



# Bangladesh: A Drowning Nation in an Era of Climate Crisis

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Unequal distribution of consequences. **Global North** has contributed most to the problem. Greenhouse Gas Emissions (GGE) historically: United States, **25%** European Union: **22%**

The livelihoods of “14.68 million people” living in coastal communities are at stake from the influx of flood waters and intense storm activities on their agricultural productivities

**62%** of the land in Bangladesh is **below 3 m** elevation and sea-level rise could approach or **exceed 1 m** by 2100 (Woodruff and Jonathan 26).

**Introduction:** Climate change is a matter of utmost importance with consequences facing regions all around the globe. Bangladesh is receiving a heavy load of these, including, a higher intensity in **tropical cyclones and sea-level rise.**

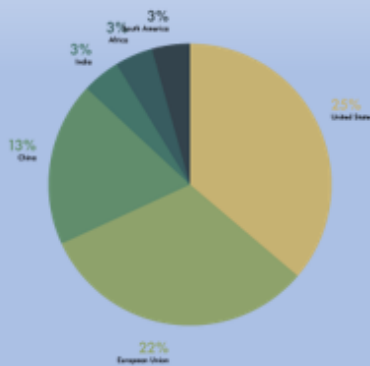
Bangladesh is an, “agro-economy-based developing country where agricultural livelihoods, particularly in the coastal region, are becoming more vulnerable to increased intensity of climatic variability and extreme weather events” (Hoque: 2). Top needs for Bangladesh to prepare for the climatic natural disaster onslaught are durable structures, shelter sites, embankments, forests, and post-relief materials.

A limit should be put on how much GGE large corporations can emit. Once this cap is surpassed the corporation must pay a tax on any extra GGE that are emitted.

The funds received from the tax will then be pumped into organizations such as the United Nations Development Programm (UNDP).

Projects such as the UNDP’s Mangrove Greenbelt program in Bangladesh will have further funds to carry out similar projects.

**Global Emissions Historically**



Coastal communities in Bangladesh need more pucca structures, shelter sites, embankments, and mangrove forests to mitigate the side effects of climatic disasters.

**Work Cited:** Building Mangrove Greenbelts along Bangladesh’s Vulnerable Coastline. Hoque, Muhammad Ziaul, et al. “Assessing Agricultural Livelihood Vulnerability to Climate Change in Coastal Bangladesh.” *International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health*, 2022, pp. 1–21. Europeaid – in a Nutshell. *Who is Responsible For Climate Change? – Who Needs To Fix It?* 21 June 2020. [www.youtube.com/watch?v=1gVooqg6Q6w](http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=1gVooqg6Q6w). Woodruff, Jonathan D., et al. “Coastal Flooding by Tropical Cyclones and Sea-Level Rise.” *Nature*, vol. 504, no. 7478, 2013, pp. 44–52, doi:10.1038/nature12825.

Natural disasters wrought by climate change are not going to leave anytime soon. In fact, they are only going to get worse. Therefore, programs need to be instilled to help countries such as Bangladesh subsist with the reality of climate induced natural disasters. Corporations that are expelling excessive amounts of greenhouse gases need to be held accountable.