



Adaptation and features of INDC in Bangladesh

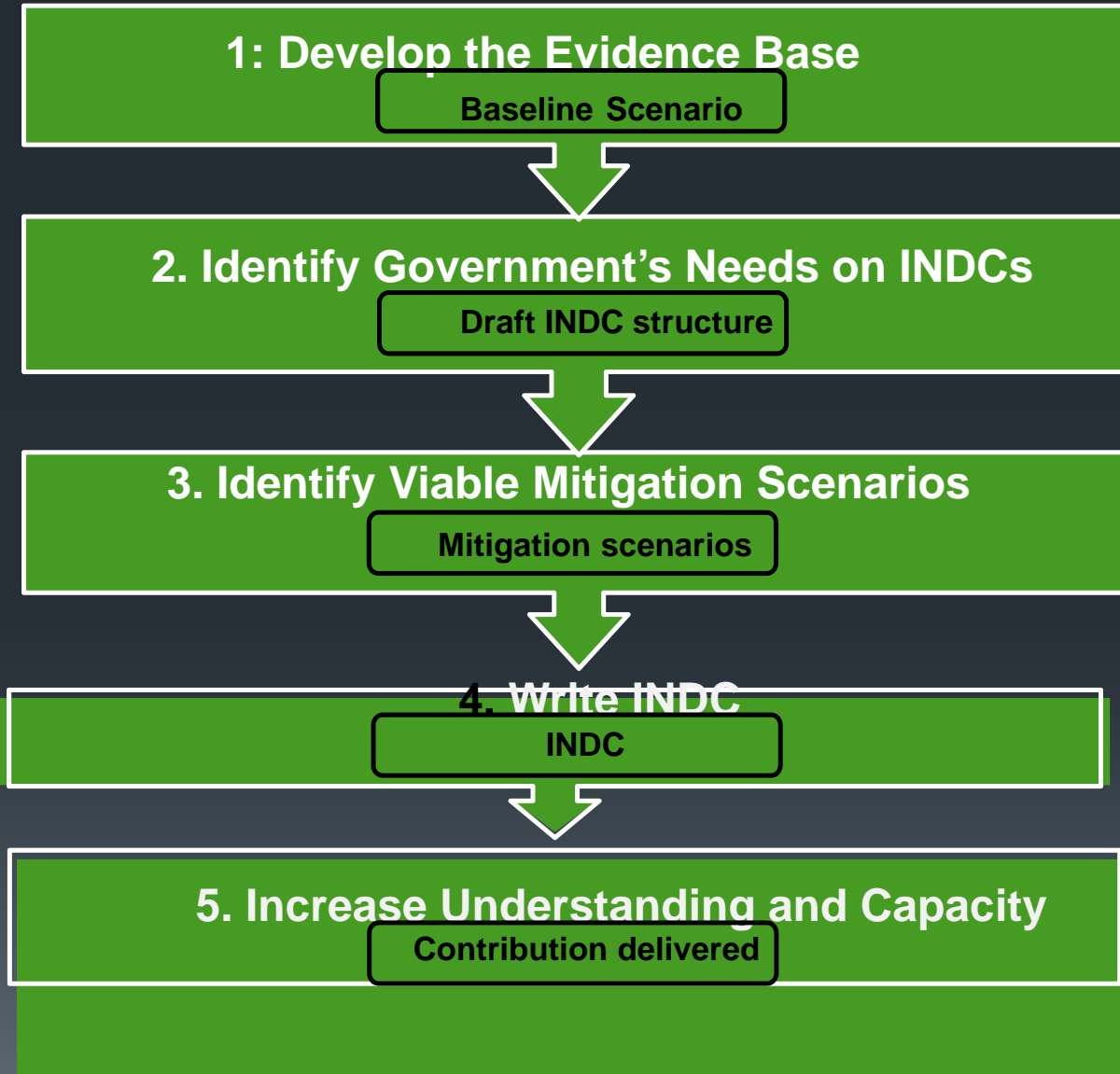
Wahida Musarrat Anita
Senior Assistant Secretary,
Ministry of Environment and Forests



Why an INDC for Bangladesh?

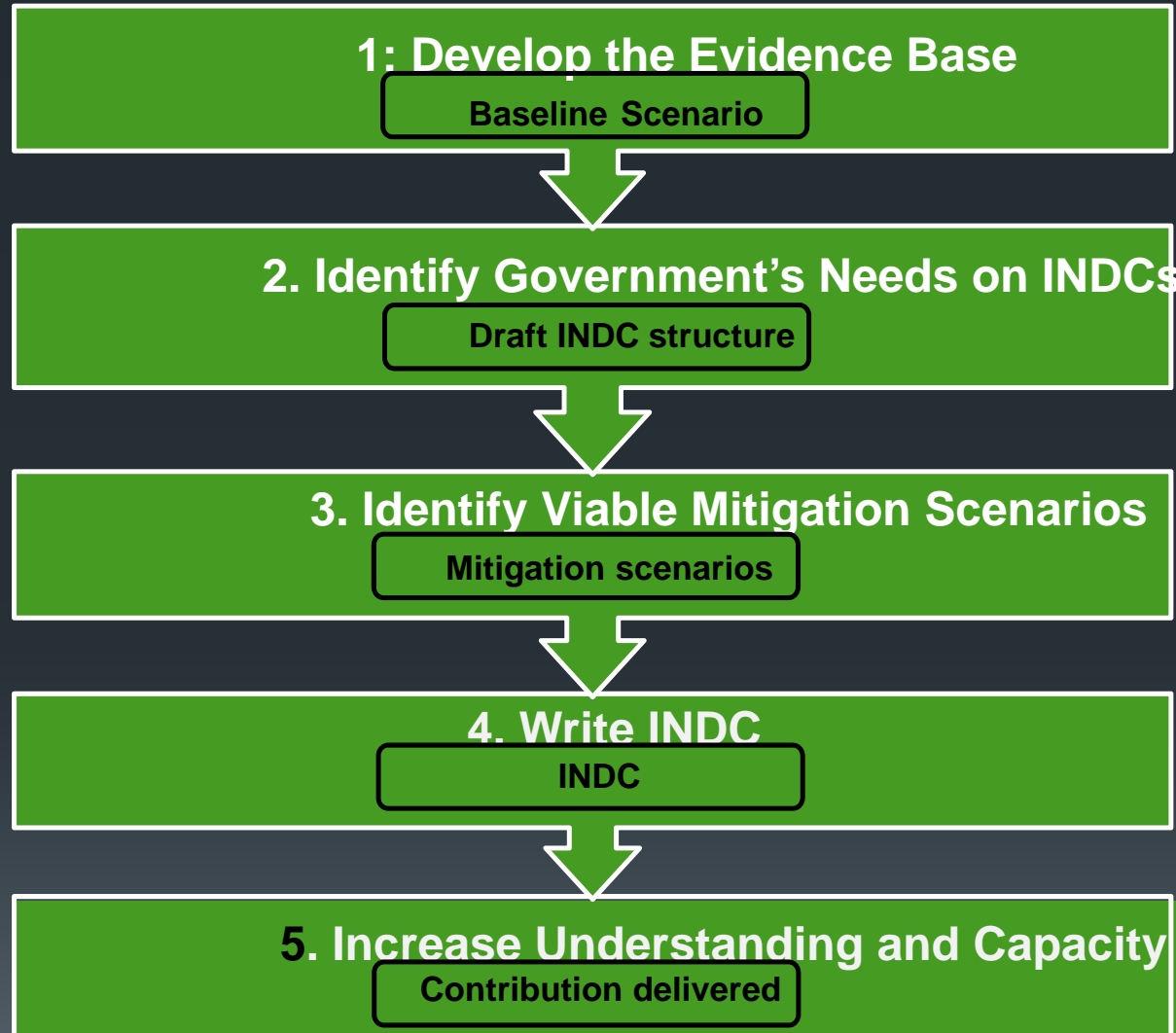
- Emission is miniscule .
- Extremely vulnerable
- A middle income country by 2021
- Adaptation is a priority
- *but the approach taken by progressive countries will be key to building political momentum and pressure on those economies to take action.*

Overview of INDC



- What national literature / data is available?
- Identify government and NGO stakeholders
- Model to determine BAU
- What goals, targets and pledges exist?
- Key stakeholders consulted
- Governance structure established
- Collate national, sectoral mitigation studies
- Review proposed mitigation actions
- Develop appropriate mitigation scenarios
- Produce a draft INDC
- Finalise draft based on stakeholder input
- Prepare for submission to UNFCCC
- Deliver capacity building on:
 - Implementation of contribution
 - Monitor, report and verify progress

Project timeline



TIMELINE

Finalise by end June

Done

End July 2015

June 2015 – Aug 2015

End Sept - GoB submits INDC

Aug 2015 – Oct 2015

Draft INDC Structure

Chapter	Content
National context	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National context for the INDC Over-arching narrative for Bangladesh's INDC (key priorities and issues, stressing importance of adaptation) How the actions in the INDC fit with national sustainable development priorities and existing plans and strategies
Mitigation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The level of ambition that Bangladesh will adopt and/or the actions it will take to achieve this Can be either an unconditional or conditional commitment Supporting information on how any quantified contributions were calculated Information on how this contribution is 'fair and ambitious'
Adaptation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The role of adaptation in aiming towards climate compatible development within Bangladesh Existing national adaptation plans and strategies An assessment of mitigation co-benefits of adaptation activities Identification of key gaps and needs for support (including technical, financial capacity building) needed to deliver national adaptation actions
Planning process & MRV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existing national climate change legislation, policies or actions plans, on which the contribution will build National climate policy monitoring and evaluation processes
Implementation plans	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Planning process for preparation of the INDC Implementation plan including, if known, a list of existing or planned actions to achieve the INDC, their legal status, and the implementing entity/entities National climate policy MRV system and processes Means of Implementation: support (financial, capacity building and technology transfer) that Bangladesh needs to implement the proposed INDC

Adaptation in INDC

- Legal basis of INDC focuses on mitigation (Art. 2 UNFCCC), but Lima Call for Climate Action invites to include adaptation too
- Way of addressing adaptation in INDC represents opportunity and risk

Opportunity and risk

- ✓ Opportunity of remarking that it is about both mitigation and adaptation and the latter cannot be omitted from the solution
- ✗ Risk of minimising the pressure on the big emitters to be ambitious on mitigation

- Bangladesh's INDC would take a balanced approach by defining both resilient AND low-carbon development as key country priorities
- The INDC would propose an mitigation contribution according to national capabilities AND clearly define the case for additional international support for adaptation (and mitigation) and include means of implementation as a chapter in the INDC and a sub-chapter on co-benefits and synergies of Adaptation-Mitigation / Mitigation-Adaptation
- INDC also to showcase current GoB's actions and plans in BOTH adaptation and mitigation

Basic Elements of Bangladesh NAP



- Envisioning the Unseen: Detailed Scenarios
- Bangladesh's Specific Vulnerability (by sector)
- Visualizing Adaptation Needs in Vulnerable Sectors
- Integration of the Plan with National Development Pathways
- Who will implement the Plan? The Institutional Setting
- How to Finance the NAP?

Gender sensitivity issue is cross cutting...

Sector Specific Vulnerabilities



- Water Resources Sector
- Agriculture Sector (including sub-sectors)
- Communication sector
- Physical Infrastructure
- Food and Health Security
- Livelihoods
- Disaster Management
- Environment, Biodiversity & Forests
- Habitation and Urbanization



Once vulnerability is better understood, devising adaptation plan becomes easier

Integration with National Development

- How key national documents have perceived adaptation
- Reflections on recent adaptation strides
- Highlighting investments, gaps in adaptation actions, Adaptation Needs in different time scales & various scenarios
- Current, 2030, 2050, 2100
- Optimistic (2°C), business-as-usual (4°C), and pessimistic (6°C) scenario
- Integration of NAP with investments through ADP (across sectors)
- Integration of adaptation actions at different tiers: Central, meso-level, household/community level, Inter-sectoral perspective
- Managing vulnerability and adaptation related information



**Adaptations must be made
responsive to future
conditions**

**Gender sensitive
adaptation**

**Both preventive (or
transformative) and
reactive adaptations
measures are considered**

Major policy initiatives for Adaptation

- National Adaptation Programme of Action (NAPA) 2005
- Bangladesh Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan (BCCSAP) 2009
- **Submission of National Communications:**
 - **6th Five Year Plan**
 - Climate Fund
 - Integration of CCA- DRR in development process.
 - Integrated Forest Management and
 - Many other sectoral policies on water, agriculture, food security, energy, health and so on.

Challenges in INDC formulation



- Projection of potential emission is not clear
- Insufficient base line date in different sectors
- Coordination among stakeholders
- Prioritization



Thank You