Adaptive Social Protection in Bangladesh

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ASP

- Elements of Climate Change Adaptation (CCA) and Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR)
- Global Climate Risk Index 2016
  - Bangladesh 6\textsuperscript{th} among ten countries most vulnerable to climate-induced natural calamities for the period 1995-2014
  - It occupies the third position in terms of annual average death toll, total losses in million US$ PPP and number of events during this period
- The country prepared
  - Bangladesh Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan (BCCSAP, 2009)
  - Climate Public Expenditure and Institutional Review (CPEIR, 2012)
  - Climate Fiscal Framework (CFF, 2014)
The government introduced a National Social Security Strategy (NSSS) in 2015.

The poor and marginalised groups

– prime beneficiaries of SP
– affected by the effects of climate change, such as cyclones, droughts, prolonged and recurrent floods, and increased salinity

understand the linkage between the sensitivity of the existing social protection (SP) programmes with CCA and DRR

CFF is in commensurate with the BCCSAP, which adopts an integrated approach to climate change, DRR and SP
Objectives of the Study

– Improve the CFF of Bangladesh in the light of the NSSS to encourage financing climate change for delivering ASP for poor- and climate-vulnerable population
– Support the government’s effort in strengthening flexibility of addressing the covariate shocks
– Refine the CFF considering the NSSS document to mobilise the climate change financing and offer the standard for future financing for delivering ASP
Salient features of the ASP approach

- **Reducing risk**
- **Targeting poverty and vulnerability** (asset transfers in addition to market-based mechanisms)
- **Adopting rights-based approaches** (equity and justice dimensions of chronic poverty and CCA)
- **Promoting transformation** (transforming and promoting livelihoods, and builds long-term resilience to climate change and disasters)
A well-defined ASP provides

– analytical foundation for tracing the institutions (government, NGOs and donors for example)
– direction in policy, expenditure and gender analysis
– policy orientation, sensitivity of programmatic spending, and gender dimension in policy, expenditure and outreach
Institutions Linked With ASP

– Bangladesh government adopted a holistic approach embracing the processes of hazard identification and mitigation, community preparedness, and integrated response efforts

– Relief and recovery activities planned within an all-risk management framework seeking enhanced capacities of at-risk communities and thereby lowering their vulnerability to specific hazards

– Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief (MoDMR) has been established to handle disasters and devastations of climate change
CEPIR identified institutions in DRR and CCA

- A wide and complex constituency of interests in climate change that included staff Ministries, line Ministries, local government, NGOs, the private sector and development partners
- At least 37 Ministries (and relevant autonomous bodies) have at least one climate-sensitive programme
- 10 donors on a bilateral and multilateral basis
- LGIs at Upazila and Union Parishad level implement climate sensitive activity
- The highest spending Ministries in respect of climate sensitive activity are Local Government Division 1 (22.1%), Agriculture (19.7%) and MoDMR (17.5%)
- Many NGOs are engaged in DRR and CCA activities
Key govt. institutions in SP, DRR and CCA

- Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief
- Ministry of Environment and Forests (MoEF)
- Ministry of Agriculture
- Ministry of Finance
- Ministry of Planning
- Ministry of Water Resources
- Ministry of Social Welfare
- Ministry of Women & Children’s Affairs (MoWCA)
- Local Government Division
Tracing the institutions

– First, tracing the government institutions, NGOs and donors
– Second, analysing the rules of business and involvement of the stakeholders up to grassroots level
– Third, understanding the institutional aspects of programme implementation
Policy perspective

– NSSS (2015)
– Seventh Five-Year Plan (2016-2020)
– Perspective Plan (2010-2021)
– Women Development Policy
– Food Policy
– National Agriculture Policy
Policy …

– Seventh Five-Year Plan (7FYP 2016-2020) admits the fact that institutional coordination is a serious hindrance towards effective CCA measures.

– Focal points have been designated in each ministry and a few specialized and relevant agencies.

– MoEF has trained them to ensure proper integration of climate change issues at the national level.

– Ministry of Planning (MoP) has undertaken efforts to integrate climate change in national development processes through a coordinated manner.
Policy ....

- General Economics Division (GED) of the MOP has formed an inter-ministerial body to review the current processes of formulation of development projects.

- 7FYP also aims to further mainstream DRR and CCA in policy and planning frameworks of all relevant ministries and departments during its period.

- 7FYP acknowledges the fact that the MoEF, serves as the focal point on climate change, has not been fully able to coordinate with other institutions.

- Lack of coordination is a considerable drawback to CCA as it prevents synergy and counteracts expected benefits from any given project.
KPIs of MoDMR

– Beneficiaries of social safety net programme (Employment Generation Programme for the Poorest)
– Capacity of the cyclone shelters
– Coverage of training to Disaster Management Committee (DMC) members
– Coverage of the training of disaster management volunteers
Budget

– Financing and expenditure under the 7FYP for CCA refers the recommendation of CFF to increase in allocation of funds to BCCTF, and merge BCCTF and BCCRF to avoid project duplication

– On an average about 6 to 7 of all development and non-development expenditure, an equivalent of annual US$1 billion, has been spent in climate-sensitive activities

– current spending on projects under ADP from climate induced hazards and use such development practices to ensure adaptation co-benefits
Budget

- UNDP provided assistance to the Government to mainstream CCA along with DRR, poverty alleviation and gender inclusion in all projects under ADP
- There is still considerable works to be done in order to mainstream climate change into planning, programming and budgetary process
- Two core questions
  - to what extent SP, DRR and CCA approaches are being integrated in programmes and projects?
  - where integration is occurring, in what ways such programmes and projects are intended to promote resilience amongst the poorest and most vulnerable people?
Classification of ASP programmes

– a project can be determined to have an SP approach if
  – its objective is to protect vulnerable people from livelihood risk and/or enhanced the social status and rights of the marginalized
  – used SP instruments to achieve its objectives
– DRR approaches is identified by the aim to prevent and reduce the risk of disasters
– CCA approaches by their aim of assisting people engaged in agriculture-related livelihoods to cope with a changing climate
Budget and Expenditure

– Government of Bangladesh has developed National Adaptation Programme of Action (NAPA)
– set aside a budgetary allocation of Tk.700 crore for climate change purposes
– The Government, with the involvement of UNDP, has been implementing the top priority project of NAPA
– It successfully promoted agricultural adaptation in coastal zone through community level horticulture, livestock and forestry related activities
Climate Change Funds

- Government has set up the Bangladesh Climate Change Trust Fund (BCCTF) supported through domestic resources in which 60 per cent of funds was provided for over 200 projects
  - food security, social protection and health, disaster management, infrastructure, knowledge management, climate change mitigation, and capacity building and institutional strengthening
- The Government and its bilateral partners have jointly set up the Bangladesh Climate Change Resilience Fund (BCCRF) to support the implementation of BCCSAP
  - 10 per cent of the fund goes towards NGOs conducting small-scale community based projects to build local level adaptive capacity
  - allocated US$10 million to fund subprojects in the three most climate-vulnerable zones in Bangladesh
Financing

– 7FYP aims to consider a planned development approach, integrating CCA into development
– suggests establishing a culture of integrating CCA into all development projects so that adaptation co-benefits may be accrued from development spending
– The Government is expecting to establish a Climate Fiscal Cell in the Finance Division in order to generate updated reports on climate change related expenditures and disseminate these to assist policymaking
SP associated with DRR and CCA, 2015-16

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl.</th>
<th>Name of Program/Activities/Projects</th>
<th>Budget 2015-16 (Cr Tk)</th>
<th>% of SSNP Budget</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>General Relief Activities</td>
<td>248.41</td>
<td>0.66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Block Allocation for Disaster Management</td>
<td>100.00</td>
<td>0.27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Agriculture Rehabilitation</td>
<td>65.31</td>
<td>0.17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Open Market Sales (OMS)</td>
<td>1,586.25</td>
<td>4.22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Vulnerable Group Development (VGD)</td>
<td>981.06</td>
<td>2.61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Vulnerable Group Feeding (VGF)</td>
<td>1,453.42</td>
<td>3.87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Test Relief (TR) Food</td>
<td>1,274.50</td>
<td>3.39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Gratuitous Relief (GR)- Food</td>
<td>290.68</td>
<td>0.77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>Food/Cash For Work (FFW)</td>
<td>1,386.80</td>
<td>3.69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>Employment Generation Programme for the Poor</td>
<td>1,500.00</td>
<td>4.00</td>
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SP associated with DRR and CCA, 2015-16...

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<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>Fund for Climate Change</td>
<td>100.00</td>
<td>0.27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Running Development Projects</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>Ashroyan-2 Project</td>
<td>130.00</td>
<td>0.35</td>
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<tr>
<td>13.</td>
<td>Disaster and Climate Resilient</td>
<td>50.00</td>
<td>0.13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.</td>
<td>Coastal Climate Resilient</td>
<td>255.00</td>
<td>0.68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15.</td>
<td>Emergency 2007 Cyclone Recovery</td>
<td>301.39</td>
<td>0.80</td>
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<tr>
<td>16.</td>
<td>Charhs Livelihood Programme</td>
<td>593.00</td>
<td>1.58</td>
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<tr>
<td>17.</td>
<td>One House One Farm</td>
<td>460.83</td>
<td>1.23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18.</td>
<td>Integrated Fisheries &amp; Livestock</td>
<td>40.00</td>
<td>0.11</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Development in Flood Controlled</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td>Areas &amp; Water Bodies</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>19.</td>
<td>Bangladesh Climate Resilient</td>
<td>127.83</td>
<td>0.34</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Participatory Afforestation and</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td>Reforestation</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>20.</td>
<td>“Gucchagram” (Climate Victims</td>
<td>2.54</td>
<td>0.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Rehabilitation)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21.</td>
<td>Comprehensive Disaster Management</td>
<td>91.39</td>
<td>0.24</td>
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## SP associated with DRR and CCA, 2015-16...

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<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>New Development Projects</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22.</td>
<td>Investment Component for Vulnerable Group Development</td>
<td>10.73</td>
<td>0.03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23.</td>
<td>Multi-purpose Disaster Shelter Construction</td>
<td>99.08</td>
<td>0.26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24.</td>
<td>Employment of Ultra Poor for Northern Areas</td>
<td>12.00</td>
<td>0.03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25.</td>
<td>Adaptation to Climate Change and Rehabilitation of Livelihood</td>
<td>44.47</td>
<td>0.12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>11,204.69</td>
<td>29.84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>SSNP</strong></td>
<td>37,546.00</td>
<td>100.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Data source: Ministry of Finance, GoB.
ASP Budget % of SSNP Budget

Data source: Ministry of Finance, GoB
Major 10 Programmes % of SSNP Budget

Data source: Ministry of Finance, GoB
Gender Dimensions of ASP

– Women are disproportionately affected by climate change compared to men, because of widespread entrenched gender inequalities
– Women and men have differing roles, resources, rights, knowledge and time with which to cope with climate change
– Usually women are disproportionately represented in poor populations, and are relatively more reliant on climate-sensitive livelihoods
– There is a lack of representation of women and of gender issues in climate change policy and decision-making from the local to the national levels
– Gender dynamics vary across regions
Gender ...

- Government has highlighted gender sensitivity as an important issue in climate change adaptation and supported the Ministry of Women and Children Affairs (MoWCA) to take initiative under the BCCTF to integrate gender sensitivity in their respective project designs.

- CFF also suggests integrating gender sensitivity in project design through revising modalities and criteria for ensuring incorporation of gender concerns in project design.

- MTBF and Gender Budgeting report do not provide separate data/policy directions.
Many Thanks!