

# Finance under Paris Agreement

- Developed country Parties shall provide financial resources to assist developing country Parties with respect to both mitigation and adaptation in continuation of their existing obligations under the Convention. (Article 9.1)
- The provision of scaled-up financial resources should aim to achieve a balance between adaptation and mitigation (Article 9.1).
- Taking into account country-driven strategies, and the priorities and needs of developing country parties, especially those that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change and have significant capacity constraints, **such as the least developed countries and small island developing States, considering the need for public and grant-based resources for adaptation.** (Article 9.4)

# Finance under Paris Agreement

- Developed country Parties shall provide **transparent and consistent information** on support for developing country Parties provided and mobilized through public interventions biennially in accordance with the modalities, procedures and guidelines to be adopted by the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to this Agreement, at its -----(Article 9.7)
- The institutions serving this Agreement, including the operating entities of the Financial Mechanism of the Convention, shall aim to ensure efficient access to financial resources through simplified approval procedures and enhanced readiness support for developing country Parties, in particular for the least developed countries and small island developing states, in the context of their national climate strategies and plans. (Article 9.9)

# Other Important COP Decisions on Finance

- Recognizes that developed country Parties commit, in the context of meaningful mitigation actions and transparency on implementation, to a goal of mobilizing jointly USD 100 billion per year by 2020 to address the needs of developing countries; (COP 16, paragraph 98)
- Decides that a significant share of new multilateral funding for adaptation should flow through the Green Climate Fund (COP 16, paragraph 100)
- Developed countries intend to continue their existing collective mobilization goal through 2025 in the context of meaningful mitigation actions and transparency on implementation; prior to 2025 ----- shall set a new collective quantified goal from a floor of USD 100 billion per year, taking into account the needs and priorities of developing countries; (Paris decision, paragraph 53)

# Probable Bangladesh Position

- The term 'climate finance' should be defined clearly for transparent accounting, monitoring and to ensure the new and additional nature of climate finance.
- The principles of UNFCCC, and Paris Agreement, particularly article 9.4, 9.5 and 9.7 should be materialized immediately.
- Adaptation financing is less prioritized compared to mitigation financing in both GCF and other funding windows. Adaptation financing should be prioritized for achieving climate resilience in the climate vulnerable developing countries.
- Given the concerning projections about the \$100 billion, it is vital that developed countries give clear indications of how they will step up their funding to meet the USD 100 billion goal in line with Paris Agreement. Developed countries should come forward with a Delivery Plan including sources of financing and the mode of allocation.

# Probable Bangladesh Position

- Alongside increased flows of finance, it is crucially needed to improve access to climate finance. Current mechanisms for accessing climate finance are often slow, complex, resource intensive and uncertain.
- It is necessary to define a quantified goal consistent with Article 9.3 and 9.4 of Paris Agreement based on the needs and priorities of developing countries, particularly addressing the priorities and needs of the vulnerable countries.
- Enhanced, streamlined, and simplified access, particularly for the most vulnerable and capacity-constrained countries, need to be ensured.

# Loss and Damage and NCQG

- Developing countries including LDCs will propose again at COP27 to establish a financial facility for loss and the proposed agenda item can provide a space for discussions of loss and damage finance and establishment of the financial facility.
- It is the position of Bangladesh that funding arrangements to address loss and damage should be under the financial mechanism of the Convention and the scope of financing needed to address loss and damage could be determined under the New Collective Quantified Goal on Climate Finance. It is therefore important to establish loss and damage as a third distinct pillar of the NCQG, in addition to mitigation and adaptation.

# Probable Bangladesh Position

- SCF needs to focus more on how to mobilize LTF, together with its work of synthesizing Biennial Reports.
- Serious lack of transparency and ambiguity on the accounting method of climate financing by different agencies. Accounting of climate finance should be done under the guidance of the standing committee on finance.
- A unique registry system on climate finance by the UNFCCC is the growing need for ensuring the transparency and accountability.
- Different reports also illustrate that the provision of finance is far from meeting a 50:50 balanced allocation. Adaptation has been underfunded for a very long time and has not been considered a priority issue for developing countries. According to the OECD, mitigation received most of the finance — 70% of the total provided in 2018 to developing countries overall, while adaptation finance amounted to only 21%. The CPI's Global Landscape on Climate Finance report shows that in 2019/2020 only 7% of climate finance was allocated for adaptation, in contrast to 90% for mitigation.

# Probable Bangladesh Position

- The latest report by the Standing Committee on Finance (SCF) indicates that developing countries received US\$ 24.7 billion in public finance for adaptation in 2017, and US\$ 34.1 billion in 2018. However, annual adaptation costs in developing countries alone are estimated to be in the range of US\$70 billion, expected to reach US\$140–300 billion in 2030 and US\$280–500 billion in 2050 (UNEP, Adaptation Gap Report, 2020). It's clear that global climate finance, at least one adaptation, remains insufficient.
- Considering the Biennial Assessment and Overview of Climate Finance Flows by the SCF (2020) and other scientific reports, it would be worthwhile to suggest that SCF should come up with strategies for LTF.

# Probable Bangladesh Position

- The G-77 and China and proposed to establish a Financial Facility at COP26. However, due to pushback by developed countries, the decision landed at COP26 to initiate a dialogue called Glasgow Dialogue to discuss possible funding arrangements for loss and damage.
- While Glasgow Dialogue is exploring the possible funding arrangements under and beyond UNFCCC, the G-77 and China proposed for an agenda item on “funding arrangements for loss and damage” for COP 27 during the SBs56.
- An item to negotiate ‘matters relating to funding arrangements for addressing loss and damage’ has been added to the COP27 as provisional agenda. Securing financial support for addressing loss and damage continues to be a highly contentious issue, and there is likely to be pushback from developed country parties on this agenda item.
- Bangladesh will support the position of LDCs and G-77 and China to agree on the agenda item on funding arrangements for loss and damage.
- A separate funding window for L&D could be established under the GCF.

# Possible Bangladesh Position

- The inadequacy of financial resources is the main challenges for effective transfer of technology.
- Bangladesh may emphasize that not only Technical assistance, but also real technology transfer is required to make technology transfer meaningful. Technology which is in books and documents should not be considered effective technology transfer and Technology Mechanism including Technology Executive Committee and CTCN should explore the possibility;
- SCF should also explore the possibility of advocating adequate resources for technology transfer, which should be equally considered by GCF.
- Adequate and accessible finance is crucial for technology development and transfer.
- The expected diversification of CTCN funding sources did not occur to the extent expected, and donor contributions remain insufficient. Overall, the objective of budgetary increase has not been met.

# Probable Bangladesh Position on Gender and CC

In line of the draft informal notes prepared by the co-facilitators, Bangladesh may agree to promote the efforts towards gender balance and improve inclusivity in the UNFCCC process by –

- Inviting future Presidencies of the COPs to nominate women as high-level climate champions;
- Encouraging Parties to promote greater gender balance in negotiation meetings under the UNFCCC, including in meetings on gender and climate change;
- Inviting the secretariat, relevant presiding officers and event organizers to promote gender balanced events and facilitate participation of diverse audiences, including for gender and climate change-related events.

# Probable Bangladesh Position

- Strengthen the gender-responsiveness of climate finance with a view to building the capacity of women and to facilitate access to climate finance by grass-roots women's organizations, indigenous peoples and local communities.
- The secretariat should support the national gender and climate change focal points to attend the mandated UNFCCC meetings and strengthen their coordination of implementation of climate actions at national level.
- Bangladesh may agree on inviting the Green Climate Fund and Global Environment Facility to share updates on the implementation of their respective gender policies and on the support that is available to Parties to integrate gender considerations in funded projects

# mitigation

- Bangladesh sees this work programme as a crucial piece for closing the emissions gap for 1.5°C this decade, since, the Global Stocktake (GST) is not sufficient for addressing the ambition gap this decade as it primarily influences target-setting for 2035 NDCs. In contrast, this this work programme will be crucial for the 1.5°C emissions gap as it can influence policy-decisions in the 2020s.
- The COP26 Glasgow Climate Pact (para. 17) as agreed by the Parties and the Decision 1/CMA.3 (para. 22) recognize that limiting global warming to 1.5 ° C requires rapid, deep and sustained reductions in global GHG emissions, including reducing global carbon dioxide emissions by 45% by 2030 relative to the 2010 level. The work programme should re-emphasize the need for at-least 45% emission reduction by 2030 relative to the 2010 level.
- The ambition of emissions reduction pledges for 2030 needs to be seven times higher to be in line with the 1.5 ° C goal of the Paris Agreement (WMO, 2022).

## Probable Bangladesh Position on mitigation

- The work programme has to set a calendar of activities and clear milestones, for the period 2023-2030.
- All countries, specially developed countries and major emitters must revisit and strengthen the 2030 targets in their NDCs to align with the best available science to achieve 1.5° C temperature goal.
- The CMA3 (Decision 1/CMA.3, para. 31) decided to convene an annual high-level ministerial round table on pre-2030 ambition, beginning at the fourth session of CMA. The annual high-level ministerial round table can be set as accountability checkpoint to review and assess the mitigation actions of the Parties.

# Probable Bangladesh Position on L & D

## A. Operational Modalities

- The operational modalities of SNLD as a technical implementation arm of WIM need to be designed carefully so that it can meet the challenges related to addressing loss and damage through providing technical assistance and its associated support for finance and capacity building.
- The SNLD needs an effective institutional structure at the national and international levels, and hence COP26/CMA3 recognized the need for collaborative efforts of research to generate and access to knowledge and information to develop evidence-based policies and institutions at national and global levels. At this stage Bangladesh is willing to see a small but effective structure for SNLD.

# Probable Bangladesh Position on L & D

- Bangladesh demands an integrated, coordinated, and inclusive institutional structure of SNLD at national and international levels to avert, minimize and address the loss and damage in vulnerable developing countries.
- Bangladesh also highlights the importance of establishing a financial mechanism as COP26/CMA3 agreed to facilitate the works of SNLD and this kind of mechanism need to be established under the financial entities of the Convention and the Paris Agreement. This financial mechanism will be responsible to meet the financial needs of the SNLD and hence there is a need to establish a Financial Facility under WIM not only funding the works of SNLD but also for all other relevant activities to address loss and damage in vulnerable developing countries. This is how, WIM needs to be structured and strengthened to meet the needs of vulnerable communities, ecosystems, and the States- a policy arm (Executive committee of WIM); a technical implementation arm (SNLD); and the financial facility to fund the loss and damage related activities.

# D

- **B. Structure**

- Bangladesh considers the SNLD as a network of local, national, regional, international, and sectoral organizations including academia, NGO, the private sector, the public sector, and research entities. SNLD will be providing demand driven and need based technical assistance and its associated supports for finance and capacity building to vulnerable developing countries to address loss and damage.
- An Advisory Committee can act as an overarching body to provide guidance to SNLD's coordination body, the secretariat, and the national contact points to implement the functions of SNLD in accordance with the decisions of the COP and the CMA. The Advisory Committee can be formed like other constituted bodies of the UNFCCC and the Paris Agreement considering a fair and balanced geographical representation of the groups and the representations from Executive Committee of the WIM.

## Finance for L&D

- As COP26/CMA3 decision, a financial mechanism need to be established to facilitate the work of the SNLD. A well-structured financial mechanism for SNLD in collaboration with the proposed financial facility under WIM and the financial entities of the Convention and the Paris Agreement can be developed and administered by the secretariat of the SNLD to implement the functions of the SNLD.

# Probable Bangladesh Position

## Governance- Warsaw International Mechanism (WIM)

- In accordance with the mandates of COP26, Parties need to decide on the governance issue of Warsaw International Mechanism (WIM) at COP27. The WIM was established under the UNFCCC back in 2013 and further anchored by the Paris Agreement (PA) in 2015. So, WIM is currently governed both under UNFCCC and the PA.
- Bangladesh aligns with LDCs and the group of G-77 and China and prefers the dual governance for WIM both under UNFCCC and the PA, so that loss and damage can be addressed with adequate finance based on the principles of the UNFCCC.

# Probable Bangladesh Position on GST

- Bangladesh may align its position with LDCs as follows
- Since, the GST is key to taking stock of the overall effect of Parties' NDCs and overall progress made by Parties towards the implementation of their NDCs, it should provide with a picture of how the Paris Agreement's ambition mechanism is working in the context of ratcheting up ambition to keep the 1.5C limit within reach.
- We all know our actions are not heading towards the right direction. The Synthesis report on the overall effect of Parties' NDCs and overall progress made by Parties towards the implementation of their NDCs clearly shows that emissions are still on a pathway to increase by 13.7% by 2030 compared to 2010. It is clear that if emissions are not rapidly reduced within this decade, this would expose the most vulnerable, particularly LDCs, to unacceptable levels of risk and impacts. The ongoing Global Stockage needs to clearly show this gap in mitigation.

# Probable Bangladesh Position on GST

- On adaptation, the IPCC AR6 WG2 report has indicated that "global warming, reaching 1.5 C in the near-term, would cause unavoidable increases in multiple climate hazards and present multiple risks to ecosystems and humans." The AR6 WG2 report clearly shows that the vulnerable countries are facing severe constraints to adaptation, particularly in finance. Billions of people in the most vulnerable countries are exposed to climate risks that will undermine adaptation efforts.
- Climate impacts and associated loss and damage in most vulnerable countries & LDCs are rising, and the arising economic losses are higher than previously estimated. As climate impacts grow, LDCs need to be assisted in identifying and addressing associated loss and damage. The IPCC AR6 WGII report warns that the current financial, governance, and institutional arrangements are inadequate to address loss and damage in a comprehensive manner. Thus, the ongoing GST must also capture this reality of LDCs.

# Probable Bangladesh Position on GST

- The GST should allow us to raise ambition in the provision and mobilization of climate finance for mitigation, adaptation, and loss and damage, including for enhancing support for capacity building and technology transfer, in the light of equity and the best available science.
- The outputs should not be just a summary paper but need to clearly show gaps in actions and support to realize the Paris agreement's long-term goals and drive action across all thematic areas. The output should consist of key political messages and recommendations, best practices, new opportunities, and lessons learned.
- The published synthesis reports and the first meeting of the technical dialogue (TD1.1) brought a lot more technical information although some important topics were not fully addressed. Going forward, the cofacilitators need to focus the content of discussions more closely on the solution space as laid out by climate science. In concrete, Bangladesh may recommend:

# Finance outcome at Glasgow

- Highlighting the importance of climate finance definition
- Continue the discussion on long term financing under COP
- Highlighting the importance of balance between adaptation and mitigation
- Double financing for adaptation
- Agreed to discuss on financing for L & D
- Fulfill the commitment of 100 billion USD per year
- Agreed to enhance financing on new collective global goal on climate finance from 2025
- Agreed the text on Biennial communication on information related to article 9.5 of PA

# Adaptation

- Political prioritization of adaptation, providing means of implementation for adaptation actions to the developing countries particularly vulnerable countries
- Launch of work under an institutional home towards operationalizing the global goal on adaptation aiming to complete by COP27.
- what it entails, how to assess and measure the progress of GGA (qualitative & quantitative), identifying indicators at national and global scale, relationship with global stock take, etc.

# Adaptation decision at Glasgow

- CMA “recognizes the importance of the global goal on adaptation (GGA) for the effective implementation of the PA, and welcomes the launch of the comprehensive two-year Glasgow–Sharm el-Sheikh work programme on the GGA”.
- CMA cover decision urges developed countries “to at least double their collective provision of climate finance for adaptation to developing country Parties from 2019 levels by 2025, in the context of achieving a balance between mitigation and adaptation”.
- The decision also welcomes the “first report on the determination of needs of developing country Parties related to implementing the Convention and the PA and the fourth Biennial Assessment and Overview of Climate Finance Flows by the Standing Committee on Finance”.

# Adaptation decision at Glasgow

- The decision underscores the importance of the deliberations on the new collective quantified goal “being informed by the need to strengthen the global response to the threat of climate change in the context of sustainable development and efforts to eradicate poverty and to make finance flows consistent with a pathway towards low greenhouse gas emission and climate-resilient development taking into account the needs and priorities of developing countries and building on the work of the Standing Committee on Finance”.
- The decision “emphasizes the challenges faced by many developing country Parties in accessing finance and encourages further efforts to enhance access to finance, including by the operating entities of the Financial Mechanism”.

# Loss and Damage

- Agreement on the development of the Santiago Network on Loss & Damage
  - ✓ Establishment of interim Secretariat of Santiago Network
  - ✓ Initiate formal discussion on determining governance and function of the Santiago Network with sustainable financing arrangement aiming to complete by next COP
- Agreement on the authority of COP over and guidance to the Warsaw International Mechanism (WIM), including its Executive Committee and Santiago Network

## L & D decision at Glasgow

- On loss and damage, the CMA decided that the “Santiago network will be provided with funds to support technical assistance for the implementation of relevant approaches to avert, minimize and address loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change”.
- Parties’ agreement in deciding to “establish the Glasgow Dialogue between Parties, relevant organizations and stakeholders to discuss the arrangements for the funding of activities to avert, minimize and address loss and damage associated with the adverse impacts of climate change, to take place in the first sessional period of each year of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation, concluding at its sixtieth session (June 2024)”.
- The decision requests the SBI to “organize the Glasgow Dialogue in cooperation with the Executive Committee of the Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage associated with Climate Change Impacts”.

# L & D outcome

- The functions (Santiago network) are as follows:
- (a) Contributing to the effective implementation of the functions of the Warsaw International Mechanism by catalysing the technical assistance of organizations, bodies, networks and experts;
- (b) Catalysing demand-driven technical assistance including of relevant organizations, bodies, networks and experts, for the implementation of relevant approaches to averting, minimizing and addressing loss and damage in developing countries that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change by assisting in:
  - (i) Identifying, prioritizing and communicating technical assistance needs and priorities;
  - (ii) Identifying types of relevant technical assistance;
  - (iii) Actively connecting those seeking technical assistance with best suited organizations, bodies, networks and experts;

# L & D outcome

- (iv) Accessing technical assistance available including from such organizations, bodies, net- works and experts;
- (c) Facilitating the consideration of a wide range of topics relevant to averting, minimizing and addressing loss and damage approaches, including but not limited to current and future impacts, priorities, and actions related to averting, minimizing, and addressing loss and damage and the strategic workstreams of the five-year rolling workplan of the Executive Committee.
- (d) Facilitating and catalysing collaboration, coordination, coherence and synergies to accelerate action by organizations, bodies, networks and experts, across communities of practices, and for them to deliver effective and efficient technical assistance to developing countries;
- (e) Facilitating the development, provision and dissemination of, and access to, knowledge and information on averting, minimizing and addressing loss and damage, including comprehensive risk management approaches, at the regional, national and local level;

# L & D outcome

- (f) Facilitating, through catalysing technical assistance, of organizations, bodies, networks and experts, access to action and support (finance, technology and capacity building) under and outside the Convention and the Paris Agreement, relevant to averting, minimising and addressing loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change, including urgent and timely responses to the impacts of climate change;
- Parties also decided to further develop the institutional arrangements of the Santiago network.
- The decision also requested “the secretariat to continue providing support for developing countries that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change that may seek or wish to benefit from the technical assistance available from organizations, bodies, networks and experts under the Santiago network without prejudice to the outcomes of the consideration” by the subsidiary bodies.
- On the governance of the WIM, the decision took note that “the considerations related to the governance of the WIM will continue at its fourth session (November 2022)” due to disagreements among countries at Glasgow.

# Article 6 of the Paris agreement

- To reach agreement on
  - ✓ guidance on cooperative approaches referred to in Article 6.2 of the PA (market mechanism)
  - ✓ modalities and procedures for the mechanism established by Article 6.4 of the PA (market mechanism)
  - ✓ work programme under the framework for non-market approaches referred to in Article 6.8 of the PA
  - ✓ To ensure environmental integrity and transparency, and promote higher ambition and sustainable development

# Article 6 outcome at Glasgow

- Under Article 6, the decisions adopted included Guidance on cooperative approaches referred to in Article 6.2;
- rules, modalities and procedures for the mechanism established by Article 6.4 and
- work programme under the framework for non-market approaches referred to in Article 6.8.
- 5% share of proceed will be transferred to adaptation fund under article 6.4

# Mitigation

## Keeping 1.5C alive

- Decision on addressing the gap that exists between NDCs and emission reductions required by science to keep 1.5 in reach, including a roadmap for strengthening 2030 NDCs as necessary ahead of 2023 global stock take
- Decision on fixing a new deadline to produce long term low emission development strategies (LTS) pointing the way to net zero by 2050 or mid century, and periodically update in the light of best available science

# Mitigation outcome at Glasgow

- The CMA “recognizes that limiting global warming to 1.5 ° C requires rapid, deep and sustained reductions in global greenhouse gas emissions, including reducing global carbon dioxide emissions by 45 per cent by 2030 relative to the 2010 level and to net zero around mid-century, as well as deep reductions in other greenhouse gases.”
- It also “recognizes that this requires accelerated action in this critical decade, on the basis of the best available scientific knowledge and equity, reflecting CBDR-RC in the light of different national circumstances and in the context of sustainable development and efforts to eradicate poverty.”
- It also “notes with serious concern the findings of the synthesis report on nationally determined contributions (NDCs) under the PA, according to which the aggregate greenhouse gas emission level, taking into account implementation of all submitted NDCs, is estimated to be 13.7 per cent above the 2010 level in 2030”.
- The decision also requests “Parties to align their targets in their NDCs with the PA temperature goal by the end of 2022, taking into account different national circumstances” and requests the “secretariat to annually update the synthesis report on nationally determined contributions under the PA” and to make these reports available at every CMA session.

# Mitigation outcome at Glasgow

- The CMA also decided to convene an “annual high-level ministerial round table on pre-2030 ambition”, starting at CMA 4.
- The decision also “urges Parties that have not yet done so to communicate, by CMA 4, long-term low greenhouse gas emission development strategies... towards just transitions to net zero emissions by or around mid-century, taking into account different national circumstances.”
- The decision “calls upon Parties to accelerate the development, deployment and dissemination of technologies, and the adoption of policies, to transition towards low-emission energy systems, including by rapidly scaling up the deployment of clean power generation and energy efficiency measures, including accelerating efforts towards the phase down of unabated coal power and phase-out of inefficient fossil fuel subsidies, while providing targeted support to the poorest and most vulnerable in line with national circumstances and recognizing the need for support towards a just transition”.

# Obligation for Bangladesh on mitigation under PA

- In pursuit of the objective of the Convention, and being guided by its principles, including the principle of equity and common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities, in the light of different national circumstances,
- Also recognizing the specific needs and special circumstances of developing country Parties, especially those that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change, as provided for in the Convention
- Taking full account of the specific needs and special situations of the least developed countries with regard to funding and transfer of technology,
- Emphasizing the intrinsic relationship that climate change actions, responses and impacts have with equitable access to sustainable development and eradication of poverty,
- Recognizing the fundamental priority of safeguarding food security and ending hunger, and the particular vulnerabilities of food production systems to the adverse impacts of climate change,

# Obligation for Bangladesh on mitigation under PA

- This Agreement, in enhancing the implementation of the Convention, including its objective, aims to strengthen the global response to the threat of climate change, in the context of sustainable development and efforts to eradicate poverty, including by:
    - (a) Holding the increase in the global average temperature to well below 2° C above pre-industrial levels and pursuing efforts to limit the temperature increase to 1.5° C above pre-industrial levels, recognizing that this would significantly reduce the risks and impacts of climate change;
    - (b) Increasing the ability to adapt to the adverse impacts of climate change and foster climate resilience and low greenhouse gas emissions development, in a manner that does not threaten food production; and
    - (c) Making finance flows consistent with a pathway towards low greenhouse gas emissions and climate-resilient development.
2. This Agreement will be implemented to reflect equity and the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities, in the light of different national circumstances.

# Some important principles of UNFCCC

- Noting that the largest share of historical and current global emissions of greenhouse gases has originated in developed countries, that per capita emissions in developing countries are still relatively low and that the share of global emissions originating in developing countries will grow to meet their social and development needs,
- Acknowledging that the global nature of climate change calls for the widest possible cooperation by all countries and their participation in an effective and appropriate international response, in accordance with their common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities and their social and economic conditions,
- Recognizing that States should enact effective environmental legislation, that environmental standards, management objectives and priorities should reflect the environmental and developmental context to which they apply, and that standards applied by some countries may be inappropriate and of unwarranted economic and social cost to other countries, in particular developing countries,

# Some important principles of UNFCCC

- Recognizing that various actions to address climate change can be justified economically in their own right and can also help in solving other environmental problems,
- Affirming that responses to climate change should be coordinated with social and economic development in an integrated manner with a view to avoiding adverse impacts on the latter, taking into full account the legitimate priority needs of developing countries for the achievement of sustained economic growth and the eradication of poverty,
- Recognizing that all countries, especially developing countries, need access to resources required to achieve sustainable social and economic development and that, in order for developing countries to progress towards that goal, their energy consumption will need to grow taking into account the possibilities for achieving greater energy efficiency and for controlling greenhouse gas emissions in general, including through the application of new technologies on terms which make such an application economically and socially beneficial,

# Some important principles of UNFCCC

- The Parties should protect the climate system for the benefit of present and future generations of human kind, on the basis of equity and in accordance with their common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities. Accordingly, the developed country Parties should take the lead in combating climate change and the adverse effects thereof.
- The specific needs and special circumstances of developing country Parties, especially those that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change, and of those Parties, especially developing country Parties, that would have to bear a disproportionate or abnormal burden under the Convention, should be given full consideration.

# Some important principles of UNFCCC

- The Parties have a right to, and should, promote sustainable development. Policies and measures to protect the climate system against human-induced change should be appropriate for the specific conditions of each Party and should be integrated with national development programmes, taking into account that economic development is essential for adopting measures to address climate change.
- Promote and cooperate in scientific, technological, technical, socio-economic and other research, systematic observation and development of data archives related to the climate system and intended to further the understanding and to reduce or eliminate the remaining uncertainties regarding the causes, effects, magnitude and timing of climate change and the economic and social consequences of various response strategies;

# Some important principles of UNFCCC

- The developed country Parties and other Parties included in Annex I commit themselves specifically as provided for in the following:
  - The extent to which developing country Parties will effectively implement their commitments under the Convention will depend on the effective implementation by developed country Parties of their commitments under the Convention related to financial resources and transfer of technology and will take fully into account that economic and social development and poverty eradication are the first and overriding priorities of the developing country Parties.

# Bangladesh perspectives and our commitment to sustainable and RE

- In our country statement we declared that Bangladesh will produce 40% of its energy resources from RE by 2041
- In the unconditional scenario, GHG emissions would be reduced by 27.56 Mt CO<sub>2</sub>e (6.73%) below BAU in 2030 in the respective sectors. 26.3 Mt CO<sub>2</sub>e (95.4%) of this emission reduction will be from the Energy sector while 0.64 (2.3%) and 0.6 (2.2%) Mt CO<sub>2</sub>e reduction will be from AFOLU (agriculture) and waste sector respectively.
- In the conditional scenario, GHG emissions would be reduced by 61.9 Mt CO<sub>2</sub>e (15.12%) below BAU in 2030 in the respective sectors. This reduction is in addition to the proposed reductions in unconditional scenario. The conditional mitigation measures will be implemented by Bangladesh, only if there is external financial/technology support. The conditional scenario has 59.7Mt CO<sub>2</sub>e (96.46%) emission reduction from the Energy sector, while 0.4 (0.65%) and 1.84 (2.97%) Mt CO<sub>2</sub>e reduction will be from agriculture and Waste Sector respectively.

# Conclusion

- Global climate change negotiation now in critical juncture, multilateral process should be kept alive, as climate change is a global phenomena and we should address it collectively
- Under UNFCCC process Bangladesh does not have any obligation on renewable energy and energy efficiency (mitigation and NDC)
- In our NDC we already promised to implement ambitious target on energy efficiency and renewable energy although our priority is adaptation, sustainable development and poverty eradication
- Bangladesh, as a responsible country and part of global effort will do best according to principles of UNFCCC and CBDR & RC principle
- Bangladesh need international financial and technical support for implementation of its ambitious NDC target based on the principles of UNFCCC
- Bangladesh should prepare herself to trap the advantage of article 6 of PA

**Thank You.**