

Bangladesh Country Overview

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Climate and Land Tenure

This data card shows some of the key available data from Bangladesh that helps to understand the connection between land tenure security and climate change in that country. It is meant to highlight this often underexplored nexus, though it does not claim to provide any scientific evidence of causality.

The data card is meant to inform debates about the role of land tenure security in mitigating or adapting to climate change. It was prepared in the frame of a partnership with the Asian NGO Coalition for Agrarian Reform and Rural Development (ANGOC) and the Association for Land Reform and Development (ALRD) with the support of the Global Forum for Agri-cultural Research (GFAR).



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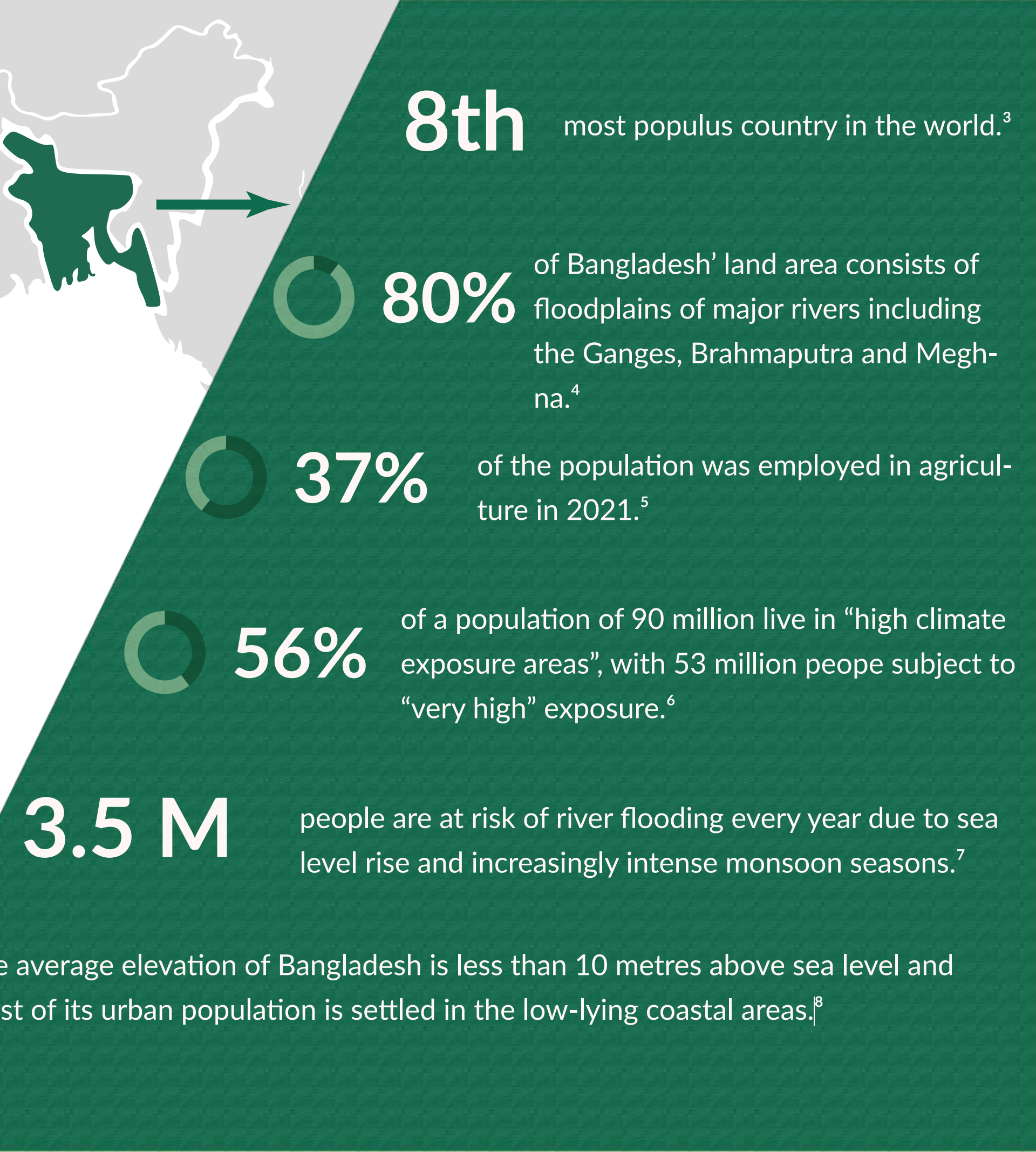


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Given Bangladesh' high vulnerability to sea level rise, floods, cyclones, saltwater intrusion, erosion, and inundation, **communities are forced to migrate inland and compete for scarce resources, including land.**¹

This phenomenon has led to food insecurity, loss of livelihoods, and clashes between incoming migrants and existing communities, creating tension and disputes over land ownership and use.²



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NNW Northern, north-western region (NNW)

DBA Drought-prone and barind areas (DBA)

CBL Chalan beel and low-lying area of the north-western region (CBL)

FPE Rivers, floodplains, and erosion-prone areas (FPE)

SWM South-western coastal area and Sundarbans (SWM)

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NNW

DBA

CBL

FPE

URB

SSE

SWM

CHI

BoB

HHF

CHT

HHF Haor and flash floods areas (HFF)

URB Urban areas (URB)

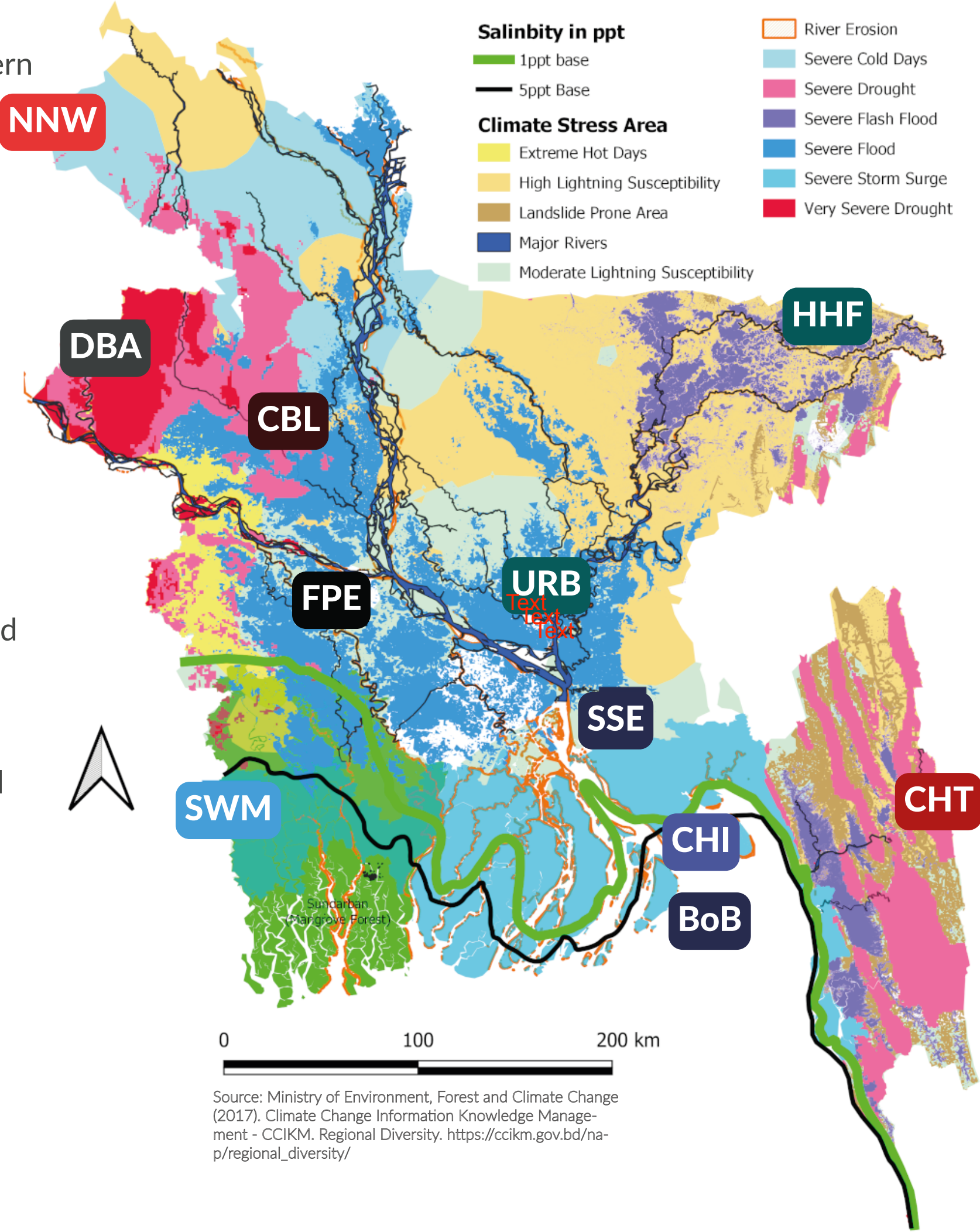
SSE South-east and eastern coastal area (SEE)

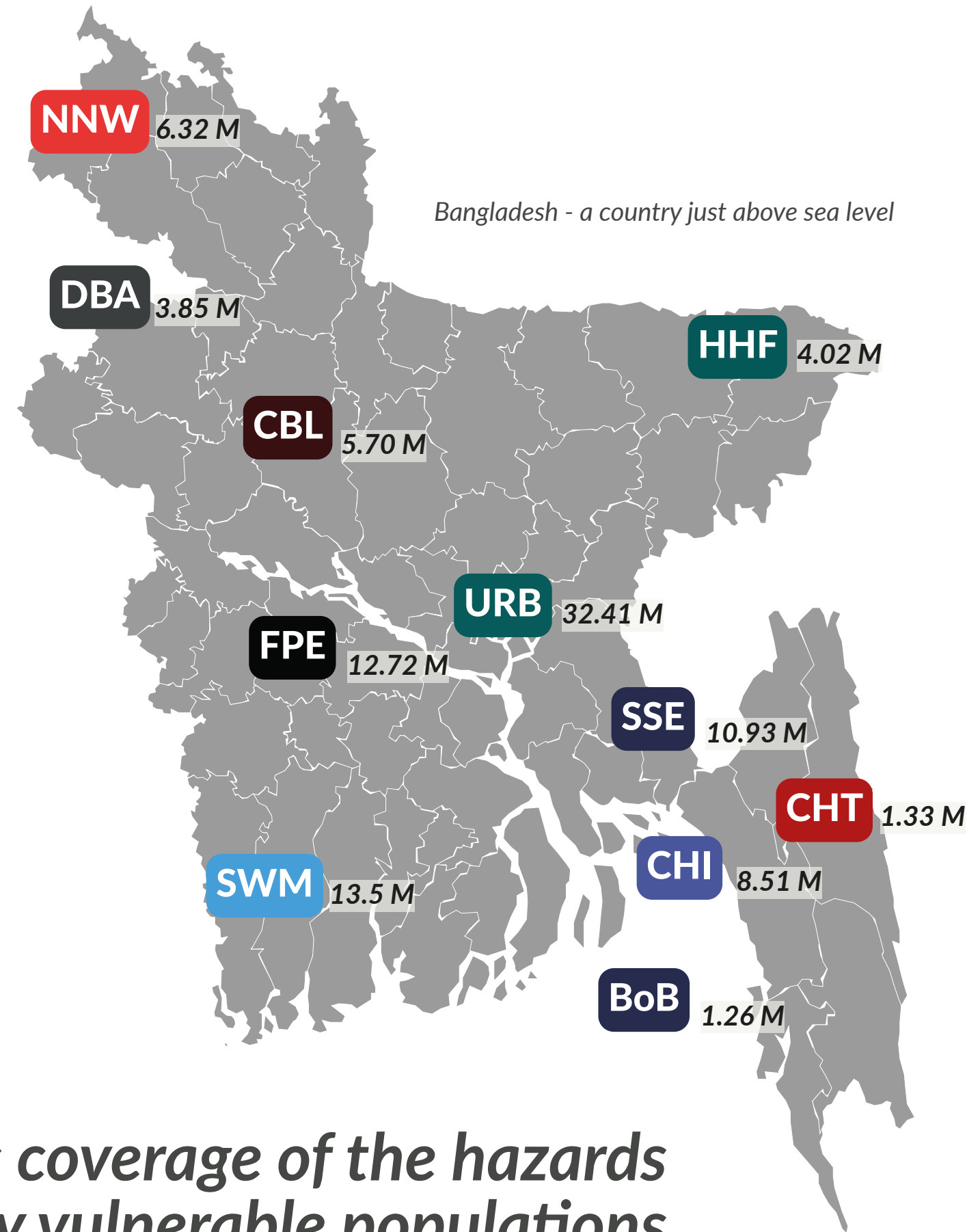
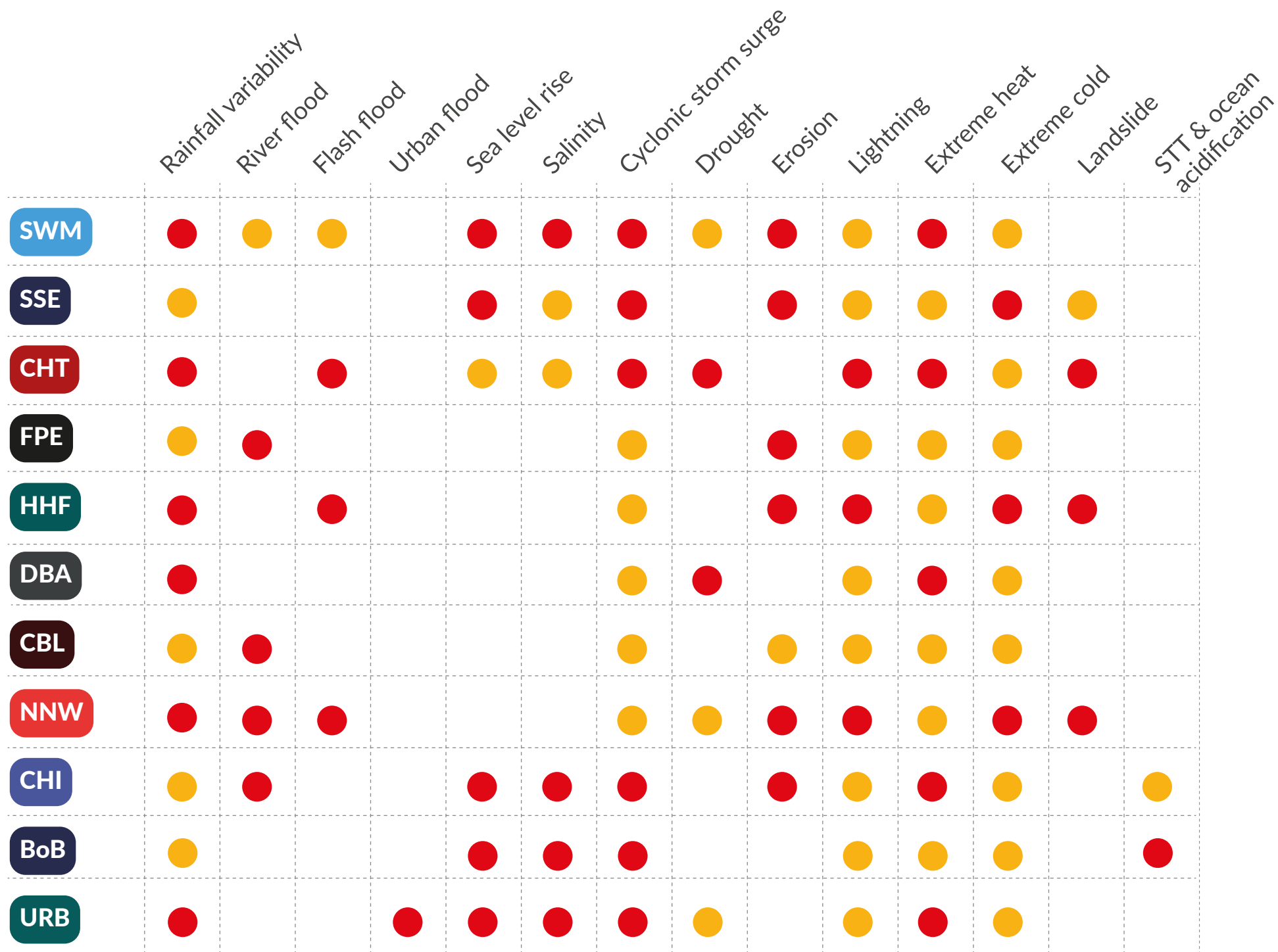
CHT Chattogram Hill tracts (CHT)

CHI Char and Islands (CHI)

BoB Bay of Bengal and ocean (BOB)

Climate Stress Areas of Bangladesh

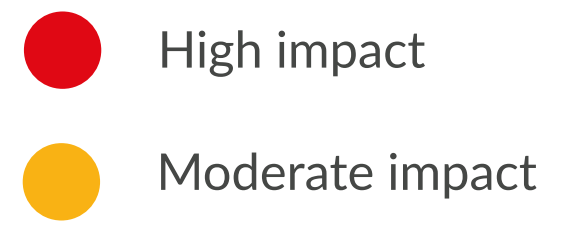




Source: National Adaptation Plan of Bangladesh (2023-2050) / Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh

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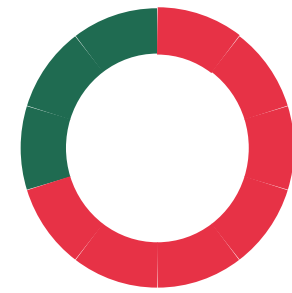


Geographic coverage of the hazards and potentially vulnerable populations across the climate stress areas

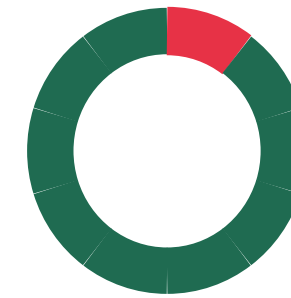
Farming communities are at risk by rapid as well as slow onsets events of climate change.¹

Peasants experience crop failure and asset loss frequently.²

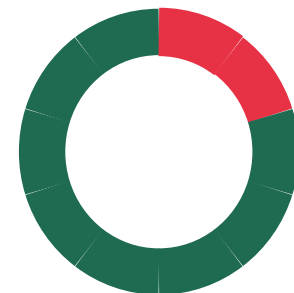
National and international migration has become a livelihood diversification and climate change adaptation strategy.³



72.6% of total working farmers in Bangladesh are women.⁴



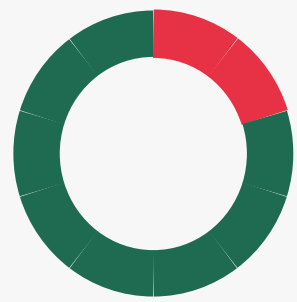
Only **5%** of women have effective control over land, particularly agricultural land.⁷



Less than **13%** of women in rural land-owning households have formal title deeds.⁵

Women lack formal recognition as farmers and are deprived of government programs and benefits.⁶





17%

of the country could be permanently submerged by 2050 if global warming continues at its current pace.¹

2.86 million

hectares of coastal and off-shore land are affected by the varying levels of salinity.²

Over **7.1 million** Bangladeshis were displaced by climate change in 2022.³

Between 2000 and 2019 Bangladesh suffered losses because of climate change and global warming worth

\$3.27 billion.⁴



28%

perceive their tenure situation as insecure.⁵



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Bangladesh has made significant strides in developing policy and legal frameworks to address climate change and land tenure.

The country's National Adaptation Plan (NAP) focuses on building resilience and adaptive capacity to climate change, including the protection of vulnerable communities' land rights.¹

The NAP acknowledges the need for land tenure security as a foundation for climate resilience and emphasizes the involvement of local communities in decision-making processes.²

Lorem ipsum

More than

800 projects

have been implemented during the last twelve years (2010-2022) under the Bangladesh Climate Change Trust Fund (BCCTF).³

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Sources

Part 2

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