

THE CLIMATE VULNERABLE FORUM & THE VULNERABLE GROUP OF TWENTY  
EL FORO DE VULNERABILIDAD CLIMÁTICA Y EL GRUPO DE LOS VEINTE VULNERABLES  
LE FORUM DE VULNÉRABILITÉ CLIMATIQUE ET LE GROUPE VULNÉRABLE DES VINGT

منتدى الخطورة المناخية ومجموعة العشرين المعرضين للخطر

TUVALU MALAWI  
MARSHALL ISLANDS ETHIOPIA  
BENIN AFGHANISTAN KIRIBATI PALAU  
PAPUA NEW GUINEA UGANDA THE GAMBIA  
COSTA RICA BHUTAN MONGOLIA PHILIPPINES  
VIETNAM DOMINICAN REPUBLIC GUYANA GRENADA  
SAINT-LUCIA HAITI NICARAGUA SRI LANKA KENYA  
HONDURAS BANGLADESH SAMOA YEMEN VANUATU  
PALESTINE GUATEMALA TANZANIA FIJI MALDIVES  
SOUTH SUDAN MADAGASCAR LEBANON TUNISIA  
RWANDA MOROCCO GUINEA SUDAN BARBADOS  
ESWATINI CAMBODIA COLOMBIA SENEGAL  
COMOROS TIMOR LESTE CONGO DR  
NIGER GHANA BURKINA FASO  
LIBERIA NEPAL

An Overview Guide



CVF  
V20

CLIMATE  
VULNERABLE  
FORUM  
VULNERABLE  
TWENTY  
GROUP





CVF  
V20



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**“[We are] standing indivisible as we are in our determination to act to bring about a resolution to the global menace of climate change which ultimately entails ever greater human suffering, inequity and irreversible damage to the Earth.”**

**(Dhaka Ministerial Declaration of the Climate Vulnerable Forum, 2011)**







“We will seek to act as a driving  
force  
within the international system in  
order to hasten the  
adoption of legal and policy  
frameworks capable of  
protecting our communities now  
and tomorrow [...]”

(Costa Rica Action Plan 2013-2015)





**“[We are] convinced of the compatibility of the most ambitious forms of action to address climate change with the most ambitious forms of human development and poverty reduction efforts, environmental protection, and robust economic growth that are both inclusive and sustainable, and therein the largely untapped and potentially unprecedented transformational potential for climate action to provide a new opportunity to enhance the prosperity of our most vulnerable countries and of the world.”**

**“Unwavering, [we] move united, seeking to steer to a world with prosperity and peace, enjoyment of fundamental human rights, a healthy population and environment, just as failure endangers all of these, now and in the future.”**

**(Manila-Paris Declaration of the Climate Vulnerable Forum,) 2015**





**PRIME MINISTER**  
GOVERNMENT OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF  
BANGLADESH

## Foreword

We, the peoples of the climate-vulnerable countries, are the first and worst victims of climate change despite contributing least to the crisis. A 1-meter rise of the sea level may result in one-third of Bangladesh going underwater. However, the silver lining is that the greatest existential threat has also united us and thus presents us with an opportunity to put aside our differences and build a sustainable future for all of us.

To that end, the Climate Vulnerable Forum (CVF) has emerged as one of the major platforms to bring together 1.4 billion people across the world facing the imminent danger of climate change. Commencing its journey in 2009 with only eleven countries, today, we are a fraternity of fifty-five nations facing the common challenge of addressing the adverse impacts of climate change. I am proud that Bangladesh was a founding member and assumed the Presidency twice, including the current Presidency. During our earlier Presidency in 2011-2012, we formed the CVF Trust Fund. Under the ongoing Presidency, with the support of all the members and TROIKA (the Marshall Islands and Ethiopia), we appointed CVF Thematic Ambassadors formed CVF-V20 Joint Multi-Donor Fund. Following our united persuasion, the position of the UN Special Rapporteur to Protect Human Rights in the context of Climate Change has been created. Bangladesh prepared and shared the "Mujib Climate Prosperity Plan 2030" with the vision of shaping the trajectory from vulnerability to resilience to prosperity (VRP). As the Chair of the CVF and V20, I called for cementing global partnership to combat climate change while addressing global leaders at the COP26 at Glasgow. Together we are strengthening the platform by forging alliances, devising policies, enhancing institutional capacities. Undoubtedly, CVF is creating an impact by making the most vulnerable voices heard.

As members of the CVF, we must believe in ourselves. We are at the forefront of the Climate Battle, and we will fight the battle together because climate change knows no border. I believe in the coming days, CVF will capitalize on the momentum created and will deliver on its pledges.

I wish to express my sincere appreciation for the tremendous efforts by the CVF Secretariat in developing and publishing this informative and well-organized CVF Overview Guide. I hope this publication will disseminate our experience, struggle, and, more so, our resilience in our efforts to combat and overcome the challenge of climate change.

10 Magh 1428  
24 January 2022

**Sheikh Hasina**

## 2. Introduction to the CVF and V20

## THE CLIMATE VULNERABLE FORUM

CVF

KEY FACTS

The international forum for countries most threatened by climate change



- Composed of **55 members** from Africa, Asia, the Caribbean, Latin America and the Pacific, representing some **1.4 billion people worldwide**.



- Founded in November 2009 by the Maldives at Male'.



- Government leaders represent their countries in **CVF Summits**. Led by a rotating chair for an ordinary period of two years.



- Member countries are represented by their foreign affairs minister and/or the environment or climate minister.



The CVF is an action partnership of **the world's most climate threatened nations** working to mobilize ambitious efforts to combat the global climate emergency. In doing so, the CVF:



- Defines and articulates the **commonly held priorities** of climate vulnerable countries.



- Promotes **ambitious action** to tackle climate change by the international community as well as domestically within member countries.



- Commissions studies, research and data to **guide and inform** the response to climate change.



- Builds **awareness, partnerships and momentum** for actions to safeguard the world's most vulnerable.

## Defining work:

- Since inception in 2009, has called for and led the drive to successfully **enshrine 1.5°C as the global goal** at the heart of the Paris Agreement and for ambitious action by all nations towards its achievement.
- Spearheaded **multiple resolutions** of the Human Rights Council to protect the rights affected by climate change.
- Has served as a champion **for enhanced efforts to adapt to climate shocks** given the realities faced on the climate frontlines, including by advocating for programs of the ILO, WHO and IOM in promotion of efforts to build resilience.
- Commissioned **multiple studies and reports** on climate vulnerability issues, such as the Climate Vulnerability Monitor, the Low Carbon Monitor, and thematic studies on issues ranging from human rights and climate change, heat stress and the workplace, and climate induced displacement
- Led **multiple public information campaigns** such as “1.5°C: A Record We Cannot Break” in partnership with the 2016 Brazil Olympics and the 2015-2016 #1o5C campaign.



“In the end climate change will threaten the sustainable development, and, ultimately, the survival of all States and peoples.”

“The fate of the most vulnerable will be the fate of the world.”

“[We] declare our determination, as low-emitting countries that are acutely vulnerable to climate change, to show moral leadership on climate change through actions as well as words.”

(Declaration of the Climate Vulnerable Forum, 2009)

## THE V20

## VULNERABLE TWENTY GROUP

V20

KEY FACTS



- The forum of the **finance ministers** of all CVF member states, representing 55 economies systemically vulnerable to climate change.



- Founded in 2015 in Lima, Peru, by the finance ministers of the then 20 CVF member states, during the Annual Meetings of the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank Group.



- Member countries are represented by Ministers of Finance and their ministries and subsidiary entities, such as Central Banks.



The V20 operates as a dedicated international collaboration of ministers of finance working to tackle climate change by **mobilizing economic responses and programs** and **leveraging public and private finance** for an enhanced response. In doing so, the V20:



- Acts collectively to promote the **mobilization of public and private climate finance** and other sources of climate finance through international, regional and domestic mobilizations.



- Develops **improved and innovative approaches** to financing climate action.



- Engages in joint advocacy and other collective actions to **shape global debate and policy development** for effective economic and fiscal responses to climate change.



- Shares and exchanges **best practices** on economic and financial aspects of climate action.

## Defining work:

As climate vulnerable economies, leading a drive for bolder economic and financial responses to climate change, promoting an economic transformation and working to enable more resilient infrastructure and livelihoods through, to-date, **six ministerial dialogues** with key development partners and 4 ministerial communiqués.

The V20 forged the **first-of-a-kind partnership** with the G20 through the InsuResilience Global Partnership to protect the poorest and most vulnerable people from climate and disaster risks.

Commissioned a key study, by UNEP and the School of Oriental & African Studies of the University of London, on the **cost of capital** whose findings indicate that climate vulnerable developing countries already experience 10% higher costs for all capital due to the impact of climate change.

Leading the creation of special facilities to deploy **innovative climate financing tools** including: (1) to effectively buy down interest rates to enable private sector adaptation and renewable energy projects to attract the finance they need to get off the ground ("**Accelerated Financing Mechanism**"); and (2) to meet a critical protection gap in micro, small and medium enterprises, and the poor and vulnerable that depend on them, by providing tools and finance so that domestic and regional insurance providers can put to market financial protection products against climate risks in the V20 ("**Sustainable Insurance Facility**").



**"In a major effort to strengthen economic and financial responses to climate change, we agree to form the Group of 20 Finance Ministers of Vulnerable Countries, or the "V20"**

(Costa Rica Action Plan 2013-2015)

### 3. Organization and Membership



“The response to climate change is climate justice and social justice in action.” “We aim to survive and thrive.”

(CVF Vision - Marrakech High Level Meeting, 2016)

#### PRESIDENCY



BANGLADESH



#### TROIKA +

ETHIOPIA



MARSHALL ISLANDS



GHANA



2020 - 2022











PRESIDENCY: Bangladesh.

TROIKA: Ethiopia / Marshall Islands






GHANA: Presidency designate 2022












## Asia (10)

	Afghanistan; 2011.
	Bangladesh; 2009. ★ 2011-2013 & 2020-2022
	Bhutan; 2009.
	Cambodia; 2015.
	Maldives; 2009. ★ 2009-2010
	Mongolia; 2015.
	Nepal; 2009.
	Philippines; 2011. ★ 2015-2016
	Sri Lanka; 2015.
	Vietnam; 2009.

## Middle East and North Africa (5)

	Lebanon; 2016.
	Morocco; 2015.
	Palestine; 2016.
	Tunisia; 2015.
	Yemen; 2015.












## Pacific (9)

	Fiji; 2015.
	Kiribati; 2009. ★ 2010-2011
	Marshall Islands; 2015. ★ 2018-2020
	Palau; 2015.
	Papua New Guinea; 2015.
	Samoa; 2016.
	Timor-Leste; 2011.
	Tuvalu; 2011.
	Vanuatu; 2011.

YEAR: The year in which the country has joined the forum.

★ The country has already held the Forum's Presidency +  
YEAR-YEAR: Term served




## Caribbean and Latin America (11)

	Barbados; 2009.
	Colombia; 2016.
	Costa Rica; 2011. ★ 2013-2014
	Dominican Republic; 2015.
	Grenada; 2015.
	Guatemala; 2015.
	Guyana; 2021
	Haiti; 2015.
	Honduras; 2015.
	Nicaragua; 2021.
	Saint-Lucia; 2011.

## Sub-Saharan Africa (20)

	Burkina Faso; 2015.
	Benin; 2021
	Comoros; 2015.
	Democratic Republic of the Congo; 2015.
	Eswatini; 2021.
	Ethiopia; 2011. ★ 2016-2018
	The Gambia; 2016.
	Ghana; 2009.
	Guinea; 2021.
	Kenya; 2009.
	Liberia; 2021.
	Madagascar; 2011.
	Malawi; 2015.
	Niger; 2015.
	Rwanda; 2009.
	Senegal; 2015.
	South Sudan; 2015.
	Sudan; 2015.
	Tanzania; 2009.
	Uganda; 2021.

## 4. Work processes

BODY	WORKSTREAM	WHO?	WHAT?
 Summit		Heads of State and Government	Heads of State and Government level forums shaping the CVF's vision and objectives and guiding member actions
 High Level Meetings & Ministerial Dialogues		CVF: Ministers of Foreign Affair and/or Environment Climate and Ambassadors; V20: Ministers of Finance	Ministerial or Ambassadorial level forums setting CVF/V20 priorities, overseeing work and admitting new members
 Deputies/senior Officials, Delegation Meetings And Working Groups		Government officials	Meetings and workspace for officials to follow key aspects of the CVF & V20 workplans and to prepare for high level meetings
 Troika		3-4 members including the incumbent, previous and, if known, future chairs	Coordination bureau for the CVF and V20's work and provision of support to the Chair on important issues
 Thematic Ambassadors		Envoys of the Forum on special thematic issues, specially appointed by the CVF	Promotion of the Forum's key priorities and messages on important thematic issues



## 5. Priorities and Messaging

The Forum represents some **1.4 billion people** in its **55 member nations** on the global frontline of the mounting climatic emergency facing the planet. From this situation of endangerment and vulnerability, member nations have demonstrated **striking resilience** with the Forum seeking to act as a driving force for international action and **global solidarity**, working to unite strengths and cultivate collective worldwide actions to accelerate the removal of the threats of climate change which face nations large and small.

Under the Forum's own Vision, its work is aimed at **securing climate justice**, and in doing so, promoting the upholding of fundamental human rights, the preservation of the Earth, social progress, and better standards of life in larger freedom. The Forum strives not only to ensure survival for nations and their populations, but also to achieve prosperity – to **“survive and thrive”** – and to safeguard ways of life, cultures and biodiversity.

The CVF's 5-point Vision was first adopted by its High-Level Meeting in 2016, and endorsed by the Forum's leaders through the 2018 Virtual Summit, with the following aims for achievement as early as possible and at the latest by 2030 to 2050:

- ①. Keeping the dangers of climate change to an **absolute minimum** including through actions to limit global warming to below if not **well below 1.5°C**.
- ②. Taking maximum advantage of the benefits of climate action, including through striving for **100% domestic renewable energy production**.
- ③. Achieving **maximal resilience** for people,

indigenous groups, livelihoods, infrastructure, cultures and ecosystems.

- ④. Pursuing, where possible, the early or over achievement of the **17 SDG targets**, as well as the targets and priorities of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction, as a means to protect the environment while promoting development, ending poverty and leaving no one behind.
- ⑤. Emerging as wealthy nations achieved through **strongest possible economic growth**.

The V20 also formulates its own set of objectives. These include:

— **ENABLING** vulnerable countries to steer a **high-level policy dialogue on climate action** and the promotion of climate resilient and low emission development, with a focus on addressing related economic and financial issues.

— **PROMOTING** **alternative economic and financial visions**, shaping global debate and policy development in response to climate change, and

— **SEEKING** to drive **global economic prosperity in harmony with the Earth's climate** and its most vulnerable communities.



## PRESIDENCY PRIORITIES

The second tenure Bangladesh Presidency of the CVF (2020-2022) has established key priorities that contribute to guiding work towards the fulfillment of the Forum's core objectives, as outlined below.



Promoting **international solidarity** for a successful 2021 UN climate summits (UNFCCC COP). Key focus points include the **renewal and upgrading of all countries' Paris Agreement national climate contributions and targets**, or "NDCs", in line with the Paris Agreement, the finalization of fair and effective **international carbon markets**, and building support for addressing **loss and damage** and climate displacement.



Strengthening efforts to adapt to changes in the climate, **accelerating adaptation action**, notably through strengthened adaptation and resilience efforts mandated under new and enhanced Paris Agreement NDCs, **the online Climate Adaptation Summit (CAS)** in January 2021 and effective implementation of the CAS Adaptation Action Agenda 2030, and through robust UNFCCC COP26 outcomes in support of adaptation by vulnerable developing countries.



Enhancing **protection of human rights** threatened due to climate issues, including those related to health and labor, and advocating for the establishment of a **Special Rapporteur on climate change and human rights** at the UN Human Rights Council.



Developing **Climate Prosperity Plans** with CVF members. These plans will plot pathways to eliminating carbon pollution, achieving 100% renewable energy production, and becoming resilient to climate shocks, while boosting economic growth, quality job creation and enhancing prosperity across a range of key indicators.



Scaling-up efforts to **address loss and damage** and to support people displaced by climate threats and establish international responsibility for displaced communities.



Developing and applying **innovative and transformational financing mechanisms** to support the CVF and V20's ambitious national efforts to combat climate change, including by:

- Overcoming the challenge of high capital costs that hold back members' national climate efforts ("**Accelerated Financing Mechanism**")



- Closing a large-scale prevailing financial protection gap against climate risks ("**Sustainable Insurance Facility**")
- Expanding South-South cooperation to tackle climate change ("**South South Climate Connectivity and Futures Initiative**")

Contributing to **increased public awareness**, promotion of climate action effectiveness, and **expanding scientific knowledge** through public information campaigns and the commission and issue of studies, including the through continuations to the **Climate Vulnerability Monitor** and the **Low Carbon Monitor** report series.



Promoting progress towards the CVF vision on the transition to **100% renewable and resilient energy production** and access through a dedicated program of work together with the International Renewable Energy Agency and the Sustainable Energy for All Initiative.



Effectively mobilizing and implementing a **new CVF and V20 Fund** to improve the financial sustainability of the Forum's working basis, its institutional capabilities and partnerships for action.



Sustaining **dialogue and cooperation between the V20 and the G20** for enhanced global governance to tackle climate change and to drive an acceleration in climate action, including through concrete collaborations such as the InsuResilience Global Partnership.



Developing and implementing an **IMF-V20 Joint Action Agenda** to increase for reducing systemic climate risks to the world economy and to promote improved financial stability.



Further strengthening the **Forum's partnerships and South-South cooperation** and exchanges to enhance climate action, including through efforts in the domains of climate prosperity and ambition, culture, parliaments and youth.



Launching the **CVF Parliamentary Forum** to foster collaboration between the parliaments of climate vulnerable nations and mobilize the support of the legislative branches for urgent climate action.

## PRESIDENCY

The Presidency is held on rotating terms of 24 months each. This term duration gives the Presidency time to engage deeply with its priorities and various projects, while also ensuring a diversity in the leadership thanks to the regular rotation between members from different regions at the head of the Forum.

**In 2020, the Presidency was handed over from the Marshall Islands to Bangladesh, which will hold office until 2022.**

CVF Chair:



H.E. Ms. Sheikh Hasina, Bangladesh Prime Minister

Minister of Environment, Forest and Climate Change:



H.E. Mr. Shahab Uddin

**CVF Focal Point from MoEFCC**  
Mr. Dharitri Kumar Sarkar,  
Deputy Secretary, Ministry of  
Environment, Forest and Climate  
Change.

Minister of Foreign Affairs:



H.E. Dr. A.K. Abdul Momen, MP

**CVF Focal Point from MoFA**  
Mr. Andalib Elias, Director General,  
Multilateral Economic Affairs Wing  
Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Minister of Finance &amp; V20 Chair:



H.E. A.H.M. Mustafa Kamal

**V20 Focal Point from ERD**  
Mr. Amal Krishna Mandal, Joint  
Secretary, Economic Relations  
Division, Ministry of Finance.

## National Focal Points

Every member country designates  
National Focal Points for the CVF.

Special Envoy appointed  
by the Presidency to focus  
on the CVF/V20 priorities:



Mr. Abul Kalam Azad

## TROIKA

The Troika is here to support the Chair on important issues. It is usually comprised of the current Chair and two previous Chairs.

In the current Troika, Bangladesh is supported by: **Marshall Islands & Ethiopia.**

### Minister of Foreign Affairs:



H.E. Mr. Casten Ned Nemra

### MARSHALL ISLANDS



### Minister of Environment:



H. E. Mr. Christopher Loeak

### Minister of Foreign Affairs:



H.E. Mr. Demeke Mekonnen Hassen

## TROIKA

### ETHIOPIA



### Director General, Environmental Protection Authority:



H.E. Mr. Getahun Garedew Wodaje (Ph.D)

## EAG

The Expert Advisory Group is an independent expert group whose role is to provide technical advice to the Chair, the Troika and the Forum's members on key aspects of the business of the Forum.

### EAG Members:

- Deputy Co-Chairs: **Ms. Farhana Yamin & Mr. Renato Constantino.**
- Further Regional Experts: **Mr. Bill Hare, Mr. Mohamed Adow and Ms. Agripina Jenkins-Rojas**

### EAG Chair:



Prof. Dr. Saleemul Huq



## THEMATIC AMBASSADORS

In order to increase the visibility of the Forum and to further promote its key priorities and messages, the Bangladesh Presidency has appointed a couple of thematic ambassadors who will help carry the Forum's voice.



**H.E. Mr. Mohamed Nasheed**, former President of the Maldives and Speaker of the People's Majlis.

### Thematic Ambassador on Ambition:

#### Work plan priorities:

1. Initiative Midnight Survival Deadline for the Climate Initiative.
2. National Climate Prosperity Plans.
3. CVF Technology Hubs.



**Ms. Kathy Jetñil-Kijiner**, Marshallese poet and climate change activist.

### Thematic Ambassador on Culture:

#### Work plan priorities:

1. Promote CVF Collaborative Art Projects & Cultural Collaborations.
2. Advocate for Artistic and Popular Culture as a Tool to Combat Climate Change.



**H.E. Ms. Loren Legarda**, Deputy Speaker of the Philippines House of Representatives.

### Thematic Ambassador on Parliaments:

#### Work plan priorities:

1. IPU/UNDRR Partnership: Parliament Webinars and Toolkits for Enhanced Climate Ambition and Implementation.
2. CVF Parliamentary Forum.
3. Global & South-South Dialogues and Knowledge Exchanges.



## THEMATIC AMBASSADORS



**Mr. Tosi Mpanu-Mpanu**, Lead Climate Change Specialist, Ministry of Environment, Conservation and Tourism of the DRC.

### Thematic Ambassador on Renewable Energy:

#### Work plan priorities:

1. CVF-V20 Joint 100RE Resilient Futures Program.
2. Advocacy & Networking for Renewable Energy Priorities.



**H.E. Ms. Saima Wazed Hossain**, International Focal Point of the Advisory Group on Disability and Disaster Risk Management of Ministry of Disaster Management, Bangladesh.

### Thematic Ambassador on Vulnerability:

#### Work plan priorities:

1. Changing the Public Conversation: From "Vulnerability" to "Resilience" to "Prosperity."
2. Regional Youth Adaptation Networks and Platforms.
3. Promotion of Efforts to Strengthen Climate Resilience in the areas of Health, Human Rights, Displacement and the Workplace.

## GCA & SECRETARIAT

The Forum is supported by its dedicated Secretariat, which is hosted by the Global Center on Adaptation, Managing Partner of the CVF and V20.



**GLOBAL  
CENTER ON  
ADAPTATION**



**CVF  
V20** CLIMATE  
VULNERABLE  
FORUM  
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GROUP

### Managing Partner:

**SE Sr. Ban Ki-moon**, Chair of Board.  
**Pr. Dr. Patrick V. Verkooijen**, CEO.

### Secretariat & Support Program:

**Matthew McKinnon**, Head of the CVF & V20 Support Program at the GCA.  
**Sara Ahmed**, V20 Finance Advisor & V20 Workstream Coordinator.  
**Selamawit Desta Wubet**, CVF Workstream Coordinator

## 7. Tackling a Climate Emergency

### Facing vulnerabilities

Forum member nations and populations struggle with the realities of today's climate emergency on a daily basis at its global frontlines. Climate impacts affecting Forum members take many forms: climate disasters such as unprecedented cyclones; continuous pressures on communities and land from coastal erosion caused by rising seas, or rising heat in the Workplace; health

effects from vector-borne diseases or hunger incidences exacerbated by agricultural shocks triggered by new weather extremes; and, economic effects for industries, for example, the fishing sector which suffers the global decline in coral reefs in part driven by ocean warming or the tourism sector which heavily exposed to disruption by increasing weather extremes and unpredictability.



#### CLIMATE DISASTERS



DROUGHT



FLOODS &  
LANDSLIDES



STORMS



WILDFIRES

#### PARTICULARLY AFFECTED



Over 7.75 billion dollars of estimated economic damage each year



#### HABITAT CHANGES



BIODIVERSITY



DESERTIFICATION



HEATING &  
COOLING



LABOUR  
PRODUCTIVITY



PERMAFROST



SEA LEVEL RISE



WATER

#### PARTICULARLY AFFECTED



Over 319 billion dollars of estimated economic damage each year





## HEALTH



DIARRHEAL  
INFECTIONS



HEAT & COOL  
ILLNESSES



HUNGER



MALARIA &  
VECTOR BORNE



MENINGITIS

### PARTICULARLY AFFECTED



CVF Impact: Over 120'000 fatalities every year



## INDUSTRY



AGRICULTURE



FISHERIES



FORESTRY



HIDRO ENERGY



TOURISM



TRANSPORT

### PARTICULARLY AFFECTED



Over 70 billion dollars of estimated economic  
damage each year



“We recognise the opportunity of taking urgent and ambitious action to address climate change for economic growth and resilience, jobs, and the SDGs.”

(CVF Virtual Leaders Summit, 2018)

## 8. Striving for Resilience

The CVF continues to be active as a platform for **knowledge sharing and mutual support** for tackling shared challenges faced with climate change. In striving to enhance climate resilience, Forum members have been **leading their national efforts** in several key domains including disaster risk reduction, ecological initiatives, the quest for producing 100% renewable energy, and in applying innovation in the financing of climate action.

Examples of some leading national initiatives include:

### Disaster Risk Reduction

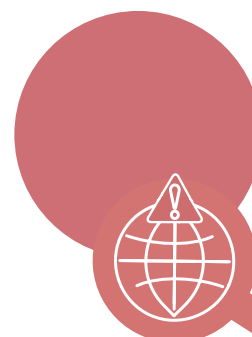
- Bangladesh is a densely populated delta country highly exposed to the increasingly prevalent extreme flooding and the tropical cyclones consistent with the changing climate.
- To combat these risks, as an example of efforts being taken by CVF members, Bangladesh has invested significant resources into **disaster risk reduction** in recent years.
- Such investments have included the building of new cyclone shelters, the development of community-based early warning systems, and improvements in weather forecasting and advisories.
- Such efforts have enabled Bangladesh to **reduce mortality** during the most severe weather events by several orders of magnitude compared with historically recorded disasters.

#### DISASTER RISK REDUCTION

### Agriculture

- In Sub-Saharan Africa, member countries are threatened by **food shortages** due to intensifying desertification processes and increasingly severe regional droughts.
- As part of a response to tackle such threats and an example of CVF member efforts, Senegal is progressing its transition towards **eco-farming** on a national scale.
- Working as a regional leader on "**agroecology**", Senegal is pioneering this natural method to counter soil degradation through measures such as the diversification of crop production, tree planting, organic fertilizers and crop rotation regimes aimed at improving soil quality, all of which has been enhancing the resilience of the agricultural sector and **improving food security**.

#### AGRICULTURE



## 100% Renewable Energy

- CVF members have been active in progressing towards the forum's aspirational objective of achieving 100% domestic renewable energy production by or before 2050.
- Costa Rica, for example, already **generate electricity from 100% renewable** sources for the majority of the year drawing from five different sources: hydro, solar, wind, biomass and geothermal.
- Other members, such as Philippines, are also making impressive progress in growing their renewable energy sectors. Since the passing of the Philippines Climate Change act in 2009, the development of the country's renewable energy sector has led, for example, to the creation of more than 100'000 jobs.

## 100% RENEWABLE ENERGY

### FINANCING

## Financing

- Implementing innovative financing mechanisms to propel low carbon development and climate resilience has been one of the key focus areas for the V20.
- The **"Solar Home Systems"** initiative implemented in Bangladesh is one such example, with this single initiative responsible for financing the installation of **4.2 million household photovoltaic** systems as of 2020, as well as increasing the rate of rural electrification to 40 percent, benefitting approximately 20 million people in rural areas of Bangladesh.
- The project partners a national state-owned infrastructure development enterprise with local organizations active in providing **microfinance** to help customers use credit to fund home solar energy production systems, while blended development financing **increases affordability** especially for the off-grid rural poor who are key beneficiaries and participants in the initiative.

### REFORESTATION

## Reforestation

- **Tree-planting** is an efficient method to combat soil erosion and desertification, while also acting as carbon sinks absorbing CO2 from the atmosphere.
- This is something that former CVF president Ethiopia has well understood: the country has devised a **"Green Legacy"** plan, with the aim to plant 20 billion trees throughout the country over four years.
- As part of this plan, in 2020, the nation planted over 4 billion trees.



“[We are] motivated by the great responsibility we bear as leaders to protect our people and nations, and desirous of the world to know our determination never to give up nor to lose hope or surrender to an irreparably harmful fate; but instead to know our conviction to survive and thrive, overcoming those perils faced.”

“[We are] seeking to act as a driving force for a new era of global solidarity to unite strengths and cultivate collective worldwide action necessary to hasten the removal of the threats of climate change for nations large and small.”

“[We are] acting now in the interests of all peoples and to save future generations, to strengthen universal peace by working to secure climate justice, and in doing so to promote the upholding of fundamental human rights, the preservation of the Earth, social progress, and better standards of life in larger freedom.”

(CVF Virtual Leaders Summit Communique, 2018)





CVF  
V20

## 9. History and Developments

YEAR — PRESIDENCY — ACTIONS

2009

Maldives



10. NOVEMBER – The Climate Vulnerable Forum is founded | Male', Maldives.

2010

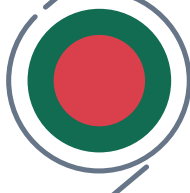
Kiribati



DECEMBER – Climate Vulnerable Monitor, 1<sup>st</sup> edition "The State of the Climate Crisis" at COP16 | Cancún, Mexico.

2011

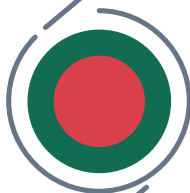
Bangladesh



NOVEMBER – High Level Meeting of the CVF | Dhaka, Bangladesh.

2012

Bangladesh



SEPTEMBER – First CVF trust fund administered by the UNDP | New York, USA.

SEPTEMBER – Climate Vulnerability Monitor, 2<sup>nd</sup> edition, "A guide to the cold calculus of a hot planet" | New York, USA.

2013

Costa Rica



NOVEMBER – Costa Rica Action Plan at COP19 | Warsaw, Poland.

2015

Philippines



#1o5C



OCTOBER – The CVF Ministers of Finance found the V20 group | Lima, Peru.

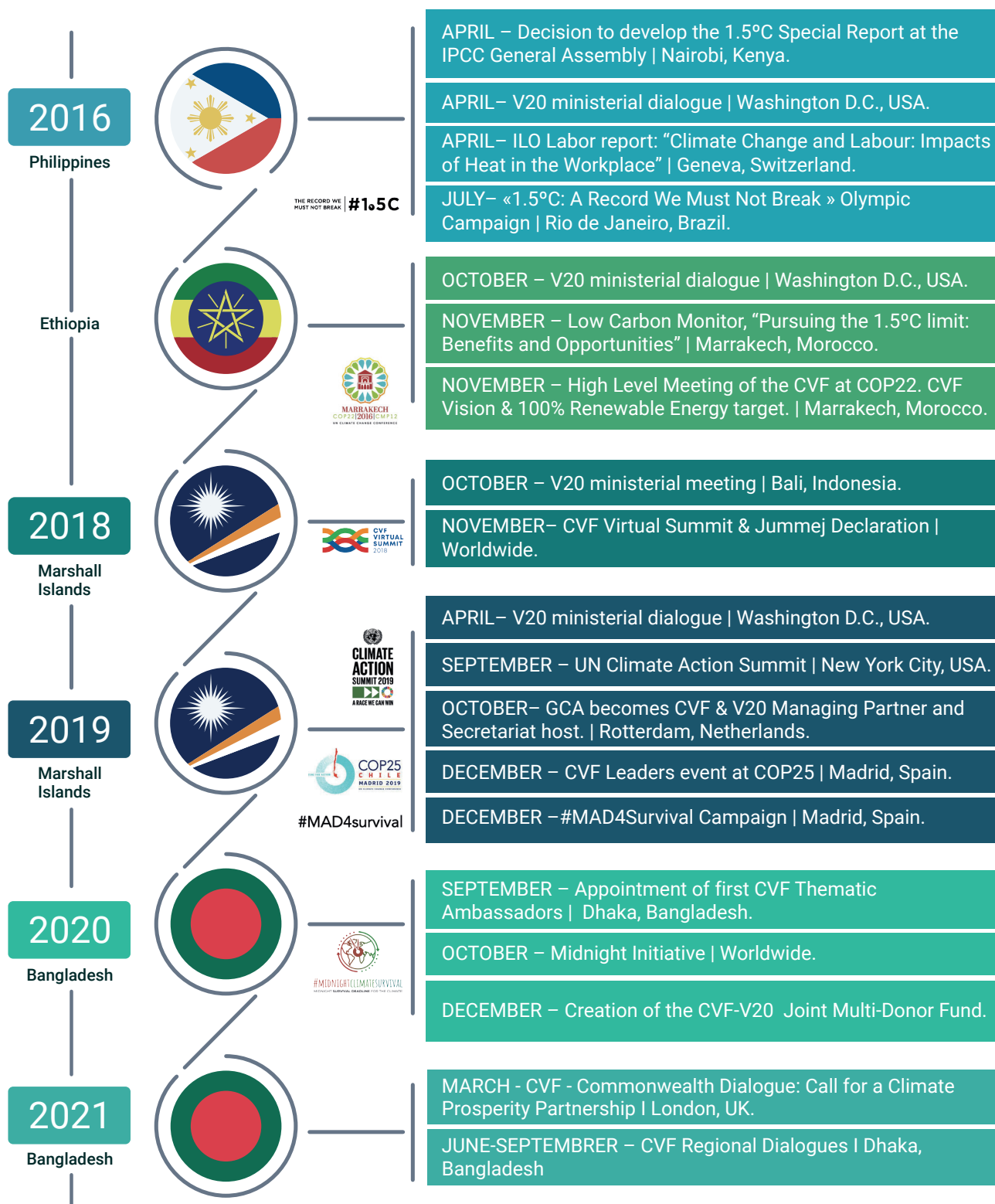
OCTOBER – #1o5C Campaign for COP 21 | Paris, France.

NOVEMBER – The Manila Communiqué | Manila, Philippines.

NOVEMBER – High Level Meeting at COP21; Manila-Paris Declaration & 2016-2018 Roadmap | Paris, France.



YEAR — PRESIDENCY — ACTIONS



YEAR — PRESIDENCY — ACTIONS



The "Dhaka-Glasgow Declaration of the CVF" was adopted at the first global High-Level Meeting of the CVF on November 2nd, 2021, during COP26, with selected Heads of State and Government and Ministers, as well as heads of delegation and high-level representatives of observers and critical partners. New member countries which joined the CVF were Benin, Eswatini, Guinea, Guyana, Liberia, Nicaragua, and Uganda. The CVF's Dhaka Declaration called for the delivery of a "Climate Emergency Pact" to re-establish international climate cooperation, accelerate adaptation, and keep 1.5oC within reach, among other priorities, such as the 2020-24 Climate Finance Delivery Plan and Annual 2030 Ambition Raising Platforms. Loss and Damage, Robust Carbon Markets, Accelerating Adaptation, New and Improved Climate Finance, and Shifting Trillions are among the additional key priorities for COP26.



"[...] although we are not historically responsible for climate change, it is important the international community, and especially major carbon emitting countries, respond to the needs of the developing countries most vulnerable to climate change, members of the CVF, and appreciate that we are part of the solution: We have consistently demonstrated that within our countries can be found the answers and opportunities to the global climate problem"

(Dhaka-Glasgow Declaration of the CVF, 2021)



“The point of no return is here: We welcomed the recent commitments to enhanced climate action by G7 and G20 members. However, we are concerned that less than half of all nations, and particularly the major carbon emitting nations, failed to increase the ambition of their nationally determined contributions (NDCs) under the Paris Agreement for the once-in-five-year mandated deadline, even despite our appeals to the international community under this forum’s ‘Midnight Survival Deadline for the Climate’ initiative. Global emission cuts must be close to double their current level by 2030 to limit global warming at 1.5° Celsius as committed in Paris in 2015.”

(1st Climate Vulnerables Finance Summit Communiqué, 2021)



**“We, the most vulnerable countries, do not have neither sufficient capability or capacity to overcome these challenges. This unfortunate dilemma, and for survival, we have been swayed to adopt measures on our own to face the devastating consequences of climate change.”**

**(H.E. Sheikh Hasina, Prime Minister, Government of the People’s Republic of Bangladesh and Chair of the Climate Vulnerable Forum at the CVF High Level Meeting at COP26, 2021)**

**“I support the Climate Vulnerable Forum Climate Emergency Pact Call for the COP26 outcome on both mitigation and finance. Every country and region must commit to net zero emissions and pursue concrete and credible near-term targets. That is how we will keep 1.5 degrees alive. And that is the only viable future for humanity. I urge the Climate Vulnerable Forum to continue to serve as the custodians of climate ambition.”**

**(H.E. Antonio Guterres, Secretary-General of the United Nations at the CVF High Level Meeting at COP26, 2021)**



## 10. References

### References

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Rice field in Khulna, Bangladesh. Photo by Mike Lusmore/Duckrabbit, 2012  
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Members of the Jordanian battalion of the United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti (MINUSTAH) rescue children from an orphanage destroyed by hurricane "Ike".  
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