



মস্মেলন ২০২২

যুব সমাজ ও এমডিজি

আজকে দাঁড়িয়ে, আগামীর ভাবনা

১ সেপ্টেম্বর ২০২২, কৃষিবিদ ইন্সটিটিউশন বাংলাদেশ, ঢাকা

Adapting Agricultural Practices to Combat Climate Change

Parallel Session 2: Climate Action

1 September 2022, Dhaka

Organised by



Citizen's Platform for SDGs, Bangladesh

এসডিজি বাস্তবায়নে নাগরিক প্ল্যাটফর্ম, বাংলাদেশ

In partnership with



UN
environment
United Nations
Environment Programme

In association with

act:onaid



educo
education heals

FRIEDRICH
EBERT
STIFTUNG
Bangladesh

HEKS
EPER
Broad for all



PLAN
INTERNATIONAL

TRANSPARENCY
INTERNATIONAL
BANGLADESH
Social movement against corruption

WaterAid



Presenter

**Mr Abu Hasnat Abdullah
Mr Ashraful Islam Rokon**

Mentors

**Ms Afra Tahsin Chowdhury
Ms Najeeba Mohammed Altaf**

About the exercise

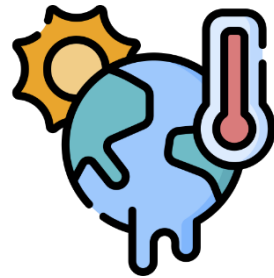
This document is an outcome of a collaborative process of the young students who have participated in drafting the thematic papers. The participants were selected through an online competition facilitated by UNYSAB and UNDP Bangladesh. On behalf of the Citizen's Platform, young CPD researchers have curated the papers under a coherent structure and guided the authors to complete the exercise successfully.

Contents

- Introduction to the agenda
- Climate-friendly agricultural system: Why is it important for Bangladesh?
- New Challenges
- Recommended Policies

Introduction to the agenda

How are the SDGs related to the issue?



Climate-friendly agricultural system: Why is it important for Bangladesh?



Sea level rise



Population growth and Urbanization



Declination in total yield



Climate mitigation and Agriculture

New challenges

1. Use of modern technology on food production and cost-cutting procedures.
2. Financing for Climate-Smart Agricultural (CSA) System.
3. Sustainable Agricultural Disaster Management.
4. Market placing of sustainable farming products.
5. Bangladesh's economy amid COVID-19 pandemic and Russia-Ukraine War.

Recommended policies

1. The government can implement locally-led adaptation frameworks for the climate vulnerable areas and mobilise farmers into Common Interest Groups.
2. To ensure the marginalised communities are not left behind, the government can encourage public-private and transboundary collaborations of innovative development projects.
3. Production capacity of seed, irrigation, fertilizer, and pesticides and storage facility of the products needs to be developed in every division. This would also reduce the carbon footprint in the overall supply-chain.

Thank You



bdplatform4sdgs.net



[bdplatform4sdgs.net](https://www.facebook.com/bdplatform4sdgs.net)



[BDPlatform4SDGs](https://twitter.com/BDPlatform4SDGs)



[Citizen's Platform for SDGs Bangladesh](https://www.youtube.com/Citizen's Platform for SDGs Bangladesh)