Thank you, Mr. Chair.

Bangladesh, one of the most climate vulnerable countries in the world, has been working on its own to move from climate vulnerable to climate resilient. For this, the Government formulated a ten-year Bangladesh Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan (BCCSAP), 2009.

02. A Climate Change Trust Fund (CCTF) was created from National Budget, which makes Bangladesh a pioneer among its peers. Through this, till now, Government has allocated a total of USD 450 million for addressing climate change.

03. Bangladesh has also fortified its commitment to climate goals through various legislative measures as well. The revised and updated National Environment Policy, 2018; Biodiversity Act and Ecologically Critical Area Management Rules and the Green Growth Strategy are just to name a few. In 2019 the Parliament adopted a resolution on planetary emergency.

04. Moreover, the Government has been implementing Blue Economy Action Plan 2016 to manage and conserve marine ecosystem. Bangladesh has also been establishing coastal greenbelt. On the occasion of the birth centenary of the Father of the Nation Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman, we are planting 30 million saplings all over Bangladesh this year.

06. The Government has recently formulated the Mujib Climate Prosperity Plan, through which we move from climate resilience to climate prosperity. So we first moved from climate vulnerability to climate resilience. Now we are moving from climate resilience to climate prosperity. We have also adopted the Delta Plan 2100 for sustainable development through effective use of water.

Mr. Chair,

07. No country can address the challenges of climate change alone, and without effective mitigation and adaptation measures, it is simply not possible to become climate resilient. We need global commitments and global efforts to ensure climate resilient development.

Thank you.

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