

Recommendation & Application

Climate Change is Responsible for Removing Poverty Alleviation Coastal Region of Bangladesh.

Prepared By:

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Campaign for Climate Change

Date & Time

01- 06 December 2009

10:00 AM to 5:00 PM

Venue

Town Hall, Sadar Road

Barisal, Bangladesh

Organized by

Aid Organization

Love Thy Neighbor

DECU

Faraji Foundation

Barisal Unnyon Sangstha

GDPAS

Sun-Aid

Supported by

Coastal peoples

Coastal Area NGOs Consortium Group



Md. Moniruzzaman is present on Climate Change Meeting in third from left side.



Md. Moniruzzaman is on Campaign for Climate Change in second from left side.

On account of climate change, the people of coastal region of Bangladesh are facing dreadful condition in their livelihood. For drawing attention of the whole world an conference on World Climate Change in COP-15, We are applying with the following recommendations through our Coastal Climate Campaign Committee- (4C)

Coastal Climate Campaign Committee-(4C)

1. Md. Moniruzzaman- Chair
2. Mrs. Mahamuda Begum- Member
3. Md. Anisur Rahman Chowdhury- Member
4. Md. Khondakar Nazrul Islam- Member
5. Mrs. Rehana Begum- Member
6. Md. Shafiqul Islam- Member
7. Mrs. Banita Debnath- Member
8. Mrs. Hoshneara Khanom- Member

Our recommendations for:

1. Immediate reconstruction of the collapsed embankments of coastal districts namely Barguna, Patuakhali, Barisal, Jhalokati, Pirojpur and Bhola so that the cyclone SIDR & Aila affected people can go back to their home.
 2. Continuing food, drinking water and medical support and enhancing supports in agriculture and other formal- informal sectors of livelihoods to the cyclone SIDR & Aila affected people to recover their normal lives and livelihoods.
 3. Increasing the height of the embankments to protect intrusion of raised high-tide in the cultivable lands. Development of an Embankment Management Policy and its strict implementation is essential for lives and livelihoods of the coastal people.
 4. Establishment of an autonomous body under supervision of Bangladesh government to collect, manage and implement Climate Change Adaptation Fund with active participation of representatives of civil society, non- government organizations and community representatives.
 5. Shrimp farming should be regulated as well as a extra tax must be imposed on shrimp farming to recover from environmental degradation done to the area by this industry.
 6. Exemplary penalty must be imposed on unauthorized cut, mangrove forests natural resources along with prohibiting trade base collection.
 7. Redesigning and reactivating the recently closed Coastal Development Board;
 8. Evaluating the development initiatives and construction of high infrastructures under suggestion and assistance of International Financial Institutions (IFIs) or Multinational Companies (MNCs) before implementation;
 9. Establishment of forest and indigenous peoples traditional rights on collection and management of Sundarbans
 10. Allocation of special supports to the fishermen for risk reduction and rehabilitation;
- Recommendation and Application,

The Voice of Apply for Climate Chance:

As a result of Climate Change the people of coastal belt in Bangladesh are going to be from poor to poorer due to occurrence of destructive Cyclone like SIDR, AILA, NARGIS and Flood almost in every year snatched away their last resort to live. Due to tidal bore saline water of sea rushed to the locality and Agricultural and field inundated. For this biodiversity in life and various crops suffered to a great extent.

Intensity of River erosion is increasing. Low-lying Areas are flooded. Agricultural land is decreasing. Fishermen cannot fish in deep sea. Within the coming 2025 year 17-20% of the coastal area will have possibility of being inhabitable. Due to effect of Climate Change the number of refugees may be exceeded more than 10 Million. To face this circumstance, we the Coastal Part of NGOs Consortium Group associated with various development activities are Southern Part of Bangladesh. Now our main task is to find out and identify the problems and its solution regarding adverse effects of Climate Change. We are inviting the interest persons and Organizations of the World to visit our affected area due to Climate Change. Our main motto is to seek advice and cooperation from all corners.





Photo: Bijoy

Source : M.B. Business Center, Barisal.





Photo: River bank erosion

Source: CNRS, Dhaka.



Box 1: Bangladesh - one of the most climate vulnerable countries

UNDP has identified Bangladesh to be the most vulnerable country in the world to tropical cyclones and the sixth most vulnerable country to floods* (see table below).

**Most vulnerable countries to floods or cyclones
(Deaths/100,000 people exposed to floods or cyclones)**

Floods			Tropical cyclones		
1.	Venezuela	4.9	1.	Bangladesh	32.1
2.	Afghanistan	4.3	2.	India	20.2
3.	Pakistan	2.2	3.	Philippines	8.3
4.	China	1.4	4.	Honduras	7.3
5.	India	1.2	5.	Vietnam	5.5
6.	Bangladesh	1.1	6.	China	2.8

* Of major flood-affected countries reporting an average of over 200 deaths/year.

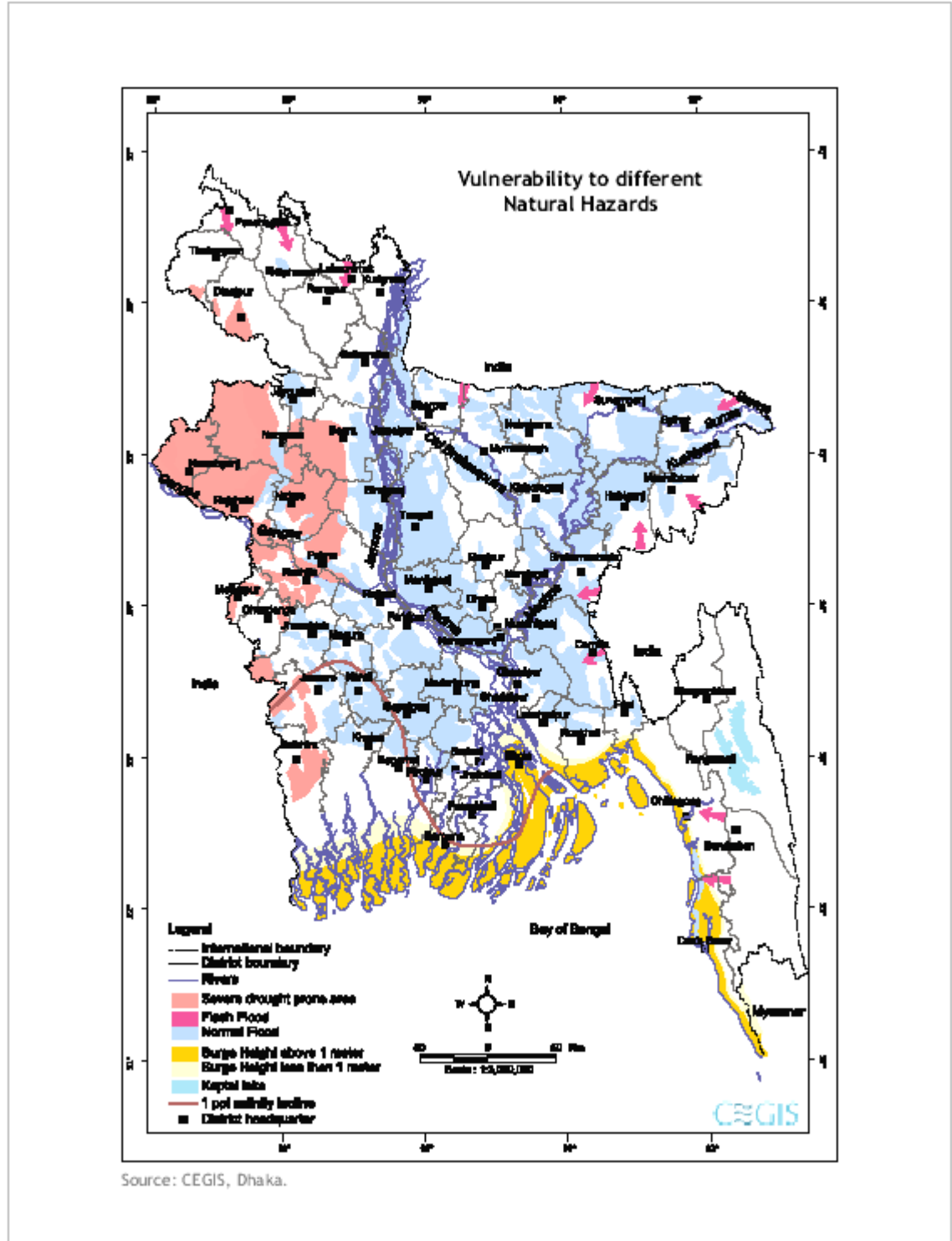
Source: UNDP (2004), A Global Report: Reducing Disaster Risk: A Challenge for Development
<http://www.undp.org/bcpr>

Box 2: Serious floods in the last 25 years

Event	Impact
1984 flood	Inundated over 50,000 sq. km, estimated damage US\$ 378 million
1987 flood	Inundated over 50,000 sq. km, estimated damage US\$ 1 billion, 2,055 deaths
1988 flood	Inundated 61% of the country estimated damage US\$ 1.2 billion, more than 45 million homeless, between 2,000-6,500 deaths
1998 flood	Inundated nearly 100,000 sq. km., rendered 30 million people homeless, damaged 500,000 homes, heavy loss to infrastructure, estimated damage US\$ 2.8 billion, 1,100 deaths
2004 flood	Inundation 38%, damage US\$ 6.6 billion, affected nearly 3.8 million people. Estimated damage over \$2 billion, 700 deaths
2007 flood	Inundated 32,000 sq. km, over 85,000 houses destroyed and almost 1 million damaged, approximately 1.2 million acres of crops destroyed or partially damaged, estimated damage over \$1 billion, 649 deaths

Sources: Government of Bangladesh (2005) *National Adaptation Programme of Action*, Ministry of Environment and Forests, Dhaka and Government of Bangladesh (2007) 'Consolidated Damage and Loss Assessment, Lessons Learnt from the Flood 2007 and Future Action Plan', Disaster Management Bureau, Dhaka.

Map 1. Areas affected by different types of climate-related disaster



Map 2. Areas vulnerable to flooding

