Strengthening capacities of Bangladesh to mainstream climate change concerns into national urban related policies

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Country profile

Country name: BANGLADESH

Land area in km²: 147,750

Population number and growth (%)/year: 152.51 million and 1.37% (Census 2011, BBS).

Country GDP per capita in US$: $1192 (at current prices 2014-15)
Country profile

- Geographical setting (climate):
  - Pre-M"soon  32.6°C (max.), 22.4°C(min.), rainfall 453mm, RH 74%
  - Monsoon  32.6°C (max.), 25.5°C(min.), rainfall 1733mm, RH 86%
  - Post-M’soon  30.5°C (max.), 21.4°C(min.), rainfall 210mm, RH 80%
  - Winter  26.5°C (max.), 13.9°C(min.), rainfall 44mm, RH 73%
  - Annul  30.4°C (max.), 21.2°C(min.), rainfall 203mm, RH 78%
Country profile

- Urban population: 31077952
- growth/year: 23.81%

Name, population of largest city:
- (1) Dhaka: 10.712 Million,
- (2) Chittagong: 3.386 million,
- (3) Khulna: 1.341 Million,
- (4) Rajshahi: 0.70 Million,
- (5) Sylhet: 0.32 Million
Climate change and urbanization

Problems

- CC severely challenge economic growth and frequent disaster disrupt life and economy
- Direct annual cost 0.5% to 1% of GDP
- Vulnerability
  - At City Scale: Tertiary sector (housing, infrastructure)-livelihood vulnerable
  - At Country Scale: Primary Sector (agriculture)-livelihood- vulnerable
Climate change and urbanization Problems

- Hazards: Floods, Cyclones and Storm Surges, Tornado, River Bank Erosion, Tsunami, Salinity Intrusion, Land Slide, Drought, Earthquake

- Vulnerability: People, Land, Water, Air, Economy (Primary, Secondary, Tertiary), Infrastructure: (Point, Line, Area)
Climate change and urbanization

Problems

- Rapid urbanization responsible for
  - Urban Sprawl/Lack of buildable land
  - Lack of Housing and Access to Services
  - Poor Environmental Condition; and
  - Extreme Poverty
Main barriers and drivers: Policies

The most important policies that promote or cripple climate change adaptation and mitigation efforts in cities are:

- The Bangladesh Delta Plan 2100 (ongoing)
- Bangladesh Climate Change Action Plan 2009
- National Plan for Disaster Management 2010-2015
- Perspective Plan for Bangladesh 2010-2021
- The Sixth Five Year Plan (FY 2011-FY2015)
- National Urban Sector Policy, 2014 (draft)
- National Housing Policy, 2008 (draft)
- Standing Orders on Disaster (SOD), 2010
Main barriers and drivers: Policies

- National Land Use Policy, 2001
- National Water Policy, 1999
- Environmental Policy, 1992 and Implementation Programme
- National Agricultural Policy, 1999
- Bangladesh Industrial Policy 2005
- Renewable Energy Policy of Bangladesh 2002
- Disaster Management Act, 2012
- National Water Management Plan, 2000
What are the main opportunities for better integrating climate change into policies over the next years?

- Seventh Five Year Plan-FY 2016-FY2020 (up coming)

- National Urban Sector Policy 2014, (draft)

- National Comprehensive Development Plan for the Whole Country (Pipeline Project)

- Urban and Regional Planning Act, 2014 (draft)
Main barriers and drivers: Policies

policies that are missing:

- National Disaster Management Policy
- National Urban Policy by mainstreaming climate change
- Urban and Regional Planning Act
- National Comprehensive Land Use Plan
Main barriers and drivers: Financing

What are the roles and responsibilities regarding climate change financing?

- GoB has recently established a National Climate Change Fund
- Initial capitalization of $45 million later raised to $100 million mainly focusing on adaptation
- Ministry of Environment and Forest working out costs of implementing the ten-year Action Plan, in consultation with the Line Ministries
Main opportunities: Financing

What are the options /opportunities for increasing the funding of local climate change action from the national level?

- Adaptation to climate change will place a **massive burden** on Bangladesh's development budget; and
- **international support essential** to help the country rise to the challenge
- Bangladesh calls on the international community to provide the resources needed to meet the additional costs of building climate resilience; and
- also for adopting cleanest energy development technology
What capacities do governments have to respond to climate change and what capacities are lacking?

- Tackling climate change requires an integrated approach.
- Involving different ministries and agencies, civil society and the business sector.
- Also a need to strengthen the capacity of-
  - Government and other organizations to plan and implement development programs; and
  - Development organizations to implement regular programs more effectively and rise to the challenge of climate change.
Main Opportunities: Capacities

What support can national governments offer in building the capacity of local governments to respond to climate change?

- Review and Revise all govt. policies to ensure full account of climate change including impact
- Mainstream climate change in national, sectoral and spatial development planning; and
- Ensuring impact on vulnerable group and women are prioritized in plans
Main Opportunities: Capacities

- Build capacity of key govt. ministries and agencies to take forward climate change adaptation
  - e.g.,
    - Ministry of Food and Disaster Management,
    - Bangladesh Water Development Board,
    - Local Government Engineering Department;
    - National Agricultural Research System,
    - the Health system,
    - the Ministry of Women’s and Children’s Affairs
Main Opportunities: Capacities

- Build Capacity-
  - of The govt to **undertake international and regional negotiations** on climate change
  - Regional and international cooperation is essential in order to build necessary capacity and resilience
  - of the **govt, civil society and the private sector on carbon financing** to access various global climate funds
  - for **education and training of environmental refugees** to ease and facilitate their migration to other countries and integration in new societies
Main barriers and drivers: Institutional arrangements

What are the key actors influencing (driving or blocking) climate change adaptation and mitigation efforts. What are the barriers and opportunities for collaboration between different actors or for the national government to support local governments?

- A Climate Change Unit created by the Ministry of Environment and Forests.
- The Unit operates under guidance of the National Environment Committee chaired by the Prime Minister; and
- The National Steering Committee on Climate Change headed by the Minister for Ministry of Environment and Forests.
Main barriers and drivers: Institutional arrangements

- The Climate Change Focal Points will –

- look after, design and help in implementation of sectoral policies, programmes and projects from climate change perspectives

- as and when so required within the framework of the planned development process.
Main barriers and drivers: Institutional arrangements

- All relevant sectoral ministries will have Climate Change Focal Points
- The Climate Change Unit will coordinate and facilitate the works of the Focal Points; as well as
- network with all stockholders, the people in general, the civil society, NGOs, the private sector and international actors in an inclusive manner
Main barriers and drivers: Institutional arrangements

Chart showing Climate Change Action Plan Organization

- **National Environment Committee**
  - Headed by Prime Minister
  - Strategic Guidance and Oversight

- **National Steering Committee on Climate Change**
  - Headed by Minister, chair
  - Ministry of Environment and Forests
  - Overall coordination and Facilitator

- **Climate Change Unit**
  - Ministry of Environment and Forests
  - Coordination and Management

- **Climate Change Negotiations**
  - In Association with Ministry of Foreign Affairs

- **Climate Change focal Points in all Ministries**
  - Plan and Implementation Activities within Their Remit
Main barriers and drivers:

**Institutional arrangements**

- The Bangladesh Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan developed through a *participatory process*

- *involving all relevant Ministries and agencies, civil society, research organizations, the academia and the business community.*

- Programmes funded under the Action Plan will be implemented by line ministries and agencies, with participation of other stakeholder groups, including civil society, professional a research bodies and the private sector
Main barriers and drivers: Institutional arrangements

- The BCCSAP 2009 will be reviewed periodically and revised, in line with:
  - national development priorities,
  - emerging scientific and technical knowledge; and
  - the outcomes of global negotiations under UNFCCC and other UN-led climate change negotiation processes
Main barriers and drivers: 
Institutional arrangements

- The main ministries of the Government of Bangladesh involved in CC:
  - the Ministry of Environment and Forests -Department of Environment (DoE) and Department of Forests (DoF);
  - Food and Disaster Management (MoFDM)- Disaster Management Bureau (DMB) and the Comprehensive Disaster Management Programme (CDMP);
  - Water Resources –includes the Bangladesh Water Development Board
  - and other research and forecasting organization;
  - Local Government, Rural Development and Cooperatives,- Local Government Engineering Department (LGED), Department of Public Health Engineering (DPHE);
Main barriers and drivers: 
Institutional arrangements

• Agricultural Research System—develops new crops and practices suited to different climatic and salinity conditions in the country;
• Livestock and Fisheries;
• Health and Family Welfare; Roads and Railway Division,
• Ministry of Communication,
• Ministry of Foreign Affairs;
• and the framing of development plans as well as approval of programmes and projects
Main barriers and drivers: Institutional arrangements

- Bangladesh has a **large and vibrant civil society sector**- includes world-renowned organizations:
  - BRAC
  - the Grameen Bank.
- Civil society has made a major contribution to:
  - poverty reduction; and
  - has increased the **resilience of poor people to natural disasters**, through its microfinance, income generation, health and education programmes.
Main barriers and drivers: Institutional arrangements

- Civil society's experience and capacity will be used to develop innovative approaches to adaptation including possible partnerships with the private sector.
- It is to be noted that Bangladesh has pioneered community-based approaches to reducing vulnerability to climate change, which are being shared with other developing countries.
Main opportunities: Institutional arrangements

What are the key national level actors influencing urban development. How could climate change (adaptation and mitigation) become more important in their agenda’s?

- According to Charter of Duties, Urban Development Directorate (UDD) responsible for regional and local level planning
- Municipality also prepares local level plans; and
- All sectoral agencies related to physical infrastructure influence urban development
- Climate change (adaptation and mitigation) shall have to be mainstreamed through their sectoral policies, plans and acts
Proposed activities

Related to this project, what activities do you propose in your country?

- Mainstreaming climate change (adaptation and mitigation) into national urban sector policy

- National Urbanization Policy should also be formulated by mainstreaming climate change adaptation
Proposed activities

- National comprehensive land use plan shall have to be formulated by mainstreaming climate change into land use planning proposed by UDD entitled “National Comprehensive Development Plan for the Whole Country”

- A legal and regulatory framework is essential for enforcement of land use plan and development control. Hence, UDD has formulated “Urban and Regional Planning Act, 2014”, which is in active consideration by the govt, for enactment.
THANK YOU