

Equitable Access to Sustainable Development : LDC Perspective

Bangladesh on behalf of LDCs

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What's EASD ?

- Equity in SD first and foremost means equitable opportunity to development. Secondly it must also mean that development need not be at the cost of environment as has been done in most countries developed and developing till now. Neither developed countries nor developing incl LDCs can afford that. Equity in opportunity to SD therefore means access to tech transfer and finance flowing from developed countries to the developing incl LDCs
- The paradigm EASD should be seen in light of raising ambition monumentally to avoid climate catastrophe. We can't afford an ever increasing emission gap. We must close it. We must explore key equity principles and criteria. Adequacy of efforts to avoid tipping point is urgent
- EASD should be seen through the lens of CBDR&RC to overcome past gross inequalities and ensure right to SD

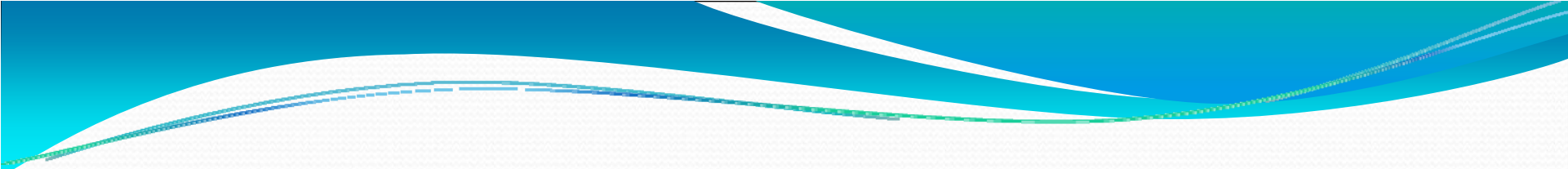
- Economies of vulnerable countries incl. LDCs are worst hit due to adverse impacts of CC - already stresses on limited budget, resources and capacities, securities of food, water, energy, health and livelihood are threatened, anti-poverty programmes are at risks - classical tools and approach to SD is therefore necessary but not sufficient for low carbon growth for LDCs For development to be humane and sustainable it must be centered on the human beings - People's right to EASD and survival can't be compromised
- SD not just for today but for the generations to come. Intra-generational equity, inter-generational equity, inter-national equity questions are most important, LDCs-specific vulnerabilities and constraints should be given highest priority

SD should be a global approach to economic planning for the planet that attempts to foster economic growth while preserving the quality of the environment for future generations especially promoting development in the most vulnerable countries like LDCs with new and additional finance , tech transfer and capacity building over and above ODA

- LDCs see EASD in the form of biosphere balance plus habitat equity
- Efforts to limit global temperature rise to below 1.5° C or 2° C relative to pre-industrial level. No country can fix it alone
- Distributing emission efforts considering equity, fairness and transparency - IPCC AR4 indicates that equity can be elaborated in terms of distributing cost of mitigation or adaptation

Cost effective spread of use of mitigation potential in LDCs combined with financial obligations by developed countries & no mitigation obligations by LDCs implies a net financial flow from developed countries into LDCs for mitigation and adaptation purposes

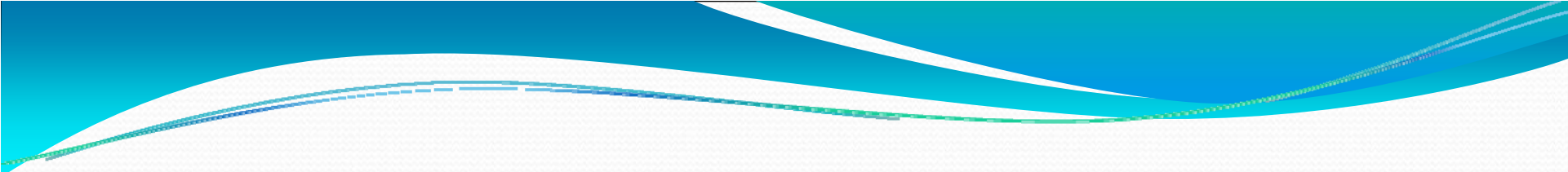
- Only pledges without binding commitments/actions don't guarantee for achieving well below 2 deg global goal
- Fixing 'threshold' is difficult before fixing long-term global goal for emission reduction and time frame for global peaking
- Responsibility lies with the capability and potential to contribute
- Different situation of CO₂ with time to be considered while fixing 'start year'

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- SD shouldn't be the sole duty of developing nations to proceed along a low-carbon pathway. Those countries that have developed unsustainably in the past have a primary responsibility to develop a global low-carbon economy and society
 - Developing nations including LDCs too will need to do our part to preserve sustainability as we pursue poverty eradication and erasing our development deficit

**But the concerns of ecology and society must be included in order to make the sense of sustainable development

Major questions that need to be resolved:

- Whether SD is possible through low-carbon, resource-efficient development pathway.
- Should the developing countries continue to follow carbon intensive traditional growth model practiced by developed countries over the centuries that created severe environmental degradation and catastrophic consequence of climate change.
- Should the global community irrespective of developed or developing countries carefully avoid the mistakes being committed since industrial revolution.

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- Shall developed countries sincerely come forward to assisting developing countries incl LDCs in their mitigation efforts with adequate finance, technology transfer and capacity building
 - Shall the global community stop setting precedence for any state to ignore any future binding global agreement having encouraged by the incidence of unilateral withdrawal from a major multi-lateral treaty (KP), and the inability of the UN to negate such incidence
 - Shall the global community rise to salvage the planet collectively putting aside the blame game between Annex I country Parties and fast developing nations in Non-Annex I country Parties



Thank You.