

Policies and programmes to address impacts of increased rough sea events

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Existing national policies

Existing global policies

Policy and programme opportunities both in national and global level

NAPA 2005:

Focused immediate and urgent adaptation need

Identified 15 projects as priority

Updated NAPA, 2009:

Focused short and medium term with wider adaptation activities

Identified 18 projects (9 short-term and 9 medium term)

CC impacts, vulnerability and most impacted sector were identified by NAPA

Climate and Related Elements	Critical Vulnerable Areas	Link with Coastal Fisheries and Fisherman
Sea Level Rise and Salinity Intrusion	Coastal Area Island	Sea level rise will affect the vast coastal area and flood plain zone of Bangladesh. Both livelihood options of coastal communities including coastal fishermen and the natural environment of the coastal zone will be affected by the anticipated sea level rise
Cyclone and Storm Surge	Coastal and Marine Zone	Cyclone and storm surge have severe impacts on fisheries. Cyclone and storm surge causes loss of livelihoods of the poor fishermen and decrease nutrition status of the rural poor. Moreover, frequent warnings of cyclone lead the fishermen to stay at home for longer periods and thus their income decreased which increased their poverty level

The thrust of the BCCSAP is on sustainable development, poverty reduction and increased well-being of all vulnerable groups in the society.

SIX Thematic Areas (44 thematic programmes)

- Food security, social protection and health
- Comprehensive disaster management
- Infrastructure
- Research and knowledge management
- Mitigation and low carbon development
- Capacity building and institutional strengthening

National process: Bangladesh Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan 2009

Theme and Programme directly linked with fishing community	
Theme 1: Food security, social protection and health	Justification
Programme 4: Adaptation in the fisheries sector	Due to the adverse effect of climate change on both freshwater and marine fisheries including fish production, aquatic ecosystem and turbulent and rough weather along the coast and their resulting impacts on livelihoods of fishermen
Programme 9: Livelihood protection of vulnerable socio-economic groups (including women)	Groups that will be considered include: fishing families, who will be affected by changes in freshwater and marine ecosystems; poor and marginal farmers, who will be at greater risk from crop failure than better-off farmers and will need special attention to protect them from income losses due to climate change prioritizing the needs of women and children

Theme and Programme for reducing the vulnerability of the Coastal fishing community	
Theme 2: Comprehensive Disaster Management	
Programme 2: Improvement of cyclone and storm-surge warning	Traditionally, rough seas were experienced during pre-monsoon and post-monsoon periods. Now turbulent seas occur virtually round the year. Rough seas adversely affect the fishing practices and livelihoods of fishermen. This programme has taken to improve cyclone and storm surge warnings and dissemination
Programme 3: Awareness raising and public education towards climate resilience	There is a need to raise awareness among communities and officials at all levels on the likely increased incidence of natural disasters. This programme is an immediate and continuing type programme and will help all the vulnerable communities

COP 16, Cancun, December 2010

The decision 1/CP.16 of the Cancun Agreement decided to establish a Work Programme in order to consider approaches to address Loss and Damage to enhance adaptive capacity.

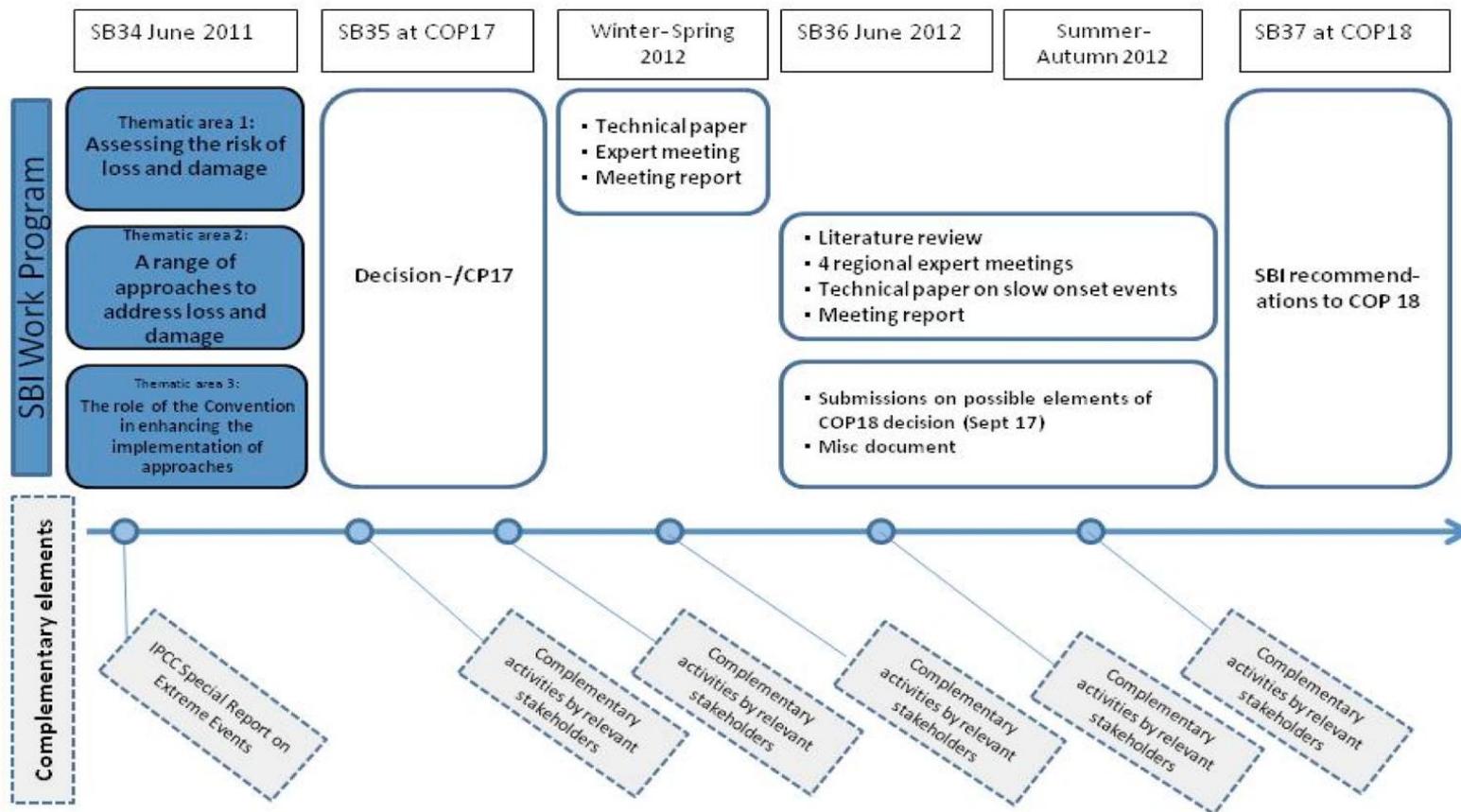
The Cancun Agreements described loss and damage as

*“including impacts related to extreme weather events and slow onset events” **such as “sea level rise, increasing temperatures, ocean acidification,** glacial retreat and related impacts, salinisation, land and forest degradation, loss of biodiversity and desertification”.*

- **Thematic area 1:** Assessing the risk associated with the adverse effects of CC and the current knowledge
- **Thematic area 2:** A range of approaches to address loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change, including impacts related to extreme weather events and slow onset events, taking into consideration experience at all levels
- **Thematic area 3:** The role of Convention in enhancing implementation of approaches to address loss and damage associated with the adverse effects

The Work Programme on Loss and Damage

Figure 1: Approximate Timeline & Deliverables for SBI Work Program on Loss & Damage in 2012



COP 16, Cancun, December 2010

- The COP established the Cancun Adaptation Framework and under it:
 - A process to enable the LDCs to formulate and implement NAPs, building upon the experience gained in preparing and implementing NAPAs
 - By the same decision, the COP also invited other developing countries to employ the modalities formulated for these NAPs.

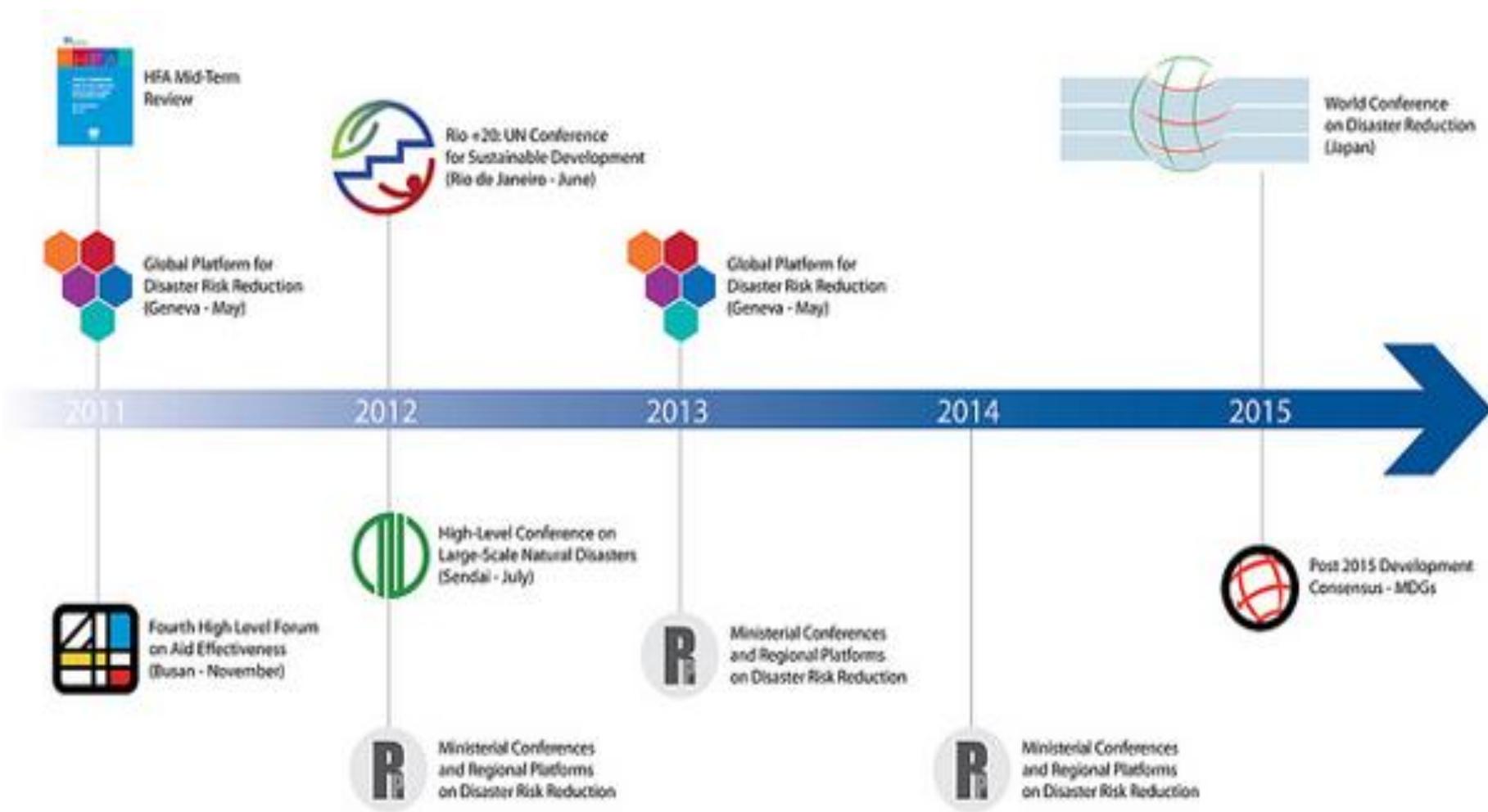
Through the NAP process, Parties are to identify medium- and long-term adaptation needs and develop and implement strategies and programmes to address those needs.

NAP process needs to be:

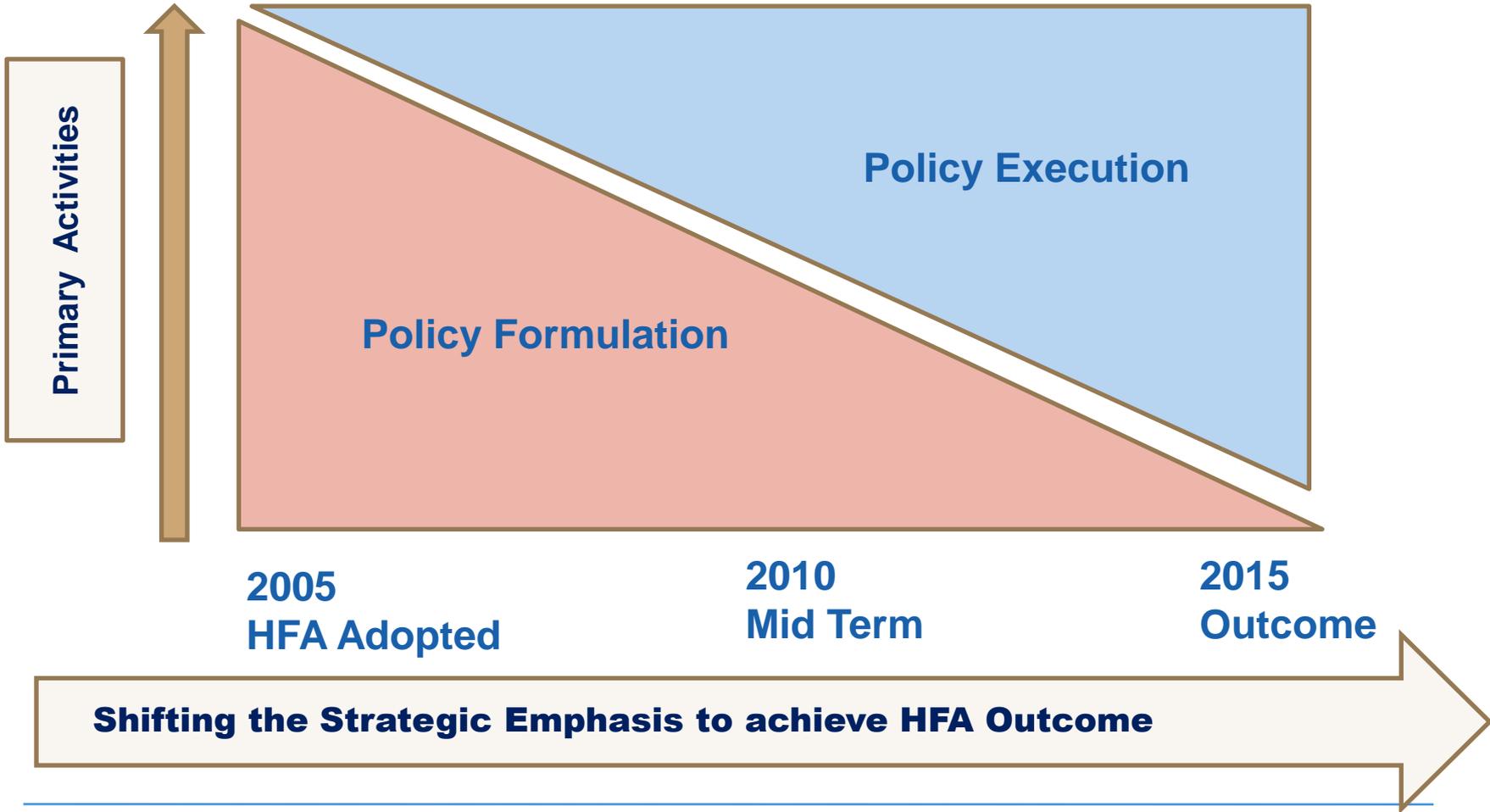
- a) Participatory, country-owned, country-driven and fully transparent;
- b) Multidisciplinary, leading to integration of adaptation into development;
- c) Complementary to existing plans, programmes and mechanisms;
- d) Oriented towards sustainable development;
- e) Guided by sound environmental management;
- f) Guided by a gender-sensitive approach;
- g) Considerate of vulnerable groups, communities and ecosystems;
- h) Guided by best available science;

- **The HFA is a 10-year plan to make the world safer from natural hazards.**
- It was adopted by 168 Member States of the United Nations in 2005 at the World Disaster Reduction Conference
- The HFA outlines five priorities for action, and offers guiding principles and practical means for achieving disaster resilience.
- Its goal is to substantially reduce disaster losses by 2015 by building the resilience of nations and communities to disasters. This means reducing loss of lives and social, economic, and environmental assets when hazards strike.

Future Policies/Opportunities: The Hyogo Framework of Action-HFA



Guiding principles





Thank you

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