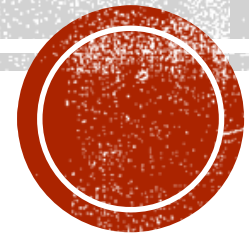


WHAT MONEY CANNOT BRING BACK: CLIMATE CHANGE AND NON-ECONOMIC LOSSES (NELs) IN BANGLADESH

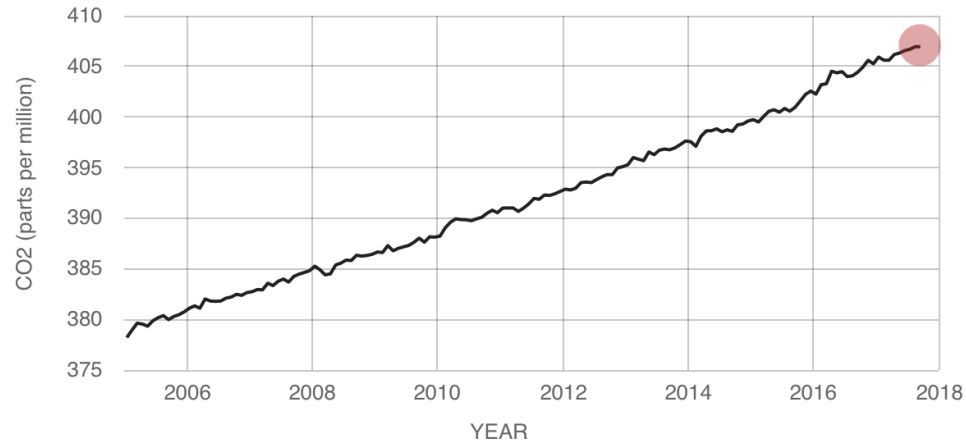
**MD. ASHIQUR RAHMAN, Ph.D.
POSTDOCTORAL FELLOW
DEPARTMENT OF ANTHROPOLOGY
UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH FLORIDA**



CO2 CONCENTRATION

DIRECT MEASUREMENTS: 2005-PRESENT

Data source: Monthly measurements (average seasonal cycle removed). Credit: [NOAA](#)



LATEST MEASUREMENT: April 2017

406.17 ppm

Carbon Dioxide

LATEST MEASUREMENT: September 2017

406.94 ppm



ADAPTATION

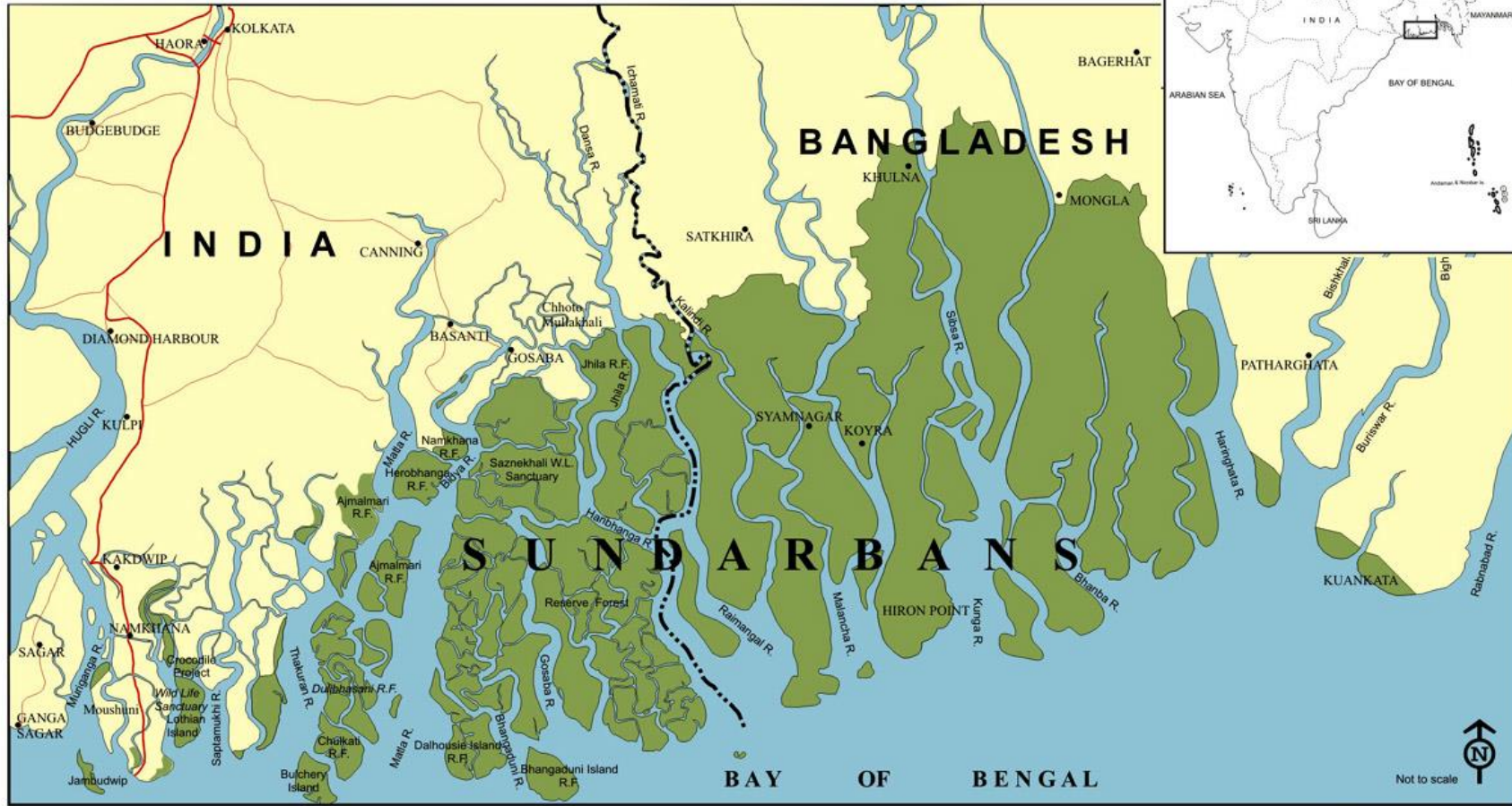


LOSS AND DAMAGE

- “The actual and/or potential manifestation of impacts associated with climate change in developing countries that negatively affect human and natural systems” (UNFCCC 2012)
- “Negative effects of climate variability and climate change that people have not been able to cope with or adapt to” (Warner and Geest, 2013)
- Four typology of perspective of L&D (Boyd *et al.* 2017)



SUNDARBANS ECO-REGION



Prepared by Abhijit Choudhury

SITUATING CLIMATE CHANGE LOCALLY: SUNDARBANS

- ❑ 10 thousand square km
- ❑ 60% in BD, 40% in India
- ❑ UNESCO heritage site
- ❑ About 3 million people depend for livelihood
- ❑ 415 square km land loss in last three decades (Rahman *et al.* 2011)
- ❑ 28 cm sea level rise (BBC)
- ❑ Causes includes but not limited to climate change





WHAT IT MEANS TO BE A TIGER WIDOW?

“Tigers killed both of my first and second husbands and made me helpless. But the society joined with tigers and kills me everyday. This society does not treat me as a human being rather considers me as harbinger of bad luck. No one wants to see my face. I am double widow. Tell me, am I responsible destroying the forest that causes lack of tiger’s foods? Am I as powerful as Sidr and Ayla?” Interview#20





GETTING INTO SUNDARBAN

“My husband used to take care of us. Ten years ago a tiger killed him while harvesting honey inside the deep forest. I never worked to earn money before his death but after his death I regularly go out to fish for shrimp fry during the high tide of the day to support my two daughters, two sons, and my sister in law.”

Interview #53



NELD: BANGLADESH CONTEXT



- Human lives
- Identity, sense of place, attachment to place
- Ecosystem services
- Cultural heritage
- Human health
- Societal network and cohesion
- Security (through bonding)
- Traditional ways of life
- Loss of knowledge/traditional ways of thinking that are part of lost livelihood



WHY SHOULD WE CARE ABOUT NELD?

- ❑ Less visible, but holds intrinsic value
- ❑ If we do not pay adequate attention to NELD it may exacerbate economic loss and damage
- ❑ May negatively affect SDGs
- ❑ Mitigation and adaptation process may be constrained if we cannot provide adequate understanding about the depth and level of NELD



DISCUSSION QUESTION

- How to measure and compensate NELD?
- How to incorporate in National adaptation plan?



THANKS

