

The Bangladesh coastal zone is the lowest lying zone in the world where 36 million people are living within 1 metre elevation from high tide level. The coastal ecosystem is supporting more than 15% of the total population of the country, is under varying degrees of environmental threats due to anthropogenic and climate change impacts. The clean coastal urban drinking water supply is now a crucial problem in the coastal Bangladesh; where almost 11 million people live in the coastal urban areas. The shortage of upstream fresh water supply, the global warming and climate impacts are the new threats for urban water supply management and planning of 136 towns. Almost 34 towns are severely affected by saline water intrusion. Therefore, climate awareness and applied research should be initiated to change the attitude of the people. The objective of this paper is to understand the impacts of climate change on urban water supply as well as management and planning of small towns in the coastal region of Bangladesh.

