



*Engaging with Asia-Pacific
on Climate Change
European Climate Diplomacy
Brussels, 4 June 2012*

Can the quest for growth and increased wellbeing be reconciled
with a “stable” climate? EU and Asia-Pacific views

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■ Key concerns

- Climate Change is one of the greatest threats to humanity
- A 'stable' climate can only be achieved if global warming is limited to max. 2°C → urgent need for decoupling of growth from carbon emissions
- Bangladesh is one of the most vulnerable countries to climate change impacts

■ Key impacted sectors

- Agriculture & Food Security
- Water & Sanitation
- Health
- Infrastructure



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- Climate change affects the poor disproportionately and will continue to challenge the country's ability to maintain its high rates of economic growth and aspirations of wellbeing
- Climate change undermines development goals and potential, and aggravates the poverty situation
- Climate change induces human displacement and violation of human rights



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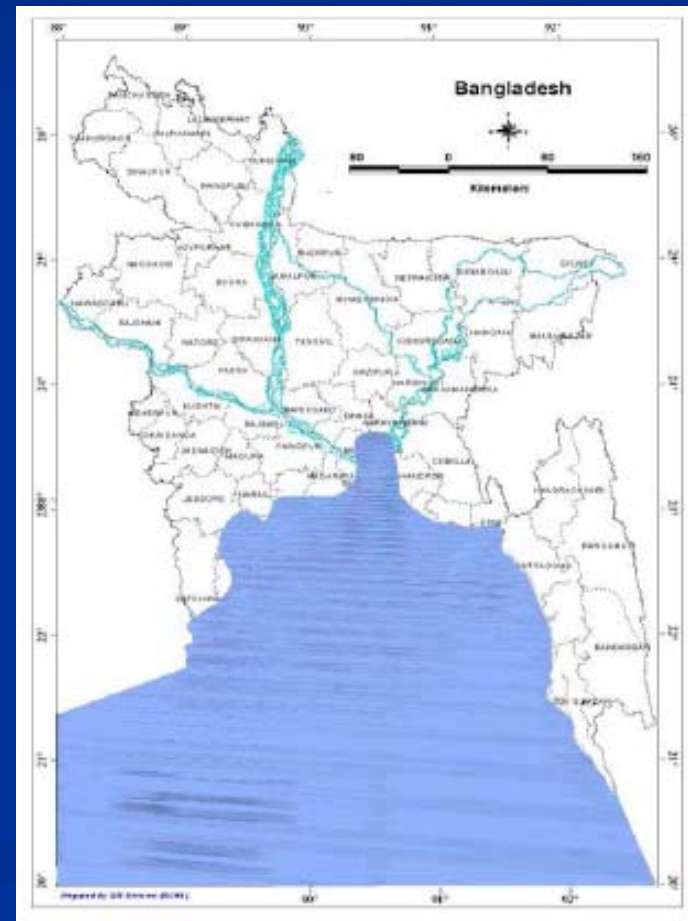
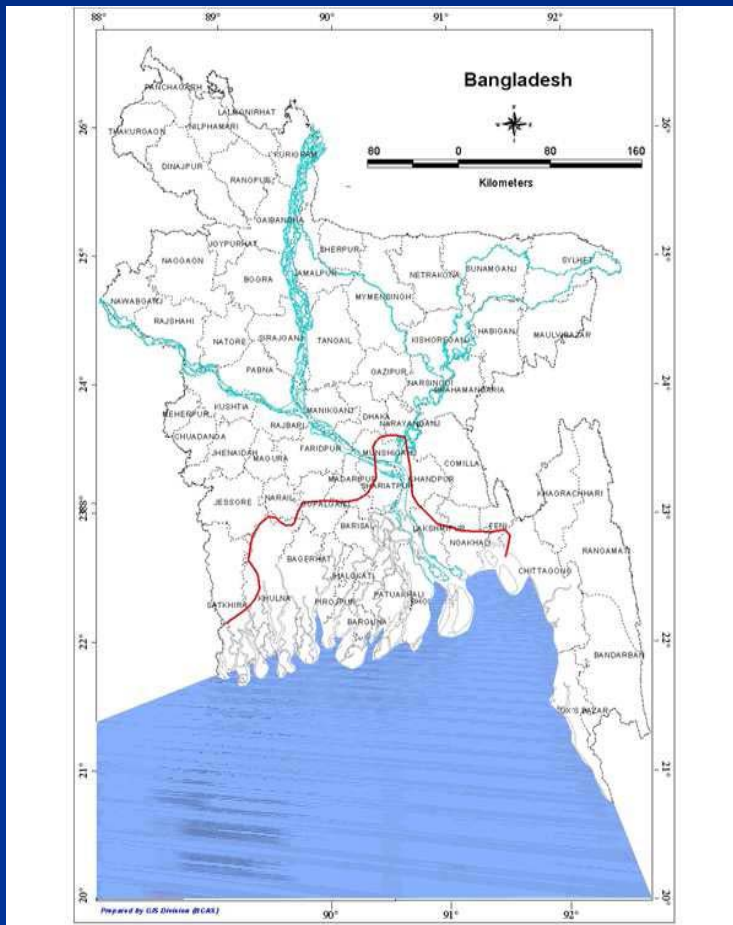
Some examples of Bangladesh's Vulnerability

1. Sea Level Rise
2. Cyclones (Intensity & Frequency)
3. Floods (Intensity & Frequency)
4. Penetration of Saline Water
5. Erratic Rainfall Patterns / Drought
6. River Bank Erosion



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1 meter Sea Level Rise





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Bangladesh: A global leader in responding to Climate Change

- Government invested over USD 10 billion in the last 35 years to make the country more climate resilient: strengthening embankments, building cyclone shelters and developing a community-based early warning system.
- Bangladesh adopted in 2009 a Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan (BCCSAP) to combat climate change over the next ten years.
- Government has established a Climate Change Trust Fund from its own resources with a capitalization of ± USD 300 million.
- Bangladesh is an active participant in the international discussions on climate change and played a key role during the last UN Climate Change Conference in Durban as member of the Least Developed Countries group.
- (Bangladesh's population growth stands at around 1.5% over the last decade.)



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Some of Bangladesh's expectations from the rest of the world

- Live up to commitments made in successive climate change conferences
- Work together to reach ambitious post-2012 agreement
- Reduce carbon emissions (decoupling from growth)
- Support climate change adaptation and Disaster Risk Reduction
- Assist with Technology Transfer and local technology development
- Increase aid flow to Bangladesh



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EU role

- Continue the successful alliance with Bangladesh and Least Developed Countries in Durban to resist pressure from less ambitious key players
- Increase funding for Adaptation, Mitigation, Social Protection and Sustainable Development in Bangladesh
- Integrate climate change into all development efforts
- Further align climate change efforts with other donors under the leadership of Government. The Bangladesh Climate Change Resilience Fund (BCCRF), with fiduciary oversight provided by WB, has received USD 170 million grant funds from European Commission, United Kingdom, Sweden, Denmark, Switzerland, Australia and United States.



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- Look for synergies with EU initiatives like the Europe 2020 strategy and the Roadmap for moving to a competitive low carbon economy by 2050
- EU 2020 targets (Reduce GHG emissions by 20% compared to 1990, Increase share of renewable in EU's energy mix to 20% and Improve energy efficiency by 20% compared to business as usual projections)
- Provide opportunities for green economic growth, innovation, jobs creation and poverty reduction
- SWITCH Asia projects are providing good examples in the area of renewable energy and energy efficiency

SWITCH Asia



Thanks for your attention

