Warming of the climate system is unequivocal - IPCC

Rising carbon emission


Rising global temperature

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

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

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 finance

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

accountability

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

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

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

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