

Climate change adaptation policies and practices in the delta region of Bangladesh

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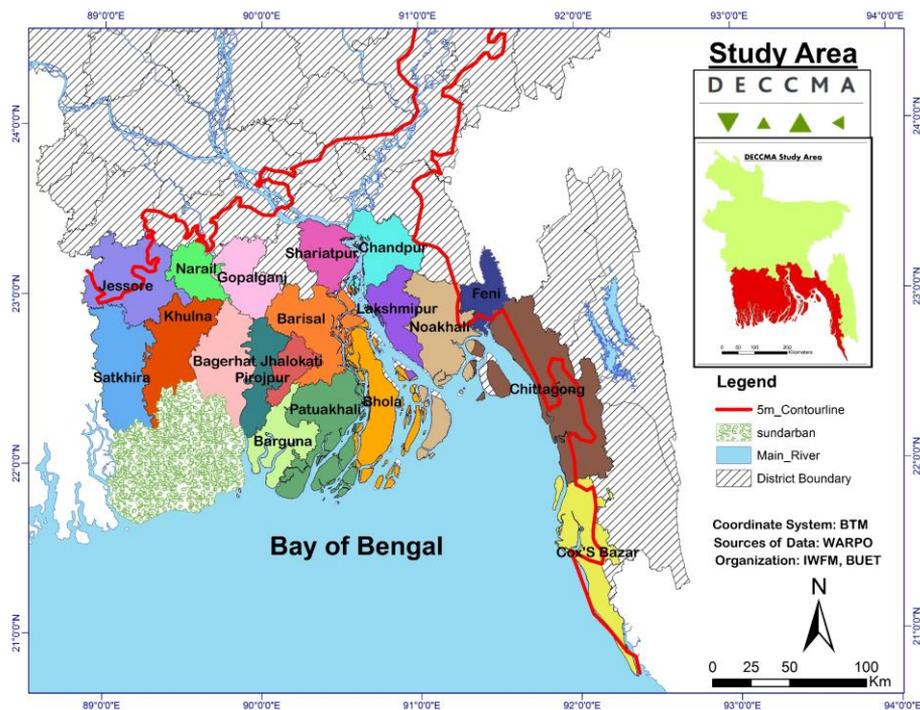
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Introduction

- Background – part of DECCMA study
- Research question - This study investigates the focus of adaptation policies and practices for a developing but proactive country like Bangladesh especially in its delta which is extremely vulnerable to climate change.
- Outcome - The study shows the preferences of a developing country in managing its climate change risk. This gives a direction towards better utilization of adaptation funds being proposed in COP21.

Methodology

- Relevant policy documents that reflect the government's approach to climate change adaptation were identified. The policy analysis investigated the adaptation options presented in each policy/plan
- An inventory of adaptation practices in the delta of Bangladesh was prepared. Currently observed and documented adaptations were within the purview of the protocol. Published literature – both peer-reviewed and grey – was collated in a spreadsheet template.



Policy review

Policies reviewed

Theme	Number	Important policies
Climate change	2	BCCSAP (2009), NAPA (2009)
Environment	3	
Disaster management	3	
Sectoral	8	Agriculture policy (2013)
Comprehensive	2	Perspective Plan (2012)
Gender	1	BCCGAP (2013)
Migration	1	
Population	1	Bangladesh Population Policy (2012)
Coastal	1	Coastal Zone Policy (2005)

Bangladesh Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan (2009)

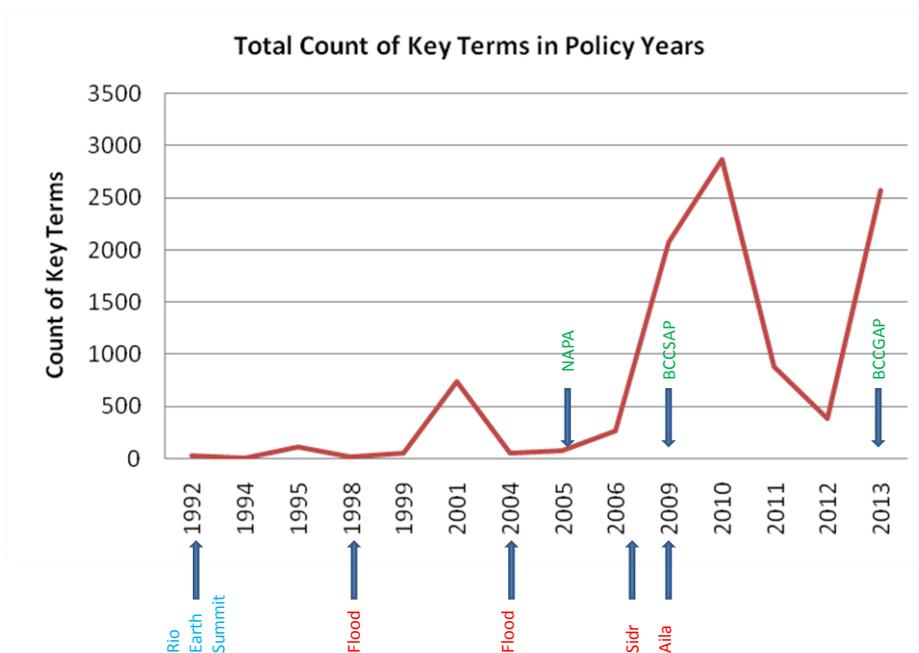
Thematic area	No. of programs
Food security, social protection and health	9
Comprehensive Disaster Management	4
Infrastructure	8
Research and knowledge management	7
Mitigation and low carbon development	10
Capacity building and institutional strengthening	6

Bangladesh Climate Change and Gender Action Plan (2013)

- The BCCGAP mainstreams gender considerations into BCCSAP
- Being the primary victim of climate change impacts, women can play a central role in adaptation to climate change. Women also could play a key role in mitigating climate change by optimizing energy efficiency, using low-footprint energy sources and techniques, and influencing a household's and community's consumption patterns. Therefore, when it comes to decision-making and implementation towards building resilient communities in the face of climate change, the full and meaningful participation of women become essential.

BCCGAP – Contd.

- Under the food security, social protection and health pillar, emphasis has been given to integrate gender and climate change concerns into policies and national documents concerning the agricultural sector, create environment to lease land/ water bodies to women, ensure crop insurance and/or other safety nets for female farmers, access to financial instruments and capacity development and involvement of women on alternative technologies for example bio-fertilizer; climate resilient cropping etc.
- Under the comprehensive disaster management, some actions worth highlighting are development of gender responsive disaster management policy, increased women's participation from central to local especially UDMC/UzDMC, more allocation of financial resources to address gender and DRR issues, participation of women in community risk assessment (CRA) vulnerability and capacity assessment activities, capacity development activities for women and men in providing first aid and primary health care as first responders.
- In relation to infrastructure, focus has been given to increase women's participation in climate change related infrastructure development and management, monitoring and maintenance.



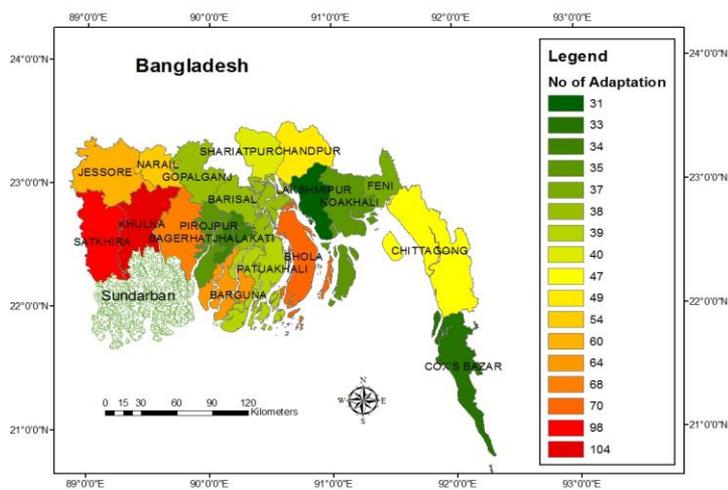
Mentions in Number of Policy Documents	Category of Adaptation Option
>17	-
16-17	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Institutional capacity, governance and training • Research and development
12-14	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Knowledge, information management, surveillance and early warning • Financial support, insurance and incentive schemes • Livelihood diversification and risk transfer • Resilient land use, rural and urban planning • Water conservation and irrigation systems • Disaster response and management
9-11	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Resilient and hard infrastructure • Resilient cropping and new crop variety • Plantation, forestry, landscape and green space management • Women empowerment • Improved water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) • Marine and coastal management
8-5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved social service delivery • Improved access to market • Post-harvest loss management
<5	-

Summary of policy reviews

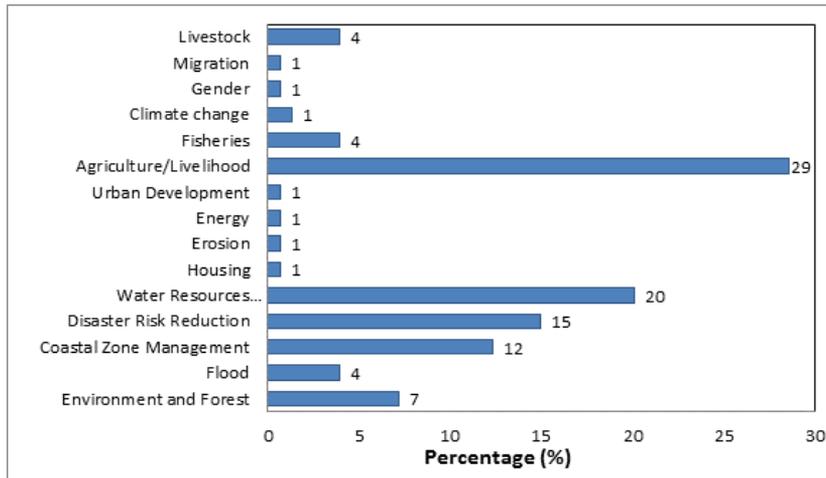
- Need an over-arching policy!
- Climate change issues are DRR focused
- EbA and CBA are only emerging
- Very little focus on urban issues
- Rural-urban migration is discouraged
- Migration not addressed as an climate change adaptation option in any of the policies
- Overseas migration and migration due to economic reasons are focused in most policies
- In Gender Action Plan, migration of the male population is mentioned, and it seems women were assumed to stay back and adapt to the climate change circumstances.

Adaptation practices

Geographical distribution of adaptation practices

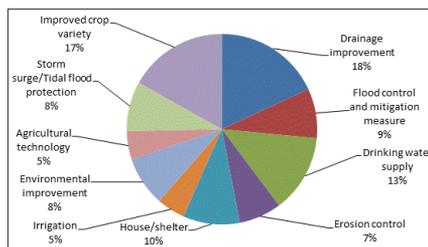


Thematic distribution of adaptation practices

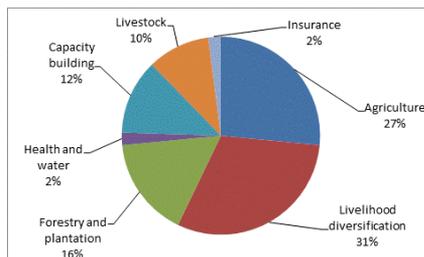


Distribution of the adaptation practices according to their basic purposes

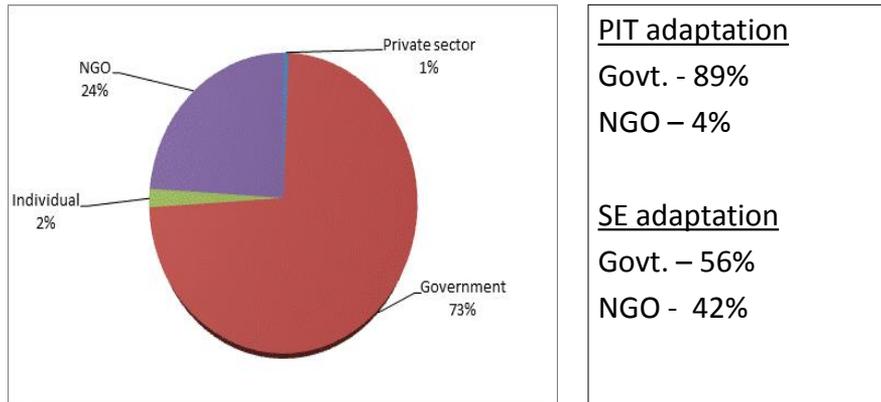
Physical-Infrastructure-Technology



Socio-economic



Types of adaptation providers



PIT adaptation

Govt. - 89%

NGO - 4%

SE adaptation

Govt. - 56%

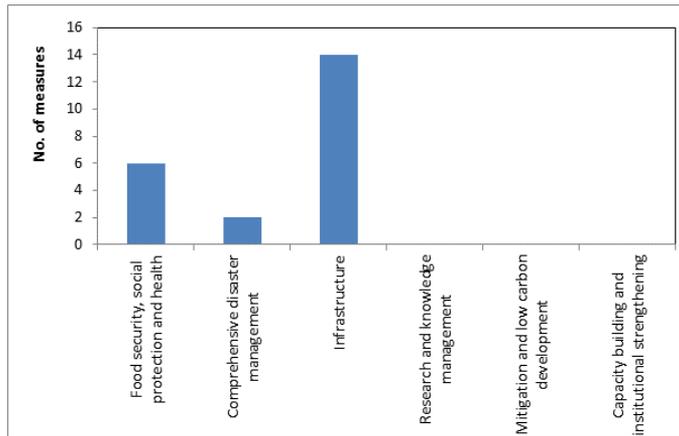
NGO - 42%

Key findings

- Agriculture/Livelihood sector has the largest share of adaptation (29%) followed by water resources (20%).
- Majority of the adaptations (59%) are reactive in nature.
- Most of the adaptation (68%) are in response to chronic stress.
- About half of the adaptation practices are geared towards disaster risk reduction.
- Only in 21% cases, there has been any attempt to make the adaptation gender appropriate.
- Only 8% of adaptations show any link to migration.

Policy – Practice gap

(Thematic area-wise distribution of the measures funded by the BCCT in the study area)



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Thank you