MAINSTREAMING ECOSYSTEM SERVICES FOR CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION IN BANGLADESH: IMPLICATIONS FOR WEF NEXUS

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**ECOSYSTEM SERVICES (ESS)**

- Benefits people obtain from ecosystems

- Human progress and wellbeing are vitally dependent on society’s production base and capitals essentially generated through ESS

- Climate change adaptation and mitigation are now appeared as important contribution of ESS
ECOSYSTEM SERVICES AND CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION

Methods of ESS
- Restoring degraded natural areas
- Mangrove plantation
- Restoration of floodplains
- Climate tolerant varieties
- Protecting natural infrastructure

Benefits of ESS
- Preservation of genetic materials
- Water and water security
- Barriers to disaster
- Erosion prevention
- Conservation of biodiversity
- Drought prevention
- Regeneration of natural resources
- Empowerment of the rural poor
- Incorporation of indigenous knowledge
- Holistic approaches to development
ESS AND CCA

- There are initiatives at global and national scale to integrate ESS in CCA

- UNFCCC Durban Climate Change Conference - November 2011, SBSTA 35), UNCBD and NAPA at national scale

- Approximately 22% of proposed NAPA projects linked with EbA

- ESS for robust societal adaptation, not only limited to ecocentricism

- ESS approaches to CCA can potentially ensure more sustainable outcomes than other adaptation approaches
Mainstreaming of ESS in adaptation and development planning foster sustainable planning and to comprehensively address the impacts of climatic extremes and variability.

CBD and UNFCCC encouraged parties to implement and integrate ESS into CC and development policies.

Mainstreaming of ESS in policies are increasingly being suggested (and happening).

Little is known about the degree to which ESS is already applied in CCA and how it is integrated into existing planning and development processes.
ANALYTICAL FRAMEWORK

Agenda Setting
(issues and political objectives)

Policy Formulation
(Assessment, collaboration, boundary rules etc)

Policy Implementation
(resource allocation, implementation strategy)

Policy Evaluation
(Resource allocation, implementation etc)
AGENDA SETTING: NATIONAL POLICIES

• 3 national development policies, 6th Five Year Plan (2011-2015), Perspective Plan of Bangladesh (2010-2021), and National Sustainable Development Strategy (2010-2021)

• Social forestry, improve river navigability, conserve and protect biodiversity, resilient agricultural varieties, coastal green belt and reducing soil erosion

• Regulating and provisioning services

• Livelihood, DRR and agriculture are key focus
AGENDA SETTING: NATIONAL POLICIES

- Bangladesh Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan (2009)

- 151 different number of actions proposed under six major thematic areas

- BCCSAP recognized the role of ecosystem and natural services in climate change adaptation and resilience

- 19 actions could be flagged out within the category ESS

- The actions are divided to the sectoral areas such as institutional development (5), afforestation (5), food security (3), river management (3), and ecosystem management (3)

- Proposed actions overlooked ESS scopes for DRR, livelihood, infrastructure and urban management
POLICY FORMULATION: SECTORAL DEVELOPMENT

**DRR**
- National Disaster Management plan 2014
- 135 number of actions under 7 strategic goals of DRR
- No ESS strategies available
- Structural and institutional aspects of emergency management

**Agriculture**
- National Agriculture policy 2013
- 175 total proposed actions
- 10 actions on climate tolerant varieties (5), climate based agriculture (2), water resources (1) and natural resources management (2)
- Focus on Provision services

**Urban**
- National Urban Policy 2014
- 133 actions
- 4 actions on creating open space, restoring urban canal and measures for necessary infiltration
- Focus on cultural services
- Regulating services are also emphasized
- DRR is mentioned as a priority area

**Livelihood**
- 6th Five year plan (Agriculture, Forestry, Fisheries, livestock)
- 19 actions for agricultural livelihood, fisheries and food security
- Provisioning services e.g. food production is mostly emphasized
- Regulating services such as soil conservation and enhancing fertility are also underscored
POLICY FORMULATION: SECTORAL DEVELOPMENT

Percentage of ESS and Non ESS projects in different sectors

- 542 numbers of actions
- 6% of ESS approach
- Conservative sectoral adaptation actions proposed
POLICY IMPLEMENTATION: ADAPTATION PROJECTS

- Climate Change Trust Fund (CCTF), government funded adaptation fund since 2009

- As of December 2015, has 329 approved projects

- 38 projects are related to ecosystem management and ecosystem based adaptation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sectors</th>
<th>No. of Project</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>River Dredging</td>
<td>14</td>
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<tr>
<td>Forestry and REDD</td>
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<tr>
<td>Biodiversity</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crop Varieties</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agricultural Technology</td>
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<td>Environment Management</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fisheries</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>38</strong></td>
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GENERAL FINDINGS

• The term ESS is generally missing in all reviewed policies
• Potential of ESS for CCA is not translating from policy rhetoric to practice which ruled by structural adaptation
• CCA in Bangladesh is overwhelmingly viewed as a structural and technical approach
• Differences over adaptation priorities and understanding at national and sectoral level
• Bureaucratic planning and policy in Bangladesh and traditional sectoral planning
• Framing of CCA and ESS approaches
IMPLICATIONS FOR WEF NEXUS

- WEF discussions often tend to ignore ESS, livelihood, and adaptation in its context
- Nature and ESS are the unseen dimensions of the nexus
- Governance of WEF nexus is still very much “work in progress”
- Pluralities of development approaches e.g. IWRM, SLA, IFM overwhelm policy making process
- Increasing consideration and mainstreaming of ESS can assist to achieve nexus goals
Thank you very much for your attention!!