

National Adaptation Plan (NAP) and Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) Support Programme

Context

The effects of climate change pose a major risk to the development goals of Bangladesh, and the progresses made so far. As a response, the Government of Bangladesh is developing important climate-change programming policies and applying for international climate financing.

Converting policies to actionable solutions can be complex. Specific issues faced by policymakers and practitioners in developing and implementing climate change adaptation programmes and policies include:

- Need to expand the expertise on climate change, its effects, and adaptation and mitigation options;
- Need to increase the access to data sources on climate change, particularly on the impacts of climate change on women and vulnerable groups;
- Need to build experience of programme developers in using climate data and in designing successful financing proposals for climate change projects;
- Need to institutionalise adequate procedures for evidence-based decision making.



The sources of climate change information are often not widely known. This makes the jobs of policymakers, programmers, and development practitioners even more difficult.

Our Approach

The NAP and NDC Support Programme works with the Government of Bangladesh for it to achieve climate resilience through improved capacity, procedures, and access to relevant climate data. These allow the government to plan and design projects that are specific to the communities they serve and address key vulnerabilities in each area.

The project builds the capacities of authorities at both national and subnational levels. This means that practitioners know how to develop successful proposals, plan effective programmes, and expand coverage and support across climate vulnerable groups.

The project also promotes exchange of knowledge on climate change topics amongst different stakeholders on local, national, and international level.

The Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEFCC) and the Department of Agricultural Extension (DAE) are key partners of the project in all activities.

Project name	National Adaptation Plans (NAP) and Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC) Support Programme
Commissioned by	German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ)
Commission value	EUR 3 million
SDG contributions	No poverty (SDG - 1), Gender equality (SDG - 5), Sustainable cities and communities (SDG -11), Climate action (SDG - 13)
Partner ministries	Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEFCC) Department of Agricultural Extension (DAE), Ministry of Agriculture (MoA)
Project region	Bangladesh
Duration	2019 - 2022



L: Extreme weather events are threatening the livelihoods for many people, e.g. those dependent on agriculture in Bangladesh. Well informed programmes will include the most vulnerable communities in climate change adaptation measures.

R: The impacts of climate change are particularly severe for women and vulnerable groups. Climate change project developers must therefore understand their needs to address them.

Results of NAP and NDC Support Programme

Capacity Development

- Together with the International Centre for Climate Change and Development (ICCCAD), 12 training modules have been developed on key aspects of climate change in Bangladesh, such as:
 - Climate change in Bangladesh
 - Climate change evidence, projection, vulnerabilities and risks at global, regional and local scale
 - Generation, dissemination and use of climate data, climate information and climate services
 - Mainstreaming climate change in national policies, plans and strategies
 - Economics of climate change impacts and adaptation
 - Climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction
 - Analysis and prioritization of adaptation options based on multi-metrics
 - Participatory development and locally led adaptation
 - Monitoring, evaluation and learning (MEL): fiduciary management and project implementation
 - Climate change negotiations under the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)
 - Climate Finance: writing proposals for funding
 - Fundamentals of geographic information systems (GIS)
- More than 160 officials from MoEFCC, DAE, and other local and national agencies have strengthened their knowledge on climate change and resilience building for vulnerable groups through the trainings. They can apply this knowledge to their work now.
- During a study visit to Vietnam, the Bangladesh government delegation discussed the implementation of the NAP in both countries with their Vietnamese counterparts.
- Over 150 international experts from academia, the public sector and non-governmental organisations dis-

cussed ideas and approaches on a range of topics of particular relevance to NAP and NDC implementation in a series of six peer-to-peer exchanges

- In coached groups, 14 practitioners successfully developed concrete project ideas that are suitable for international climate financing.

Climate Information

- Awareness and improved access to climate data is achieved through an inventory brochure and a digital, searchable tool that will help officials access relevant information as they develop projects. The inventory contains information on 55 existing data sources, covering the quality and source of the data, the planning purposes for which it can be used, how to access it, and other pertinent details.
- Together with the Bangladesh Computer Council (BCC), 17 officials from government institutions were trained in the use of the Bangladesh Geospatial Data Sharing Platform (GeoDASH) and enabled to improve the data situation for Bangladesh by sharing their own data with other GeoDash users.
- Participants of a regional conference developed recommendations for collaboration to make climate data more available and accessible in the region.

Processes

- A Climate, Gender and Vulnerability Pre-Assessment Tool (CGVPA) was developed in collaboration with the Bangladesh University of Engineering and Technology (BUET). This tool consists of two customised checklists and guidelines for use in the Department of Environment (DoE) of MoEFCC and the DAE. It allows programme developers to ensure that the projects they design are climate-sensitive and address the needs of vulnerable populations, particularly women.
- The officials piloted the use of the tool in the preparation of project proposals during a practical training.
- The CGVPA tool has been validated and recommended as for the use in project development in Bangladesh.

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