
Identifying Major Challenges to Achieve ‘SDG 13’: Bangladesh in Context

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Abstract

Drastic transformation of the world climate is one of the most noteworthy topics for the last few decades. The notion of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) was taken by the world community in which climate changing issue was inserted into the ‘Goal number 13’ to overcome the intimidation from the global warming. Bangladesh is also instigating some effective actions against this concern. This article scrutinises the prospect of Bangladesh, a developing country that how far it has gone to implement the goal. Moreover, this writing reveals that lack of financial aid and lack of proper distribution of budget as well as proper legal frameworks are the biggest obstacles in achieving this goal. However, the unrestrained rate of CO₂ emission cannot also be denied which might be pulling back Bangladesh to touch the peak of SDG 13. The article subsequently proposes few recommendations to amend the existing legal policy of Bangladesh along with to ensure the sufficient climate funding even if it needs to be established with the help from the non-governmental sources as well as to monitor the CO₂ emission from diverse sources to meet up the challenge.

Keywords: Sustainable Development, SDG-13, Climate Change, Global Warming, Climate Fund.

1. Introduction

The idea of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) is not a very ancient idea rather it is a very new concept even though the process started a few years back. It has quickly gained ground due to the growing urgency of sustainable development for the whole world. Sustainable development goals are some strategies promised by the world community for human being wellness. All the world communities acknowledge that these goals are for a mixture of financial advancement, environmental advancement and advancement of the world people. These goals are global agenda to turn the world into a better one where our future generation can live happily and peacefully. The world is facing challenges in all three major sectors like economic, social and environment. Unsustainable consumption and

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production rate have created the world environment an imbalanced one. Scientists have warned the whole world about the global warming issue. The temperature of the world is getting high day by day. The sea level is going to increase a lot in coming days. That is obviously a matter of worry for the world community. The reasons behind the global warming is, mainly the unrestrained burning and emission of carbon. Among all the SDGs, number 13 is very much important. Goal no 13 is about ‘Climate Action’. This goal had been designed to protect the world environment from being polluted and to fight the combat against the global warming. The selection of this goal was time worthy. To achieve this goal, the world community needs to work together. Is it easy to fulfil the target in the certain time? This is the question. Well, concerned countries are working on that even though there are several challenges to be faced. However what are the main challenges these must need to be identified. The developed countries should stand by the side of the developing countries. Major challenges are being identified in this paper. The developing countries like Bangladesh are facing more challenges to cover the goal in time. In this paper, it has been seen that the Goal-13 is very challenging to achieve especially for the developing countries like Bangladesh.

2. What is Sustainable Development Goal?

Sustainable development is that kind of development which is to ensure that our future generation will live a better and healthier life in this earth. These sustainable development goals include the fundamental needs for the people to live a minimum life. The world is in danger in various issues. To overcome those obstacles, the leaders of the world community promised to meet up certain goals in a certain period of years. These are known as Sustainable Development Goals. Sustainable development is development that matches the needs of todays without compromising the power of future generations to meet their own needs.²

According to the Article, ‘A SRHR CSO guide for national implementation written by Heather Barclay, Raffaella Dattler and Shadia Abdelrhim,³ the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are a framework of 17 goals and 169 targets across social, environmental and economic areas of sustainable development, which United Countries (UN) Member Says have committed to making a reality over the next 15 years. The SDGs are to be successful the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), which run out at the end of 2015, but are very much broader in their range. Unlike the MDGs, which had been concentrated on interpersonal problems, the SDGs arranged out focuses on

² Report of the World Commission on Environment and Development: Our Common Future (1987) Oxford: Oxford University Press 41.

³ Heather Barclay et al, ‘A SRHR CSO guide for national implementation’ (2015) Sustainable Development Goals 2.

across all three sizes – sociable, environmental and financial – of sustainable development. Furthermore, while the MDGs had been targeted at developing countries, the SDGs are relevant to all countries. The SDGs type component of the 2030 Plan for Sustainable Development which UN Member Claims used at the UN Sustainable Development Summit in Sept 2015. The adoption of the Agenda is usually the culmination of an extended procedure of intergovernmental discussions and consultations that survived almost three years. The outcome record of the procedure, ‘Changing Our Globe: The 2030 Plan for Sustainable Development’ includes a brief preamble, an announcement (setting out the eyesight and concepts root the Plan).

3. Goal No 13: Climate Action

At present there is hardly any country can be found which hasn't been the victim of the climate change. This is the cause of degradation of national and inter-boundary economies and also affecting the lives of this planet. Many researchers gave the information about such alteration. Because of this climate changing, we are facing dramatically nosedive of the world weather, rising of the sea-level etc. The emission of the greenhouse gas has climbed up at the highest peak in recent years. The mother earth is going to get warmer more and more and it could reach up to 3 degrees Celsius more than it is now. Especially massive industrialization by the developed countries made the situation so obvious. Main culprit in terms of climate changing is the Carbon Pollution. All the industries emit Carbon dioxide as waste while producing various products. This excess Carbon dioxide gas is liable to damage the Ozone layer in our atmosphere. That layer protect us from the excessive ultra-violate ray of the sun which is dangerous for our health. Again this is liable for the global warming. Global warming causes melting down the ice and that's why the water layer of the sea is increasing day by day. Another reason for the climate change is cutting down the forests and trees. This is also because of the over burden of population and massive industrialization. Again these industries don't have proper waste management system which is polluting the river water. River pollution is harmful for the animals living under the water so as to us. Urbanization is another cause which is creating odds which are liable for the climate change. The less developed countries are in the most vulnerable situation because of the more industrialization in the developed countries which are more liable for this issue. We need to enact improved legislations to sort out this challenge. With this view, Goal no 13 was adopted to face the threat of destruction of the climate and to strengthen the global response to work together for the purpose of limiting the temperature level.

The annual average losses from earthquakes, tsunamis, tropical flooding and cyclones amount to hundreds of billions of dollars, requiring an investment of US\$6 billion annually in disaster risk management alone. The goal seeks to

mobilize \$100 billion annually by 2020 to address the requirements of developing countries and help mitigate climate-related disasters.⁴ Assisting more susceptible areas, this kind of because property locked countries and isle says, adjust to environment modify must proceed hands in hands with attempts to incorporate catastrophe risk steps in to country wide strategies. It is possible still, with the politics will and a wide array of technical steps, to limit the boost in global imply heat to two levels Celsius above pre-industrial amounts.⁵

4. Reasons behind Including the Climate Action into the SDGs List

If anyone studies the brief history of the climate change, it was started just after the beginning of the industrial revolution and burning of coal in the industries. In 1824, French physicist Joseph Fourier describes the Earth's natural 'greenhouse effect'. In 1861, Irish physicist John Tyndall showed that water vapor and some gases create greenhouse effect. Later on in 1896, Swedish chemist Svante Arrhenius gave his opinion that industrial coal burning would enhance more and more greenhouse effect. Men-made greenhouse effect would be the cause for the increase of temperature of the world. First UN conference in regards of environment was held in Stockholm in 1972. The word 'global warming' was first introduced after that conference. After 1990, the whole world community became more conscious about the global warming. Several world conferences were held to come into a fixed decision to join the combat against the global warming. Earth Summit of Rio in 1992 and Kyoto Protocol in 1997 showed us the path of today's Sustainable Development Goals. Various Data shows concentrations of greenhouse gases are rising faster than in previous years and Arctic sea ice reaches a minimum extent of 3.41 million sq km (1.32 million sq mi), a record for the lowest summer cover since satellite measurements began in 1979.⁶

Ozone layer is being damaged every day. That's why the protection against the ultra-violet ray is gone. This sun-ray is harmful for the skin. This is also the reason for the global warming which is a hot topic nowadays. Global warming itself is climate changing situation. Because of global warming, ice is being melted in the North and South Pole. That's why sea level is rising day by day. Many small islands are going to be flooded in coming days. Many people will loss lives and shelter. Again lacking of proper waste management by the industries is also creating threat to the lives of the people. Air pollution, water pollution is creating barriers to right to life. Emission of greenhouse gas is threat to the whole living beings. Lack of proper energy consumption is

⁴ UNDP, 'Goal 13: Climate Action' <www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home/sustainable-development-goals/goal-13-climate-action.html> accessed 9 February 2018.

⁵ ibid

⁶ BBC, 'Science-Environment' <www.bbc.com/news/science-environment-15874560> accessed 15 February 2018.

unbalancing the stability of the environment. Wastes from various industries are cause of river pollution. This is directly and indirectly harmful for the man kind. Even ocean is also getting contaminated from ships, oil-tankers.

According to the 4th report of Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), the result of climate change is very dangerous and it's increasing day by day. The world temperature has increased 0.74 degree C in the last 100 years. The sea-level has been raised 1.8 centimetre in average every year from 1961-2003. For such increasing of the sea water level, there might be flood and some where there might be drought. If weather scenario is usually remaining unchecked, environment modify will undo a lot of the improvement produced over the previous years in advancement. It can make worse also, as we are currently viewing, current threats such as meals and drinking water scarcity, which can result in disharmony. Doing nothing will cost much more than the action is taken now. We have a chance to take actions that will result in more jobs, great wealth, and better lives for all while reducing greenhouse gas emissions and building weather strength. So we can easily say that it was a great initiative to include such goal and objective in the Sustainable Development Goals list. It is for our better future and for our healthy and safe future generation.

5. Major Challenges Confronted by Bangladesh and Some Plausible Recommendations to Face These Concerns

In the early 1980s, 'Brundtland Commission' was given the duty to work and make a report on world ecological degradation. It gave a report about the coming environmental degradation and the challenges which might be faced by the world community in the near future. After that report the world community became more conscious to work on Sustainable Development for a better world. In that report one major challenge was mentioned as the imbalance of population and human resources.⁷ At present the world is carrying about 7.3 billion people. This is a huge amount of population. We got a very limited number of human resources comparatively then the current population. It's always a burden to feed such a noteworthy amount of people. Each year number of human beings increases. To provide proper measurements to this huge population, we need more and more resources. That's why we are damaging natural resources every day to present us a better life. But unfortunately we are doing a great harm to us. We are burning more trees and creating more carbon emission. This is absolutely against the achievement of SDG 13. Especially developing countries are struggling more because they have got less number of economic fund and less natural resources. We should stand together to decrease the population growth rate. Bangladesh has also taken some measurements to fight the combat against the

⁷ ibid (n 2).

climate change. We know that to face the Climate Change issue and to achieve the SDGs 13, an agreement was drafted where many states were parties to it. They signed that document and made sure that they would follow that agreement and will make decision together to combat with the greenhouse issue.

The Paris Agreement is an agreement within the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) coping with greenhouse gas emissions minimization, adaptation and financing beginning in the whole 12 months 2020. The vocabulary of the contract was discussed by representatives of 196 parties at the 21st Meeting of the Parties of the UNFCCC in Paris and used by consensus on 12 Dec 2015. As of 2017 November, 195 UNFCCC users possess authorized the contract, and 174 possess become party to it. But there are several legal challenges to fulfil the agreement. If the global community wants to achieve the climate action goal of SDG they must need to follow the agreement. Legal obstacles are bar to achieve that.

Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs)

According to the author Katherine Lofts and others⁸:

While SDG 13 is supported by existing international law, its successful implementation also faces a number of obstacles. To begin with, the success of SDG 13 as a whole, as well as that of the other SDGs, hinges to a great extent on the efficacious implementation of the Paris Agreement. While the Paris Agreement is applicable to all the State Parties that ratify or otherwise accept it, it is also a bottom-up instrument that relies on States establishing their own substantive targets in the form of Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs), and its effectiveness relies on each Party's self-determined efforts. Its success thus requires the design of effective and coordinated policy, governance, and other legal efforts for its implementation at all levels, as well as on the individual ambitions of each Party.

I strongly agree with the obstacle-point found by the respective authors. We all know that those countries ratified the Paris Agreement, they need to strongly follow the drafts. According to the Article 4 of the Paris Agreement says as follows:

Each party shall prepare, maintain and communicate successively nationality determined contributors that it intends to achieve. Parties shall pursue domestic mitigation measures and its aim is to achieve the objectives of such contributors. Again each party's successive nationality determined contribution will represent a progression beyond the party's

⁸ Katherine Lofts et al, 'Feature—Brief on Sustainable Development Goal 13 on Taking Action on Climate Change and Its Impacts: Contributions of International Law, Policy and Governance' (2017) 13(1) McGill Journal of Sustainable Development Law 189-190.

current nationally determined contribution and reflect its highest possible ambition.

So we can see that every party has to frame an effective Nationally Determined Contributors (NDCs) which will work for the establishment of the notion of the Paris Agreement. If we think about us, Bangladesh has prepared this Implementation Roadmap for the Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) to manage growing emissions without compromising the required development. Bangladesh played the role of its part in global attempts to limit temperature rise to two degrees or preferably 1.5 levels above pre-industrial amounts.

To carry on this ratio, Bangladesh should revise the policy as the growing rate of Greenhouse gas outflow. However, Bangladesh is going through the economic development more than before. It is obvious that within five years, we are going to graduate from the Least Developed Countries list. To achieve this, we also have to continue our industrial growth especially the garments sectors which is contributing the major part of the revenue. So we need special schemes as per continuing the industrial growth and to maintain the intendant roadmap for the NDC.

Countries' Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) are central to the Paris Agreement that was reached in Dec 2015. Countries posted their meant NDCs (known as INDCs) in progress of the Paris Weather Meeting. Bangladesh posted its INDC to the United Countries Platform Conference on Environment Switch (UNFCCC) in Sept 2015. Countries are right now encouraged to validate the Paris Agreement and also to put into action their NDCs. Bangladesh ratified the Paris Contract on 21 Sept 2016.

Climate Finance

According to the author Katherine Lofts and others⁹:

Resource constraints affecting the State Parties may constitute another obstacle to the implementation of SDG 13. Consequently, adequate and predictable climate financing, as recognized under the UNFCCC, the Paris Agreement, and SDG 13 will be critical for ensuring that the most vulnerable Parties can successfully adapt to the effects of climate change. The enhanced mobilization of resources, including the redirection of investments and funding towards climate finance (e.g. to various climate funds such as the Green Climate Fund and to the Adaptation Fund) or to instruments such as REDD+ and the new Sustainable Development Mechanism, is a necessary step forward as noted in the Paris Agreement.

⁹ ibid 190.

Carbon finance also plays only a small role in climate finance. The relatively small role of carbon finance (USD 2 billion out of USD 97 billion) stands in contrast with the high ambitions for carbon markets when the Kyoto Protocol came into force.¹⁰ After rapid growth in the generation of CDM (‘Kyoto’) carbon credits, the offset markets have levelled off at roughly 160 million credits per annum, as the European Union Emissions Trading System (EU ETS) proved to be the only significant source of demand. According to the Article 9 of the Paris Agreement:

1. Developed country Parties shall provide financial resources to assist developing country Parties with respect to both mitigation and adaptation in continuation of their existing obligations under the Convention.
2. Other Parties are encouraged to provide or continue to provide such support voluntarily.
3. As part of a global effort, developed country Parties should continue to take the lead in mobilizing climate finance from a wide variety of sources, instruments and channels, noting the significant role of public funds, through a variety of actions, including supporting country-driven strategies, and taking into account the needs and priorities of developing country Parties. Such mobilization of climate finance should represent a progression beyond previous efforts.

If we go through the Article 9 of the Paris Agreement, it’s clearly written that developing countries will get help in terms of resources including financial matters from the developed countries. However, the funds provided by the developed states are not still up to the mark to win the combat against the climate change. Even recently USA has withdrawn their ratification from Paris Agreement. That means they will not provide further financial help to the developing and the 3rd world countries. It’s a huge blow for the advancement of the SDG 13. It also means that developing countries like Bangladesh will not get the asked budget as USA is the major donating source of the climate fund. If we think about Bangladesh, it’s still facing many obstacles in the way of Climate Action, Goal Number 13. In Bangladesh, data on climate finance flow is available but transparency and accountability is still missing. We have to utilize climate finance funds to win the combat against the odds of climate changing. Financial fund is used to the activities aimed at reducing Greenhouse Gas emissions. Research and development organizations working on climate financing regularly consult with governmental agencies and non-governmental agencies. They are falling behind for lack of consultation with the representatives of private sector. The awareness on climate action and greenhouse gas effect by the private sector is essential and

¹⁰ Barbara Buchner et al, ‘The Landscape of Climate Finance’ (2011) Climate Policy Initiative <<https://climatepolicyinitiative.org/wp-content/uploads/2011/10/The-Landscape-of-Climate-Finance-120120.pdf>> accessed 22 March 2019.

must reach to the whole Bangladesh. Currently Bangladesh is getting around USD 20-25 billion for the purpose of climate change mitigation initiatives. But this opportunity is very limited by the technology innovation challenges. It is worth mentioning that some non-governmental organizations of Bangladesh like “Bangladesh Environmental Lawyers Association” are nowadays engaging themselves in various initiatives to the combat against the climate change actions however, the number is not satisfactory.

So here, I would like to suggest that, a system should be developed to generate data on private climate financing in Bangladesh. The private sectors of Bangladesh deserve more attention in regards of financial funds such as Green Climate Fund (GCF). Again the funds came from the developed state parties are not still sufficient for Bangladesh to set up a well-furnished and well equipped system which can be used against the climate change. So here we need to manage the proper allocation of the fund. Even government can make a supporting Green Fund along with the existing one by collecting a nominal portion of income acquired from the income tax paid by the employees. Moreover, government can push non-governmental sectors more to join donating and campaigning for the Green Climate Fund. Otherwise only governmental initiation will not be sufficient to cover this thing.

Another obstacle is the lack of climate finance funds in the root level of our country. Inadequate allocation of funding to the grassroots level is a matter of concern. We should keep an eye into this issue. Proper distribution of climate finance funding should be ensured to the local administrative unit. Here Government might form a committee in the national level with such qualified persons who got essential skills. The committee will monitor the whole fund distribution issue in both national and local level. In addition to that, if any mismanagement is identified, that administrative unit should be reformed immediately. Bangladesh currently has four dedicated international funds which include ‘Least Developed Countries Fund’, ‘GEF Trust Fund’, ‘Pilot Program of Climate Resilience’ and ‘Green Climate Fund’. Our country has also created two dedicated funds including ‘Bangladesh Climate Change Trust Fund’ and ‘Bangladesh Climate Change Resilience Fund’.

We are a developing country. So according to the Paris Agreement, we deserve more climate finance fund from the developed countries. We are not still so much developed in terms of industrializations. The rate of emission of greenhouse gas in Bangladesh is less than the industrially developed countries. The withdrawal of USA from the Paris Agreement means there will be lack of climate finance funds. This is an absolute challenge to reach the SDG 13.

Lack of Proper Allocation of Fossil Fuels

Every day we are burning a huge amount of fossil fuels to do various tasks. Fossil fuel is being burnt every single day to run so many industries and to

produce electricity as well as in transportation system. This is forming the earth warmer.

According to the author Katherine Lofts and others¹¹:

The global ‘carbon budget’ may also exacerbate the issue of resource constraints, as governments and businesses will need to leave valuable fossil fuels in the ground in order not to exceed the maximum amount of carbon that may be released into the atmosphere while having a likely chance of limiting global temperature rise to 2 degrees Celsius above preindustrial levels. Efforts to remain within this budget raise questions about equity, including how to fairly allocate the rights to exploit remaining fossil fuel reserves. Fossil fuels are politically sensitive because many economic models rely heavily on fossil fuel revenues and recent discoveries of oil and gas in developing countries are expected to bolster budgets for socioeconomic development.¹²

The emission of carbon dioxide is liable to damage the Ozone Layer. That is why the temperature of world is growing higher every year. The industrially and economically developed countries are burning more and more fossil fuel to produce more products. Economically stable states are also lifting much more fossil fuels everyday comparatively than the less developed states. These countries are also liable to burn more fossils. To achieve the SDG 13, the carbon budget should be strictly followed. If we can’t control the carbon budget, the emission of greenhouse gas will create much more rise of the global temperature.

If we look at Bangladesh, this is an over populated country which only possesses a tiny area compare to many countries. The emission rate of CO₂ gas is rising exponentially everyday as there is plethora of vehicles which burn enormous amount of fossil fuel. Hence, Bangladesh is not well advanced in industrial sector; there is existence of so many unplanned industries mostly located near Dhaka. The waste management is not suitable enough to avoid pollution of the environment especially the rivers and canals, are almost dead. Again, these uncontrolled industries are enhancing the outflow of Greenhouse Gas by burning chemicals and energy. It is hardly found that these commercial plants are using safety measures to refine the smoke created by the burner. These things are highly obstructing the path to SDG 13 in Bangladesh context.

In this case, there might be a few recommendations which could be adapted as early as possible. Firstly, we need to focus more on using renewable energy

¹¹ Lofts et al (n 8) 190.

¹² UNDP, ‘UNDP’s Strategy for Supporting Sustainable and Equitable Management of the Extractive Sector for Human Development’ (2012) <www.undp.org/content/dam/undp/documents/partners/civil_society/miscellaneous/2012_UNDP_Strategy-for-Supporting-Sustainable-and-Equitable-Management-of-the-Extractive-Sector-for-Human-Development.pdf> accessed 19 February 2019.

sources like solar power, wind or tide of water-flow to prevent the mammoth ratio of CO₂ outflow. Universities as well as private research bodies could be funded from the government to encourage the research on renewable energy. These could be even sponsored from the Green Climate Fund. Making the renewable energy cheaper and more available would help to reduce the CO₂ emission. Furthermore, Inspectors should be deployed to keep an eye on the policy of industries. Industry owners must be instructed to use most developed technology to filter the vapour caused from burning chemical substances and fossil fuel. This would be effective to handle the over CO₂ emission. Even though these commercial sectors are contributing to our national revenues, licenses might be cancelled or suspend whenever there is any negligence. Government authority should visit and recheck the whole thing in a continuous basis over the year.

So the parties of the Paris Agreement who ratified the convention must have to implement such measures to control the emission of carbon dioxide. Again proper step should be taken to allocate the exploitation of fossil fuels reserves.

Existing Legal Framework of Bangladesh

According to the author Katherine Lofts and others¹³:

In many cases, the effective implementation of SDG 13 and the Paris Agreement will also require changes to laws, policies, and institutional arrangements at both national and subnational levels. These changes, in turn, will trigger related demands for effective national and local policy and governance mechanisms, increasingly detailed technical standards, and public participation, alongside other demands.

To implement the SDG 13 and Paris Agreement, we need certain changes in our legal framework. This is a need in most of the countries to cope up with the Agreement. Without framing new laws and regulations we can't stick ourselves towards the Goal which we have promised to fulfil. It's for the greater interest of the world community. To get the perfect outcome of the proposed Paris Agreement and the SDG 13, state parties could adopt sustainable policies in terms of legal process.

The existing court structure of Bangladesh has got some loopholes. In response to various international conventions, treaties and protocols Bangladesh has developed environmental legal regime including environmental governance institutions. From 2000, after the enactment of the Environment Court Act (ECA), specialized environmental court system has been introduced in the legal system of Bangladesh. The Act proposed to set up one or more courts in each division at the level of sub-judge or Assistant Session judge. Then the Act was amended in 2002. Instead of Assistant

¹³ Lofts et al (n 8) 190.

Session Judge, appointment of Joint District Judges in the Environment Courts proposed. At first in 2002 two special courts with joint district judges were set up in Dhaka and Chittagong Division. The Chittagong court started its journey in 2002 and court of Dhaka started its journey in 2003 and Sylhet started functioning since 2003. There are only one Environment Appellate Court is in Dhaka that started its functioning since 2005. The present Act is aimed to establish one or more Environment Court/s in each district with a Joint District Judge and the said judge shall in addition to his ordinary function dispose of the cases that fall within the jurisdiction of an Environment Court. But no more Environment Court has been established till now except the former three Courts and an Appellate Court. Again the Environment Court cannot perform properly under the current law because it limits the court's jurisdiction and stipulates that only the Department of Environment (DoE) may act as the plaintiff. Though the Act aimed to establish one or more Environment Court in 64 districts but in reality DoE (Department of Environment) has office only in 21 districts. Only three courts have been established since 2003, one each in Dhaka, Chittagong and Sylhet, even though the law requires a court in each district. It is practically impossible to establish Environment Court without office and manpower of DoE.

Again, the offences regarding violations of environmental regulations are of special in nature. These need expertise from scientific knowledge to find out the level of pollution whereas no such requirement is fulfilled while constituting environment courts according to the Environment Court Act 2010. This is a clear drawback of the enactment.

So here several feasible solutions can be attached. There needs more establishments of Environmental Court particularly in every district whereas there are only three environment courts and an appellate court currently. There is lack of sufficient technical experts. A good example of it can be our neighbouring state, India where the environment tribunal is formed with a chairman and minimum 10 to 20 technical experts and particularly skilled members whereas in Bangladesh there is no such proper arrangement. By amending the existing law, these sorts of specialists regarding pollution and researchers who are working to reduce emission of Greenhouse Gas could be included in the court procedures to assist the honourable judge providing crucial expertise. Additionally, any individual or non-governmental organizations should have the chance to file a petition against any environmental deterioration whereas for now only government authority has the power to initiate a complaint.

6. Concluding Remarks

It is clearly confirmed that the world is in great danger because of unrestrained emission of carbon which is continuously damaging the ozone layer. World

population is the victim of excess global warming. This global warming issue is the reason for temperature rise which is a matter of tension. This may be the reason for annihilation of many islands and population because of the surge of sea level. This is not very far from today. That's why world community should stand together to take initiative for fight against the odds regarding environment issue. Fortunately this initiative had been started a few years back. There were several Earth Summit taken place and leaders of the world community came into an agreement to fight the combat. After passing the challenge of Millennium Development Goals, we are now into Sustainable Development Goals. Achieving sustainable development will require global actions to deliver on the legitimate aspiration towards further economic and social progress and at the same time strengthening environmental protection. To ensure the environmental sustainability, firstly it is to be ensured that SDG 13 is achieved. The way of the achievement of SDGs is not so smooth. So many hindrances are confronted by the world community. It is more difficult for the developing countries like Bangladesh to cope up with the goal. Goal number 13 deals with the climate change. Major challenges faced by the countries like Bangladesh can be summed up as to lack of proper natural resources in contrast to the huge population of the world. Furthermore, the climate finance fund is not also enough to run the race by the side of the developed countries. According to the Paris Agreement, developed countries must have to provide financial support to the developing and the third world countries. Not only providing of the financial will help rather proper distribution of that funding in the grassroots of each and every local administration needs to be ensured and improved. Government is working in this issue and the private sectors must also have to come forward with their financial aid.

The industrial areas must need special attention to reduce the emission of carbon dioxide gas even if it needs to install the most expensive equipment. The use of the reservation of the fossil fuels must need to be distributed equally where the developed countries are burning fuels in an unrestrained way. In addition to that, Bangladesh should patron more research as per using renewable energy which will unquestionably lessen the CO₂ outflow.

Again, there are legal limitations to enforce many provisions adopted by the agreement by the parties. Bangladesh is also running with such legal margins in the legal structure. Major two enactments were enacted to enforce and ensure proper settlement of disputes regarding environmental issues. However, there are still loopholes in this structure which needs to be resolved. It is a great initiative by the world community to achieve the SDG 13 in time to protect our home, the earth. It is still not late. So proper and far-flung policies and combined effort by the whole world community can save the world.

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