

Adaptation to Climate Change into the National and Local Development Planning Project (ACCNLDP I & II)

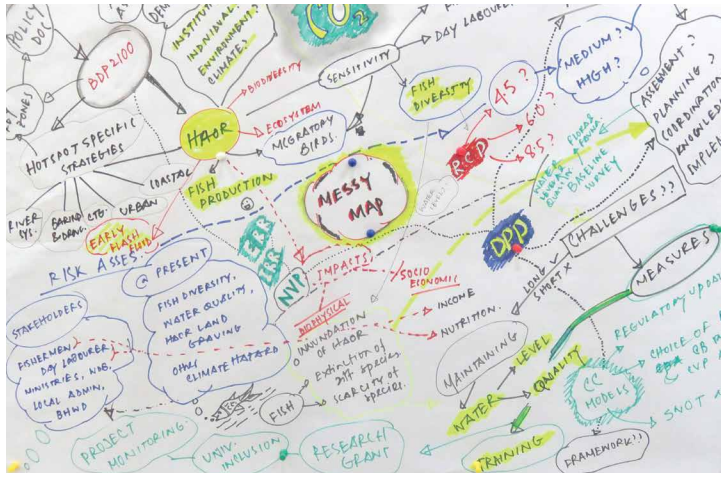
Background

Bangladesh lies in the delta of three major rivers – Padma, Jamuna-Brahmaputra and Meghna – and is home to more than 160 million people which is the 12th largest densely populated country in the world. It is well on its way to graduating out of its status as Least Developed Country (LDC), with an average growth rate of 7.86 per cent in 2018 (BBS 2018). Nonetheless, it is one of the most vulnerable countries to climate change (160 of 181 in the ND-GAIN Vulnerability Index). If climate science forecasts prove correct, development gains could be reversed in the medium term as the sea level of the Bay of Bengal is expected to rise by 30-45 cm by 2050. This will result in a possible loss of more than one-tenth of the territory of Bangladesh and cause internal displacement of 10-30 million people.

Holistic strategies are required at national and local levels to address these challenges and encourage effective allocation of limited public investment capital to sectors and regions most at risk.

Project name	Adaptation to Climate Change into the National and Local Development Planning
Commissioned by	German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development
Commissioned value	BMZ: Phase-I 5 million Euro, Phase-II 4million Euro GoB: Phase-I 1,87,000 Euro
Project region	Bangladesh
Partner ministry	Planning Division, Ministry of Planning
SDG contribution	Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure (SDG 9), Reduced Inequalities (SDG 10), Sustainable Cities and Communities (SDG 11), Climate Action (SDG 13), Life on Land (SDG 15)
Duration	Phase-I: January 2016 - June 2019; Phase-II: July 2019 - June 2022





Currently, investments in public infrastructure often do not systematically take climate resilience into account. Moreover, it has been observed that the national actors are not adequately capable to make the optimum use of climate risk and vulnerability information in strategic and operational planning. As a result, climate resilience is not systematically incorporated into public

investment projects and national development planning (core problem). The project, in both phases, aims to enable the Bangladesh Planning Commission to use climate risk information more effectively in national planning and project appraisal processes to strengthen climate resilience of public investment.

Approach

The project aims to contribute to increasing the climate resilience of extremely vulnerable population groups in urban areas of Bangladesh by 2020. Towards this end, ACCNLDP supports the systematic consideration of climate change impacts on development and investment planning, as well as improving the access to and use of geospatial information. Thus, the project explicitly aims to ensure that more investment projects consider climate risks. Furthermore, the project helps reduce the proportion of people vulnerable to climate change impacts by strengthening evidence-based decision making in planning and appraisal.

Results/Intended results

Optimum use of climate risk information in national planning

A better evidence-based set of actions has been formulated for area-specific climate risks in the national plans by improving the quality and usability of climate information. Climate information is used to determine climate risks and local adaptation needs in the sectoral plans or specific chapters of the national plans as well as in investment projects.

Planning officials can now appraise development project proposals better in the context of climate due to the integration of the Climate Check Method (CCM) and Planning Information System (PLIS) at key points of project appraisal and provision of user-friendly geospatial and climate information. As a result the applications, methods and data bank become integral parts of the process guidelines.

Improved examination of climate risks in the context of project appraisals

Enhanced individual and organisational capacity

The officials involved in the planning process of the country have enhanced capacities for considering climate risks in planning and appraisal processes. Capacity development underpins all outputs of the project. It is a prerequisite for understanding and effectively using digital applications and CCM when appraising projects or developing national plans.

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