

BANGLADESH'S Climate change

Response and Adaptation Efforts

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August 2013

Climate Change: Bangladesh Response

National Adaptation Programme of Action (NAPA)

- ❑ Bangladesh prepared its National Adaptation Programme of Action (NAPA) in November 2005 (updated in 2009)

❖ **Four Pillars of NAPA**

- ✓ Food security
- ✓ Energy security
- ✓ Water security
- ✓ Livelihood security (including right to health)

❖ **Adaptation Measures**

- ✓ Capacity Enhancement, Research and Knowledge Management
- ✓ Food Security & Pro-poor Safety net
- ✓ Building Climate Resilient Infrastructural Development
- ✓ Comprehensive Disaster Management
- ✓ Mainstreaming Climate Change in Local & National Development
- ✓ Strategic Natural Resource Management as an Adaptation



National Adaptation Programme of Action (NAPA)

Priority Mechanism

- ❖ **Guiding principle: Poverty reduction and security of livelihoods with a gender perspective**
- ❖ **Criteria**
 - ✓ Impact of climate change on the lives and livelihoods of the communities
 - ✓ Poverty reduction and sustainable income generation of communities
 - ✓ Enhancement of adaptive capacity in terms of skills and capabilities at community and national level
 - ✓ Gender equality as a cross cutting criteria
 - ✓ Enhancement of environmental sustainability
 - ✓ Align with the national and sectoral plans and programs
 - ✓ Cost effective adaptation

Climate Change: Bangladesh Response

Bangladesh climate change Strategy and Action Plan, 2009 (BCCSAP)

- Government has prepared and adopted the Bangladesh Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan (BCCSAP) in 2008 which has been revised in 2009
- The vision of the BCCSAP is “Eradicate poverty and achieve economic and social wellbeing through a pro-poor climate change strategy which prioritize Adaptation, Disaster Risk Reduction; also address low carbon development, mitigation, technology transfer and provision of funding.
- This Action plan is a 10 year program, built on six themes/pillars (1: Food security, social protection and health; 2: Comprehensive disaster management; 3: Infrastructure; 4; Research and knowledge management; 5: Mitigation and low carbon development; 6:capacity building and institutional strengthening)
- 44 programs under the 6 thematic areas altogether 145 actions

Strategy Mapping

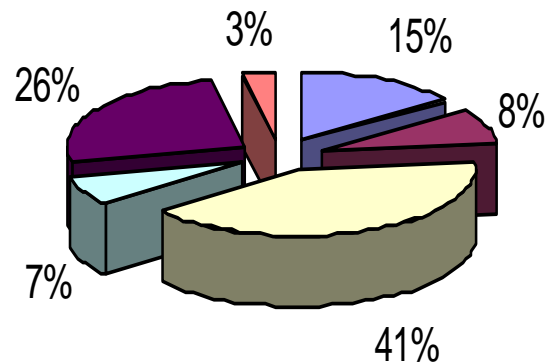
- BCCSAP is treated as a part of the overall development strategy of the country
- Constraints and opportunities are being integrated into the overall plan and program
- Included in the sixth five year plan
- Integrated monitoring and continuous evaluation
- National environment committee chaired by Prime Minister
- Focal point for all relevant sectoral ministries
- Climate change trust formed by Climate change trust Act 2013 to scrutinize the proposed projects and to coordinate
- Wide range network involving NGO, CSO, Private sector, Mass media and International Actors in an inclusive manner

Action Based on BCCSAP & NAPA

BCCSAP 6 thematic area	Number of projects taken	Sources of fund	Fund allocated Million \$
Food security, social protection and health	14	BANGLADESH CLIMATE CHANGE TRUST FUND	1.5
Integrated disaster management	03		1.0
infrastructure	30		4.5
Research and knowledge management	08		0.8
Mitigation and low carbon mechanism	19		3.5
Institutional efficiency and capacity	03		0.35

Action Based on BCCSAP & NAPA

Thematic Area Based Resource Allocation



■ Food Security, Social Protection and Health


■ Comprehensive Disaster Management

■ Infrastructure

■ Research and Knowledge Management

■ Mitigation and Low Carbon Development

■ Capacity Building and Institutional Strengthening



BCCRF Project List

Multi Donners' Fund

- Total Allocation is \$189 million but not exhausted
- Multipurpose Cyclone Shelter Construction Project
- BCCRF Secretariat
- Community Climate Change Project (NGO window)
- Agricultural Adaptation in Climatic Risk Prone Areas of Bangladesh
- Afforestation and Reforestation for Climate Change Risk Reduction in Coastal and Hilly Areas of Bangladesh
- Solar Irrigation Project
- Modern Food Storage Facility (Silos)
- Analytical and Advisory Activities (AAA): (1) Vector borne disease, (2) Urban flood, (3) Urichar cross dam study, (4) Adaptation in Flood Risk Mitigation, (5) Human and Financial Resilience to Natural Hazards, (6) Spatial and Temporal Downscaling



Climate Change: Bangladesh Response

Others

- Prepared Initial National Communication and Second National Communication.
- Updated NAPA in 2009 incorporating short and medium term activities.
- Prepared Bangladesh climate change strategy and action plan (BCCSAP), 2009.
- Enactment of Climate Change Trust Act.
- Establishment of
 - Climate Change Trust Fund (BCCTF)
 - Bangladesh Climate Change Resilience Fund



BD Initiatives to Combat CC Impacts

- ❑ Government has allocated US\$ 350 million from 2009-2010, 2010-2011, 2011-2012 & 2012-2013 financial yrs. budget from own resources;
- ❑ 139 projects under CCTF is being implemented by different government agencies with a financial outlay of 1531.89 Crore taka;
- ❑ Also approved 63 projects of different NGOs and private sectors with a financial outlay of 25,06 Crore taka.



BD Initiatives to Combat CC Impacts

- Created a Bangladesh Climate Change Resilience Fund (BCCRF) worth US\$ 195 million. Major contributor is UK, Denmark, USA, Australia and EU etc.
- The Comprehensive Disaster Management Programme (CDMP) of the Ministry of Disaster Management is piloting activities to integrate climate risks and adaptation needs with regard to extreme events into the comprehensive disaster management framework for Bangladesh.
- Mainstreaming Climate Change into Development Process

Adaptation Efforts



- Developed 4000 km. of flood protection embankments
- Development of infrastructure by developing the roads, houses and homesteads, educational institutions and other establishments.
- Developed 3800 cyclone Shelters
- 42000 cyclone preparedness volunteers
- Developed 7000 km. of coastal embankments
- Strengthened the capacities of Govt. Agencies
- Early Warning System for disasters
- Afforestation alongside the embankments in coastal areas

Adaptation Efforts (cont..)

- Development of Saline Tolerant rice variety.
- Developed short duration rice varieties for flash flood prone areas;
- Drought resistant imported rice varieties from Nigeria is being tested in drought prone areas
- Massive plantation has been carried out which also involves social afforestation and rehabilitation of degraded forests as well as coastal ‘greenbelt’ projects, involving mangrove planting along nearly 9000 km of the shoreline.
- Bangladesh is planning to prepare NAP when funds will be available



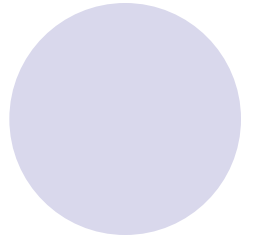
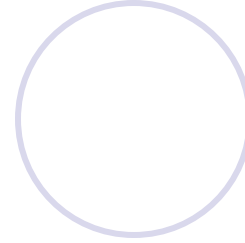
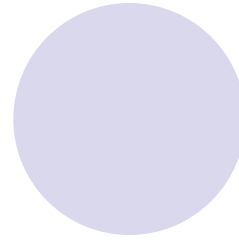
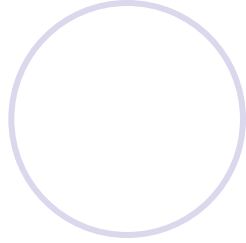
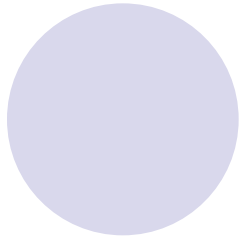
LESSON LEARNED

- Poor planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation due to lack of institutional capacity.
- Insufficient baseline scenario due to lack of research and data bank
- Insufficient fund causing partial achievement
- Slow transfer of technological knowhow by developed countries



Expectation from NAP

- Wide range scope instead of single project approach : impact on cross cutting issues
- Transformation and incorporation mechanism of NAPA into NAP
- Synergic impact, long term vision, Global approach,
- Developed countries commitment and willingness, Available funding necessary
- MRV : Measurable, Reliable and verifiable funding
- Accountability of funds- Double counting must be avoided



Thank you.