

**Country** : Bangladesh

**Commitee** : UNEP

**Topic Area** : Climate Action

 POSITION PAPER

 Bangladesh is a country in South Asia. With its 163 million population it is the eight most populous country in the World. Bangladesh shares land borders with India. Dhaka is the largest and the capital city of Bangladesh. Bengali is the official language .

 Bangladesh signed the Paris Agreement on April 22, 2016 and determined the greenhouse gas percentage as 0.27%.This agreement has been in effect since November 4, 2016.

 Bangladesh is also an official member of UNEP. The Prime Minister of Bangladesh has been announced as one of the winners of the United Nations’ highest environmental accolade, in recognition of Bangladesh’s far-reaching initiatives to address climate change. Bangladesh is one of the most vulnerable countries to the effects of climate change. Serving as Prime Minister of Bangladesh has proven that investing in climate change is conducive to achieving social and economic development.

 Bangladesh was the first country to set up its own Climate Change Trust Fund, supported by approximately US$300 million in local resources between 2009 and 2012. The government currently dedicates 6-7 percent of its annual budget – about US$1 billion – to climate change adaptation, of which only 25 percent comes from international donors. A 'Climate Change Financial Framework' is also working to enable the government to keep track of the supply and demand of climate change funds.

 The Constitution of Bangladesh was amended in 2011 to include a constitutional directive to the State to protect the environment and natural resources for present and future generations. Prime Minister Hasina's forestry policy initiative, which was prioritized in the constitution along with wetlands and wildlife, provided a natural barrier from some extreme weather events and the country's forest cover increased by nearly 10 percent. As part of climate change mitigation, the government is giving high priority to clean and renewable energy including one of the world’s largest solar home energy systems, covering 10 per cent of the off-grid population, and reducing emissions from brick-making.

 In other words, Bangladesh gives so much importance on the enviroment and also the climate change, as every country should, and tries its best to eliminate all possible problems.

 SOURCES:

• <https://www.unep.org/news-and-stories/press-release/bangladesh-uncovers-crippling-cost-climate-change-adaptation>

• <https://tr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Banglade%C5%9F>

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• <https://www.unep.org/news-and-stories/story/bangladesh-prime-minister-wins-top-united-nations-environmental-prize-policy>