Climate change adaptation policies and practices

Rezaur Rahman

Institute of Water and Flood Management Bangladesh University of Engineering and Technology

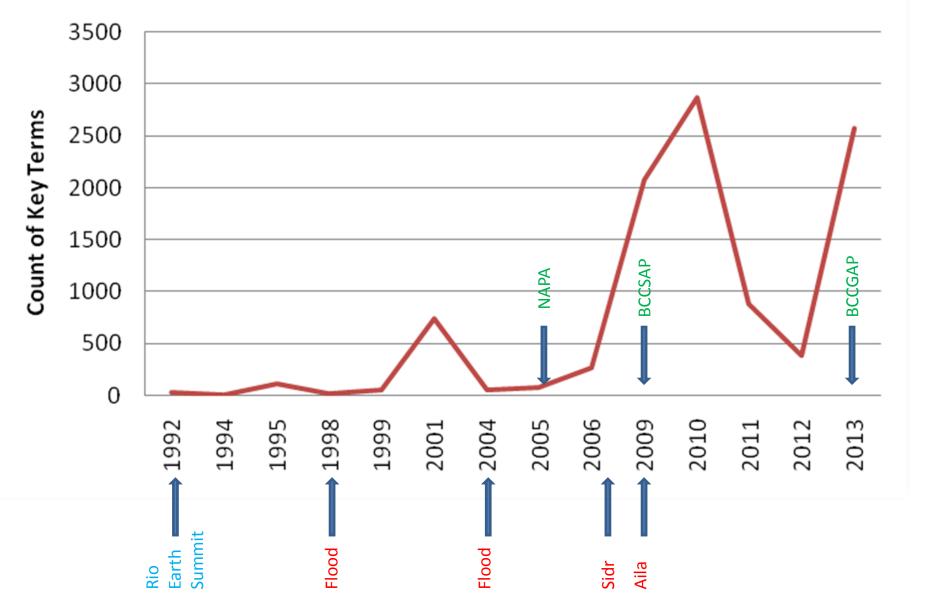
- Research question This study investigates the focus of adaptation policies and practices for a developing but proactive country like Bangladesh especially in its delta which is extremely vulnerable to climate change.
- Outcome
 - This study will contribute fruitfully towards updating BCCSAP
 - The 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.

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)

Total Count of Key Terms in Policy Years



Mentions in Number	Category of Adaptation Option		
of Policy Documents			
>17	-		
16-17	• Institutional capacity, governance and training		
	Research and development		
12-14	• 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	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	Improved social service delivery		
	• Improved access to market		
	Post-harvest loss management		
~			

<5

Summary of policy reviews

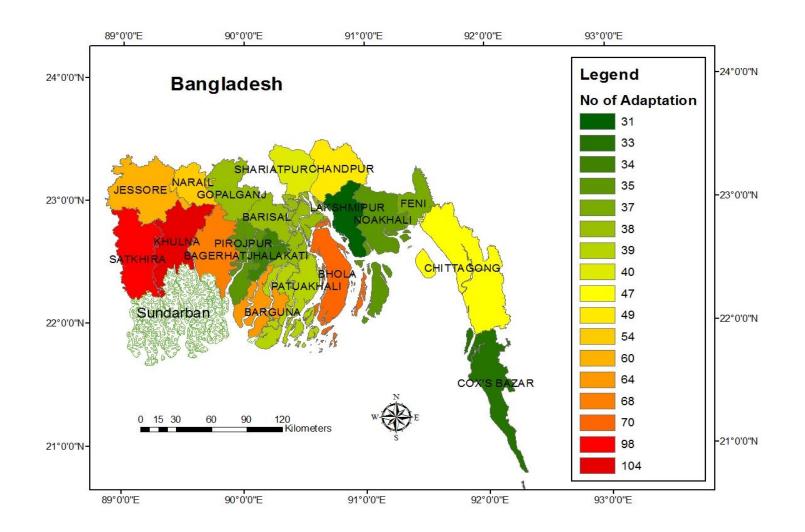
- Need an over-arching policy!
- Climate change issues are DRR focused
- EbA and CBA are only emerging
- Very little focus on urban issues
- Rural-urban migration is discouraged
- Migration not addressed as an climate change adaptation option in any of the policies
- Overseas migration and migration 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

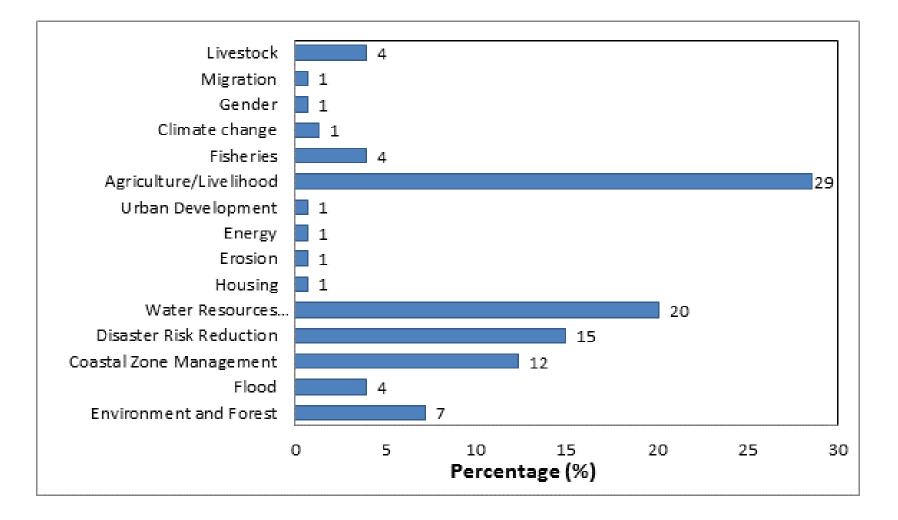
Distribution of adaptation practices

Sectors	Geographic location		
	Coastal districts	Drought Prone districts	Flood Prone districts
Agriculture and Food Security	51	23	32
Water Resources Management	82	18	37
Health	4	3	3
Fisheries	6	3	5
Livestock	3	1	3
Infrastructure	124	3	40
Education			1
Livelihood	24	16	13
Forest, Biodiversity and Ecosystem	19	1	2

Geographical distribution of adaptation practices



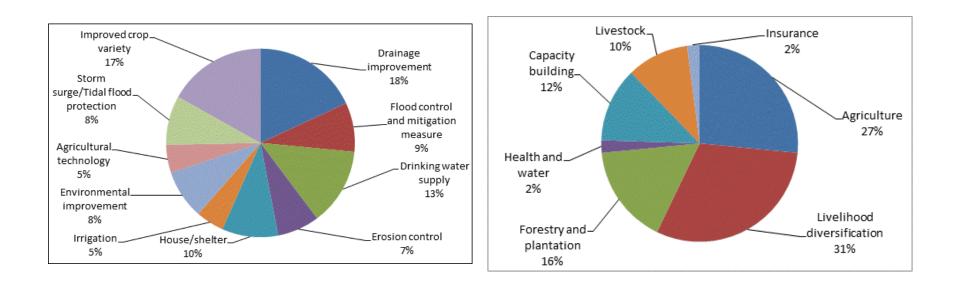
Thematic distribution of adaptation practices



Distribution of the adaptation practices according to their basic purposes

Physical-Infrastructure-Technology

Socio-economic



Key findings

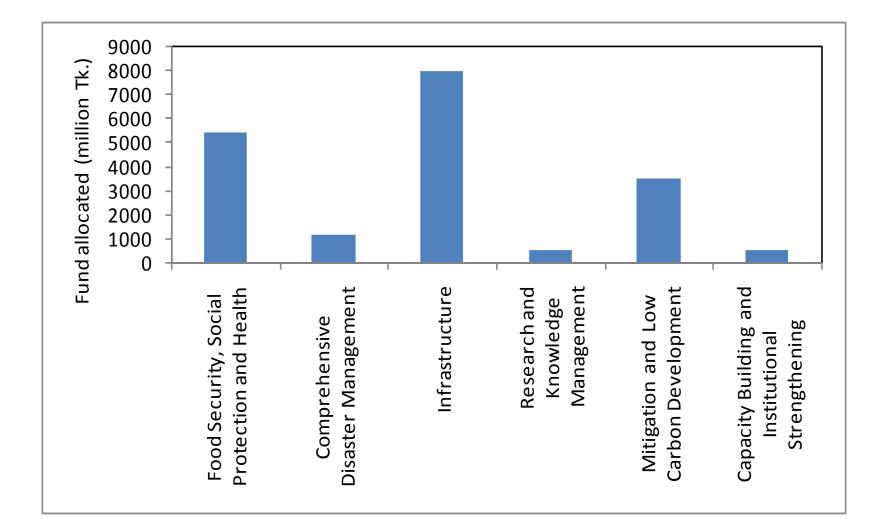
- Agriculture/Livelihood sector has the largest share of adaptation (29%) followed by water resources (20%).
- Majority of the adaptations (59%) are reactive in nature.
- Most of the adaptation (68%) are in response to chronic stress.
- About half of the adaptation practices are geared towards disaster 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.

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

Policy – Practice gap

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



Thank you