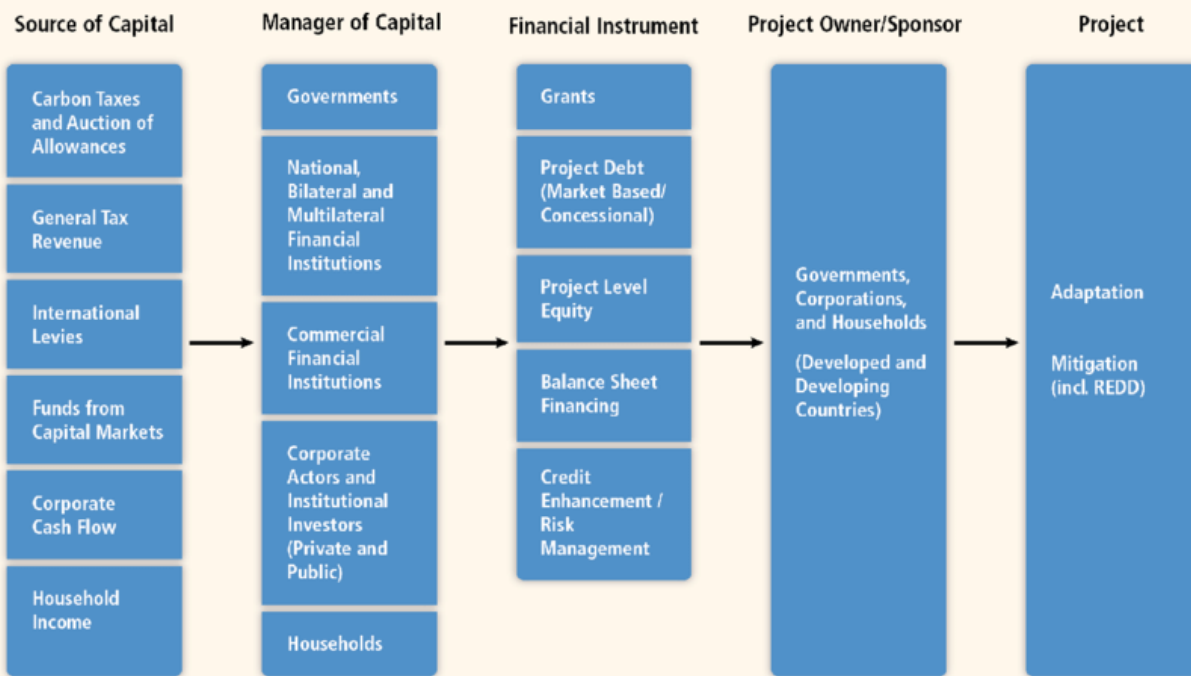


# Paris Agreement (Article 1)

*The Paris Agreement's central aim is to strengthen the global response to the threat of climate change in the context of sustainable development and efforts to eradicate poverty, including by:*

- (a) Holding the increase in the global average temperature to well below 2° C above pre-industrial levels and pursuing efforts to limit the temperature increase to 1.5° C above pre-industrial levels, recognizing that this would significantly reduce the risks and impacts of climate change;
- (b) Increasing the ability to adapt to the adverse impacts of climate change and foster climate resilience and low greenhouse gas emissions development, in a manner that does not threaten food production; and
- (c) Making **finance** flows consistent with a pathway towards low greenhouse gas emissions and climate-resilient development.

# IPCC AR5 – Investment and Finance



## Some Highlight/s:

- Substantial reductions in emissions would require large changes in investment patterns (*high confidence*).
- In many countries, the private sector plays central roles in the processes that lead to emissions as well as to mitigation and adaptation. Within appropriate enabling environments, the private sector, along with the public sector, can play an important role in financing mitigation and adaptation (*medium evidence, high agreement*)

- **Climate Finance** refers to local, national or transnational financing—drawn from public, private and alternative sources of financing—that seeks to support mitigation and adaptation actions that will address climate change (UNFCCC).
- **Carbon Finance** is a generic term used for the revenue streams that can be generated by low-carbon projects and activities from sale of their global greenhouse gas (GHG) emission reductions by sources, or GHG emission removals by sinks, or from trading in carbon credits (WB).

Figures from Climate Finance Regional Briefing: Asia (<https://climatefundsupdate.org>)

