

**Input for Hon'ble Secretary, MoEFCC for the Statement at the Opening Plenary of the  
Virtual 2021 SBs Session (SB - Joint plenary to hear statements)**

Her Excellency Patricia Espinosa, Executive Secretary of the UNFCCC

Distinguished Chair of the SBSTA, Mr Tosi Mpanu Mpanu

Distinguished Chair of the SBI, Ms Marianne Karlsen

Excellencies, Distinguished Guest

Ladies and Gentlemen

**Assalamu Alaikum and Very Good afternoon,**

At the outset, let me convey my sincere appreciation to you all for holding this informal session of the subsidiary bodies virtually and allowing us for discussions that will help us to make progress so that the upcoming COP26 in Glasgow can be successful.

**Mr. Chairman,**

Let me align my statement with the statement of LDCs and G77 & China. Our friends and colleagues have rightly pointed that we are at a critical juncture at the history of mankind; whatever we commit and do, will mark our collective success or failure in delivering on our common objective of tackling the adverse effects of climate change and holding global average temperature rise to 2°C above pre-industrial levels pursuing efforts to limit to 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels.

In view of the IPCC special report on 1.5 degrees Celsius, we are informed that we have a very short period to reach 1.5 degree Celsius between 2030 to 2052 above pre-industrial level. In view of the report, we have to bear in mind that the risk will continue to rise, if we fail to take enhanced ambitious action with greater urgency.

The initial NDC Synthesis Report (synthesizes information from 48 new or updated NDCs submitted last year) demonstrates that nations must redouble efforts and submit stronger, more ambitious national climate action plans in 2021 to achieve the Paris Agreement temperature goal. If we fail to do so, lives and livelihoods of millions of people world-wide would continue to be at risk.

At this stage, I appeal to all developed and larger developing countries to further enhance their mitigation ambition and help the UNFCCC process to achieve the temperature goal.

It is well known that developing countries are receiving much less resources for adaptation compared to our requirements. We have to allocate more resources for enhancing resilience of developing countries, also we need more resources in implementation of projects to be identified in our National Adaptation Plan (NAP). Otherwise, in changing climate, one of the most climate vulnerable countries like Bangladesh, huge number of population will lose their settlements, livelihood and will compel them to migrate due to climate induced natural disasters.

### **Excellencies**

The financial commitments of developed countries under the Convention and Paris Agreement must be fully implemented, including the USD 100 billion annually by 2020 mobilization goal, mostly with public fund confirming a balance between adaptation and mitigation.

### **Mr. Chairman**

With your kind permission now, I want to say something on behalf of 48 nations Climate Vulnerable Forum (CVF). As you aware that,

Bangladesh is honoured to preside over the Climate Vulnerable Forum (CVF) for the second time for 2020-2022. At the end of last year, current CVF President Prime Minister Sheikh Hasina launched the "Midnight Survival Deadline for the Climate", calling on all nations to deliver updated ambitious NDCs by the mandated 2020 timeframe. The CVF, under the presidency of Bangladesh, has also formulated the "*Climate Prosperity Plan*" to help mobilize resources for the implementation of a new pathway to secure our future, other members of the forum is also expected to develop their own Climate Prosperity plan.

The equal allocation of climate finance between mitigation and adaptation is crucial for climate-vulnerable countries. Our countries have adversely affected by a series of most extreme climate disasters during this pandemic. In this catastrophic situation, Loss and damage have emerged as a significant concern for the CVF countries. We need to take substantial result-oriented steps urgently to address the subject of loss and damage. On behalf of the Climate Vulnerable Forum, Bangladesh is

calling for loss and damage as mentioned in the "Paris Agreement" to become a standing item in every COP, commencing with COP26 to be held in Glasgow in November 2021. We will appreciate due consideration of this proposal."

### **Excellencies**

With your dynamic leadership, we look forward to re-engaging in a fruitful discussion at this virtual informal session so that the ground works are done on issues on finishing Paris Rulebook, consensus on Article 6 mechanisms, loss & damage, scaled-up adaptation finance, technology transfer and capacity building with special focus on the needs of the most vulnerable developing countries in a way that we can finalize those in the COP 26 in Glasgow, November this year.

**I thank you all.**