

Welcome to the presentation on

Health Ecology and its Potential Challenges in Bangladesh by 2050



Md. Shafiqur Rahman, PhD

Deputy Program Manager (Planning, Monitoring & Research)

Directorate General of Health Services

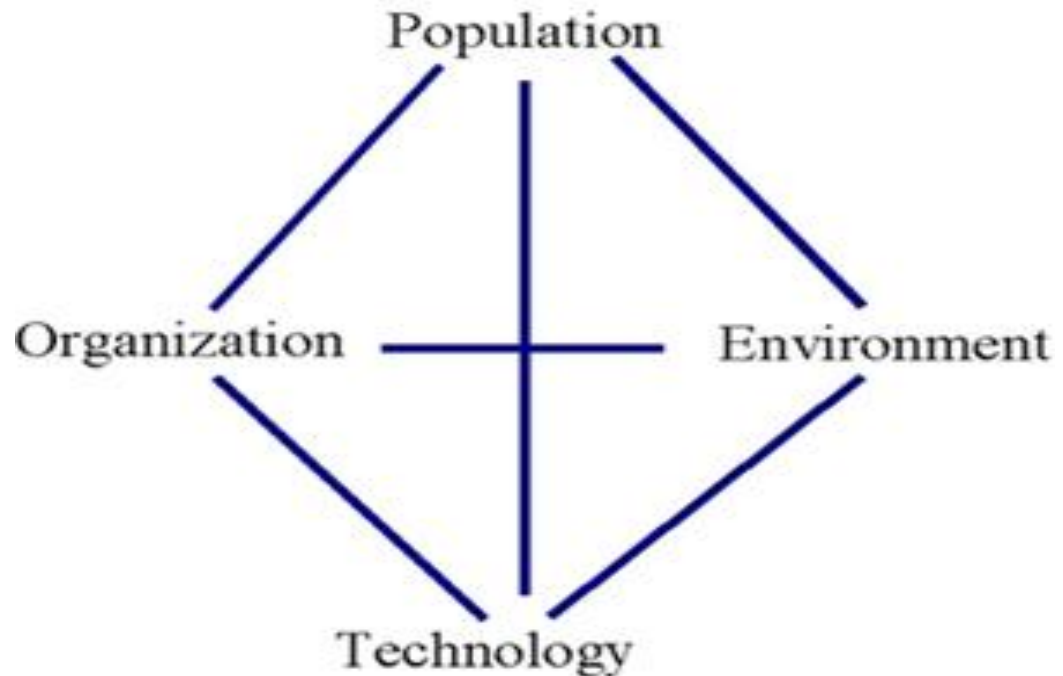
Dhaka 1212, Bangladesh

E-mail: rahmans.shaheenr@gmail.com

Cellphone: 01199141884

Introduction

- Health ecology is one of the many dynamic systems in nature that requires nurture
- It is the interplay of POET (Population, Organization, Environment and Technology) Complex¹



Introduction

(contd.)

- **Assuming continued current trend in some of the sub-components of POET Complex as**
 - **climate change**
 - **urbanization**
 - **human life expectancy**
 - **fertility in Bangladesh****a projection into 2050 is reflected in the article**



Objective

Alerting the

- state parties**
- non-state parties**
- civil societies**

**on their responsibilities towards
positive changes by averting perceived
challenges in health ecology**



Method

Consultation of electronic recorded communication for conceptual analysis and etic interpretation



Results

- **Effects of temperature rise by 2050 may lead to sea level rise**
 - **inundating 10% of the 147,570 square kilometers of land mass of Bangladesh, including 84% of Sundarbans^{2,3}**
 - **making 40 million people environmental refugees⁴**
- **Storm surge with 10% increase in wind speed are expected⁴**
- **Increase in flooding may lead to agricultural loss by 2%⁴**

Result

(contd.)

- **Increased salinity may create**
 - **an environment that nurtures cholera microorganism⁴**
 - **increasing diarrheal diseases and loss of productive hours⁴**
- **Bangladesh has been experiencing rapid urbanization in recent decades compared to rate of growth of rural population⁵**

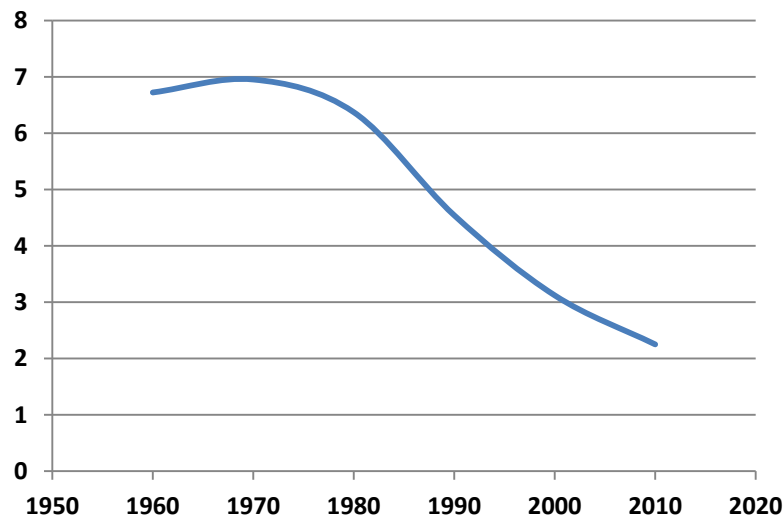


Result

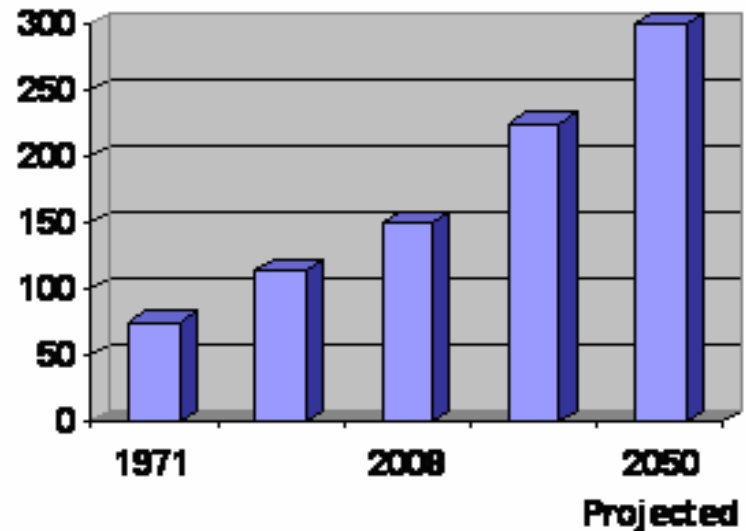
(contd.)

- **Uptrend in life expectancy may lead to an estimated population of 300 million by 2050 in spite of declining fertility rate⁶**
- **Numbers of older people may increase several folds by 2050 (10-fold in this century), creating a large burden on the health system, especially for chronic illnesses.⁷**

TFR



Population of Bangladesh (millions)⁶



Discussion

- It is speculated that ecological changes will bring in its wake modifications in
 - biodiversity
 - agriculture
 - infrastructure...
- Issues of health may emerge as the leading challenge to survival
- Other challenges may take the form of
 - providing accommodation for the swollen population in limited space
 - producing crops in diminished land area
 - tackling the burden of aging population
 - sustaining forests as nature's lung



Conclusion

- Meeting the potential health challenges on a global scale will call for concerted rigorous efforts of people from all disciplines among
 - governments
 - non-governmental organizations
 - groups
 - individualsupholding the need of 'one for all and all for one'



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THANKS

