



## EDITORIAL

*The COP/MOP in Poznan must address the critical issue of rapid GHG reduction. A recent scientific paper from the authors of working group- II of the IPCC (Nature report on Climate Change, June 2008) concludes that the window of opportunity for action is very narrow. Delaying action would likely lead not only to very much more damage and adaptation cost, but to levels of impact that could well exceed our capacity to adapt, and to conditions that would be difficult to reverse.*

*Hence the delegates in Poznan must focus on highest reduction at the earliest stage. For this to be achieved, all key emitters particularly the USA must be an enthusiastic participant. The adaptation cost would be increasing rapidly. Hence early action is essential. Adequate financial mobilization is a prerequisite for the actions.*

*Many developing countries are initiating innovative adaptation strategies. The industrialized countries along with emerging economies must also put outmost efforts in redacting their emission and contribute to adaptation fund. The civil society led by CAN International has focused on equity and justice issues, which the parties of the COP and MOP must take into consideration at this critical juncture.* ❁

## Drastic GHG Reductions, Greater Adaptation, Finance and Climate Justice

The fourteenth Conference of the Parties (COP-14) under the UNFCCC and the fourth Meeting of the Parties (MOP-4) under the Kyoto Protocol are being held during 1-12 December 2008 in Poznan, Poland. This COP-14 and MOP-4 are critically situated in a decision frame for the global communities. The COP-13 held in Bali resulted in the global consensus in the form of Bali Action Plan. In Copenhagen at COP-15 in December 2009, major global consensus will have to be achieved on carbon reduction commitments and smooth transition from and continuity of

the Kyoto Protocol. COP-14 being perceived as a “low” COP between two high COPs (i.e. Bali and Copenhagen), will have to smoothen the process and lay the ground for major decisions to be made in Copenhagen.

### The Role of USA

The timing of COP-14/MOP-4 also happens to be in the twilight zone of presidential transition in the USA. The outgoing lame-duck president George Bush is in no position to make any decision and the president elect – Barac Obama

*Contd. to page 4 & 5*

## Indian National Strategy and Action Plan to address Climate Change

Global climate change is likely to affect the economy, infrastructures, natural resources and livelihoods of the common people in India drastically. The country is already facing climate variability and climatic extreme events. India like many other developing countries may be confronted to increasing extreme climatic events such as drought, cyclones, heavy rainfall and devastating floods. These will notably affect food production, water supply and health, biodiversity and natural ecosystems. The poor section of the people will be most vulnerable to the climate risks. Considering the emerging problems and challenges,

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## Champion of the Earth, 2008

The United Nations Environment Programme has designated Dr. Atiq Rahman the Champion of the Earth 2008 for his outstanding contribution and inspirational leadership in the field of environment and nature conservation. Dr. Rahman, a leading environmental scientist from South Asia, received the highest UN environmental award for the Asia Pacific region.

In the award letter, the UNEP mentions that Dr. Rahman is an eloquent advocate for sustainable development from Bangladesh— a country highly vulnerable to climate change and



*Dr Atiq Rahman*

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## COP14/MOP4: Important Agenda for South



The United Nations Climate Change Conference under the UNFCCC will be held during 1-12 December 2008 in Poznan, Poland. The whole discussion will happen within six broader streams of negotiation. These are a) Fourteenth Session of the Conference of the Parties; b) Fourth Session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol; c) Twenty-Ninth Session of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice; d) Twenty-Ninth Session of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation; e) Resumed Sixth session of the AWG-KP; and f) Fourth session of the AWG-LCA.

The agenda item 3 i.e., Enabling the full, effective and sustained implementation of the Convention through long-term cooperative action now, up to and beyond 2012 under

AWG-LCA will take significant time and energy of the delegates as one of the key items.

Contact group formed in Accra on a) enhanced action on adaptation and its associated means of implementation, b) enhanced action on mitigation and its associated means of implementation, and c) delivering on technology and financing, including consideration of institutional arrangements will continue its discussion in Poznan. In addition, three workshops, a) Workshop on Shared vision; b) Workshop on Risk management and insurance; and c) Workshop on Cooperation on research will be held under AWG-LCA.

The agenda Item on Nairobi work programme on impacts, vulnerability and adaptation to climate change is one of the key agenda under SBSTA. In Bonn, the SBSTA agreed to consider, at its twenty-ninth session,

the possible need for a group of experts., taking into account the outcome of its consideration of the activities completed by its twenty-eighth session.

It has also agreed to provide relevant information and advice on the scientific, technical and socio-economic aspects of impacts, vulnerability and adaptation to climate change arising from the implementation of the Nairobi work programme, for consideration by the SBI.

In Montreal, the COP decided to assess implementation status of the Article 4, paragraph 8, of the Convention and consider further action. This year in Bonn, the SBI agreed on the terms of reference that will serve as the basis for this assessment. As part of the assessment, a round table will be held to exchange views on experiences, lessons learned and best practices

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## A mandate for Change - Huge Funding is required for Adaptation

Massive funds will be needed to help developing countries cope with climate change. This money should not be confused with official development assistance, says Saleemul Huq of the International Institute for Environment and Development.



*Dr. Saleemul Huq, Head of the Climate Change Division, IIED, London*

The rich nations have caused the problem and must compensate the victims. He said this in an interview taken by Hans Dembowski for D+C (Development and Cooperation-International Journal, published from Germany). A short version of the interview is reprinted here for the readers of Clime Asia.

**Is it possible to assess accurately how much money will be needed to allow developing countries to adapt to climate change?**

Well, there certainly are still many things that we do not know precisely, but the sorts of figures

that are being discussed point in one direction: a lot of money will be needed. The World Bank is speaking of \$ 10 to 40 billion per year; according to Oxfam, \$ 80 billion will be more likely. The UNFCCC argues that, by 2030, humanity as a whole will need \$ 100 billion per year. These figures illustrate the scale of what we are looking at, though the money is not needed immediately.

**What funds are available today?**

In total, about \$ 1 billion is budgeted for adaptation purposes, and the need will escalate over the years. At the Conference of Parties – COP for short – in Copenhagen at the end of next year, we will need five to ten times as much. The figures will keep rising, just as the impacts of climate change will become ever more evident.

**How should that money be handled? The World Bank has shown an interest in becoming the major channel of disbursement.**

Yes, it has, and so have various other multilateral agencies like the UNDP or the Global Environmental Facility. My personal preference would be for the Adaptation Fund to be in charge of the matter. The

Adaptation Fund was established by the COP in Bali last year, and it has the best democratic legitimacy in the sense of not being controlled by donor governments. The Adaptation Fund's governance is based on regional representation, so the countries that are most affected by Climate Change – the small island states, for instance – really have a say.

**But don't the big industrial nations call the shots in multilateral affairs? I always felt that poor developing countries did not have the capacities to meaningfully interfere in international negotiations.**

There certainly is no level playing field. Individual governments do struggle to send a competent delegation to a COP every three months, and that is how often they meet these days to cope with the negotiation agenda adopted in Bali. On the other hand, there are groups of countries that are strong enough to make a difference. Three groups matter in particular:

- the small island states,
- the African countries, and
- the least developed countries.

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## New Climate Strategy and Funding for Bangladesh: *The UK-Bangladesh High level Meeting on Climate Change*

Bangladesh is one of the most vulnerable countries to increasing climate change variability and climatic extreme events like prolonged and frequent floods, tropical cyclones, storm surges, salinity intrusion and drought. The climate change impacts put increasing threats to poverty alleviation, economic growth and development, livelihoods of common people, health, infrastructure and achieving MDGs in Bangladesh. It is essential that Bangladesh prepares now to adapt to the climate change safeguard the future development and well being of the people. The challenges are to promote sustainable development, poverty alleviation and environmental conservation as well as to protect the people, resources bases, economy and the ecosystems from the current and emerging impacts of climate change. In this backdrop, the government of Bangladesh has formulated the National Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan recently. The development partners such as DFID, UNDP and World Bank have supported the initiative in Bangladesh.

### **Six Pillars of Bangladesh Climate Change Strategy**

The Bangladesh climate change strategy and action plan emphasises on both adaptation and mitigation and is built on six pillars, which include: food security, social and health; comprehensive disaster management; infrastructure to protect human lives and assets; mitigation and low carbon development path, capacity building and institutional strengthening; and research, innovation and knowledge management. The climate change action plan comprises immediate, short, medium and long-term programmes. The needs of the poor and vulnerable communities including women and children will be prioritized in all activities

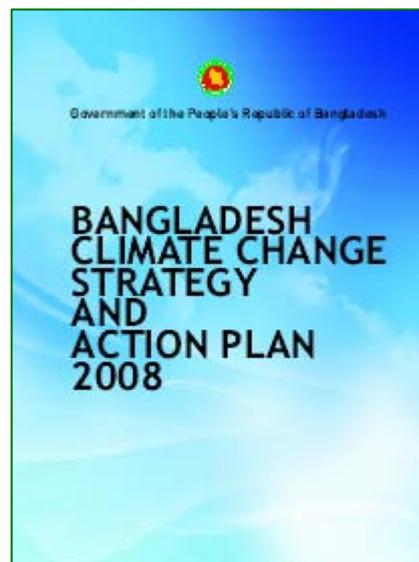
implemented under the action plan. The government of Bangladesh has already allocated some money to implement actions under the strategy and trying to get funding for this from development partners. The government has already got some good responses from donors and developed country like the UK.

### **Innovative Funding for addressing Climate Change**

There is currently a great deal of attention being paid to estimating the costs for adaptation in developing countries, raising the funds to meet those costs, and designing international finance mechanisms to channel these funds to developing countries. However, the preoccupation with raising funds at the international level for adaptation assumes that, once funding is available, developing countries have significant "absorptive capacity" to receive and spend this money in a cost efficient and effective manner to build the adaptive capacity of vulnerable communities on the ground. Many of the most vulnerable developing countries and Least Developed Countries (LDCs) and Small Island Developing States do not have comprehensive climate change adaptation strategies, policies, or mechanisms in place to deal with the receipt and disbursement of adaptation funds and the implementation of adaptation action. However, Bangladesh is currently 'ahead of the game' in this regard. Bangladesh, has not only taken steps to develop a new climate change strategy and action plan, but also got assurance for funding from an innovative 'Multi-Donor Trust Fund' (MDTF) for addressing climate change.

### **Bangladesh and UK Climate Change Conference**

The much talked UK-Bangladesh climate conference was held on 10 September 2008, where a high-



*The Bangladesh Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan*

profile government delegates from Bangladesh presented the country strategy and action plan for climate change, which was attended by environmental scientists, experts and civil society representatives from both countries besides the government officials. Mr. Douglas Alexander MP and the minister for UK-DFID and Bangladesh Finance Adviser Mirza Azizul Islam jointly inaugurated the first international conference exclusively designed for Bangladesh, which is a worst victim of global climate change while the UK has the historical responsibility to assist vulnerable countries. The Chief Adviser of the interim government of Bangladesh Dr. Fakhruddin Ahmed sent a video message to the conference and said that Bangladesh's efforts to reduce poverty and hunger might suffer a setback if immediate and effective measures are not taken by the international community to combat climate change.

The fund was launched at the UK-Bangladesh Climate Change Conference. The UK's Department for International Development pledged UK£ 75 million in grant funding to initiate this fund.

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# Drastic GHG Reductions, Greater Adaptation, Finance

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is yet to take over to make major decision as the latter believe “there is only one president at a time”. But any future regime of GHG reduction commitment must involve active participation from the greatest emitter – the USA. Further, the world’s rich Annex 1 countries who are also the greatest emitters must make serious commitments for rapid GHG reductions. For a world to reduce the climate risks will need action from developing countries also. But the non-Annex 1 countries will not be undertaking requisite enthusiastic action unless Annex 1 countries demonstrate their rapid and drastic GHG reduction. Many of them are currently facing a global financial crisis. They may try to use this as an excuse for renegeing on their carbon reduction and requisite financial commitments.

## Climate Equity and Justice

In the climate change regime, equity, fairness and justice are emerging as central issues. Climate impacts are going to affect all but disproportionately the poor countries particularly the most vulnerable LDCs and small island states. Most of the discussions so far have been in the realm of equity and distribution of responsibility of GHG emissions and their reductions i.e., in the field of mitigation. Recently the adaptation science is progressing. The national action plans for adaptation (NAPAs) are becoming available. The climate change impacts are going through some initial cost assessments. As these progresses are taking place, equity and fairness issues in adaptation must be taken into consideration.

A few early examples of adaptation projects and community responses are being reported from developing countries. The forthcoming Third International Community Based Adaptation (CBA) workshop is

going to be held in Dhaka, Bangladesh in February 2009. This is an early step for sharing and learning of good adaptation practices. Many more such initiatives would be required to ascertain the real contribution of the communities and enterprises in enhancing adaptation. This will contribute to better understanding of equity and fairness in climate change.

## Climate Refugees

The link between GHGs and climate risk will have to be better understood to apportion responsibilities and establish a compensation mechanism. Similarly equity, fairness and climate justice will have to be considered with equal emphasis on technology transfer and finance mobilization. Climate refugee is becoming a key emerging issue in the developing world. A large number of climate refugees will de-stabilize the regional and global securities. Million of such displaced people will have to be accommodated in rich and industrialized countries as part of future climate response strategies.

## Work of Contact Groups

The contact group, formed in Accra, identified a number of key issues which will have to be perused vigorously in Poznan and Copenhagen. These include: a) enhanced actions on adaptation and its associated means of implementation, b) enhanced action on mitigation and its associated means of implementation, and c) delivering on technology and financing including consideration of institutional arrangements. The Nairobi Work-programme of Adaptation, and AWG-KP, AWG-LCA need through flow-up with commitment decisions in Poznan and Copenhagen.

## Some Progress, but Limited

The climate world is seeing some

positive signs also. Europe is trying to ensure the transition of Kyoto Protocol mechanisms into some continuous process. The newly elected government in the USA has made promises during the campaign for a change in the US politics including actions for climate change. Though much of it may be met internally in the USA, they must take their rightful position in climate discussion in Poznan and beyond.

Though finance is yet to be available in adequate amounts, the institutional thinking is making some limited progress. The large developing countries are trying to develop better carbon GDP linkages and initiating efforts toward de-carbonization of their economies. It is the long way to go and the challenges are enormous, but recognition of climate action are more visible. For examples India has undertaken their National Strategy and Action Plan to address climate change. Bangladesh has developed new Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan to address climate impacts as well as to promote mitigation actions. China is also recognizing climate change as major concern. Similarly many of the Least Developed Countries (LDCs) have developed their NAPAs and are waiting for funds to implement their actions. But this has been extremely meager. The civil society organizations are becoming more coherent. The development, environment and disaster communities are beginning to work together with shared concerns.

## Increasing Climate Vulnerability and Global Insecurity

Adaptation knowledge is also increasing slowly. Some of its leadership is coming from developing country institutions. The experiential knowledge of the community, which will be an essential basis for future

# and Climate Justice

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adaptation, is beginning to be recognized. But this often suffers from 'scientific' arrogance of a part of the scientific community. There is a need for the recognition that not inclusion of the climate dimensions in vulnerable communities will bring issues to a critical threatening situation as indicated in the IPCC fourth assessment. Time is short and much needs to be done. These need engagement of large number of actors from global policy world to

vulnerable communities. Funds must be made available. The present financial crisis cannot be used as an excuse for inadequate funding for addressing climate change.

Neglecting climate change now would contribute to insecurities in food, water and health problems. These in turn will result in human and global insecurities in the near future. ✨

- Dr. Atiq Rahman

## New Climate Strategy

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Denmark also pledged to contribute to the Multi-Donor Trust Fund and other countries are expected to follow suit. It is hoped that such a framework could significantly reduce transaction costs for global and bilateral funds and pave the way for large fund flows in the future, while ensuring proper institutional structures, governance, management and targeting of funds at the national level. In Bangladesh, the national budget for 2008-2009 allocated approximately 45 Million Dollars from the national exchequer towards the climate change strategy implementation. This is a good case of fund raising from

**Dr. Ashok Khosla, the Chairman of the Development Alternatives, Delhi, India was elected the President of IUCN** at its World Conservation Congress in Barcelona in October 2008. Dr. Khosla a key leader of CAN South Asia is also the president of the Club of Rome and was the Coordinator of the Civil Society movement during the UNCED in 1992.



Dr. Ashok Khosla, President of IUCN

home and abroad to address climate change.

- S.Huq, D. Mallick, M. Alam and J. Ayer



Millions of People will be climate refugees in Bangladesh due to sea level rise by 2050.

Source: BCAS

flooding. As one of the top specialists in the field, the Executive Director of the Bangladesh Centre for Advanced Studies (BCAS) transformed the research NGO into a leading think-tank in South Asia on sustainable development issues.

Dr. Rahman's extensive publications on the subjects of environment and development in Bangladesh are a reference for his peers, and he has also developed an innovative post graduate course on sustainable development and North-South dialogue. With his national and international experience in environment and resource management, Dr. Rahman's expertise remains vital throughout the Asia Pacific region and beyond as he helps to raise awareness of the hazards of global warming.

Dr. Rahman, also the Chairman of CAN South Asian (CANSA), received the award along with six others across the world on 22 April, 2008 at an event organized by UNEP in Singapore.

The past Champions of the Earth winners include Al Gore, the former Vice President of the United States, Ms. Massoudeh Ebtekar, the former Vice President of Iran, H. E. Mikhail Gorbachev of the Russian Federation; H.R.H. Prince Hassan Bin Talal of Jordan and Jacques Rogge and the International Olympic Committee.

The UNEP set up the award in 2004. The annual prize rewards individuals from around the globe who made a significant and recognised contribution globally, regionally and beyond, to the protection and sustainable management of the Earth's environment and natural resources.

Atiq Rahman also got the National Environmental Award - the "Paribesh Padak". The Government of Bangladesh gave the award in June 2008 for "his outstanding contribution to research and scientific innovation in environment and conservation". ✨

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These groups have become quite effective. As a result, the Adaptation Fund meets governance criteria. Whether it meets efficiency criteria too remains to be seen. It will become operational next year.

**If individual governments find it difficult to cope with the fast pace of COPs, are they doing enough domestically to prepare their poor nations for climate change?**

There is quite a lot going on, and the governments are getting better at doing that kind of work. Most have prepared National Adaptations Plans of Action, NAPAs for short. So they know what needs to be done, once they get the money.

**What are the first measures that must be taken? I imagine that must differ from country to country.**

Initially it does not differ that much. First of all, it is necessary to build capacities and to raise awareness. People must understand the issues at stake, and so must the leaders. On that base, they can integrate climate-related measures into existing policies on agriculture, forestry, water provision, industrial development and so on. And on that base, there will be

## A mandate for Change

a need to invest in physical infrastructures, and the specifics will indeed differ from country to country, depending on whether they are exposed to rising sea levels, or the risk of landslides, or cyclones or whatever other challenges.

**As you said before, we are discussing enormous amounts of money. So far, donors have never met their decades-old pledge of spending 0.7 % of GDP on official development assistance (ODA). Lately, donor countries combined have spent around \$ 100 billion on ODA per year. Do you really believe they will come up with similar amounts to help countries cope with climate change?**

They have been miserly in the past, yes. But as a matter of principle, we are not discussing ODA when we are speaking of adaptation. Climate change is something that the rich nations have caused, and they must compensate the victims. Moreover, they will not avoid the impacts themselves. The Dutch will need some € 10 billion per year to reinforce the dykes that protect them from the North Sea. It will be expensive to protect cities like London or Hamburg. And if rich

nations spend money on their own adaptation, it will be impossible for them not to support other countries too, particularly as those countries are obviously the victims of Northern misbehaviour. Of course, they will focus on their own needs, but they won't be able to shirk from those of others either.

**Where will all the money come from? Most national budgets are stretched already.**

So far, we have been discussing ODA that is allocated from national budgets. The funds needed for adaptation, however, will not be raised that way. Humanity will need new taxes, and they will be levied on polluters. There are proposals to impose a levy of five percent on cap-and-trade proceeds, so money could be generated when emission rights are auctioned. Such mechanisms can convincingly be presented to the public, much more convincingly than income taxes, for instance. A levy on air-travel tickets has also been mooted. It would generate around \$ 10 billion per year – and that is what will be needed after the Copenhagen COP. ❁

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## COP14/MOP4: Important Agenda

identified by Parties and other relevant organizations at all levels, in planning and implementing adaptation actions and activities to address the adverse effects of climate change and the impact of the implementation of response measures.

Climate Action Network (CAN) shares its views on different stream of negotiations through ECO and formal submissions. Adaptation is one of the key issue in the south though north also need to adapt but they have capacity to deal with. The CAN Equity Summit held in Chennai, Indian, the adaptation sub-group come up with their views and idea.

The adaptation sub-group urged that a shared vision of adaptation that should be agreed by the UNFCCC Parties bearing in mind that there are limits to adaptation possibilities. The scale of adaptation measures and actions will depend on the scale of mitigation efforts and thus the future temperature rise which must be kept below 2 degree centigrade.

Vulnerability and adaptation to climate change is context-specific.

Impacts will vary by region, country and sector while adaptive capacity also varies by the socio-economic conditions as well as the environmental context of local communities.

The adaptation measures should facilitate avoidance/reduction of impacts as well as coping strategies for unavoidable adverse impacts of present and future climate change within the framework of the sustainable development of developing countries.

Principles suggested by the sub-group are:

- Adaptation action should be guided by principles stated under the UNFCCC, in particular, common but differentiated responsibilities, respective capabilities of countries, disproportionate vulnerability, specific needs and circumstances. The most vulnerable developing countries, in particular LDCs and SIDS should get priority.
- Adaptation action at national level should focus on most

vulnerable groups and resources should be channelled accordingly.

- A legally binding mechanism to provide needed adaptation funding by developed countries should be based on the polluter pays principle and funds allocated to the developing countries according to their needs.

The Challenges are:

- How to deliver adaptation solution in an equitable manner and how to share the available resources among the developing countries;
- How to overcome the unequal attention to adaptation at international level;
- How to get those most affected to know what are their future vulnerabilities, risk and coping capacities;
- How to connect different stakeholders working at different levels;
- How to provide the legal standing for climate exiles/migrants; and
- How to make the local communities climate resilient. ❁

- M. Alam

## Indian National Strategy and Action Plan to address Climate Change

the Government of India has formulated a national strategy to address climate change called, National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC) recently.

The NAPCC addresses climate change through a number of core national missions, which included the following; a) solar mission, b) enhanced energy efficiency, c) sustainable habitat, d) water, e) sustainable agriculture, f) a green India, g) sustaining the Himalayan ecosystems; and h) strategic knowledge for climate change (MSSRF, 2008). It is strongly argued that there had been several policy initiatives in the country over the last two decades largely relating to mitigation and development objectives. But very little attention was given to adaptation to climate change as a viable response option up till the release of the NAPCC.

### Policy Dialogue on National Strategy and Action

A *National Policy Dialogue on Adaptation to Climate Change* was organized by M.S. Swaminathan Research Foundation (MSSRF) and Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC) on the 10<sup>th</sup> and 11<sup>th</sup> of November 2008 at Delhi, essentially, to discuss and share V&A experiences with particular reference

to the possible best adaptation practices at the local level, in order to arrive at certain policy statements to be considered by Government of India in the context of implementing the various missions associated with the recently unveiled National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC). Besides the inaugural and concluding plenary, the workshop had four sessions which focused on: a) National and international perspectives and challenges of climate change; b) Adaptation to climate change and development cooperation; c) Adaptation experiences; and d) towards managing climate risks.

The dialogue attracted different stakeholders including the Minister of Science & Technology, Mr. Kapil Sibal and the Minister for Panchayati Raj, Mr. Mani Shankar Aiyar, Secretaries of various departments, academics, community leaders, international agencies, NGOs and



Speakers at the Inaugural session of the policy dialogue, held in Delhi.

Source: MSSRF

international subject experts. The value of science and the need for local community mobilization was emphasized by the respective ministers as options to manage climate risks. Prof. Swaminathan outlined the importance of climate risk management at the local level and the need for integrating modern science with conventional wisdom. Dr. Atiq Rahman from Bangladesh Centre for Advanced Studies (BCAS) in his keynote address argued that climate change is not just a developing country issue and underscored the importance of taking a re-look at the Official Development Assistance to compensate for the poor and vulnerable populations in developing countries. ❁

- Dr. A Nambi, MSSRF

## Conference and Workshop

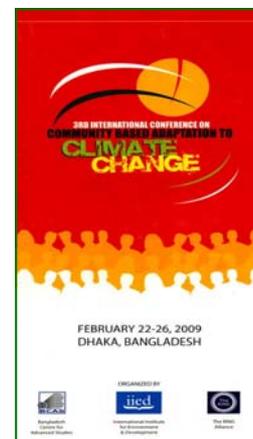
### CAN Equity Summit held

The Equity Summit of the Climate Action Network (CAN) was held in the Fortune Chariot Beach Resort in Mamallapuram, Chennai, India. The four day long international summit was hosted by CAN-South Asia from 20 to 23 October 2008. The purpose of the Summit was to assist CAN in moving to a broader strategic vision, a common vision, and come up with guiding principles for CAN to advocate an optimum bargain in the negotiations and bring about the large global agreements needed. The final outcome was called the Mamallapuram Equity Declaration. The participants represented various civil society groups and other relevant actors from all parts of the world, who ascertained their concerns based on economic, financial, technological, equity & justice, and international political implications. ❁

### Up-coming Event: CBA Conference in Dhaka

The third International Conference on Community based Adaptation (CBA) will be held in Dhaka, Bangladesh in February 2009. This is going to happen after two years of the second CBA conference that was held in 2007. The primary aim of the conference would be to share the latest development in adaptation science and practices, priority sectors and measures for adaptation to climate change at different levels and disseminate knowledge among the stakeholders and actors. The main conference will start on 24 February for three days in Dhaka after two day field visit to various community based adaptation projects in different ecosystems in Bangladesh. The thematic areas for presentations, discussions and sharing are:

- Evidences of change:** impacts of climate change from global to local levels and understanding adaptation needs, planning and practices;
- CBA in practices:** water, agriculture, biodiversity, human health, DRR, infrastructure, coastal zones, dry land, flood plain and mountain;
- Knowledge, education and awareness on climate change;** and
- Partnership in Adaptation.** ❁



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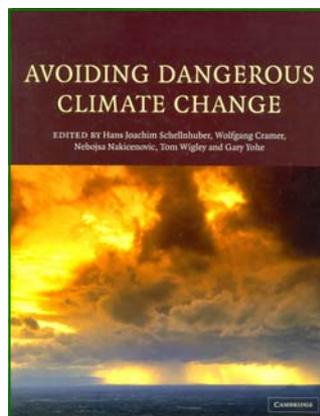
## Books & Resources

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### **Avoiding Dangerous Climate Change**

Edited by: Hans Joachim

Published by Cambridge University Press in 2006



The book is an outcome of a conference hosted by the UK Government on Avoiding Dangerous Climate Change in 2005. The conference posed three main questions: 1. what are the key impacts for different regions and sectors and for the world as a whole, of different levels of climate change? 2. What would such level of climate change imply in terms of greenhouse gas stabilization concentration, and what are the emission pathways required to achieve levels? and 3. What technological options are there for achieving stabilization of greenhouse gases at different stabilization concentrations in the atmosphere, taking into account the

cost and uncertainties?

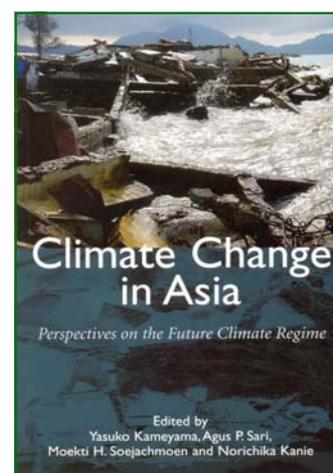
The book has seven main sections with several articles and papers which include the following: Key vulnerabilities of climate systems and critical thresholds; General perspectives on dangerous impacts; Key vulnerabilities for ecosystems and biodiversity; Socio-economic effects and key vulnerability for water resources, agriculture, food and settlements; Regional perspectives – Polar regions, Mid-latitudes, Tropics and Sub-tropics; Emission pathways and technology options for emission reduction. It is expected that the book will be a good source of information for policy planners, academics and researchers. It provides an invaluable information for all wishing to enhance understanding of the science of climate change and the need for humanity to act to tackle the problem.

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### **Climate Change in Asia – Perspectives on Future Climate Regime**

Edited by Kameyama Y., Sari A.P., Soejachmoen M.H., and Kanie N. Published by United Nations University Press, Tokyo, Japan in 2008

This book is the result of a two year study of domestic institutional



process in Asia to address climate issues and national circumstances that impede countries fully participating in international debate and elements of a plausible climate regime from an Asian perspective. The book consists of three main parts with a number of chapters. The main parts deal with the imperatives of beyond 2012; country studies on processes for beyond 2012 and thematic studies – components of beyond 2012. The book may serve to identify the institutional dimensions of climate change and importantly help to identify the linkages between climate change and sustainable development. Adequate attention was given to capture the diversity of the Asian region as well as the many communities that exist in the region.

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