

Process and Methods for Preparation of Bangladesh NAPA

First Step towards Mainstreaming Adaptation to
CC in Environment and Development

By

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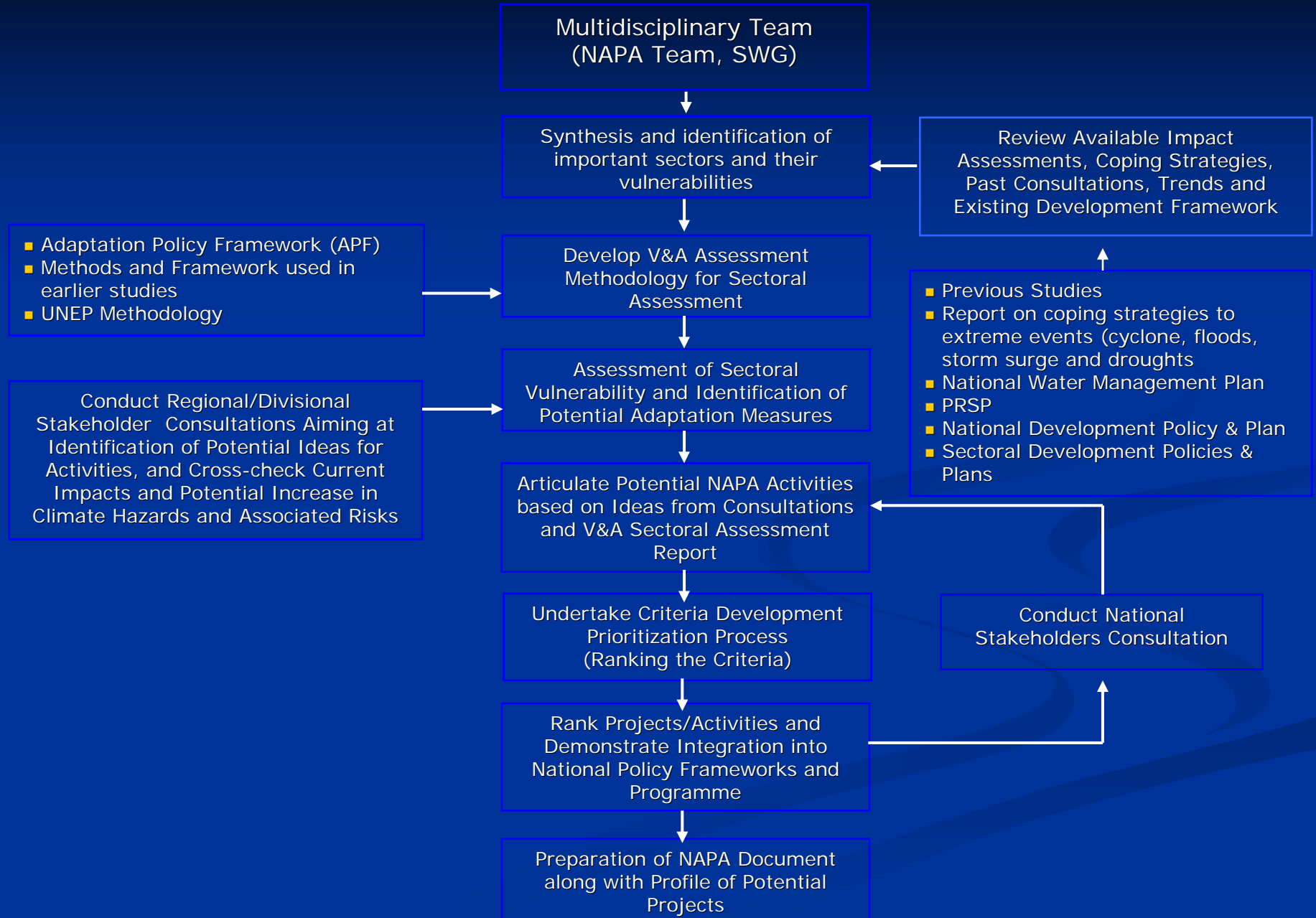
Scope of Formulation of the Bangladesh Programme of Action for Adaptation to Climate Change

- Formulation of a countrywide programme of action for adaptation to climate change encompassing the immediate and urgent measures;
- Immediate and urgent measures will address current and anticipated adverse effects of climate change, including extreme events;
- Identify possible policy and institutional framework to guide and coordination of adaptation initiatives in the country;
- Building synergies with other multilateral environmental agreements and development programmes; and
- Resource management, and poverty alleviation are central to promote sustainable development of the country.

Guiding Principles for Immediate and Urgent Need Assessment

- Key sectors and development activities that are facing adverse impacts of current climate and variability including extreme events;
- Adverse impacts will be aggravated further under anticipated changes in climate system including variability and extreme events;
- Short and medium term development objectives and targets of will be constraint by these adverse effects;
- Benefit of adaptation measures must be cross-sectoral and help to address other environment and development issues, and
- Further delay will increase vulnerability of the physical and natural ecological system and cost of adaptation will be significant.

Formulation of NAPA: Process and Method



Assessment of Impacts, Vulnerabilities and Adaptation

Natural, Ecological, Production System and Natural Disasters

- Water, Coastal Zone, Forestry and biodiversity
- Agriculture, Fisheries, Livestock
- Industries and Infrastructures
- Natural Disasters (floods, Cyclone and Storm Surges, and Droughts)

Livelihoods and Food Security

- Livelihood Benchmark
- Vulnerability
- Food Security
- Food Trade
- Consumption pattern
- Urbanization and rural-urban differences
- Nature-livelihood Interaction

Policies and Institutional Assessment

Macro Development Policies

- Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper
- Five Year Development Plan
- Annual Development Plan

Sectoral Development Plans

- National Water Management Plan
- Agriculture and Food Security Strategies
- National Disaster Management
- National Biodiversity Management Strategy
- National Biodiversity Conservation Strategy

Assessment Indicators

- Recognition of Climate Change
- From Recognition to Action
- Effectiveness of Policy and Action (equity and gender)
- Institutional Arrangement and Capacity
- Future potential and needs

Sectoral Working Group Coordinating Agencies and Institutions

- Water Resource Planning Organization (WARPO)
 - Water, Coastal Zone, Natural Disaster, and Human Health
- Bangladesh Agricultural Research Council (BARC)
 - Agriculture, Fisheries and Livestock
- Department of Environment (DoE)
 - Industry and Infrastructure
- IUCN, Bangladesh
 - Biodiversity, Forestry and Landuse
- Bangladesh Institute of Development Studies (BIDS)
 - Livelihood, Food Security, Gender and Local Governance
- Bangladesh Centre for Advanced Studies (BCAS)
 - Policies and Institutes

Variables and Indicators for Examining Adaptation Measures

Indicative List

- Impacts on peoples livelihood
- Promotion of improved health, welfare, and safety of people
- Conservation of ecologically sensitive sites
- Improvement of delivery and maintenance of public infrastructure and services (e.g. embankment, road etc.)
- Reduction of threats and/or impacts of disasters
- **Implementation cost**
- **Funding possibility (GEF and other funding criteria)**
- **Political and public support**
- Potential for adaptation technology penetration and acceptance
- Compatibility with national sectoral development goals

Stakeholder and Public Consultation

■ Overview of the NAPA

- Objective of NAPA
- Objective of Stakeholder Consultation
- Methodology

■ What we are trying to identify through consultation

- Identification of problems related to weather and climate (erratic rain, timing, floods, drought, crop yield etc.) and rank them if possible;
- Identification of existing coping strategies/measures to reduce risk and impacts;
- How these existing coping strategies/measures can be improved (policy, cooperation, institutions etc.);
- If existing problems aggravated/become more worst, what are new strategies/measures can be undertaken in future.

Concluding Remarks

- Process has involved multi-disciplinary team of experts
 - Steering Committee
 - NAPA Team
 - Sectoral Working Groups
- Stakeholders Consultation is an integral part of formulation process
 - Inception workshop
 - 5 Regional Stakeholders Consultation Workshops
 - One National Level Stakeholders Consultation Workshop
- Involved Key Sectoral Ministries, Department and Agencies
 - Water, Agriculture, Disaster Management, Planning and Economic Relation Division etc.
 - Giving ownership which will help for mainstreaming adaptation into sectoral development to address adverse impacts to climate change

Thank You