

Several researches conducted, and adaptation options piloted and implemented. Key good practices and innovations in Bangladesh relating to UNFCCC are:

- Climate resilient floating agriculture
- Community based afforestation and reforestation
- Community based ecosystem conservation and adaptation in ecologically critical areas
- Adaptation technology: saline tolerant rice varieties and drought resistant crop seeds
- Solar Powered irrigation Pumps
- Improved cooking stoves (Bondhu Chula)

Global agenda for sustainable development and obligations of Rio Conventions focus on the interactions between components of environment with sustainable livelihoods. Accomplishments of Rio Conventions are one of the key drivers to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) 2030. Out of 17 SDGs, Goal 13: Climate Action is directly linked with Convention on Climate Change.



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## UNITED NATIONS FRAMEWORK CONVENTION ON CLIMATE CHANGE (UNFCCC)



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## United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)

The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) is a 'Rio Convention'. The Convention has been adopted on 9 May 1992 at the Earth Summit in Rio de Janeiro. The Convention entered into force on 21 March 1994. The Kyoto Protocol under the Convention was adopted in 1997, entered into force in 2005 and established legally binding obligations for developed countries to reduce their greenhouse gas emissions. International climate negotiation under the Convention reached to Paris Agreement during COP 21. The agreement aimed at limiting global warming to less than two degrees Celsius and pursue efforts to limit the rise to 1.5 degrees Celsius. The Paris Agreement entered into force on 4 November 2016. It is a legally binding agreement for those countries who ratified this agreement.

Climate change entered in the international environmental consciousness when the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) released its First Assessment Report in 1990 which concluded that "anthropogenic greenhouse gas emissions appeared to be contributing to rising global temperatures and that climate change should be an issue of international concern".

The ultimate objective of UNFCCC is "to achieve stabilization of greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere at a level that would prevent dangerous anthropogenic interference with the climate system".

Bangladesh as a Party signed the Convention on 09 June 1992 and ratified on 15 April 1994. Secretary of Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change is the National Focal Point of Rio Conventions. Bangladesh is a most vulnerable country and are subjected to rise

of temperature, sea level rise, increase in the frequency of hot days, dry days, cyclones, floods, droughts at different degree. Subsequently considerable coastal land will go under sea. All most all the development sector will face extreme challenge..

## Bangladesh's Response

Bangladesh has so far taken many policy measures including insertion of the article 18A in the constitution. Bangladesh has incorporated the climate change issues in all the relevant sector policy, plans including national five-year plans and perspective plans. Following are the relevant Act, policy, Rules and strategies Bangladesh enacted and adopted::

- National Environment Policy 2018
- Bangladesh Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan 2009 (updated in 2018)
- National Sustainable Development Strategy (NSDS) 2010-2021
- Bangladesh Delta Plan 2100
- Country Investment Plan (CIP) for Environment, Forestry and Climate Change 2016-2021
- Energy Efficiency and Conservation Master Plan 2015
- National Adaptation Programme of Action (NAPA), 2005 and update in 2009
- Bangladesh Renewable Energy Policy, 2008
- Climate Resilient Crop Variety and Technology Development Policy, 2010
- National REDD+ Strategy 2016
- Disaster Management Act of Bangladesh, 2012
- Sustainable and Renewable Energy Development Authority Act (SREDA), 2012
- Climate Change Trust Act, 2010

