A cleaner world

At the summit on the rim of Cop21 in Paris in December 2015, countries around the world committed to keep greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions below the level which scientists predicted would result in global temperatures increasing by more than 1.5°C. Knowing that temperature rise, models indicate impact and feedback loops that cannot be managed – sea level rise, storm, floods, droughts and famines. Since 2015, it has become apparent that the commitments made by individual countries, when aggregated, will not deliver the GHG emissions reductions required. Based on current trends, we can expect an increase drive towards Park alignment. For example, the UK Government has committed to net zero carbon by 2050 and although the same target was not approved by the EU when proposed in June, 28 of the 27 other member states supported it. PIDG needs and wants to be at the forefront of this response to climate change. Our mandate is to reduce poverty in the most fragile and poorest parts of the world, and these are the places that are – and will increasingly be – worst affected by climate change. Preventing dangerous climate change is crucial to protect and make resilient those communities already enduring precarious and unpredictable livelihoods. At the same time, people in these countries need access to basic infrastructure – power, roads, railways, ports, telecommunications – in order to have a decent life and earn a decent living. In some cases, new provision of infrastructure for the first time.

It is therefore inevitable that provision of new infrastructure – energy, transport or communications networks – will increase GHG emissions. Infrastructure – whether energy, transport or communications, will result in global temperatures increasing by more than 1.5°C. Knowing that temperature rise, models indicate impact and feedback loops that cannot be managed – sea level rise, storm, floods, droughts and famines. Since 2015, it has become apparent that the commitments made by individual countries, when aggregated, will not deliver the GHG emissions reductions required. Based on current trends, we can expect an increased drive towards Park alignment. For example, the UK Government has committed to net zero carbon by 2050 and although the same target was not approved by the EU when proposed in June, 28 of the 27 other member states supported it. PIDG needs and wants to be at the forefront of this response to climate change. Our mandate is to reduce poverty in the most fragile and poorest parts of the world, and these are the places that are – and will increasingly be – worst affected by climate change. Preventing dangerous climate change is crucial to protect and make resilient those communities already enduring precarious and unpredictable livelihoods. At the same time, people in these countries need access to basic infrastructure – power, roads, railways, ports, telecommunications – in order to have a decent life and earn a decent living. In some cases, new provision of infrastructure for the first time.

PIDG’s countries of operation.

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