




BANGLADESH NDC FACTSHEET

Population: 161,356,039

Income group: lower middle income

CO2 emissions (kilotons): 92,888

National biodiversity index: 0.538

-  NDC submitted by nation
-  High climate risk
-  Some detail in adaptation plan

Stated Vulnerabilities

Agriculture / livestock
Water
Health and wellbeing
Biodiversity / ecosystems
Fisheries
Transport / infrastructure
Forestry
Urban settlements

Nature-based Adaptation Vision

Key areas to address adverse impacts of climate change: ecosystem based adaptation (including forestry co-management) and community based conservation of wetlands and coastal areas.

Biodiversity and ecosystem conservation.

Adaptation Actions

Engineered
Nature-based
Hybrid
Indirect

Adaptation Outcomes

Increase resilience / reduce risk
Protect against extreme events / disasters
Food security
Water security
Human well-being / health
Economy
Livelihood security

Broad type of indirect action

Investment in climate change research / monitoring
Disaster risk reduction
Institutional capacity building
Community capacity building
Health research / action
Resilient livelihoods

Broad type of hybrid action

Coastal / marine
Climate Smart Agriculture
Resilient water infrastructure / water management
Resilient energy infrastructure / energy management
Resilient transport infrastructure
Resilient settlements
Resilient urban settlements

Broad type of engineered action

General
Coastal or marine

Current Nature-based Action in Adaptation Plan

Re-vegetation of Madhupur Forest Through Rehabilitation of Forest Dependent Local and Ethnic Communities.

Community Based Adaptation in the Ecologically Critical Areas Through Biodiversity Conservation and Social Protection.

Bangladesh's national afforestation programme has led to significant afforestation in newly accreted lands along the coast in the Bay of Bengal as well as reforestation in the adjacent denuded hills. About 195,000 hectares of mangrove plantations have been raised so far and these new plantations are also playing an important role in carbon sequestration.

River bank conservation project (2nd phase) at risky part of Lalmohan upazila of Bhola district, Kishoreganj, Tarunganj and Badunganj upazila, Jamuneshwari, Chikni and Charalakata river bank protection projects. Yamuna river right bank protection project in Bogra district .

Studies of nature-based solutions in Bangladesh

Oyster breakwater reefs promote adjacent mudflat stability and salt marsh growth in a monsoon dominated subtropical coast
Rao, C. S. et al. (2019) *Scientific Reports*

Community-based climate change adaptation strategies for integrated prawn-fish-rice farming in Bangladesh to promote social-ecological resilience

Ahmed, N. et al. (2014) *Reviews in Aquaculture*, 6, 1, 20-35

Unlocking ecosystem-based adaptation opportunities in coastal Bangladesh

Ahammad, R. et al. (2013) *Journal of Coastal Conservation*

Mangrove management for climate change adaptation and sustainable development in coastal zones

Chow, J. (2017) *Journal of Sustainable Forestry*

Forest Dependent Indigenous Communities' Perception and Adaptation to Climate Change through Local Knowledge in the Protected Area- A Bangladesh Case Study

Rahman, M.H. and Alam, K. (2014) *Climate*

Ecosystem-based approaches to adaptation: evidence from two sites in Bangladesh

Reid, H. and Alam, S.Q. (2016) *Climate and Development*