

Ideas to Combat Bangladesh's Climate Change

- Phase out fossil fuel subsidies.
- Increase use of renewable energy such as solar, wind and hydro power.
- Increase use of 'off grid' solar for remote areas.
- Educate school-going children about climate change and its effects.
- Encourage use of solar power in irrigation.
- Conserve fresh water from rainfall and prevent its loss occurring from surface runoff.
- Prevent over-exploitation of groundwater (especially in irrigation activities).
- Use the card system used for irrigation (in Barind area) for conservation of ground water.
- Encourage farmers to use AWD as a water-saving alternate irrigation method.
- Introduce rationing of irrigation water and charge fees based on volume of water used.
- Increasing the height of aisles between farmlands by 6 inches to conserve 60-70% of rainwater.
- Small rivers can be cross dammed in suitable places to store water for irrigation.
- Recharge sub-surface water level.
- Provide alternative cash crops to coastal farmers to discourage shrimp farming, which is increasing salinity.
- Update Environment Policy of 1992.
- Research on migration from climate vulnerable areas and impact on livelihood systems.
- Rainfall pattern and crop planting pattern should be synchronized.
- Raising awareness regarding climate change mitigation and carbon emissions.
- Community involvement in natural resource management, particularly women.
- Disaster management information dissemination in Haor areas through radios and mobile phones.
- Tidal surge pillars for recording tides mileage.
- Improve water governance.
- Use of Teesta barrage to conserve water.
- Reducing social conflicts over water resource sharing.
- Digging canals and ponds for conserving water.
- Early investment to change thinking and traditional dependency on fossil fuels.
- Investment in the up-gradation of current institutional setup to utilize the whole-of-government approach for climate change readiness.
- Project prioritized actions in annual, three years, five years and long term budget framework to demonstrate demands for climate budget.
- Enhance climate change adaptation financing through the Green Climate Fund.
- Strengthen national early warning systems regarding cyclones, storm surge and floods for more accurate forecasts.
- Repair and rehabilitate river embankments and drainage systems.
- Mainstreaming climate change adaptation into annual development plan projects.

- BCCSAP revised, evaluated and prioritized to establish synergy with strategic decisions.
- Prioritize building cyclone shelters across coastal zones, based on population density.
- Implementation of Gender Action Plan on Climate in collaboration with relevant ministries.
- Implement a major nationwide program of social forestry and coastal 'greenbelts'.
- Enhance understanding on low carbon development targeting officials at both national and local level.
- Large RMG and textile manufacturers can tap into multilateral expertise and funding to switch to cost-effective production.
- Identify an anchor institution for improvement in coordination and communication among different institutions working towards climate change mitigation.
- Increase investment in research and innovation, for development of salinity and flood tolerant variety of rice and vegetables.
- Reduce greenhouse gases from manufacturing industries such as cement and steel rerolling.
- Provide incentives to reduce emissions in the dairy sector.
- Explore women's involvement and potential in climate change mitigation.
- Behavior change communication initiatives alongside non-pecuniary means to encourage energy conservation.
- Formulation of the Bangladesh Delta Plan-2100 for combating the effects of climate change.
- Create incentives for design, implementation and maintenance of disaster risk reduction investments at local level.
- Enhance use of 'Bangladesh Climate Change Trust Fund' and 'Bangladesh Climate Change Resilient Fund' to support forestry sub-sector.