

Climate change adaptation and mitigation efforts in South Asia and Southeast Asia

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Where do we stand?

ND-GAIN COUNTRY INDEX

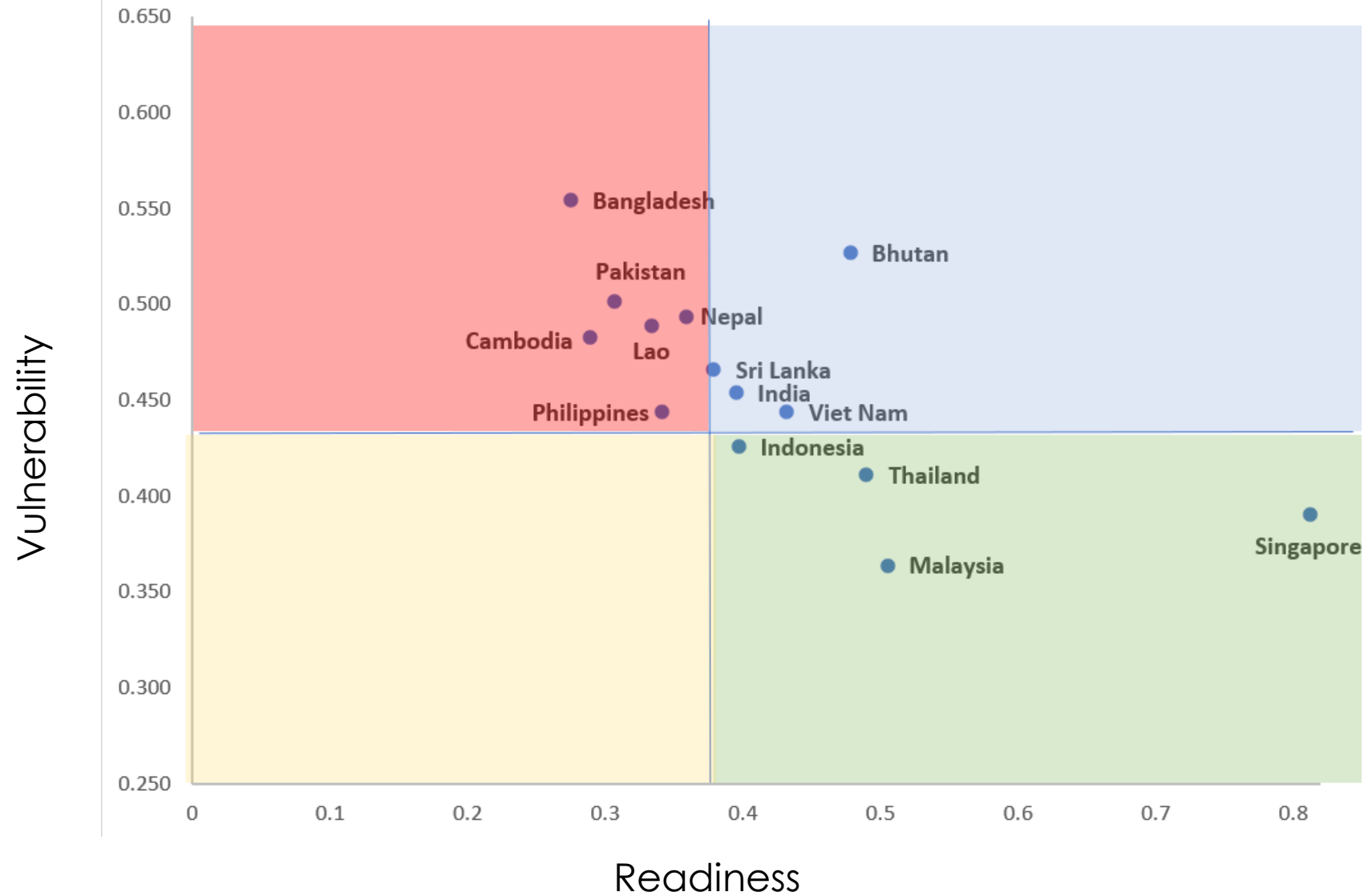
The ND-GAIN Country Index comprises two key dimensions of adaptation:
vulnerability and readiness

- **VULNERABILITY:** Exposure
Sensitivity
Adaptive capacity
- **READINESS:** Economic
Governance
Social

ND-GAIN INDEX VALUE AND RANKING

	Value	Rank
Singapore	71.7	4
Malaysia	57.1	47
Thailand	53.9	61
Viet Nam	48.7	92
Indonesia	48.5	97
Bhutan	47.6	102
India	47.1	105
Sri Lanka	45.6	110
Philippines	44.8	115
Nepal	43.3	124
Lao	42.3	131
Cambodia	40.3	149
Pakistan	40.3	149
Bangladesh	36.0	173

ND-GAIN MATRIX



PERFORMANCE OVERTIME

Percent change in vulnerability from 2005 to 2022

Country	Change
Indonesia	-14.5%
India	-14.0%
Nepal	-12.3%
Philippines	-12.0%
Viet Nam	-10.9%
Malaysia	-10.2%
Cambodia	-9.3%
Pakistan	-8.7%
Bangladesh	-3.8%
Sri Lanka	-3.5%
Thailand	-2.9%
Bhutan	-2.1%
Singapore	-1.3%

Adaptation

- **Adaptation has mostly been reactive in South Asian countries**
 - Repairing and Rebuilding Infrastructure: After Cyclone Aila in 2009 (BAN)
 - Providing Emergency Relief: In response to the 2017 floods (BAN)
 - Drought Relief Programs: In response to the 2015-2016 drought (IND)
 - Landslide Risk Reduction: After the 2014 landslides (NEP)
 - Flood Response and Recovery: After the 2010 floods (PAK)

Adaptation : Some initiatives

- **PHILIPPINES:** Climate Change Commission reporting directly to the country's President; Climate change strategies devolved to local government units
- **INDIA:** National Solar Mission; Green India Mission; Green Bonds (Resilience Bonds)
- **PAKISTAN:** Billion Tree Afforestation Program; Renewable energy
- **BANGLADESH:** Bangladesh Climate Change Resilience Fund; Coastal Embankment Improvement Project
- **SRI LANKA:** National Natural Disaster Insurance Scheme
- **THAILAND:** Energy Efficiency Plan
- **VIETNAM:** Mangrove Restoration Projects
- **INDONESIA:** Green Growth Program; Low Carbon Development Initiative

Mitigation

- The Paris Agreement is a key global coordination mechanism for reducing carbon emissions, in addition to the countries' nationally determined contributions (NDCs)
- Countries differ substantially in the type of commitments they have extended in their NDCs; In many cases, national targets are heavily dependent on bilateral/multilateral support
 - India: unconditionally committed to a 33-35% reduction in carbon emissions intensity by 2030
 - Bangladesh: committed to only a 5% reduction in GHG emissions
 - Maldives: conditional commitment to reduce 26% of its GHGs
 - Pakistan: 15% unconditional and 35% conditional on international support

Community-led initiatives

- Increasing recognition that indigenous knowledge and local knowledge (IKLK) can play a pivotal role in climate change adaptation and mitigation efforts
- In Bali, IKLK was employed for identification of indigenous crop species for agriculture
- Chiang Mai province of Thailand: Older People's Clubs began to develop biochar and associated products to address issues of environmental health
- Mongla, Bangladesh: Slum communities joined hands with the Mayor's office to identify locally led solutions and devised People's Adaptation Plans

The Way Forward

- Political will of the respective governments
- Regional cooperation and knowledge sharing
- International support and financing
- Improving climate data, early warning systems, and research
- Promoting climate justice and equity
- Raising awareness and building public support



Thank You