

Adaption and resilience: what's been done, key challenges and what's next?

UK-Bangladesh Climate Partnership Forum
#UKBDcop26
#ClimateAdaptation

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IN PARTNERSHIP WITH ITALY

UK-Bangladesh Climate Partnership Forum

A series of webinars and an ongoing, multi-stakeholder dialogue to promote collaboration and lasting partnerships at all levels between the UK and Bangladesh

Partnership is structured around four key COP26 themes

1

**Adaptation and
resilience**

2

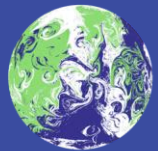
Nature

3

Clean growth

4

Finance



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#UKBDcop26
#ClimateAdaptation

Programme

Moderators

Saleemul Huq and Simon Maxwell

Opening remarks

- Robert Chatterton Dickson - British High Commissioner in Dhaka
- Mr Md. Shahriar Alam - State Minister for Foreign Affairs
- Lord Ahmad of Wimbledon - Minister for South Asia and the Commonwealth
- Anne-Marie Trevelyan - UK International Champion on Adaptation and Resilience for the COP26 Presidency

Keynotes

- Keynote 1 - Climate adaptation: the Bangladesh perspective
- Keynote 2 - Climate adaptation: the UK perspective

Panel discussion and Q&A



Case studies

Addressing the adverse impacts of climate change in urban areas of Bangladesh



Dr Golam Rabbani

Head of Climate Bridge
Fund Secretariat
BRAC

Engaging communities in climate resilient housing development



Brian Kilkelly

Development Lead
EIT-Climate KIC

Resilient *char* land coastal communities



Bazlul Karim

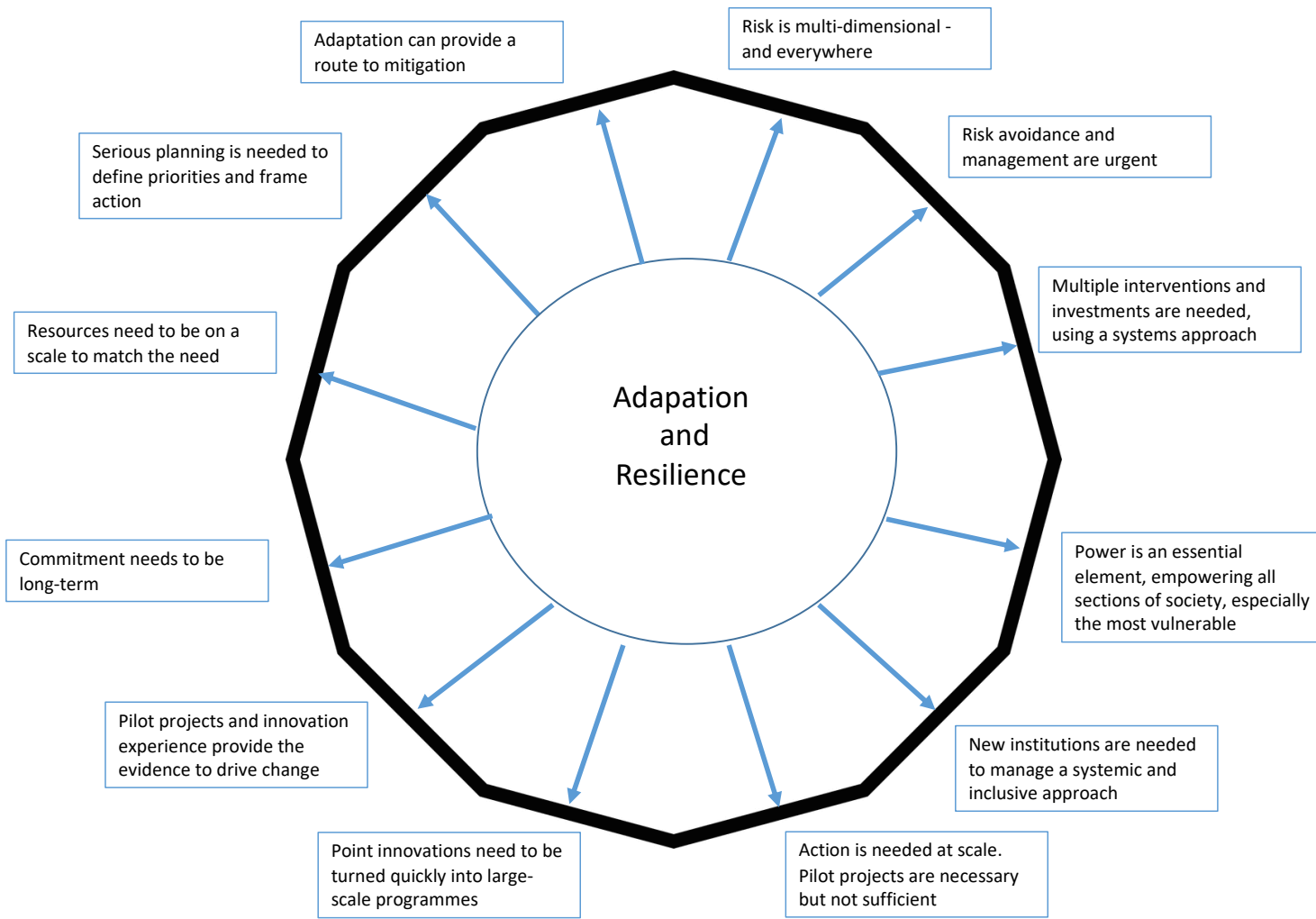
Deputy Team Leader
Char Development and
Settlement Programme

Improving the flood resilience of existing housing stock in the UK



Dr Ed Suttie

BRE Centre for
Resilience



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Keynote speakers



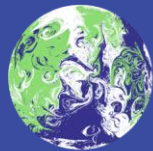
Khurshid Alam

Assistant Resident Representative
UNDP



Baroness Brown of Cambridge

Chair of the Committee on Climate
Change's Adaptation Committee and
Chair of the Carbon Trust



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Panellists



Abul Kalam Azad

Special envoy to the
Climate Vulnerable
Forum's Presidency



Dr Rebecca Nadin

Director of Programme,
Global Risks and
Resilience
Overseas Development
Institute



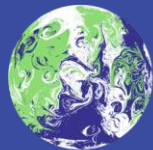
Dr Atiq Rahman

Executive Director
Bangladesh Centre for
Advanced Studies



Anu Jogesh

Policy and Governance
Lead for South Asia
Acclimatise

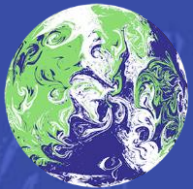


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Robert Chatterton Dickson

**British High Commissioner in
Dhaka**



Mr Md. Shahriar Alam

**State Minister for Foreign
Affairs, Bangladesh**



Lord Ahmad of Wimbledon

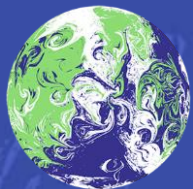
**Minister for South Asia and the
Commonwealth**



Anne-Marie Trevelyan

UK International Champion on
Adaptation and Resilience for
the COP26 Presidency

MP for Berwick-upon-Tweed

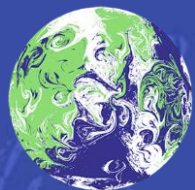


The Bangladesh perspective

Making development stronger than risks

Khurshid Alam

**United Nations Development
Programme**



**SUSTAINABLE
DEVELOPMENT
GOALS**

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BANGLADESH

CLIMATE RISKS

FACTS

67%

of land mass is
affected by
floods

21%

to sea level
rise

35%

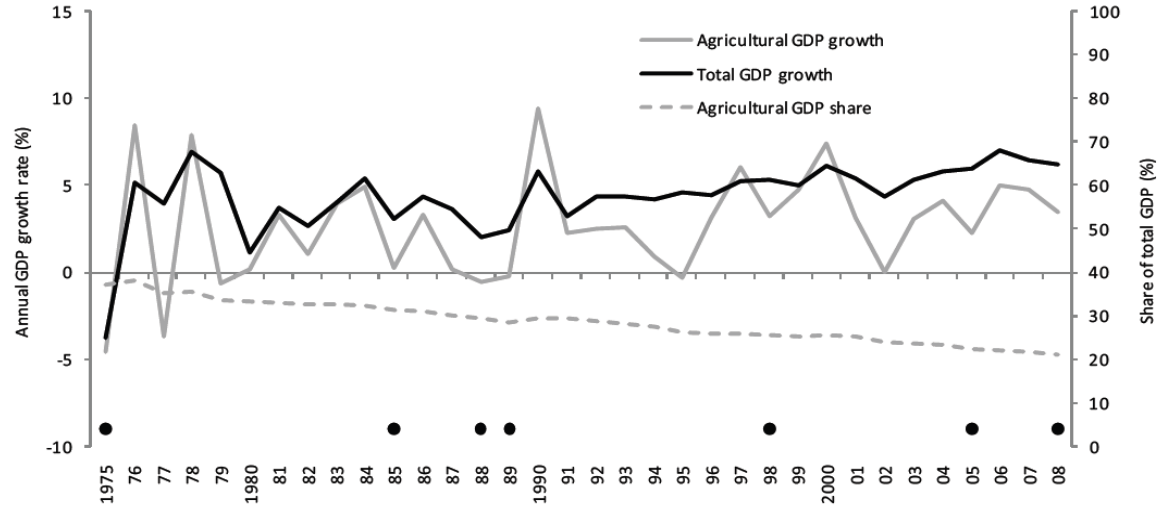
to cyclone

17%

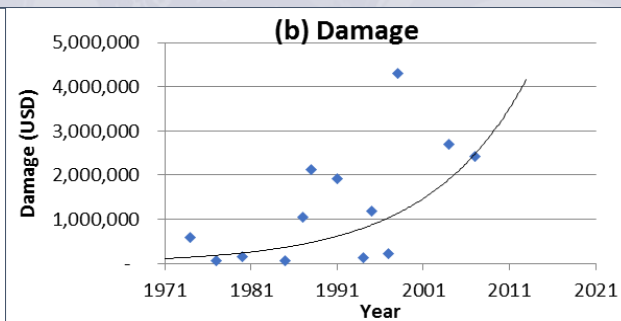
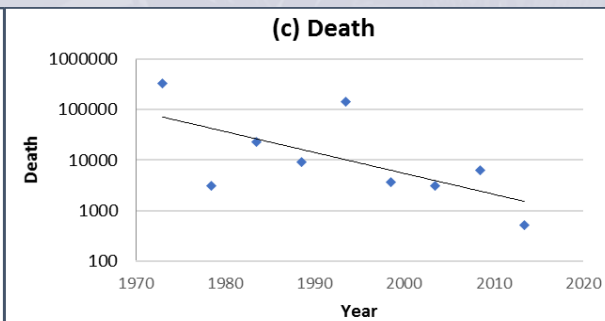
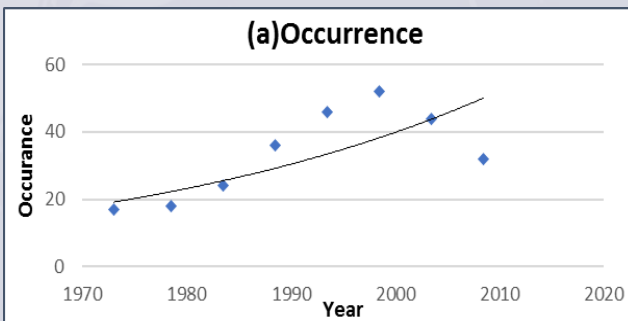
affected by
salinity
intrusion



ADDRESSING MASS HUNGER: 3X FOOD PRODUCTION



SIGNIFICANT REDUCTION OF DISASTER MORTALITY



1970-1975
2-3 events/year
2010-2014
8-10 events/year

In 2010 deaths
went down to
1/100th
from the 70's

But, damage spiked
10X from the 70's

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BANGLADESH

10th most exposed
to natural hazards in the
world

5th most at-risk
from disasters

RAPID ECONOMIC GROWTH?

Bangladesh a leader in South Asian GDP growth

(in percent)

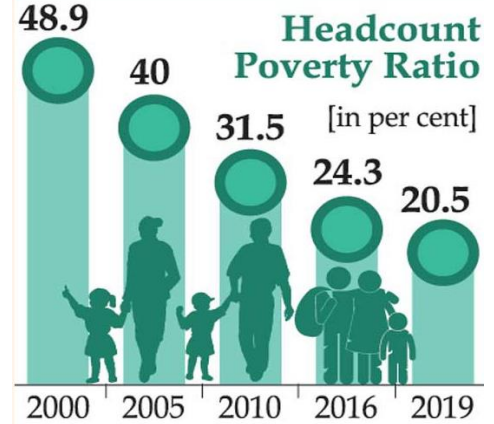


*Forecast

Source: ADB

"Bangladesh's economy will grow fastest in South Asia"

World Bank



Source: BBS

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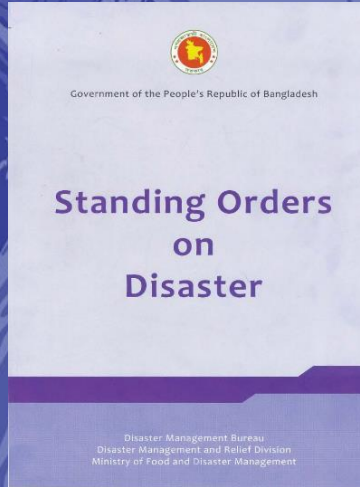
WHAT WORKED

- 1. ENTREPRENEURIAL CULTURE:** It's all about people.
- 2. FUTURE-FACING APPROACH:** Risk is also prioritized parallel to growth centric development.
- 3. INNOVATION** in finding local and macro solutions.
- 4. UTILIZATION OF GLOBAL COOPERATION** by NGOs, CSO, the UN, IFIs and Government.
- 5. HOME GROWN COMMITMENT:** SDG, Paris Agreement, Sendai Framework and New Urban Agenda.

Rapid pace of urbanization paid off in driving economic growth but at a future cost

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CHALLENGES & OPTIONS

CHALLENGE 1

Development ambition will be challenged by climate change [36% of the GDP at risk 2030] (mega disasters in the context of COVID, LDC Graduation, 4IR and risk of earthquake).

Policy choice: Acceleration of adaptation strategies

New opportunity: Growing private sector interest in climate change.

CHALLENGE 2

In-situ adaptation would not produce long-term sustainable adaptation dividend, unless macro systems are supportive.

Policy choice: Risk first, development is organized around them. Investing on future skills.

New opportunity: Blended model of ODA, Climate Finance, Trade and Investments.

CHALLENGE 3

Urbanization risks *slumization*, unless risk is centered in the planning.

Policy choice: Risk informed land-use plan and scaling up nature-based solution.

New opportunity: Higher political willingness in the agenda and a priority of the ruling party's election manifesto



HOW UNDP IS SUPPORTING BANGLADESH



**NATIONAL RESILIENCE
PROGRAMME**



**LOCAL GOVERNMENT
INITIATIVE
ON CLIMATE
CHANGE**



**PRIVATE SECTOR
PARTNERSHIP
FOR GREEN
TECHNOLOGY**



**SUPPORTING
WOMEN TO ADAPT
WITH CLIMATE
CHANGE**

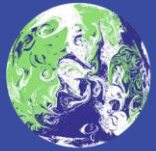
UNDP is also supporting NPDM, NAP and NDC.

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HOW UK AND BANGLADESH WORK TOGETHER FOR CLIMATE AMBITION

- **Preserving Multilateralism**
- **Joint work-stream on climate innovation**
- **Financing Solution: ODA, Climate Finance and UK Investment for Bangladesh**



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www.undp.org.bd

Thank You

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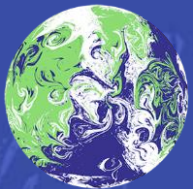
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The UK perspective

Priorities for adaptation in the UK

**Baroness Brown of Cambridge
DBE FREng FRS**

**Chair of the UK Adaptation
Committee**



Climate Change is happening now

UK is experiencing significant changes in weather

The $\sim 1^{\circ}\text{C}$ warming to date has already changed UK weather patterns

Further changes in the climate are inevitable

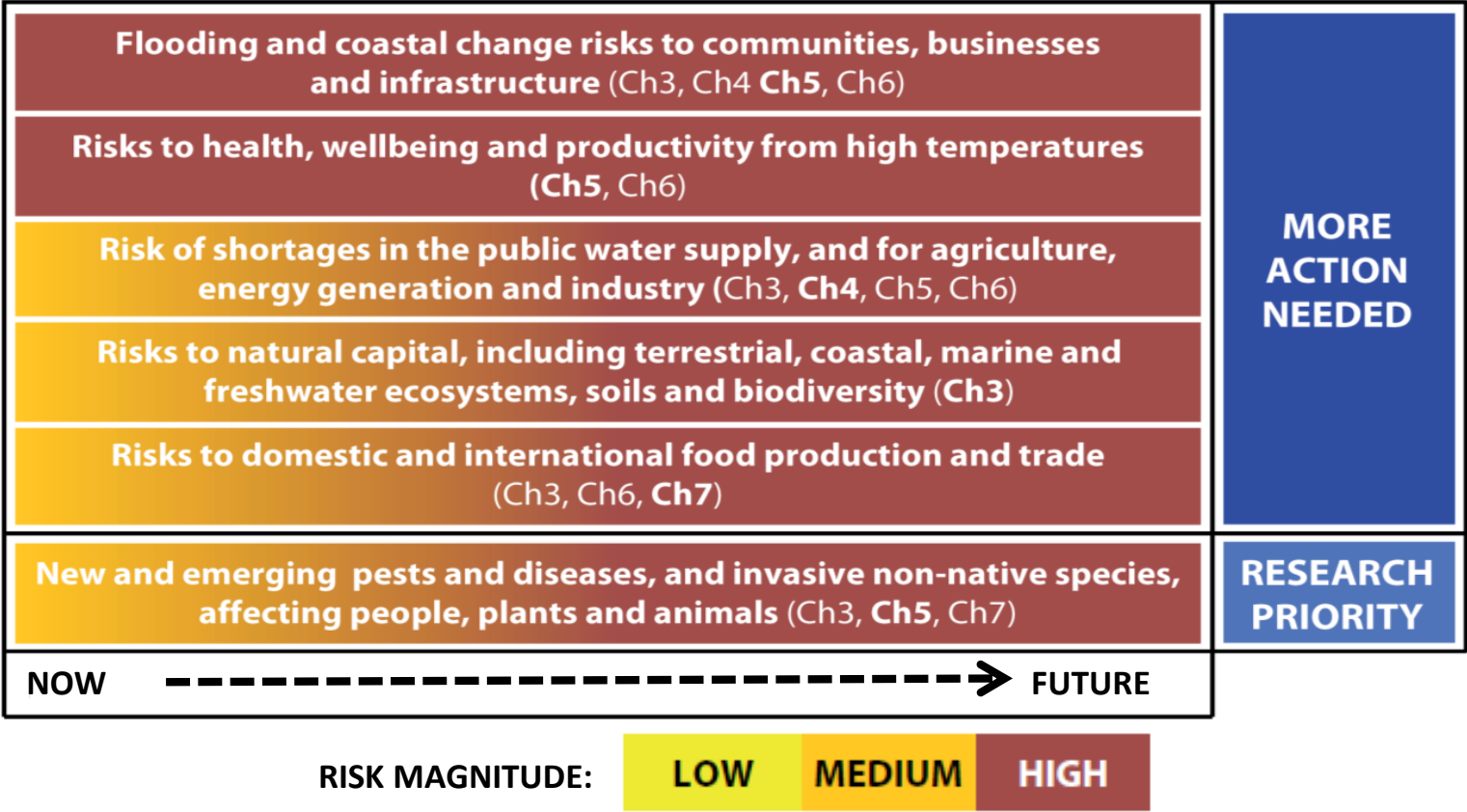
Severe, pervasive and irreversible changes in climate cannot be ruled out

UK Climate Change Risk Assessment 2017

Synthesis report: priorities for the next five years

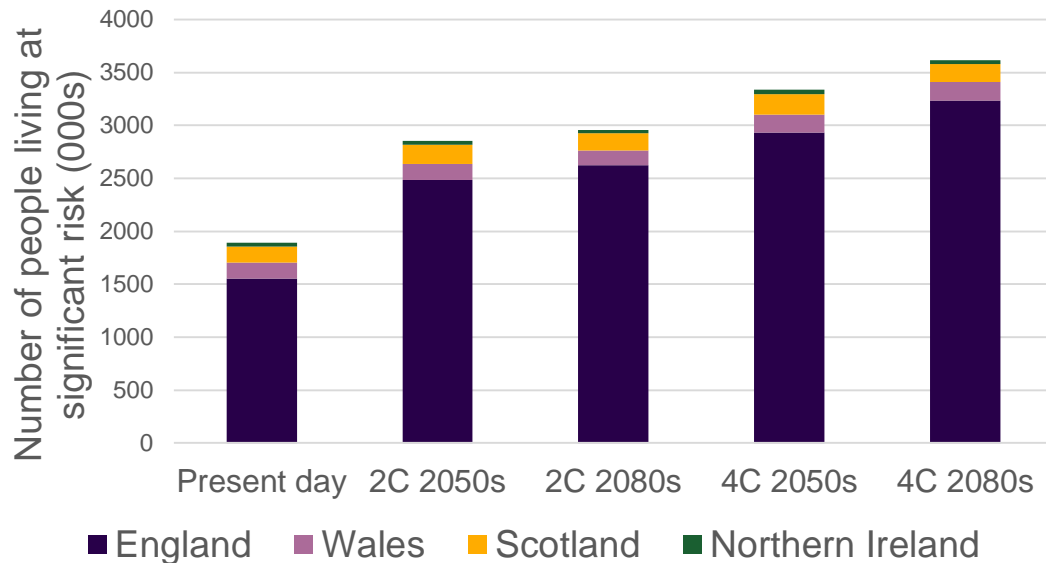


Six urgent priorities for the UK for the next five years



Risks to the UK

The UK faces many risks in common with Bangladesh



- **Increased flooding**
- **Sea level rise**
- **Coastal erosion**
- **Hotter summers**
- **Water shortages**
- **New pests and diseases**

Without additional adaptation, the number of people living in significant flood risk areas in the UK could nearly double in the next 30 years, even on a 2°C path

Adaptation and Resilience: England not prepared for 2°C, let alone 4°C


- A good plan expects 2°C and includes the risk of 4°C
- Few sectors have good plans:
 - water supply
 - Energy
 - flood and coastal erosion risk management
 - roads and rail
- No sector is yet showing good progress in actually reducing risks



Priorities for UK Climate Change Committee

1. Increasing UK adaptation ambition for COP26

Inclusion of adaptation alongside emissions reduction in the UK's NDC



Committee on Climate Change

Independent advice to government on building a low-carbon economy and preparing for climate change

Rt Hon Alok Sharma MP
Secretary of State
Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy
1 Victoria Street, London, SW1E 5ND

14 July 2020

Adaptation in the UK's Nationally Determined Contribution

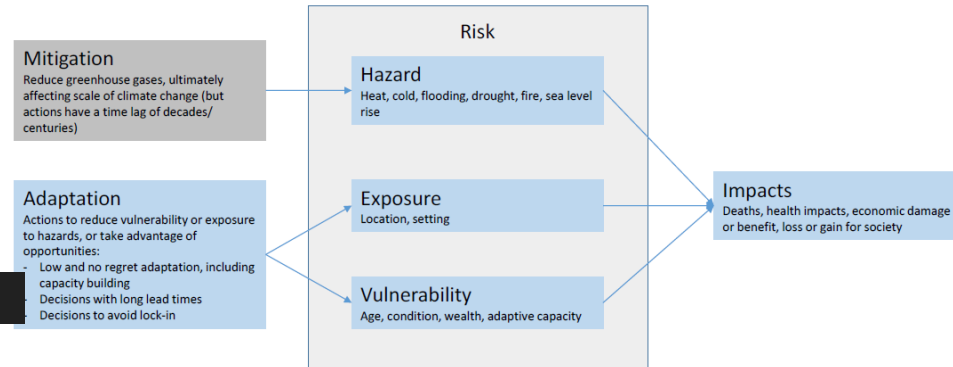
Thank you for your continued efforts to drive forward the preparations for COP26. With adaptation as one of your five themes, it will be important for the credibility of the Presidency to show increased ambition in preparing for the effects of climate change domestically, as well as supporting resilience-building overseas. Those should be showcased in the UK's first Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) to the global response to climate change.

The impacts of climate change on the UK, today and in the future, remind us that adapting to the changing climate is not just an issue for the Southern Hemisphere or small island nations. It is also not just a local issue: global supply chains will continue to be essential, for example to ensure everyone has access to a healthy and varied diet, access that is resilient to climate shocks and other

2. Assessment of UK risk and adaptation Summer 2021



3. Frameworks for measuring progress



The UK faces many similar challenges to Bangladesh

- Under-resourced compared to mitigation
- ‘Net Zero solves the problem’ - deflects focus from adaptation
- Hard to communicate – no single vision, target or metric
- Hard to visualise – demonstrating successful adaptation
- Adaptation is fundamentally a process and not an outcome
- ‘It won’t happen again’ – uncertainty is hard for people to deal with
- Benefits are long-term, costs are short-term
- Will Covid-19 give increased focus resilience?

Links to the UK Climate Change Committee

- International briefing notes from the CCC - <https://www.theccc.org.uk/publication/insights-briefings-sharing-the-uk-approach-to-addressing-climate-change/>
- UK Climate Risk website will host all of the outputs for the Evidence Report <https://www.ukclimaterisk.org/>
- Six research projects to feed into the technical chapters <https://www.ukclimaterisk.org/ccra-research/>
- UK Climate Change Risk Assessment 2017 Evidence Report <https://www.theccc.org.uk/uk-climate-change-risk-assessment-2017/>



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Next webinars - 8 and 9 December

Case study session – Tuesday 8th December

Overcoming challenges to implementing and sustaining nature investments at scale

<https://www.eventbrite.co.uk/e/implementing-and-sustaining-nature-investments-at-scale-tickets-130562482901>

Keynote session – Wednesday 9th December

How are nature-based solutions being used in Bangladesh and the UK to combat climate change?

<https://www.eventbrite.co.uk/e/combating-climate-change-with-nature-based-solutions-tickets-130563638357>



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<https://www.linkedin.com/groups/12485053/>