

## Bangladesh's key role in combatting climate change

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 12

National Adaptation Plan (NAP) as well as the Mujib Climate Prosperity Plan (MCPP), all of which have excellent ideas and proposed activities to tackle the climate change issues in Bangladesh.

The challenge, as always, remains in the implementation. Thus, the responsibility for implementing these excellent plans rests not only on the government of Bangladesh, but on all of us, as we need to develop a whole-of-society approach to tackling climate change along with all our other development needs in an integrated manner.

One of the great lessons that the Covid-19 pandemic and the global crisis that it unleashed taught us is that no country can tackle a global crises like climate change alone, and that sectoral silos such as health, agriculture, or even finance need to be broken down into multi-sectoral approach to tackle the nexus of all 17 SDGs in each and every country going forward.

As it happens, Bangladesh is well placed to achieve this goal of a whole-of-society approach to tackle all our different but related problems in a multi-sectoral manner, but it will need much stronger political will from the top as well as active engagement of all citizens from the bottom.

I will conclude with a few examples on how to tackle climate change in Bangladesh, which can make us a global leader in the years to come to enable the world to reach our climate change goals by 2030.

**The second arena that is now just emerging but will rapidly become a much higher priority in all countries is in addressing the losses and damages that will inevitably be caused by the adverse impacts of human-induced climate change going forward.**

The first arena is on implementing our National Adaptation Plans (NAP) and particularly focusing on Locally Led Adaptation (LLA) for which



A woman wades through clogged tidal water after the cyclone Sitrang hits in Kalapara on October 25, 2022.

PHOTO: MUNIR UZ ZAMAN/AFP

Bangladesh has been recognised by the Global Center on Adaptation (GCA) as their Global Hub on LLA. This will require much greater collaboration between government ministries and agencies with both large as well as smaller NGOs who have been working around the country. This can certainly be achieved with better sharing of knowledge and experience and we can also share our strategies and actions with other countries through South-

South collaboration and even with developed countries through South-North collaboration.

The second arena that is now just emerging but will rapidly become a much higher priority in all countries is in addressing the losses and damages that will inevitably be caused by the adverse impacts of human-induced climate change going forward. Here, again, Bangladesh has an opportunity to be a global leader by setting up our

own National Mechanism on Loss and Damage (NMLD), to find our own local solutions to this problem through a whole-of-society approach, and building on our past experience and achievements in disaster management.

Finally, as we enter a new era where climate change impacts are being felt around the world, Bangladesh needs to step up its role as a global player as well as tackle the problem at national and local scales. Thus, the year 2023

has the potential to bring a new global approach rather than only a national approach to tackling climate change, particularly on LLA, and also on loss and damage. This will need to be developed as a new part of our global diplomacy by our diplomats, businesses, NGOs, and researchers. If we can do this, then we will be able to help the entire world reach the climate change goals as well as SDG goals by 2030.



Heartiest Felicitations  
and Best wishes on the  
**32ND ANNIVERSARY OF**  
**The Daily Star**

● ARLINKS LIMITED

● ARIS HOLDINGS LTD.

● IMAAN COLD STORAGE LTD.

● R. R. COLD STORAGE LTD.

*Arlinks*  
GROUP  
e-mail : arlinks@arlinksgroup.com