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Bangladesh Position @COP30

ROAD TO BELÉM

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Executive Summary

This Position Paper presents the strategic vision and priorities of Bangladesh for COP30, focusing on equitable climate action, enhanced finance, and strengthened global cooperation under the Paris Agreement. It emphasises proactive approach in advancing adaptation, mitigation, and loss and damage responses Bangladesh while promoting sustainable development in line with national policies and international commitments.

Based on the ideas of climate justice, global accountability, and community-led action, the paper consolidates the collective demands of Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) in Bangladesh. It demonstrates dedication of Bangladesh to work so that global climate policies are equitable, inclusive, and responsive to the needs of vulnerable populations.

Acknowledging the potential of Article 6, Bangladesh seeks to improve cooperative carbon markets and non-market mechanisms mobilising resources, promoting technology transfer, and enhancing institutional capacity. The country's readiness is reflected in its established national frameworks, pilot projects in key sectors, and commitment to transparency and inclusiveness in implementation. Communities across Bangladesh expect COP30 to deliver tangible outcomes, including the operationalization of the Loss and Damage Fund, direct and easily accessible climate finance for local actors, recognition of non-economic losses, improved technology transfer, gender equality, and accountability from high-emission countries. These priorities reflect the nation's call for justice, fairness, and inclusiveness in global climate governance.

The paper further emphasises the importance of gender equality, youth leadership, and social inclusion in all climate decision-making processes. It calls high emission counties to show accountability by significantly stepping up their pledges to reduce emissions and by giving climate-vulnerable states fair assistance and compensation.

In the end, Bangladesh demands for collective global responsibility, simplified financial mechanisms, and stronger international support for vulnerable nations. Through active engagement at COP30, Bangladesh aims to strengthen its position as a leader among climate-vulnerable nations and help to create a just, transparent, and sustainable global climate framework.

A. INTRODUCTION

The Conference of the Parties (COP) is the highest decision-making body of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). Since the UNFCCC's inception in 1992 at the Rio Earth Summit, COP has met annually to assess progress in dealing with climate change and to negotiate commitments for reducing greenhouse gas emissions. These meetings bring together nearly every nation, making COP the primary platform for international climate negotiations.

COP30 will take place in November 2025 in Belem, Brazil. COP30 aims to accelerate the implementation of the Global Stocktake, Global Goal on Adaptation and scale up climate action by focusing on six key thematic areas listed below:

1. **Energy, Industry, and Transport:** Transition from fossil fuels by expanding renewable energy, enhancing efficiency, and investing in clean technologies for manufacturing and mobility. COP30 will support international collaboration to phase out coal, decarbonise heavy industry, and accelerate the adoption of electric vehicles and public transportation.

2. **Forests, Oceans, and Biodiversity:** Protect and restore critical ecosystems through improved conservation, reduced deforestation and illegal fishing, and strengthened indigenous stewardship. COP30 will support nature-based solutions, promote restoration of degraded land and water, and contribute to global biodiversity targets.

3. **Agriculture and Food Systems:** Transform food systems by supporting regenerative agriculture, reducing waste, and promoting sustainable diets. COP30 will assist small farmers, enhance climate-resilient crops, and align agricultural supply chains with climate and biodiversity objectives.

4. **Cities, Infrastructure, and Water:** Develop low-carbon, resilient infrastructure by advancing green building practices and increasing investment in sustainable transit. COP30 will address access to clean water, urban planning for climate risks, and adaptation to extreme weather events.

5. **Human and Social Development:** Promote climate justice by addressing the needs of vulnerable groups, empowering women and youth, and ensuring fair workforce transitions. COP30 will support education, workforce training, health systems, and the integration of human rights into climate policy.

6. **Cross-cutting Enablers and Accelerators:** Mobilize large-scale finance through new climate funds, strengthen carbon markets, and increase investment in green technologies. COP30 will promote transparent reporting, global knowledge sharing, and the removal of technological barriers for developing countries.

This position paper has been jointly developed by the civil society organisations (CSOs) of Bangladesh to present a unified national voice ahead of COP30. These CSOs, working closely with frontline communities, have firsthand experience of these challenges and bring vital evidence, local knowledge, and equity-based perspectives to global climate negotiations.Through this position paper, the CSOs aim to influence national and international policy dialogues by highlighting Bangladesh’s priorities on adaptation, loss and damage, climate finance, and just transition. It seeks to ensure that global commitments reflect the realities of vulnerable populations and that climate action remains grounded in justice, transparency, and inclusiveness.

1 Indicators of the Global Goal on Adaptation

Decision 2/CMA.5 on the Global Goal on Adaptation (GGA) mandated the identification of indicators to measure progress across the agreed thematic and adaptation cycle targets. Following an extensive compilation process—beginning with 9,529 proposed indicators and reduced to 490 ahead of SB 62—the technical expert group has now consolidated a final proposed set of 100 indicators. These indicators are structured under the target areas of decision 2/CMA.5, spanning thematic priorities (water, food, health, ecosystems, infrastructure, livelihoods, cultural heritage) and the adaptation cycle (impact and risk assessment, planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation). In alignment with this process, CSO's in Bangladesh has prepared a country position for COP30, focusing on the relevance, adaptability, and practicality of the new indicator framework. Our submission emphasises the need for flexibility in application to reflect the unique challenges faced by countries such as Bangladesh, particularly in areas of coastal resilience, disaster management, and community-based adaptation strategies. We call for international support to bridge data and capacity gaps, ensuring inclusive and effective adaptation tracking.

1.1 Final Set of Indicators under Decision 2/CMA.5

The table below presents the distribution of the final 100 indicators by target area as consolidated by the UNFCCC technical expert group:

Target area (Decision 2/CMA.5)	No. of indicators (Final proposed)
9a. Water supply and sanitation	10
9b. Food and agriculture	10
9c. Health impacts and health services	10
9d. Ecosystem and biodiversity	10
9e. Infrastructure and human settlements	7
9f. Poverty eradication and livelihoods	9
9g. Cultural heritage and knowledge	8
10a. Impact, vulnerability, risk assessment	10
10b. Planning	10
10c. Implementation	11
10d. Monitoring, evaluation and learning	5
Total	**100**

Source: *UNFCCC Secretariat, Technical Report on Indicators for the GGA Targets (2025), in line with decision 2/CMA.5.*

1.2 Key Negotiation Priorities for COP30

Relevance of Indicators

Bangladesh welcomes the streamlining of indicators to a practical set of 100 but stresses that global frameworks must remain flexible. Thematic indicators on water, health, and infrastructure must be adaptable to reflect critical national priorities such as coastal resilience, cyclone preparedness, and climate-induced migration.

Adaptation Focus and Data Use

Indicators that enhance adaptive capacity, resilience, and vulnerability reduction are central to Bangladesh's priorities. We support the inclusion of quantitative and qualitative indicators, combining scientific evidence with local, community-based assessments. Sustained international support will be essential to strengthen national data systems and ensure integration of hazard-specific, gender-sensitive, and livelihood-focused data.

Data Availability and Methodologies

Bangladesh endorses transparent, simple methodologies but highlights persistent gaps in sub-national and community-level data. International technical cooperation and financing are needed to build data infrastructure, survey systems, and monitoring capacity.

Local Context and Flexibility

Global indicators must not obscure local realities such as salinity intrusion, erosion, and recurrent flooding that disproportionately affect Bangladesh. We call for a contextualized approach, where countries can tailor indicators to national circumstances while maintaining coherence with global standards.

Cross-Context Applicability and Simplicity

Indicators should support global coherence but must remain policy-relevant and simple to interpret. Policymakers should be able to use the indicators directly to guide adaptation planning and resource allocation.

Disaggregated Data

Bangladesh strongly supports data disaggregation by gender, age, income, and other vulnerability markers. However, achieving this requires financial and technical support for local-level data collection and digital systems.

Science and Traditional Knowledge

Indicators must respect and integrate both scientific and traditional knowledge systems, particularly local early warning practices, indigenous coping strategies, and community-based adaptation approaches.

Non-Comparative Use of Indicators

Bangladesh reiterates that indicators under the GGA should not be used for cross-country comparison or ranking, but for self-assessment, voluntary sharing of best practices, and cooperative learning.

This position paper reflects CSO's contribution to the COP30 negotiations on the Global Goal on Adaptation. It aligns Bangladesh's priorities with the final consolidated indicator framework under decision 2/CMA.5, while emphasising flexibility, inclusiveness, and the need for international support. We urge Parties to ensure that the final 100 indicators are applied in a manner that strengthens national ownership, addresses systemic vulnerabilities, and advances climate justice for vulnerable nations such as Bangladesh.

2 Article 6 of the Paris Agreement and Negotiation in the UNFCCC COP30

2.1 Background and understanding of Article 6

Article 6 of the Paris Agreement is a cornerstone of international climate negotiations because it introduces mechanisms for **voluntary cooperation, carbon markets**, and **non-market approaches** that can significantly enhance global climate ambition. Here's why it's so crucial in negotiation settings:

Unlocks Climate Finance

- Developing countries often lack the resources to meet their climate goals. Article 6 enables them to **sell carbon credits** or mitigation outcomes to wealthier nations, attracting **billions in climate finance**.
- It helps bridge the gap between public funding and the massive investment needed to implement Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs).

Boosts Global Mitigation Ambition

- By allowing countries to cooperate and trade mitigation outcomes, Article 6 can **reduce the overall cost of climate action** and **increase ambition** beyond what countries could achieve alone.
- It incentivizes countries to go beyond their NDCs, knowing they can benefit economically from surplus reductions.

Establishes Carbon Market Infrastructure

Article 6.2 and 6.4 lay the groundwork for **international carbon markets**, which are essential for pricing carbon and driving low-carbon investments.

- These markets can reduce global mitigation costs by **up to $250 billion by 2030**.

Promotes Sustainable Development

- Projects under Article 6 must deliver **co-benefits** like job creation, technology transfer, gender empowerment, and food security.
- This ensures that climate action also supports broader development goals, making it more politically and socially acceptable.

Ensures Environmental Integrity

- Negotiations around Article 6 focus heavily on **avoiding double counting**, ensuring **transparency**, and maintaining **robust accounting rules**.
- These safeguards are vital to maintain trust and credibility in the global climate regime.

Empowers Developing Countries

- Article 6.8 introduces **non-market approaches** like capacity building and technology sharing, which are especially important for countries that may not benefit from carbon trading.
- It ensures that cooperation isn't limited to financial transactions but includes broader support for adaptation and resilience.

Empowers Developing Countries

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2.2 Negotiation Challenges

- **Accounting rules** and **corresponding adjustments** are complex and politically sensitive.
- **Equity concerns** arise over who benefits most from carbon markets.
- **Operationalization** of Article 6.4 is still underway, requiring consensus on methodologies and governance.

2.3 Decision in the previous COP

At COP29, the most recent Conference of the Parties under the UNFCCC, significant progress was made on Article 6 of the Paris Agreement, with the adoption of the remaining technical guidance needed to fully operationalise its cooperative mechanisms, including country-to-country trading (Article 6.2) and the centralized carbon market mechanism (Article 6.4). Key decisions at COP29 clarified how countries will authorize carbon credit trades, established standards for the Article 6.4 crediting mechanism, introduced a new transparency framework, and approved a capacity-building work programme to assist Parties in engaging with Article 6.

Key Outcomes at COP29

Article 6.2 (Cooperative Approaches):

Parties adopted decisions clarifying the authorization process for bilateral carbon credits, requiring a single consolidated accounting and reporting platform for transparency, and mandating the public disclosure of approval information for Internationally Transferred Mitigation Outcomes (ITMOs).

Article 6.4 (Centralized Crediting Mechanism):

Decisions were made regarding standards for emission removals and methodologies, the authorization of emission reductions under the Paris Agreement Crediting Mechanism (PACM), and the structure of the registry.

Supervisory Body Standards:

The Supervisory Body was tasked with developing additional standards and procedures to ensure the environmental integrity and effective functioning of the Article 6.4 mechanism.

Capacity Building:

A dedicated work programme was developed to provide the necessary institutional and technical capacity-building support for developing countries to participate in Article 6 mechanisms.

Engagement of Bangladesh in Article 6 of the Paris Agreement

Bangladesh can use **Article 6 of the Paris Agreement** as a strategic lever in climate negotiations to secure finance, technology, and capacity-building support while reinforcing its leadership among climate-vulnerable nations.

2.4 Strategic Use of Article 6 in Bangladesh's Climate Negotiation Toolkit

Position as a Climate-Vulnerable Country with High Mitigation Potential

- Bangladesh can emphasise its **low emissions profile** and **high vulnerability** to climate change to advocate for **preferential access** to Article 6 mechanisms.
- It can showcase sectors like **renewable energy, waste management, and agriculture** as cost-effective mitigation opportunities for international cooperation.

Leverage Article 6.2 for Bilateral Carbon Trading

- Bangladesh can negotiate **bilateral agreements** with high-emitting countries to sell Internationally **Transferred Mitigation Outcomes (ITMOs)**.
- This allows Bangladesh to monetize its mitigation efforts while ensuring **corresponding adjustments** to maintain environmental integrity.

Negotiation Process:

- Recognition of Bangladesh's mitigation outcomes in global carbon markets
- Technical support for MRV systems and authorization protocols

Engage in Article 6.4 to Access Centralized UN Carbon Market

- Bangladesh can push for **inclusive governance** of the Article 6.4 Supervisory Body to ensure LDCs have a voice.
- It can propose **pilot projects** under the Article 6.4 mechanism that deliver **sustainable development co-benefits.**

Negotiation Process:

- Fast-track approval for projects from LDCs
- Simplified methodologies for small-scale mitigation actions

Champion Article 6.8 for Non-Market Approaches

- Bangladesh can lead efforts to strengthen **non-market cooperation**, especially for **adaptation, resilience, and technology sharing.**
- It can advocate for regional platforms to share best practices and mobilise South-South support.

Negotiation Process:

- Dedicated funding for non-market approaches
- Recognition of adaptation co-benefits in Article 6 frameworks

Push for Equity and Capacity Building

- Bangladesh can negotiate for **capacity-building programmes,** especially for institutional readiness, MRV systems, and legal frameworks.
- It can call for **equitable benefit-sharing** and safeguards to prevent market dominance by wealthier nations.

Negotiation Process:

- Capacity-building fund for Article 6 implementation
- Transparency and fairness in carbon pricing and benefit allocation

Align Article 6 with National Development Goals

- Bangladesh can integrate Article 6 into its **Vision 2041, Delta Plan 2100**, and **SDG targets**, showing how climate cooperation supports broader development.

Negotiation Process:

- Recognition of development co-benefits in Article 6 project evaluation
- Flexibility in project design to align with national priorities

2.5 Bangladesh's Position on Article 6 of the Paris Agreement

Bangladesh, one of the most climate-vulnerable countries in the world, it views Article 6 of the Paris Agreement as a critical mechanism to unlock international climate finance, promote sustainable development, and enhance mitigation ambition. By participating in cooperative approaches and carbon markets, Bangladesh aims to leverage its low-cost mitigation potential to attract investment, build institutional capacity, and ensure environmental integrity.

Background and Context

- Bangladesh contributes less than 0.5% of global greenhouse gas emissions but faces disproportionate climate impacts including sea-level rise, extreme weather events, and salinity intrusion.
- The country requires approximately **$12.5 billion annually** (about 3% of GDP) to meet its climate adaptation and mitigation needs.
- Bangladesh has submitted ambitious Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) and is actively exploring innovative financing mechanisms to meet its climate goals.

Understanding Article 6

Article 6 enables countries to cooperate voluntarily in achieving their NDCs through:

Clause	Mechanism	Bangladesh's Interest
6.2	Cooperative approaches via Internationally Transferred Mitigation Outcomes (ITMOs)	Bangladesh seeks to trade mitigation outcomes to attract climate finance and technology transfer
6.4	Centralized market mechanism supervised by UNFCCC	Bangladesh supports the development of a transparent and inclusive carbon market that ensures sustainable development benefits
6.8	Non-market approaches	Bangladesh emphasises capacity building, technology sharing, and resilience-focused cooperation, especially for adaptation efforts

Bangladesh's Readiness and Strategic Priorities

Bangladesh has developed an **Article 6 Readiness Roadmap** that includes:

- **Policy and Strategy**: Alignment of national climate policies with Article 6 mechanisms.
- **Legal and Governance Frameworks**: Establishment of Designated National Authorities (DNAs) for Article 6.4 and focal points for 6.8.
- **Operational Infrastructure**: Systems for MRV (Monitoring, Reporting, Verification), authorization of ITMOs, and corresponding adjustments.
- **Pilot Activities**: Exploration of sectoral mitigation opportunities in energy, agriculture, and waste management.

Opportunities for Bangladesh

- **Access to Climate Finance**: Article 6 offers pathways to tap into global carbon markets and attract concessional loans, equity, and bonds.
- **Private Sector Engagement**: Bangladesh aims to mobilise domestic and international private capital through carbon trading and sustainable banking instruments.
- **Technology Transfer**: Participation in cooperative approaches can facilitate access to low-carbon technologies.
- **Sustainable Development Co-benefits**: Projects under Article 6 must promote environmental integrity, transparency, and social inclusion.

Challenges and Safeguards

- **Avoiding Double Counting**: Bangladesh supports robust accounting frameworks to ensure transparency and credibility.
- **Capacity Constraints**: Institutional and technical capacity must be strengthened to manage complex Article 6 transactions.
- **Equity and Fairness**: Bangladesh advocates for equitable access to Article 6 mechanisms for Least Developed Countries (LDCs) and climate-vulnerable nations.

Recommendations

- **International Support**: Bangladesh calls for targeted support from developed countries and multilateral institutions to build Article 6 readiness.
- **Regional Collaboration**: South-South cooperation can enhance shared learning and joint mitigation projects.
- **Integration with National Development Goals**: Article 6 activities should align with Bangladesh's Vision 2041 and SDG targets.

2.6 Key Article 6 Issues at COP30 Negotiations

Operationalization of Article 6.4 Mechanism

- The **Supervisory Body** will report on its work, including:
- Approval of the **first methodologies** under **Article 6.4.**
- Clarifications on **authorization processes, registries, andremoval activities**.
- Transition rules for forestry projects from the Kyoto **Protocol's** CDM to Article 6.4, with a deadline set for **December 31, 2025**.

Jurisdictional REDD+ Inclusion

- A major technical debate involves whether and how **jurisdictional REDD+** (Reducing Emissions from **Deforestation** and Forest Degradation) can be included under Article 6.4.
- This affects countries with large forest reserves, including Brazil, and has implications for carbon credit integrity.

Baseline Setting and Monitoring Rules

- Negotiators will address how to set **baselines** for mitigation activities and define **post-credit monitoring timelines**.
- These rules are critical for ensuring transparency and environmental integrity.

Benefit-Sharing and Equity Mechanisms

- Countries are pushing for clearer **rules** on how benefits from Article 6 activities—especially ITMO revenues—are shared with local communities and host countries.
- Ghana and Cambodia are leading with innovative models that reserve a portion of credits for domestic use.

Capacity Building and Readiness

- With only a handful of countries **submitting** Initial Reports to the UNFCCC, COP30 will spotlight the **readiness gap**.
- Discussions will focus on how to **support** developing countries in building institutional capacity to participate in Article 6 markets.

Further Guidance on Article 6.2 Transactions

While bilateral ITMO trades are **increasing**, COP30 will refine guidance on:

- **Corresponding adjustments**
- **Reporting formats**
- **Transparency frameworksfor Article 6.2 cooperation**

For Bangladesh, COP30 presents a chance to:

- Advocate for **simplified methodologiesandcapacity-building support**.
- Push for **equitable access** to Article 6 **markets**.
- Align Article 6 activities with **adaptation co-benefits** and **SDG priorities**.

Bangladesh views Article 6 not merely as a carbon trading framework but as a transformative tool to achieve climate justice, mobilise finance, and accelerate sustainable development. With the right support and safeguards, Bangladesh is committed to becoming a proactive participant in global climate cooperation.

3. Loss & Damage (L&D) at COP30

Bangladesh enters COP30 among the world's most climate-vulnerable countries, already facing irreversible impacts from sea-level rise, salinization, extreme rainfall, cyclones, and climate-induced displacement. The August 2024 floods alone affected more than 5.8 million people across 11 districts, with damage estimated at Tk 144 billion and national disaster losses averaging ~US$3 billion annually. In Feni and Noakhali, over 90% of residents were severely hit, shelters were heavily damaged, and WASH systems collapsed—underscoring why Bangladesh insists that "finance must follow the suffering."

3.1 What's been Decided so far

- **Transitional Committee (TC)**: Created at COP27 to design new funding arrangements and a dedicated L&D fund; its 2023 recommendations enabled parties at COP28 to operationalize the fund and agree on interim hosting.
- **Warsaw International Mechanism (WIM), ExCom & Santiago Network (SNLD)**: WIM (COP19) established knowledge, coordination, and technical support functions but delivered limited finance. The Third Review (to conclude at COP30) aims to strengthen implementation and coherence. SNLD (COP25) connects vulnerable countries to technical assistance; its structure and modalities were clarified at COP27–28, with UNDRR/UNOPS designated as hosts.
- **New Collective Quantified Goal (NCQG)**: Meant to be set before 2025 with a floor higher than the former US$100 bn target, balancing mitigation/adaptation and improving transparency and access. COP29 advanced scope and structure but left final agreement for COP30.
- **FRLD (Loss & Damage Fund) Board**: Established after COP28 to govern the Fund, set eligibility, approve programmes, mobilise contributions, and ensure accountability. World Bank serves as interim host for four years. By mid-2025, pledges reached roughly US$0.8 bn, but disbursement lags and debates persist over grants vs loans and direct access.
- **Barbados Implementation Modalities (BIM)**: Approved at the FRLD's fifth board meeting: a US$250 m start-up window for 2025–26, at least 50% for LDCs/SIDS; typical operation sizes US$5–20 m; grants prioritized but blending with concessional loans allowed. Access requires accredited entities and national focal points—challenging for LDCs.
- **Annual High-Level Dialogue**: Launched post-COP29 to coordinate across institutions and signal first calls for proposals before COP30. The ecosystem (including SNLD) is pivoting from design to delivery, though near-term liquidity and geopolitics (e.g., a major donor withdrawal in March 2025) cloud momentum,

3.2 Key Concerns for COP30

1. **Insufficient and Unpredictable Funding**: Despite ~US$788.8 m in pledges by June 2025, this is a fraction of the US$290–580 bn/year losses developing countries could face by 2030. As of March 2025, only ~US$475 m had been formalized and ~US$261 m paid—too little, too slow.
2. **Eroding Historic Responsibility**: COP29 recognised gaps but set no binding, proportional contribution formula tied to historic emissions and capability.
3. **Debt-creating Instruments**: Loan/insurance-heavy approaches risk worsening already high debt burdens; grants must dominate for LDCs/SIDS.
4. **Access Barriers**: Focal-point designation, accreditation, and complex fiduciary standards could delay disbursement and undermine the 50% floor for LDCs/SIDS.

5. **Governance and Independence**: Interim World Bank hosting raises autonomy concerns; the path to an independent FRLD secretariat by 2028 needs a clear, time-bound roadmap.
6. **Incomplete WIM Review and Gap Assessment**: Without an agreed "state of loss and damage" report, targets risk being arbitrary and non-needs based.
7. **Rights and non-economic Losses**: Human-rights safeguards, gender responsiveness, displacement, cultural loss, and mental-health impacts remain under-specified in operational criteria.
8. **Private-sector Accountability**: No settled mechanism for contributions from high-emitting industries; innovative sources (levies on fossil extraction, aviation/shipping, windfall taxes) remain politically unresolved.

3.3 Bangladesh's negotiating stance

Access & Operations

- Fully operationalise the FRLD in 2025–26 with simplified, direct access for LDCs; stand up rapid-response windows capable of disbursing within days after disasters.
- Ensure predictable, adequate, new and additional finance, distinct from humanitarian aid and separate from adaptation/mitigation budgets.

Governance

- Embed equitable representation of LDCs/SIDS/frontline communities on the FRLD Board; seat civil society and affected communities in oversight.
- Set a time-bound transition from World Bank trusteeship to an autonomous secretariat (by COP33).

Scope

- Recognise non-economic losses - displacement, cultural heritage, ecosystem damage—and finance planned relocation, social protection, and livelihood restoration within L&D responses.

Capacity & Knowledge

- Invest in loss quantification, attribution, and data systems; use the Santiago Network for country-demanded technical assistance and proposal readiness.
- Mandate the WIM to deliver a biennial State of Loss & Damage report quantifying economic and non-economic losses and finance gaps, and to guide integration of L&D with NDCs.

3.4 Strategic Alliances

- G77 + China: Unified stance on historic responsibility and scaled finance.
- LDC Group: Coordinated push for simplified access, fast disbursement, and voice in governance.
- CVF & AOSIS: Moral and political case for justice; joint call for grants-first finance and recognition of existential threats.

3.5 Strategic Priorities for COP30

- Financing & burden-sharing: A Common but Differentiated Responsibilities CBDR-RC-based, binding contribution framework tied to historic emissions and capacity; grants-first for LDCs/SIDS; dedicated L&D window; multi-year replenishment starting 2025–26; diversified sources (international levies, windfall taxes, philanthropy, MDBs, and corporate contributions).
- Access & country ownership: Direct access via national/regional entities; streamlined small-grant and surge windows; technical assistance for accreditation and fiduciary systems; uphold the 50% LDC/SIDS floor; back National L&D Plans aligned with NDCs and adaptation strategies.
- Governance, transparency & MRV: Independent secretariat; clear executive leadership; public real-time registry of pledges, agreements, payments, approvals, disbursements, and results; annual independent audits.
- Displacement, rights & non-economic losses: Rights-based safeguards (life, health, housing, water, culture), FPIC for Indigenous Peoples, gender assessments; dedicated support for cultural heritage, psychosocial care, and cascading impacts.
- Polluter accountability: Sectoral levies/climate-damages taxes; require Article 6 participants to allocate a share of proceeds to FRLD; due-diligence obligations for multinationals in vulnerable regions.

Core Messages

- "Finance must follow the suffering." Direct, timely support to those already losing homes, land, culture, and livelihoods.
- "Loss and damage is now." Deliver disbursements in 2025–26 under BIM while scaling a durable replenishment path.
- "Climate justice means delivering on promises." Predictable, adequate, additional finance from those most responsible for historic emissions.

Outcome Bangladesh seeks at Belém

A COP30 decision that (i) locks in binding, equitable contributions and a grants-first architecture; (ii) guarantees simplified, rapid access with a protected LDC/SIDS floor; (iii) sets a time-bound transition to an independent FRLD secretariat; and (iv) institutionalizes rights-based, needs-driven support covering economic and non-economic losses. Domestically, Bangladesh will pair this with strengthened institutions, data systems, and ready-to-fund pipelines—ensuring that when money moves, it reaches the communities already paying the highest price for a crisis they did not create.

4 Fair Climate Future: Why Just Transition Must Be at the Heart of COP30?

4.1 A Growing Global Conversation

The idea of a just transition grew from a trade union slogan into a central theme of global climate politics. At first, it was a call from workers and activists: climate action should not leave people behind. Now, it is written into the heart of international negotiations under the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). At COP28 in Dubai, governments agreed to the Just Transition Work Programme (JTWP), making justice and fairness a formal part of climate action.

As the world gets ready to meet COP30, the argument is no longer whether fossil fuels must be phased out but how quickly and fairly this can be achieved across key sectors such as energy, agriculture, transport, and industry. The scientific consensus is clear, carbon-intensive energy systems cannot continue if we want to avoid climate catastrophes. The real challenge now is: How can we make this shift fair for everyone? For developed countries, fairness means delivering on promises of finance, technology, and support. For developing countries, it means ensuring that workers, communities, and vulnerable groups are not sacrificed in the name of progress.

This is why just transition is not simply an environmental demand; it is a political and moral obligation. Without integrated efforts between North and South, the transition will never be truly just. And without a just transition, the planet will not be safe from climate change.

4.2 Lessons from Kyoto, Paris, and COP28

The journey of climate agreements shows how justice has slowly moved to the centre of the debate.

The Kyoto Protocol in 1997 was the first legally binding treaty on greenhouse gases. It asked developed countries to cut emissions but left out most developing countries. This created disputes about fairness. Why should countries that had polluted the least be left with fewer development options? The result was a system that looked ambitious on paper but failed to deliver broad-based equity.

The Paris Agreement of 2015 marked a turning point. It introduced nationally determined contributions (NDCs), giving each country flexibility to set its own targets. At the same time, it reaffirmed equity and the principle of “common but differentiated responsibilities”. In simpler words: all countries should act, but richer countries should do more. Paris also introduced the idea that finance flows must be aligned with low-emission, climate-resilient development. This brought justice into the logic of climate finance.

Finally, at COP28, the Just Transition Work Programme (JTWP) was born. This was a big step because it did not treat transition as just a matter of technology. It placed people at the center- workers, women, youth, Indigenous peoples, and communities. It emphasized decent work, social dialogue, and labour rights as key parts of climate policy. The JTWP is now a channel for countries to share experiences, highlight gaps, and push for better policies at COP30 and beyond.

4.3 Why Fairness Matters Now

The pace of energy change is breathtaking. The world took 68 years, from 1954 to 2022, to build 1 terawatt of solar power capacity whereas. Then, in only two years 2023-24 that capacity doubled. This is proof of how far renewable energy has come. Costs are falling, technologies are improving, and political will is growing in this regard.

However, this fast paced progress is uneven. Countries with capital and technology are racing ahead, while poorer countries are held back by debt, weak infrastructure, and lack of finance. The International Energy Agency (IEA) warns that without public trust; the transition could face resistance. If workers lose jobs without support, or if electricity becomes unaffordable, people may see climate action as unfair. That is why justice is not just a nice principle; it is a condition for lasting change.

The World Economic Forum adds another layer: today's world is full of shocks- conflicts, misinformation, inflation, and political crises. These can distract governments from climate action. Yet climate risks remain the biggest threat over the next decade. If transitions are not people-centered, they could collapse under social pressure.

The Reality of the Global South

For the Global South, just transition is more than a policy term—it is about survival. Many countries face overlapping constraints, such as:

- Political: Weak governance, fragmented responsibilities, and poor law enforcement.
- Social: Large informal workforces, lack of social protection, gender inequality, and displacement from past energy projects.
- Economic: High debt burdens, dependence on fossil fuel imports, and limited technology.

Even when there is ambition, these barriers slow progress and create unfair outcomes. The global promise of USD 100 billion per year in climate finance, set for 2020, reached in 2022, and even then, much of it came as loans. This delay cost developing countries years of action and damaged trust. For majority from the Global South, this does not feel like partnership; it feels like another layer of inequality.

Putting Women at the heart of the Just Transition

A just transition must also integrate gender justice, both globally and in Bangladesh. Women are disproportionately affected by energy poverty and climate change, bearing the burden of fuel collection, household energy use, and increased health risks of fossil fuel expansion. In Bangladesh, women in rural areas face heightened vulnerability due to limited access to clean energy, yet they remain underrepresented in the energy workforce and decision-making. Globally, the Just Transition Work Programme (JTWP) emphasises inclusivity, which means ensuring women are not only protected but also empowered as entrepreneurs, workers, and leaders in renewable energy value chains. For Bangladesh, mainstreaming gender-responsive policies and financing into the energy transition can unlock both social equity and economic opportunity.

Bangladesh and the Just Energy Transition: A Story of Irony and Opportunity

Few countries illustrate the challenges and opportunities of just transition as clearly as Bangladesh. On one hand, Bangladesh is one of the most climate-vulnerable nations in the world as per World Risk Index ninth for Climate disaster risk (2023). Almost one-fifth of its land lies less than one metre above sea level. Each year, millions face the threat of cyclones, floods, saline water intrusion and drought. So, the climate change is not a distant worry for Bangladesh, it is already shaping daily life, from migration to food production. On the other hand, Bangladesh has very limited fossil resources. Apart from natural gas and a small amount of coal, the country has little of its own. Ironically, despite this scarcity, Bangladesh has built an energy system that is heavily fossil-dependent. Imported oil, coal and LNG play a major role in power generation. This has made the country vulnerable to price shocks and created a huge fiscal burden from subsidies.

Another side to this story is Bangladesh has enormous renewable energy potentials. The country's location gives it abundant sunshine for solar rooftops and utility-scale solar parks. Its coastal winds can power turbines. Biogas from agriculture and livestock and waste to energy can be another untapped resource. If developed properly, these resources could provide reliable, affordable, and clean energy for Bangladesh.

The irony is that Bangladesh has very little fossil fuel, yet its power sector depends heavily on imported fossil fuels. At the same time, it has enormous renewable energy potential, but very little of it is being used. The challenge is how to move from an import-dependent fossil system to a home-grown renewable energy, while making sure workers and communities are not left behind, protected agricultural land and food security, environment and climate change.

A just transition for Bangladesh means four things:

First, protect workers and create decent jobs. Oil and coal plant closures must not leave people unemployed. Workers need reskilling and new opportunities in solar, wind, and biogas industries. Women and youth must be included in these green job pathways.

Second, engage communities. Energy projects often disrupt local economies- vendors, small businesses, and farmers. Future projects must involve local voices from the start and provide safeguards, compensation, and new opportunities.

Third, build a reliable and affordable system. Rooftop solar, utility-scale renewables, and energy storage can reduce dependence on imports. A stronger grid can deliver clean power across the country while cutting subsidy burdens.

Fourth, finance must be fair. Developed countries must provide grants and concessional funds for worker support, community programmes, and local projects. Loans that increase Bangladesh's debt will only make transitions harder.

4.4 Key Negotiation Priorities for COP30

- For Bangladesh and the Global South, COP30 is not just another meeting but a test of trust.
- Developed countries must deliver predictable, grant-based finance and cut their own fossil fuel use. They must also share technology instead of keeping it locked behind patents and high costs.
- Developing countries must strengthen policies at home, phase out fossil subsidies, and make sure transitions are inclusive.

Together, both sides must align climate strategies with justice, measuring success not only by emissions reductions but also by jobs created, communities protected, and inequality reduced Bangladesh tells a powerful story. It is one of the most climate-vulnerable countries on Earth. It has almost no fossil fuel resources of its own. Yet it has built an energy system that depends on imported oil and LNG, making it financially fragile. At the same time, it holds enormous potential for renewable energy- enough to reshape its energy system and lead by example in the Global South.

The path forward is clear. Bangladesh must build a renewable-based, people-centered power sector that reduces import dependence, creates jobs, and protects communities. But this cannot be done alone. It requires strong cooperation between North and South.

As COP30 approaches, the lesson is urgent and simple: *without integrated efforts, just transition will never be just. And without a just transition, the planet will never be safe.*

5 Equity and Justice-based Climate Finance: COP30 Priorities for Bangladesh

With COP30 fast approaching, Bangladesh must advance a pragmatic, equity-driven agenda in climate finance. Amidst progress, adaptation and grant-based flows remain inadequate far below needs, while loans dominate and debt burdens grow. Bangladesh, in alliance with LDCs and G77+China, can play a catalytic role in shaping the New Collective Quantified Goal (NCQG), Loss & Damage funding, debt clauses, MDB reforms, and recognition of natural rights in climate governance.

Priority 1: New Collective Quantified Goal (NCQG) Roadmap and Operationalise the Climate Finance Action Fund (CFAF)

Parties agree to a **NCQG roadmap to mobilise additional concessional public finance**, aiming to substantially increase adaptation finance by 2030, with annual reporting to the Subsidiary Body for Implementation (SBI). However, the funds committed in COP29 is less than 25% of the demand from the LDCs. Moreover, in 2022, adaptation finance was only USD 32.4 bn (28% of total $115.9 bn), far below IPCC-estimated $127 bn/yr need by 2030. It is asked that a NCQG roadmap with ≥ 40–50% adaptation finance share, annual SBI reviews, and clear disbursement indicators should be adopted. Adaptation finance must be linked to the achievements of indicators stated in GGA.

Bangladesh co-sponsors of the text with LDCs, G77+China; and proposes the adaptation grant ratio and LDC/SIDS allocation indicators. Negotiators should aim to have a clear roadmap agreed at COP30 and a set of monitoring indicators finalized within six months.

Priority 2: Debt Sustainability and Climate-resilient Debt Clauses

COP30 calls on MDBs and creditors to adopt climate-resilient debt clauses, expand concessional financing lines, and reduce conditionalities to accelerate adaptation finance. Debt stress blocks adaptation finance: Barbados and others show CRDCs can free fiscal space post-disaster. Mandate MDBs/IMF to adopt CRDCs, expand concessional local-currency lines, and fast-track restructurings. Change Initiative study in 2025 revealed that per capita climate debt burden of Bangladesh has been elevated to US$80, which was zero before 2009.

Bangladesh, along with other LDCs, should demand full implementation of the Common Framework for Debt Treatments and advocate for climate-resilient debt clauses, debt-for-nature swaps, and sustainability-linked bonds. MDBs, IMF, and LDC negotiators can be key partners. COP30 decision inviting MDB boards to publish CRDC adoption plans within 6 months.

Priority 3: Grant-based Finance for Adaptation and Doubling of Adaptation Finance by 2025

Bangladesh along with other climate-vulnerable nations severely burdened by climate debt should advocate for 100% grant-based finance for adaptation. ≥70% of adaptation finance as grants for LDCs/SIDS; launch an L&D rapid-disbursement pilot (30-day decision target). L&D pledges at COP28 (<$0.7 bn) cover <0.2% of annual $400 bn losses; loan-heavy flows deepen climate debt. Bangladesh strongly advocates to link adaptation funds to achievements of GGA indicators.

Bangladesh can take the lead by initiating dialogues on Climate Debt Risks as the CDRI study of CI shown that the disbursement to commitment ratio for LDCs stands at 0.57, meaning that nearly half of the committed funds have not been disbursed. Bangladesh tables grant ratio and pilot window text; seek Board approval for 2026 pilot in Bangladesh and peers.

Launching a pilot programme to disburse funds to a few of the most vulnerable nations through the Loss and Damage Fund will compel the nations responsible for emission to pay up and develop an understanding of the bottlenecks to formulate practical, rather than theoretical solutions to the problem at hand.

Priority 4: Time-bound Mitigation Finance to Implement the NDC 3.0

Secure sectoral finance compacts tied to NDC 3.0 milestones. Bangladesh requires $116.8 bn through 2035; mitigation finance must rise 3–6× globally by 2030 to meet 1.5°C. At COP30, Bangladesh and other LDCs should push for binding, time-bound mitigation targets for these entities. This can be advanced through advocacy on compliance and transparency in negotiations.

Bangladesh can emphasise the urgent need for Blend grants + concessional loans + guarantees; push MDBs under G20 evolution roadmap supported by corporate accountability. According to the estimates, by 2030, Bangladesh government requires USD 46.38 billion unconditionally and USD 270.126 billion conditionally to meet the NDC 3.0 target proposed by Change Initiative.[3]

Priority 5: Recognition of Nature and Natural Rights and Establish Earth Solidarity Fund

Ecosystem integrity underpins resilience; legal precedents (e.g., Whanganui River) show feasibility. COP30 mandates SCF/L&D Board to design ESF modalities within 12 months. Climate governance has long overlooked the intrinsic rights of nature, allowing its continuous exploitation. Bangladesh, along with other climate-vulnerable countries should push for a UNFCCC resolution at COP30 to grant legal recognition to nature as a rights-holder. This would shift the narrative from exploitation to protection, ensuring legal accountability for environmental harm. This proposal should be championed by LDC countries and civil society legal experts who can provide precedent and technical support. Dialogues on nature-based solutions during COP30 can go a long way. The COP30 decision should establish a technical working group at COP30 with a mandate to deliver practical guidance within 12 months.

Despite existing pledges, funds often fail to reach the most vulnerable due to bureaucratic and political barriers. Therefore, Bangladesh should propose the creation of an Earth Solidarity Fund at COP30 to deliver country-specific, unconditional grants to climate-vulnerable nations and launch a time-bound pilot to test rapid disbursement mechanisms. The proposal will require support from the LDC Group as well as the Global South coalitions. Ministerial roundtables on finance delivery will be targeted to secure commitments and design the operational modalities.

Priority 6: Shifting from GDP-centered Economy to a Wellbeing-based Natural Rights Economic Framework

Pilot climate finance allocation frameworks using Inclusive Wealth and natural capital alongside GDP. UNEP (2023) shows GDP growth can mask ecological collapse. In order to break free from the development-destruction trap, countries must transition towards a natural capital-based economy. GDP clearly is not serving its purpose to measure a nation's true progress, as focusing only on economic outcomes incentivizes unsustainable business growth and marginalization of vulnerable communities. GCF should introduce a global ecological wealth fund to ensure a just transition, encouraging regeneration, rather than depletion of natural resources. Bangladesh proposes GCF pilots linking allocations to ecosystem asset preservation.

Priority 7: Reforming Multilateral Development Banks (MDBs)

MDBs continue to be a critical but underperforming source of climate finance, with bureaucratic inefficiencies, slow disbursements, and inadequate concessional lending. Time-box G20 MDB reform agenda; commit to local-currency concessional facility within 12 months; MDBs provided bulk of $115.9 bn flows in 2022 but remain slow and loan-heavy. Bangladesh and other LDCs should advocate for MDB reforms to enhance operating models, expand financial capacity and simplify access (including local currency financing) to climate finance. This agenda should be advanced during the MDB roundtables in COP30. The Ministry of Finance should engage MDB chairs and IMF representatives ahead of COP30 to secure agreement for a simplification roadmap and at least one pilot product. Bangladesh along with LDCs should request that MDBs commit to a simplification roadmap at COP30 and to pilot a local-currency concessional facility within 12 months. COP30 declaration requiring MDB disbursement scorecards for LDCs in 2026.

Priority 8: Establish Open Innovation Platforms

Open innovation platform, used in innovation governance, is a dynamic digital space where local entrepreneurs and researchers come together to co-create solutions and address complex challenges. Create a GCF Open Innovation Platform (1 pilot/yr for top 10 LDCs/SIDS); back a levy on shipping/aviation/fossil fuel windfalls. Innovation gaps are widest in AFOLU and resilience sectors; predictable revenues are missing. Bangladesh convenes V20-GCF dialogue at COP30 to set levy-to-LDC earmark.

GCF should establish an open platform that will harness decentralized knowledge and diverse perspectives by funding at least one scalable technological innovation project for each of the most vulnerable 10 LDCs/ SIDS. Incentivizing innovators who come up with actionable solutions should be incentivized by financial rewards, pilot funding, and the opportunity to benefit from commercial adoption. At the same time, the V20 should take the lead in advancing a global carbon tax or levy on high-emitting industries such as fossil fuels, aviation, and shipping, with the revenues directed toward supporting adaptation, innovation, and resilience in vulnerable economies. This would not only ensure that major polluters shoulder their fair share of responsibility but also create a predictable stream of finance for the countries most affected by climate change.

6 Gender and Climate Vulnerability

Climate change and crisis have strong gender dimension as evident in Bangladesh and elsewhere. Bangladesh is particularly especially vulnerable to the effects of climate change because of its low-lying terrain, dense population, and reliance on industries like agriculture and fishing that are sensitive to changes in the environment. Deeply ingrained socioeconomic disparities exacerbate these physical vulnerabilities, disproportionately affecting women and girls.

Women are more vulnerable to climatic shocks due to traditional gender roles, limited access to resources and decision-making platforms, and a heavy reliance on natural resources. Natural disasters including floods, cyclones, and sea level rise intensify pre-existing vulnerabilities, raising the likelihood of gender-based violence, health challenges, and displacement. Women are frequently forced into hazardous conditions, such as distress migration and low-paid, informal work, because of losing their livelihoods due to crop failure or saltwater intrusion.

Women are not only the victims, they play a key role to resilience building. Drawing on traditional knowledge and community practices, they play a crucial role in sustaining households and adapting to climate stresses. Unfortunately, their contributions are often underfunded and unacknowledged.

A gender-responsive strategy therefore is necessary to ensure climate resilience and equitable transitions in Bangladesh. The third Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC 3.0) underscores that gender, equality, disability, and social inclusion (GEDSI) are cross-cutting priorities for all climate actions. It highlights that women, persons with disabilities, and marginalized groups are disproportionately affected by climate impacts, therefore must be central to both mitigation and adaptation measures. Alongside, the National Adaptation Plan (NAP, 2022) and the Climate Change and Gender Action Plan (ccGAP) both emphasise women's leadership, women-led initiatives, and investment in gender-sensitive early warning systems and disaster response mechanisms. It is emphasised that adaptation efforts will not be fully realized unless gender inequality is addressed. Thus, achieving fair and successful climate results requires mainstreaming GEDSI across policies, guaranteeing inclusive participation, equitable access to financing and technology, and fostering resilience that leaves no one behind.

6.1 Global and National Importance

The relationship between gender and climate is a significant issue on a national and international level. Addressing this relationship is crucial to reaching the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) on a global scale, especially SDG 13 (Climate Action) and SDG 5 (Gender Equality), as well as the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW). Climate policies that fail to consider gender risk exacerbating existing inequalities, undermining progress, and jeopardizing the effectiveness of adaptation and mitigation efforts.

At the national level, incorporating gender into climate policy is crucial for enhancing national resilience in a country like Bangladesh. It is not merely a question of justice. Women are important change agents and empowering them can greatly improve the country's ability to adapt. Furthermore, gender equality is guaranteed under Articles 10, 19, and 28 of the Bangladeshi Constitution, and gender inclusion is emphasized in national frameworks like the National Adaptation Plan (NAP 2022). Vulnerability is nonetheless made worse by systemic injustices, such as women's restricted access to finance, land, and decision-making.

Country Position

Climate justice is the foundation of Bangladesh position. Bangladesh is among the most impacted countries while making a very little contribution to global emissions. Bangladesh should advocate strongly for embedding gender-responsive climate policies within all negotiation tracks, because:

- Gender equality is a matter of climate justice and human rights. Additionally, intersectionality, which acknowledges the additional vulnerabilities that marginalized groups, individuals with disabilities, and indigenous people experience.
- Women, especially in rural and coastal zones, are disproportionately affected by climate-induced displacement, food insecurity including water, and livelihood disruption. Here women must be recognised not only as vulnerable groups but also as agents of change in resilience building. Addressing gender-specific vulnerabilities strengthens national resilience, supports “leaving no one behind” has to be at the core of any measure considered.
- Gender-responsive climate finance mechanism that guarantee direct access to women's organisations and local communities while addressing both strategic and practical gender requirements.
- Inclusive decision-making leads to more effective adaptation and mitigation outcomes.
- The government’s commitment to advancing the revised Bangladesh Climate Change Gender Action Plan (ccGAP) aligned with the updated National Adaptation Plan (NAP), ensuring that gender equity drives climate adaptation and mitigation policies.

6.2 Decisions Taken in Previous COPs

- COP7 (2001, Marrakesh): First decision on improving women’s participation in UNFCCC processes (Decision 36/CP.7).
- COP16 (2010, Cancun): Introduced the Cancun Adaptation Framework, embedding gender-sensitive approaches as guiding principles.
- COP20 (2014, Lima): Launched the Lima Work Programme on Gender (LWPG), which initiated gender integration in UNFCCC processes.
- Paris Agreement (2015): Articles 7 and 11 stressed gender-responsive, participatory, and transparent climate action.
- COP23 (2017, Bonn): Adopted the first UNFCCC Gender Action Plan (GAP) (Decision 3/CP.23).
- COP25 (2019, Madrid): Adopted the Enhanced Lima Work Programme and Gender Action Plan, emphasising capacity-building, leadership, finance, coherence, and monitoring.
- COP26 (Glasgow, 2021): Reaffirmed gender-responsive climate action and urged Parties to strengthen women’s participation in decision-making and financing.
- COP27 (Sharm El-Sheikh, 2022): Highlighted gender considerations in the Global Goal on Adaptation (GGA) and urged mainstreaming gender in Loss and Damage mechanisms.
- COP28 (Dubai, 2023): Stressed that climate finance should incorporate gender equity and urged Parties to provide technical and financial support for implementing gender-responsive climate policies.
- At COP29 (Baku, 2024): Parties agreed to develop a comprehensive Gender Action Plan to be finalized at COP30, reinforcing gender equality as central to climate negotiations.

While these decisions are welcome, implementation has been slow and uneven. There is a persistent lack of gender-responsive finance, and women's participation in decision-making remains low. The new Gender Action Plan to be adopted at COP30 presents a crucial opportunity to set clear, ambitious, and binding targets for gender-responsive climate action.

6.3 Negotiation Objectives

In collaboration with the government, Bangladesh CSOs seek to:

- To ensure that the new Gender Action Plan, which will be adopted at COP30, is sound, sufficiently funded, and implemented with a strong accountability mechanism. Furthermore, it is important to push for an ambitious and legally binding Gender Action Plan that goes beyond aspirational language and includes specific, time-bound targets for gender-responsive climate action across all pillars of the Paris Agreement.
- Promote the inclusion of gender equality as a fundamental criterion in Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) and adaptation plans.
- Secure new and additional grant-based funding for gender-responsive climate adaptation and mitigation initiatives. This includes a call for a dedicated fund or a sub-goal under the New Collective Quantified Goal on Climate Finance (NCQG) to support women's leadership and resilience-building initiatives.
- Assure that women from all levels, including grassroots communities, participate fully, equally, and meaningfully in the UNFCCC process as well as in the design and implementation climate policies and projects.

6.4 Strategic Alliance

To achieve these objectives, a multi-faceted strategic alliance is essential. This includes:

- **Government-Civil Society Partnership**: It is essential that the Bangladesh government and its civil society organisations present a united, forceful front. This partnership can amplify that the demands of the negotiations are based on the realities of frontline communities and strengthen Bangladesh's voice at COP30.
- **Partnership with Other Vulnerable Countries**: Bangladesh should establish a robust partnership with other climate-vulnerable countries, especially those in the Small Island Developing States (SIDS) and Least Developed Countries (LDC) group. The pressure on developed countries to fulfill their obligations may rise as a result of this collective voice.
- **Cooperation with Regional Groups in South Asia**: To present shared adaptation and equality stances, cooperate with feminist climate networks and SAARC and BIMSTEC mechanisms.
- **Collaboration with Women and Gender Constituencies**: Engaging with the Women and Gender Constituency of the UNFCCC is vital for sharing best practices, building capacity, and ensuring that the specific demands of Bangladeshi women are integrated into the broader global feminist climate justice agenda.
- **Association with Global Networks**: To increase support for gender-responsive climate action and financing, collaborate with UN Women, the Green Climate Fund, the Adaptation Fund, and the Climate Action Network.

6.5 Negotiation Outcomes through Equity and Justice Lens

Based on the principles of equity and justice, the following demands are put forward for negotiation at COP30:

- To promote gender-responsive adaptation, developed countries must provide consistent and adequate grant-based climate finance, replacing loans. This finance must be directly accessible to local communities, including women's groups and CSOs, through simplified and non-bureaucratic processes. At least 20% of adaptation finance should be directed to locally led, gender-responsive initiatives, including girl- and women-led organisations.

- The Loss and Damage Fund must be fully operationalised with a dedicated window for addressing the non-economic losses disproportionately experienced by women and girls, such as displacement, health impacts, and cultural loss. To address the growing dangers of child marriage, violence against girls, and Gender Based Violence (GBV), it must also incorporate protection and Mental Health and Psychological Support (MHPSS) systems, supporting a justice-based approach.
- All parties must commit to gather and make publicly available sex-age-disability disaggregated data in their national climate reports. This is crucial for monitoring development and guaranteeing responsibility.
- Developed nations need to make a commitment to guaranteeing that women are represented in key roles within their delegations and that their opinions are heard during all climate negotiations. It should be mandatory for all UNFCCC bodies to strive for gender parity.
- Developed countries should prioritize local-led, traditional, and indigenous knowledge as a foundation for resilient adaptation practices and gender-responsive climate financing.
- Developed countries must facilitate the transfer of climate-resilient technologies and provide capacity-building support to women, empowering them to lead in sectors like renewable energy, sustainable agriculture, and disaster management.
- To ensure that climate finance, adaptation, mitigation, technology, and capacity-building are implemented in an inclusive and equitable manner, COP30 specifically link Gender, Equality, Disability, and Social Inclusion (GEDSI) as a cross-cutting principle across all pillars of the Paris Agreement, building on the Lima Work Programme on Gender and the Gender Action Plan.
- Furthermore, COP30 outcomes must acknowledge and encourage climate action led by women, girls and youth in Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR), education, health, and livelihoods.

7 Youth and Climate Change

The negotiation should prioritise a just transition, focusing on the creation of green jobs and the transfer of technology to the Global South countries. The youth demand for developing green skills of young people supports their livelihood and decent work, as referred to SDG-8 (Economic opportunity and decent work)

Young people emphasise the urgency of **youth-led adaptation and green transition efforts**, alongside the phasing out of fossil fuels. They call for meaningful participation in decision-making spaces at both national and international levels.

Young people also urge the development of an enabling ecosystem that **supports youth-led innovation and solutions** to address climate change mitigation and adaptation, along with desertification-related challenges

Young people demand concrete measures **to address loss and damage in the most marginalised communities**, ensuring the protection and **realisation of human rights** even in the face of climate-induced vulnerabilities.

On climate finance, young people call for resources from the Global North to be provided not as loans but as grants – acknowledging historical responsibility and equity principles as enshrined in Article 2.2 of the Paris Agreement.

Nature-Based Solutions & Indigenous knowledge demands include prioritising and scaling up solutions like agroecology and nature-based solutions, which often align with ancestral and Indigenous knowledge systems for mitigation and adaptation.

Background

Bangladesh is among the most climate-vulnerable countries in the world. Climate change-induced disasters such as floods, flash floods, cyclones, extreme heat, and droughts, etc. have increased in both frequency and intensity, pushing marginalised communities in climate-impacted areas to the edge of extreme vulnerability.

Young people, especially grassroots young women, bear these consequences firsthand. Sudden loss of household, forced displacement, disruption of education, premature entry into precarious labour for survival, and exposure to harmful coping mechanisms such as child marriage.

Yet young people are not only victims of the climate crisis, they are also critical actors in the response. Making up more than one-third of Bangladesh's population, young people pursue climate justice where their rights are realized.

7.1 Decision taken in the Previous COP

- The Glasgow Climate Pact (CoP 26) explicitly called for the meaningful participation and representation of youth in climate decision-making at all levels, including CoP itself. The Sharm el-Sheikh CoP (CoP 27) established the role of the COP Youth Envoy to facilitate youth engagement and encouraged Parties to include youth in their delegations. The first-ever Global Stocktake and Youth Stocktake were introduced in CoP 28 (UAE).

- The previous Conference of the Parties (CoP), COP28, adopted a decision to initiate a three-year Just Transition Work Programme (JTWP) to guide the fair and equitable implementation of the Paris Agreement, focusing on social protection, labour rights, and addressing the socio-economic dimensions of the energy transition.
- At COP27, the decision was to establish a Fund for Loss and Damage; however, the fund hasn't been operationalised yet.
- COP 28, held in 2023, negotiators reached an agreement for the first time in a COP final decision to begin a "transition away from fossil fuels.

7.2 Global and National Importance

The issues raised by young people carry both national and global significance. In Bangladesh, young people are among the most marginalised communities, bearing the brunt of climate change impacts. If these challenges are unaddressed, their fundamental rights will continue to be violated.

Loss of livelihoods is one of the harshest realities youth face. Forced displacement often leaves them in extremely vulnerable situations, while young women experience heightened risks concerning security, social protection, health, and education.

Addressing the climate vulnerability of young people requires integrating their needs and perspectives into national policy and planning, supported by adequate resource allocation. However, this is only feasible if the Global North fulfils its responsibility by sharing resources accumulated through decades of emissions and industrial growth. At the same time, both developed and developing countries must take stronger measures to limit carbon emissions and advance climate justice.

Country position and Rationale

For Bangladesh's young people, climate change is a daily reality shaped by relentless cyclones, floods, and landslides. Yet youth are driving resilience — leading community adaptation, disaster response, awareness campaigns, and green livelihoods across rural, coastal, and urban areas. Grassroots young women are at the forefront of resource management, green entrepreneurship, and climate literacy, often with little recognition or support.

Still, youth voices are missing from key decisions. Underserved and climate-vulnerable groups are largely excluded from policies and climate finance. Without deliberate investment in youth leadership and participation, Bangladesh risks losing a powerful force for a just and resilient future.

7.3 Negotiation Objectives

- To develop a framework for a just transition focusing on creating green jobs, decent employment, transferring of technology, and supporting youth-led solutions
- To finalise the Global Goal on Adaptation, focusing on youth-led adaptation and climate finance to support the adaptation work in the community.
- To operationalise the loss and damage fund for reading the rights of the most marginalised communities, including intersectional young people.

7.4 Strategic Alliance

At the Bangladesh Youth COP 2025, over 200 young leaders created a 26-point Youth Demand Charter calling for climate justice, gender equity, fair finance, and meaningful participation to drive a just and resilient transition. They aim to collaborate with global youth platforms such as Fridays for Future, the YOUNGO, and African and Latin American youth movements, while also building stronger alliances with global civil society and policymakers to amplify youth voices and influence climate action worldwide.

7.5 Negotiation outcome within the Equity and Justice Lens

A just and equitable negotiation outcome at COP30, from Bangladesh's perspective, must go beyond broad commitments and translate into concrete interventions. The focus must be on transforming global rhetoric into a national reality of climate resilience and economic opportunity. Specific outcomes for Bangladesh should include:

- **Advocate for an Inclusive and Gender-Responsive Just Transition**: While the Just Transition Work Programme (JTWP) is a start, a successful outcome must ensure it is inclusive of all, particularly young women and marginalised communities.
- **A "Green Jobs for Youth" Fund**: The operationalisation of a dedicated, grant-based fund within the Loss and Damage and Just Transition work programmes.
- **Establish a Formal Global Mechanism for Technology Transfer**: Beyond a general call for technology, a specific outcome should be the creation of a legally binding mechanism that facilitates the rapid, affordable, and equitable transfer of green technologies to developing countries.
- **Formalised Youth Representation in Climate Governance**: A binding decision at COP30 to mandate meaningful youth participation in national climate policy-making.
- **Grant-Based Climate Finance**: A clear commitment from Global North countries to provide a significant portion of their climate finance to Bangladesh as grants, not loans. Including operationalising loss and damage funds. Long-term support for youth-led initiatives and bringing evidence-based changes through youth-led innovations.
- **Recognition of Climate-Induced Human Rights Violations**: The negotiation outcome must go beyond economic loss and damage to formally recognise the human rights violations stemming from climate change.

B. Community Voices: Expectationsfrom COP30

Bangladesh, with its diverse geography that includes hilly regions, floodplains, coastal belts, and haor wetlands, is at the forefront of climate change and faces numerous challenges. At the eve of COP30, to ensure that local voices inform the global climate dialogue, a comprehensive series of consultations was organised leading up to COP30. Members of the coalition organised 26 community-level regional dialogues across the country, ranging from hill and haor regions to riverine and coastal areas, between August and September 2025. The inclusive nature of these meetings ensured that women, youth, indigenous groups, and other marginalized people actively participated.

The dialogues provided a vital forum for recording the actual objectives and experiences of those impacted by climate change, converting their worries into tangible demands for both national and international policy. The gathered expectations underscore the pressing need for technology transfer, operationalization of the Loss and Damage Fund, accessible climate finance, and increased international accountability for reducing emissions.

The Road to Belem (COP30) and Bangladesh's national stance are informed by the synthesis of these local viewpoints. The results show a united voice calling for inclusion in decision-making processes, acknowledgement of their living circumstances, and equitable climate action. These goals, which reflect the needs of those most impacted by climate change in Bangladesh, are grouped under six thematic themes.

Workshop Overview

Location	Region Type	Facilitating Organisation
Barguna	Coastal / Riverine Delta Hill	Dhrubotara Youth Development Foundation (DYDF)
Bandarban	Riverine Delta	Dhrubotara Youth Development Foundation (DYDF)
Barishal	Floodplain / Riverine	Dhrubotara Youth Development Foundation (DYDF)
Belka, Sundarganj, Gaibandha		Concern Worldwide, Bangladesh
Bishwamberpur, Sunamganj, Sylhet	Haor region	Shushilan
Dhaka	Urban Metropolis	Islamic Relief Bangladesh
Gaibandha	Floodplain / Riverine	Dhrubotara Youth Development Foundation (DYDF)
Hatibandha Upazila, Lalmonirhat District	Northern Riverine	Concern Worldwide, Bangladesh
Jaintapur, Sylhet	Hill / Tea Garden area	Shushilan
Koyra, Khulna	Coastal / Mangrove Forest	Islamic Relief Bangladesh
Manirampur, Jashore	Riverine Plain	Islamic Relief Bangladesh
Moharajpur, Koyra, Khulna	Coastal / Mangrove Forest	Islamic Relief Bangladesh

Location	Region Type	Facilitating Organization
Monirampur, Companiganj, Sylhet	Foothill	Islamic Relief Bangladesh
Munshiganj, Shyamnagar, Satkhira	Coastal / Mangrove Forest	Islamic Relief Bangladesh
Pekua	Coastal	ActionAid Bangladesh
Rajshahi	Drought-prone area	Poriborton
Satkhira	Coastal	LEDARS (Local Environment Development and Agricultural Research Society)
Sylhet City Corporation	Foothill / Valley	Islamic Relief Bangladesh
Phulbari, Kurigram	Northern Riverine / Floodplain	Islamic Relief Bangladesh

Community's Expectations from COP30

1. Operationalization of the Loss and Damage Fund

Communities stressed the urgent need to operationalise the L&D Fund in all regions, especially in coastal areas. They insisted that this fund should offer direct, simplified, and fair access to funding for post- disaster rehabilitation, reconstruction, and livelihood restoration. Participants called for the fund to support the most disadvantaged groups, like women-headed households, fishers, farmers, and indigenous groups, without imposing undue bureaucratic barriers.

2. Accessible and Transparent Climate Finance

Participants emphasised that climate finance must reach directly to local communities. They advocated for systems that strengthen cooperatives, community-based organizations, and local government bodies instead of going through complex institutional processes. At COP30, community members asked world leaders to embrace a decentralized financial approach that ensures accountability, equity, and openness in the distribution of funds.

3. Acknowledgement of Non-Economic Loss and Damage

Participants emphasised that in addition to causing economic hardship, climate change also undermines mental health, culture and heritage. Communities anticipate that COP30 willformally recognise non-economic losses as valid areas of support and compensation, including stress, loss of cultural identity, displacement, and loss of community cohesion.

4. Technology Transfer and Renewable Energy Access

Increased assistance for technology transfer from developed to developing countries was demanded by communities. They demanded energy solutions for off-grid, rural people to have access to renewable energy sources like solar irrigation, biogas, and low-cost energy-efficient stoves. The necessity of reasonably priced desalination and water purification technologies in saline-prone locations was again underlined by community. Improving the sanitation system with raised and flood-resilient latrines, proper drainage, and waste management facilities help prevent contamination and ensures safe hygiene practices during cyclones, waterlogging, and floods.

5. Gender Equality, Youth Leadership, and Social Inclusion

Women, young people, and marginalized groups called for greater representation on national and international climate forums. Participants emphasised the need for gender-responsive climate policies as well as the disproportionate burden that women bear during disasters. They demanded that COP30 guarantee protection for people with disabilities, leadership opportunities for women and youth, and gender parity in the allocation of climate finance.

6. Climate Justice and Global Accountability

The demand for climate justice was a recurring subject across all dialogues. Communities expect COP30 to hold high-emission countries accountable for their role in climate change and ensure that climate-vulnerable countries like Bangladesh are compensated for losses. A dominant theme across all workshops was the call for climate justice. Participants urged for stronger global commitments to emission reduction, adherence to the Paris Agreement, and giving frontline countries priority in global adaptation and mitigation initiatives.

Policy Reflections

Communities all around Bangladesh are sending a clear message: people affected by climate change are not passive victims but rather active agents of change. To ensure fair adaptation mechanisms, accessible climate finance, and the inclusion of local knowledge into global policy frameworks, they expect that world leaders will fulfill their commitments and take actions. It was realized that underscore that meaningful climate action requires listening to those most impacted.

Together, the dialogues demonstrate a strong call for justice, fairness, and transparency in the governance of the global climate. Communities in Bangladesh encourage the international community to take swift, compassionate, and responsible action as COP30 draws near. They vision a future where local adaptation is adequately financed, non-economic losses are recognised, and community resilience is at the heart of global climate action.

C. ANNEX

1. COP1 (Berlin, 1995): The first cop was held in Berlin, Germany in 1995. The Berlin Mandate initiated a process for developed countries to negotiate binding emission reduction targets, laying the foundation for future commitments.

2. COP2 (Geneva, 1996): The second COP supported the scientific consensus on climate change presented by the IPCC's Second Assessment Report, laying a stronger scientific basis for negotiations.

3. COP3 (Kyoto, 1997): In the 3rd COP in Kyoto Japan adopted the Kyoto Protocol, which established legally binding targets for developed countries to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by an average of 5% by 2012.

4. COP4 (Buenos Aires, 1998): The Buenos Aires Plan of Action set a two-year deadline for resolving operational details of the Kyoto Protocol, including market-based mechanisms like emissions trading.

5. COP5 (Bonn, 1999): Focused on technical details for the Kyoto Protocol, including issues related to compliance mechanisms and flexibility mechanisms.

6. COP6 (The Hague, 2000: Discussions stalled due to disagreements on the use of carbon sinks and emissions trading, particularly between the EU and the U.S.

7. COP6-bis (Bonn, 2001): The Bonn Agreements resolved the impasse by allowing flexibility in how countries meet their Kyoto targets, paving the way for the Kyoto Protocol's ratification.

8. COP7 (Marrakesh, 2001): The main outcome of the COP7, provided detailed rules of the Marrakesh Accords for the implementation of the Kyoto Protocol, including compliance procedures, carbon markets, and financial support for developing countries.

9. COP8 (New Delhi, 2002): Focused on adaptation to climate change, particularly in developing countries, and emphasised the need for developed countries to take the lead in emission reductions.

10. COP9 (Milan, 2003): Addressed financial mechanisms under the Kyoto Protocol, such as the Adaptation Fund and Clean Development Mechanism (CDM).

11. COP10 (Buenos Aires, 2004): Emphasised the need for adaptation and vulnerability assessments, particularly for countries most affected by climate change.

12. COP11 (Montreal, 2005): The Montreal Action Plan set the stage for future climate negotiations, marking the first meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol (MOP1).

13. COP12 (Nairobi, 2006): Established the Nairobi Work Programme, which focused on helping developing countries adapt to the impacts of climate change.

14. COP13 (Bali, 2007): The Bali Road Map laid out a negotiation path toward a post-Kyoto framework, with discussions centre on the long-term cooperative action of parties.

15. COP14 (Poznań, 2008): Reviewed progress on the Bali Action Plan and made strides in enhancing financial support for developing countries for climate mitigation and adaptation.

16. COP15 (Copenhagen, 2009): Produced the Copenhagen Accord, which recognised the need to limit global temperature rise to 2°C, but failed to achieve a legally binding agreement, resulting in widespread disappointment.

17. COP16 (Cancún, 2010): The Cancún Agreements formalized the 2°C limit on temperature rise and created the Green Climate Fund (GCF) to provide financial assistance to developing countries.

18. COP17 (Durban, 2011): The Durban Platform for Enhanced Action set the stage for a legally binding global climate agreement to be finalized by 2015, leading to the creation of the Paris Agreement.

19. COP18 (Doha, 2012): Adopted the Doha Amendment, which extended the Kyoto Protocol's emission reduction commitments until 2020.

20. COP19 (Warsaw, 2013): Established the Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage, which aimed to address the impacts of climate change on the most vulnerable nations.

21. COP20 (Lima, 2014): The Lima Call for Climate Action required countries to submit their Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (INDCs) ahead of COP21.

22. COP21 (Paris, 2015): The Paris Agreement was adopted, committing countries to limit global warming to well below 2°C, with efforts to pursue a 1.5°C limit. Countries agreed to submit Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) every five years and strive toward carbon neutrality by mid-century.

23. COP22 (Marrakesh, 2016): Laid the groundwork for the Paris Agreement's implementation and launched the Marrakesh Partnership for Global Climate Action, a platform for enhancing collaboration on climate action.

24. COP23 (Bonn, 2017): Progressed work on the Paris Agreement's rulebook and launched the Talanoa Dialogue, an inclusive process to assess progress on climate goals.

25. COP24 (Katowice, 2018): Adoption of the Katowice Rulebook, which outlined the guidelines for implementing the Paris Agreement, particularly around transparency, reporting, and monitoring.

26. COP25 (Madrid, 2019): The conference focused on carbon markets (Article 6 of the Paris Agreement) but ended without an agreement on this issue, leaving the task for future COPs.

27. COP26 (Glasgow, 2021): The Glasgow Climate Pact urged countries to "phase down" coal, cut methane emissions, and increase financial support for adaptation and mitigation efforts, with stronger commitments for updating NDCs by 2022.

28. COP27 (Sharm El-Sheikh, 2022): The establishment of a Loss and Damage Fund, a breakthrough agreement aimed at compensating vulnerable countries for the climate impacts they have already suffered.

29. COP28 (Dubai, 2023): The key outcome of COP28 is the key agenda items include the Global Stocktake to assess progress towards the Paris Agreement's goals, increasing ambition for carbon neutrality, and improving financial mechanisms for adaptation, mitigation, and technology transfer to developing countries.

30. COP29 (Baku, Azerbaijan): The major outcome of COP29 was a new climate finance goal to mobilise at least USD 300 billion annually by 2035 for developing countries to cope with climate change impacts

Regional Dialogues in Focus


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