

Climate change and Bangladesh



Warming of the climate system is unequivocal

~ IPCC

Rising **carbon emission**



2000 billion tons of carbon emitted between 1750 & 2010.

Rising **global temperature**

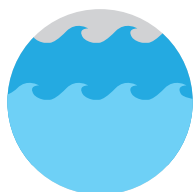


0.12°C/decade since 1951 (+0.85°C warming over the period 1880 to 2012)

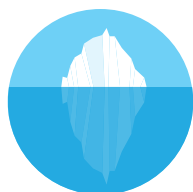
... mainly due to **human activities**



Impacts are already visible



Rising **sea level**



Melting **snow & ice**



Frequent **extreme weather**



Loss of **habitat & biodiversity**



Threatened **agriculture & food security**



Loss of **Livelihood**



Scarcity of **drinking water**



Threatened **health**



Displaced people **climate refugees**



Increasing **conflict**

It's late, but not too late to act

Actions that are needed immediately:

- A global agreement to cut emission
- Plan for **mitigation and adaptation**
- Science and technology driven solutions for **renewable energy, low carbon production & sustainability**
- **Financing** mitigation and adaptation
- **Policy instruments & political willingness**

What is expected from COP21

- First ever universal commitment to tackle climate change
- To keep temperature "well below" 2°C above the pre-industrial levels and attempt to limit temperature rise to 1.5°C
- National commitments to limit carbon emission
- Mobilising climate fund to adapt and mitigate
- Foster GO-NGO-CSO partnership

What Bangladesh expected

- Commitment to limit global temperature
- A mechanism to address losses and damages
- New & additional fund, as donation not loan
- Allocation of 50% of the climate finance for mitigation and 50% for adaptation
- Ensuring rehabilitation of climate refugees

“ **not the perfect deal, but its the best deal** ”

~ *Least developed country group*

What has Bangladesh committed

- Reduce emissions unconditionally by 5% in three crucial sectors – transport, power and energy.
- With technical and financial assistance, reduce emission up to 15% by 2030.
- Bangladesh has also committed not to let her emissions go above the average of the developing countries.

bringing the heat down

Aims to keep global temperature "well below" 2°C above the pre industrial levels and attempt to limit temperature rise to 1.5°C

a global commitment

196 countries adopted the agreement

climate neutrality

Reach global peaking of CO2 emission as soon as possible and balance anthropogenic emission over the second half of the century

accountability

Developed countries have to report emission levels & efforts to respond to climate change at least every 2 yrs. Others will do so voluntarily

climate finance

Commitments from the rich countries to provide \$100 billion+ per year by 2020 to the developing ones

differentiation

Reflection of equity and principle of common but differential responsibilities and respective capabilities

emission cut

National commitments to reduce emission and review progress in every 5 years

addressing loss & damage

Acknowledgement of significance of previous climate impacts (but no binding commitments)

Opportunities for Bangladesh

- Commitment for climate fund
- Funds in form of grant not loan
- An opportunity to address losses and damages
- Opportunity for technical assistant to support renewable energy, clean and low carbon technology, and sustainable development
- Strengthening effort towards climate adaptation and mitigation

“ **a monumental triumph for people and our planet** ”

~ *UN Secretary General Ban Ki-moon*

Challenges for Bangladesh

- Aligning national policies with Paris agreement and SDGs
- Ensuring accountability and transparency in seeking and utilizing climate fund
- Financing commitments are non-binding
- No agreed framework for the responsible nations to accept liability and compensate for loss and damage
- No mention of carbon taxation, de-carbonization or carbon market