Taking Points

- SDG13 is a pledge to strengthen resilience and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation through effective integration of measures to combat climate change into national policies, planning and strategies.
- Developed economies have pledged 'new' and 'additional' $100 billion annually by 2025 to deal with climate change especially in developing countries. However, vulnerable countries can't access more grant-based public funds.
- The Paris Agreement, recognized the contribution of the regional platform e.g. SAARC in addressing the climate change impacts.
- The “SAARC Environment and Disaster Management Centre” and adopted the Kathmandu Declaration in 2014 which explicitly calls for meeting the SDGs (Article 13).
- Article 13 of the Paris Agreement emphasized need for transparency framework to promote transparency in climate finance.
- “Adaptation action should follow a country-driven, gender-responsive, participatory and fully transparent approach, taking into consideration vulnerable groups, communities and ecosystems” (Article 7.5, Paris Agreement)
- Bangladesh Government’s 7th Five Year Plan 2015 has particularly mentioned that limited financing flow from developed countries for adaptation; lack of proper prioritization; Weaknesses in implementation and monitoring; and limited scope of sharing and learning (Chapter 8 on Climate Adaptation, page 460-462). We have to improve in those areas for effective climate resilience not only in Bangladesh but also other South Asian climate vulnerable countries.
- I believe that South Asian countries should work jointly for knowledge sharing especially on good practice, improved monitoring and evaluation process including the citizens in project/program planning as well as monitoring of the climate funded actions.