



Discussion Paper

Scope of Adaptive Social Protection in Bangladesh

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Social Security Policy Support (SSPS) Programme

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Scope of Adaptive Social Protection in Bangladesh

Policy, Institutional, Expenditure and Micro-Narrative Analysis with a gender perspective

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1. Introduction

Adaptive Social Protection (ASP) is a relatively new paradigm in social protection that overlaps the elements of Climate Change Adaptation (CCA) and Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR).¹ Social protection (SP) has recently received considerable international attention as a means of reducing adverse effects of climate change, as can be revealed from the global Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) or ‘Agenda 2030’. A sustainable and inclusive SP system needs to address a person’s risks of entire life. Ecological and environmental risks, such as prolonged drought, extreme heat and cold, frequent and prolonged flood, storm and severe cyclone, salinity intrusion, erratic rainfall are synonymous to risks emanating from climate change.

Bangladesh is one of the most vulnerable countries in the world in terms of disaster risks and adversities of climate change, which have profound implications for fiscal attention, budgeting and spending on SP schemes. Global Climate Risk Index 2016² reveals that the country ranks the third in terms of annual average death toll, total losses in purchasing power parity dollars and number of climatic events among top ten countries in the world most vulnerable to climate-induced natural calamities for the period 1995-2014. To identify and address the challenges of climate change, the government prepared Bangladesh Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan (BCCSAP, 2009). Subsequently, Bangladesh Climate Public Expenditure and Institutional Review (CPEIR, 2012)³, and Climate Fiscal Framework (CFF, 2014)⁴ were prepared by the government to link the public budget and institutions with climate change. The government has anticipated to spend about Tk. 452 billion in many social security programmes (SSPs)⁵, which is 13.28 per cent of the national budget and 2.31 per cent of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of the country in fiscal year 2016-17. The government also introduced a National Social Security Strategy (NSSS) in 2015 to strengthen the impacts of public money being spent in various SSPs through many different institutions. The poor and marginalised populations who are the prime beneficiaries of SSPs are also affected by climate-induced extreme events, such as cyclones, droughts, prolonged and recurrent floods, and increased salinity. Therefore, it is imperative to understand the sensitivity of the existing SP programmes to CCA and DRR which are envisaged in BCCSAP, CPEIR, CFF and NSSS.⁶

Thus, there is a need for consistent linkage among CPEIR, CFF and NSSS to reform SP spending to more eloquently promote CCA and DRR in disaster-prone and climate-vulnerable areas. Both the Bangladesh CPEIR and the CFF worked out the SP spending directly related to climate change while the others they referred to as “livelihoods” in which they assigned different climate change weights to identify their relative importance in contributing to adaptation. However, the documents do not systematically demonstrate which SP and “livelihoods” programmes were identified as “climate change relevant” at national level although they ascertain and analyse, albeit of scantily, the climate change relevant expenditures at local level.⁷ The NSSS recognises the significance of reducing risks and vulnerabilities emanating from climate change and disasters. Since every programme mentioned in the NSSS are unlikely to address the adversities and reducing discomforts of climate change, there is a need to derive the implications of ASP for both CFF and NSSS.

¹ The notion of ASP was proposed by the Institute of Development Studies (IDS) and the UK Department for International Development (DFID) with the core idea of bringing SP, DRR and CC together to gain synergy (Ziegler, 2016).

² Sönke Kreft, David Eckstein, Lukas Dorsch and Livia Fischer. *Global Climate Risk Index 2016*, Bonn and Berlin: Germanwatch, 2015.

³ GED. *Bangladesh Climate Public Expenditure and Institutional Review*, Planning Commission, Dhaka: Government of Bangladesh, 2012.

⁴ Finance Division. *Climate Fiscal Framework*, Dhaka: Ministry of Finance, Government of Bangladesh, 2014.

⁵ Traditionally termed as Social Safety Net Programmes (SSNPs).

⁶ Mahfuz Kabir, “Paris Climate Deal and Adaptive Social Protection”, *The Daily Star*, Dhaka, 2 January 2016.

⁷ The documents identify major climate change relevant programmes are Food for Work, Test Relief and Employment Generation Programme for the Ultra-Poor (100-day Employment Scheme).

Given this backdrop, the present study aims to conduct a comprehensive analysis of SSPs being implemented in Bangladesh from the perspectives of CCA and DRR aiming at improving the country's existing CFF and NSSS⁸, which would promote to deliver ASP to the poor and vulnerable. It also aims at supporting the Government to strengthen climate and disasters resilience in line with the NSSS. It also assesses the current policies, institutions and government spending towards ASP to derive doable options for undertaking reforms in the institutions and programmes in line with NSSS and CFF. The broad objective of the study is to improve the CFF of Bangladesh in the light of the NSSS to encourage financing climate change to deliver ASP for poor- and climate-vulnerable populations, and support the government's effort in strengthening flexibility of addressing the covariate shocks. This study takes into consideration the NSSS and CFF for a definition of ASP⁹ to refine the CFF considering the NSSS documents for mobilising climate change financing and offer the standard for future financing for delivering ASP based on the priorities of the programmes.

2. Policy Environment for Adaptive Social Protection

Laws and Acts Promoting ASP

The Constitution of People's Republic of Bangladesh guarantees the equality of opportunity for all citizens including disaster- and climate-vulnerable ones. According to the Fundamental Principles of State Policy, the State is required to adopt effective measures to remove social and economic inequality between man and woman and to ensure the equitable distribution of wealth among citizens, and of opportunities in order to attain a uniform level of economic development throughout the country. In addition, the State pledges to undertake initiatives to ensure equality of opportunity and participation of women in all spheres of national life. It implies that the disaster- and climate-affected populations are entitled to receive equitable share of resources and rights, which include the positive discrimination for women of vulnerable communities in economic, policymaking and social spheres.

The revised Standing Orders on Disaster (SODs) issued in 2010 includes various stakeholders, such as Ministry of Women and Children Affairs (MoWCA) in DRR activities. Such activities involve responses during normal, warning, disaster and rehabilitation stages. Department of Women Affairs is assigned to carry out specific activities such as ensuring participation of DWA representatives in different Disaster Management Committees (DMC), ensuring women's participation in the preparedness and disaster management activities, play active role in identifying the gender gap and ensure its implementation in all disaster management activities, and provide livelihood support to women and children affected by disaster.

Followed by the SODs and NPDM, the government enacted the National Disaster Management Act in 2012, which was significant for disaster management in Bangladesh. This legislative framework enabled the country to reflect on disasters and to embed the paradigm shift from relief and rehabilitation to DRR in all the key policy documents. It also comes at a time when the integration of CCA and DRR is being initiated, and the understanding of new and emerging hazards is demanding attention.

Policies

National Food Policy (2006)¹⁰ aims at providing adequate safe and nutritious foods, increasing the opportunities of access to necessary foods, managing proper nutrition for all specially for women and children. It says that the damages of the disasters can be minimised if modern technological tools are applied in the process of food production. It emphasises on developing 'resilience to climate change impacts'.

⁸GED. 2015a. National Social Security Strategy (NSSS) of Bangladesh, Dhaka: Planning Commission, Government of Bangladesh.

⁹Based on consensus among the major stakeholders like policy makers, researchers and civil society.

¹⁰By the then Ministry of Food and Disaster Management. Later, the ministry was bifurcated into Ministry of Food and MoDMR.

National Agriculture Policy (2013) promotes research and adoption of modern agricultural practices for disaster-prone and climate-vulnerable areas. It encourages development of drought, submergence- and salinity-tolerant agriculture considering water and time economy, adaptation to climate change, proper use of genetically modified technology in agriculture; promote use of environment-friendly green technologies (e.g., IPM, INM, AWD, etc.) and climate-smart/resilient technologies; and introduce salinity, submergence and other stress-tolerant varieties specially in the southern regions.

National Women Development Policy (2011) has proposed the strategies for pre-, during and post-disaster protection of women and children. The policy has proposed to take special measures for overall safety and security of the women and children in pre-disaster situations and to arrange for making them prepared through widespread awareness training and programmes to deal the upcoming disaster, rehabilitate the women and children affected by river erosion and natural calamities, and take appropriate steps for ensuring security of the women on priority basis in preparation of dealing the disaster and post-disaster rehabilitation. It also pledges to take appropriate actions aimed at enhancing security of girl children during emergencies like natural disaster, take appropriate measures to ensure availability of health materials and effective sewerage system and to extend needed psycho-social support alongside material assistance to them by stressing the women's capability to overcome disaster emergency, and make initiative to ensure the need of women in food distribution activity during the time of disaster.

National Child Policy (2011) has also placed importance to ensure and enable the food distribution programme during disaster emergencies so that the need of the children is met, but no explicit follow-up is warranted though specialised programme for children. The distribution material is supposed to include toys so that the children can overcome the disaster associated fear and bring their lives in normalcy. Also, the policy has emphasised on children's education and health alongside food during post-disaster emergencies and to protect from infections and water transmitted diseases and taken immediate steps for providing facilities. 3.3.7 Strategies proposed by National Child Policy include child protection during and after a disaster but none of the SP programme is implementing to this end.

Strategies and Plans

BCCSAP is the main basis of the country's effort to combat the adversities of climate change over the period 2009-2018. It sets out programmes based on six areas of intervention, including food security, SP and health, which ensure that the programmes focus on the needs of the poorest and most vulnerable populations. ASP is explicitly listed in the BCCSAP document as one of the cross-cutting issues along with gender, research, education, awareness and communication, M&E, climate financing and knowledge management.

Bangladesh prepared National Plan for Disaster Management (NPDM, 2010-2015) in line with the priority areas of Hyogo Framework for Action (HFA, 2005-2015). The NPDM focuses on disaster management vision of Bangladesh, takes into consideration hazards, climate change, disasters-development nexus, and national and international drivers for change (Millennium Development Goals or MDGs, HFA, SAARC Framework of Action, BCCSAP, etc.) The NPDM includes hazards profile of the country, disaster management system, roles and responsibilities of entities involved in emergency operations and risk reduction, disaster management regulatory framework and action matrix for DRR, and emergency management in Bangladesh describing the priorities and the strategies.

To address the adverse impacts of climate change in the policy, the government developed National Adaptation

Programme of Action (NAPA) in 2005. This Plan includes actions to increase the resilience of vulnerable groups, including women and children, through scaling up of community-level adaptation, livelihood diversification, better access to basic services and social protection. It would also support activities such as the development and implementation of climate change resilient cropping, fisheries and livestock systems to ensure food security at household and national level.

Bangladesh Climate Change Resilience Fund (BCCRF) supports to implement BCCSAP through institutional framework. The plan is being implemented in six thematic areas: food security, social protection and health; comprehensive disaster management; building resilient infrastructure; increasing the knowledge base; mitigation and low-carbon development; and capacity building and institutional strengthening.

Bangladesh CCF 2014 has total 13 climate-resilient programmes, some of which are based on developing long term coping capability. It recommends a set of climate codes for Bangladesh designed to track climate change expenditures for policy analysis and reporting, and to estimate long-term climate finance needs by identifying potential climate-related public expenditures across government ministries. The document has also addressed the fact that the existing classification structure of the government budget and accounts does not have any specific code for capturing climate expenditure as well as categorical recognition of CC investments.

The objectives of the 7FYP are to develop a national training capacity to sustain and progressively expand the training efforts, strengthen community and household level capacity to withstand the disastrous situation. For mainstreaming DRR and CCA the 7FYP aims to integrate DRR and CCA for resilience approaches and principles within the planning and policy frameworks of all government institutions, provide technical assistance, monitor and report on implementation, and implement a gendered approach to disaster resilience in all government planning, policy frameworks and programmes, monitoring and reporting on implementation. The DRR strategies of the 7FYP aims to establish or strengthen regional networks and agreements for real time data sharing on disaster risk, streamline the risk assessment. For post-disaster recovery, reconstruction and rehabilitation the 7FYP aims to integrate “build back better” principles into recovery and reconstruction policies, plans and financial projections, establish a sustainable financing mechanism. It also stresses on analysis and information sharing systems within government, develop risk assessment and CCA inclusion guideline and promote DRR and CCA inclusion in district level and below development planning processes, promote structural and non-structural investment.

Gender and Child Perspectives

To encourage women’s greater participation in homestead based agricultural production, postharvest management, agro/food processing, marketing and decision-making for ensuring women empowerment is one of the major goals under the 7FYP.

The NSSS highlights that the government is particularly sensitive to the disadvantageous position of women in the society. It also addresses the specific concerns and vulnerabilities of women at different stages of the life cycle, but its sound implementation is essential to addressing gender-specific life-cycle risks. NSSS has also provided with mapping of existing social security interventions against life cycle risks but the point-wise climate change adaptation for different stage of human life cycle should be outlined according to gender.

In recognition of the special difficulties faced by vulnerable working age women, the NSSS advocates a consolidated

¹¹ National Adaptation Programme of Action (NAPA) in 2005

income transfer under a reformed Vulnerable Women's Benefit (VWB) programme. In addition, the NSSS provides for expansion of the Maternal Health Voucher Scheme (MHVS) administered by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (MoHFA) and a range of policy measures to facilitate the entry of women in the labour market.

Seven areas have been identified in the 7FYP to ensure women's advancement as self-reliant human beings and to address women in SP, which includes increasing protection and resilience from crisis and shocks.

3. Organisations Linked with ASP

Government Organisations and Programmes

In general, Bangladesh has large numbers of organisations involved in SP, CCA and DRR, which implies that the country has the most scope for integrating the three disciplines. A number of ministries and divisions implement SP programmes. Among these government organisations, six ministries implement majority of ASP programmes and projects through the relevant departments and agencies. The major ministries are Disaster Management and Relief, Food, Women and Children's Affairs, Agriculture, and Social Welfare, while Local Government Division implements infrastructure development projects under SP that have implications for CCA and DRR.

Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief (MoDMR) deals with natural disasters and ensure availability of food at country level, and responsible for coordinating national disaster management interventions across all agencies. It operates Employment Generation Programme for the Poorest (EGPP), Test Relief (TR) and Food for Work (FFW), Vulnerable Group Feeding (VGF), Gratuitous Relief (GR), etc., tries to reflect the SP activities to adapt the climatic change effects. Formulation and implementation of laws, policies and action plans for DRR, emergency response and disaster management, are the main objectives of MoDMR. These efforts ultimately help accelerate the process of reducing the effect of disaster risks which will gradually meet up the demand of adaptability with the climatic change process. SP and other activities of MoDMR also include the advancement of the disaster-affected women through various efforts. For example, institutionalising disaster management system and ensuring its professionalism, competence and capacity, have positive impact on women empowerment in disaster-prone areas. Relief activities and food support of MoDMR through GR programme addresses short-term vulnerability and livelihood risks emanating from general and climate-induced disasters. 3.3.9 The ministry focuses on DRR training, research and awareness programmes as the efforts to neutralise the impact of global climate change in future, which is compatible to its objective of establishing an efficient and capable emergency response system.

Ministry of Women and Children Affairs (MoWCA) pledges establishing the rights of women and children as well as involving women in all mainstream development activities through the process of women empowerment, which help women in climate-induced disasters as these affect them more destructively. VGD and allowance programme for the ultra-poor and pregnant women executed by the Department of Women (DoW) are women-focused SP programme that support women against any disaster through increasing the resilience.

Ministry of Finance (MoF) deals with the budget allocation for different sectors. It was involved in preparing CFF; allocates budget, and has started to allocate resources to deal with adverse impacts of climate change from national budget. It allocates resources to deal with adverse impacts of climate change from national budget to the specific programmes including general and social protection. Ministry of Planning (MoP) is another significant part of the whole execution of the socio-economic development of Bangladesh. It facilitates overall mid-term and perspective planning including the support for sectoral planning as well as provides guidance. GED of the Planning Commission

has initiated a process to enhance its institutional capacity in view of facilitating climate change in the planning perspective. The CPEIR has been conducted and NSSS has been formulated by the assistance of this ministry. The ministry initiates major policies, Five-Year and Perspective plans and strategies, which are considered to be the prime outline of all developmental aspects. Also, it supports sectoral planning and provides guidance, and plays a supportive role in accelerating the process of development.

Palli Karama-Sahayak Foundation (PKSF) has been implementing a number of programmes and projects for CCA and DRR in various parts of Bangladesh. Five specialised programmes are being implemented by PKSF which deals with CCA and DRR that comply with the properties of ASP: (i) “Samridhhi” is being operated in the northwestern Rajshahi and Rangpur divisions and the northern Sunamganj district of Bangladesh (ii) “Enhancing Resources and Increasing Capacities of Poor Households towards Elimination of Their Poverty” (ENRICH), (iii) “Sahos”, a disaster management fund to provide quick financial assistance to the poor families, (iv) Promoting Agricultural Commercialisation and Enterprises (PACE), and (v) Skills for Employment Investment Programme (SEIP).

The activities of MoA have linkage with CCA and DRR in crop and non-crop sector. It develops different crop varieties resilient to climate stresses and arranges seeds suitable for the disaster-prone and climate-vulnerable areas. Arranges allocation of funds for the purchase and distribution of seeds, fertilisers, implements for post-disaster relief operations. However, the ministry lacks more direct programmes which can properly address the issue of DRR and CCA in the context of food production.

Ministry of Water Resources (MoWR) works on integrated management of water, which is related to CCA and DRR. It constructs embankment in disaster prone coasts and islands according to designs approved by the Government; undertakes operation of sluice gates and other water discharging mechanism in completed embankment areas; and operates the Flood Forecasting and Warning Centre. It runs programmes like making and maintaining dam for flood control and forecasting about the flood.

Ministry of Food ensures overall food management policy of the country. It has one SP programme titled “Open Market Sale” which can be directly linked with CCA or DRR.

Department of Fisheries (DoF) works on fisheries development and extension, which aim to address climate change. It covers water surface by water hyacinth, drought-tolerant fish species identification, pond fish culture, discharging fish fingerlings in government’s open water body, advice for fish safety and diseases, small pond/retention pond excavation ideas, training and awareness programmes. Department of Animal Resources focuses on making the public awareness for rain-water harvesting, spray water in broiler shed, use of multivitamin for animal resources, vaccination programme, etc. which are necessary steps for protecting the livestock.

Ministry of Environment and Forests (MoEF) is responsible for planning and implementation execution of all activities on environmental protection and management. It is the focal ministry for all work on climate change and international negotiations; focal point for GEF and UNFCCC, and participates in all Conference of Parties (COP) meetings.

Local Government Division (LGD) employs disaster victims in road maintenance and tree plantation programme, improving irrigation through canal excavation, tree plantation, etc. LGD is the direct implementing agency of various programmes, such as TR-food and TR-cash, VGF, EGPP, FFW-cash, MFW, VGD, etc. This agency is greatly involved in implementation of most of the SP programmes under SSNPs.

Ministry of Social Welfare (MoSW) has allowance programmes under Social Safety Net Programmes (SSNPs), grants and aids to the non-government social welfare organisation, etc.

NGO Approaches and Interventions

Among the NGOs, BRAC is a leading organisation in implementing SP programmes having focus on DRR and CCA. To provide relief to the destitute women the GoB launched VGF programme in 1975. The programme was assisted by World Food Programme (WFP). It designed a new programme called Income Generation for Vulnerable Group Development (IGVGD). IGVGD in effect was a collaboration project of the WFP, Department of Relief and Rehabilitation (DRR), Department of Livestock (DLS) and BRAC. Its “Disaster Management and Climate Change” (DMCC) programme aims at building resilience, foster adaptability and respond holistically to the effects of climate change and natural disasters.

CARE Bangladesh is well known for its pioneering tools and methods such as climate vulnerability and capacity assessment particularly in climate change advocacy and programming. Reducing vulnerability to climate change (RVCC) and PRODUCE are two examples of successful climate change projects implemented by CARE in past. SHOUHARDO-II and Food Security for the Ultra Poor (FSUP-H) projects also embedded DRR and CCA themes into the food security projects. It has some other programmes having strong presence in the areas of CCA and DRR:

Action Aid Bangladesh has initiated a couple of projects covering the elements of CCA and DRR in disaster-prone and climate-victim areas of Bangladesh. It implemented a project titled as “Scaling Up Community Based Adaptation with Local Government in Bangladesh” focused on empowering women from a climate justice perspective. “Recovery and Rehabilitation of the Cyclone Aila Affected People” project focused on rehabilitation, livelihood support and water and sanitation. Focusing on sustainable livelihood, sustainable food security, capacity building of the federations and women’s rights, “Sustainable Agriculture for Monga Mitigation” project was implemented.

ASA is promoting water and sanitation facilities in the areas devastated by super cyclones Cidr and Aila. A sister concern of ASA, Hope for the Poorest (HP), has started a programme titled as “Caring for the Uncared” focusing in districts of the southern region of Bangladesh.

4. Budget and Expenditure Analysis

The present analysis provides a technical framework of analysing budget and expenditure on ASP. A project was determined to have an SP approach if its objective was to protect vulnerable people from livelihood risk and/or enhanced the social status and rights of the marginalised, and used SP instruments to achieve its objectives. Similarly, DRR approaches were identified by the aim to prevent and reduce the risk of disasters, and CCA approaches by their aim of assisting people engaged in agricultural-related livelihoods to cope with a changing climate.

A total of 38 programmes under SSNPs are considered as ASP. A total of 38 SSNPs are considered for segregating the programmes relating to adaptation criteria (as fully adaptive, partially adaptive and mal-adaptive) of SSNPs documents from FY2011 to FY2017. The analysis for separating by sources of funding is considered the ADP allocations where the ASP programmes financed from revenue budget (such as VGD, TR-Cash, TR-Food, FFW-Cash/Food, GR-Food/in-kind, EGPP, Agricultural Rehabilitation Programme and OMS) are not included. As the data of donor-financed programmes are available at ADP/RADP documents, they have been gathered from these

documents. The study identified 38 SSNPs which are relatively adaptive, partially adaptive or mal-adaptive from a total of 146 SSN programmes, which are basically coming from revenue budget and ADP over the period of analysis. The major findings are as follows:

- A total of 11 out of 38 SSNPs are fully adaptive and 23 SSNPs are covered either CCA or DDR components with the other component indirectly. On the other hand, there are 4 out of 38 SSNPs are found as mal-adaptive due to institutional failure, lack of coordination or policy contradiction.
- The volume of fully ASPs is increasing overtime except for FY 2012-13. The percentage share of mal-adaptive SSNPs is falling at a faster pace than partially adaptive programmes. It exhibits a positive sign of institutional practices of implementing ministries/agencies involved with the process.
- The share of public spending on fully and partially ASP programmes tend to decline over the years, while allocation in mal-adaptive programmes is fairly stable. The percentage share of mal-adaptive programmes is falling below the partially adaptive programmes after FY2014-15. Before that the partially adaptive programmes sharply decreasing occurring below the mal-adaptive line. It is worth-mentioning that fully adaptive ASP programmes were around 2 per cent of total ADP allocation during the last eight years.

Figure 1: Trend of Total Budget in ASP

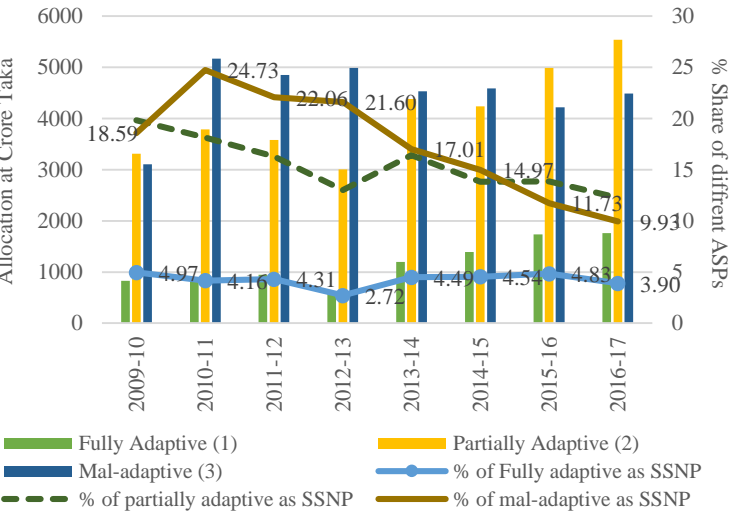


Figure 2: Share of ASP in ADP (%)

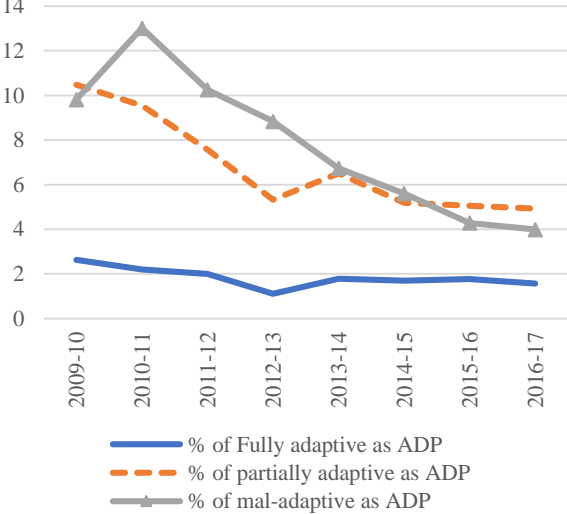


Figure 3: Share of ASP in GDP (%)

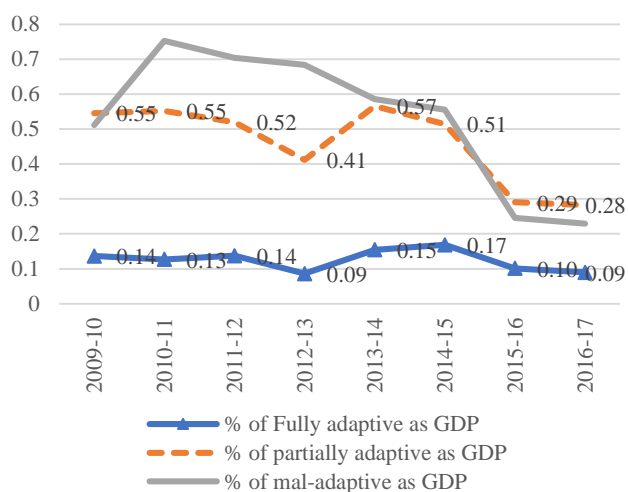
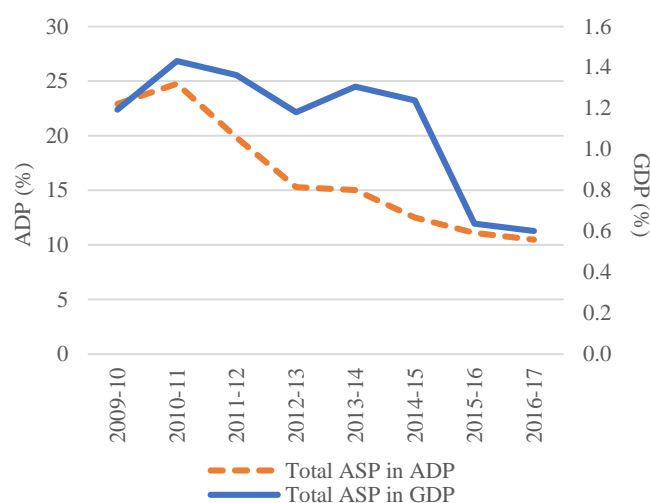


Figure 4: Share of ASP in GDP and ADP Budget (%)



- Over time, the percentage share of ASP in ADP of Bangladesh is declining. The percentage share of ASP in GDP is fluctuating. The significant rise in total volume of GDP and ADP compared to the volume of ASP might be the reason behind this gradual decline.
- The government-funded programmes have less allocation for the portion of fully adaptive programmes compared to externally funded programmes. In FY 2013-14, the government had only 32 per cent allocation for fully adaptive programmes whereas the foreign aided projects had the highest (80 per cent) allocation for fully adaptive programmes. Though the foreign aid allocated programmes have no mal-adaptive portion, but government funded programmes have mal-adaptive parts.
- The government has only 32 per cent allocation for fully adaptive programmes whereas the foreign aid projects have the highest (80 per cent) allocation for fully adaptive programmes in FY 2013-14.
- The percentage share of mal-adaptive SP programmes is falling at a faster pace than that of the fully and partially adaptive programmes. Therefore, institutional mal-practices regarding implementation of the different programmes are decreasing.

5. Gender Dimensions of Adaptive Social Protection

Gender, climate and environment are interlinked since environment and climate change affects men and women differently as they have different access to resources, different role playing in the society, different knowledge, different access to information, and different coping mechanism. The linkage between gender relations and climate change is complex and dynamic, which has so far been mostly obscure due to lack of theoretical development and enough evidence. Therefore, the adversities of climate change and disasters are widely perceived to affect all these areas of women's lives adversely. Gender customs and power inequalities curtail women's capability towards CCA, and gender-based division of labour leaves women with different (and more adverse) levels of exposure to climate risks than that of men. There is a strong correlation between gender inequalities and women's survival rate in natural disasters such as cyclones, droughts and floods. Women, especially from poorer groups, are thought to have the lowest asset base, the least capacity to adapt to shocks and are the most vulnerable. For centuries, women have passed on their skills in kitchen gardening, food preservation, seed management, water management, forest management, the management of biodiversity and many more. Through these experiences, women have acquired valuable knowledge that will allow them to contribute positively to the identification of appropriate adaptation and mitigation techniques, if only they are given the opportunity.

Poor, under-nourished and sick women also tend to become more victims of natural hazards because of their reduced capacity to cope with the effects of a hazard. The ability of women to create safe conditions during the looming threats of floods or cyclones is reduced in poor female-headed households as they lack quality housing, a location on raised ground, adequate storage for food which are basic requirement of self-protection. The recent natural hazards and disasters like erratic rainfall, recurrent and prolonged droughts and floods, annual devastating cyclones, and increased salinity incursions in the coastal areas are believed to be associated with climate change. Even though how these increased hazards would affect women is difficult to ascertain, but it can be deduced that climate-vulnerability is likely to affect women disproportionately in Bangladesh. Floods usually raise women's burden to manage households as they lose household assets (partly or fully) and essentials, and decrease their overall well-being as their dependence on economic activities linked to the households. Women tend to have fewer resources to cope with and recover from disasters in Bangladesh.

For gender analysis, the study examines the budget on social protection programmes segregated according to male and female counterparts since men and women have different access to resources. Women are heavily involved in agriculture whereas climate linkage in the activities of the agricultural sectors of Bangladesh is very strong. This fact brings to analyse the agricultural safety net programmes in the lens of gender. Salinity has direct effect on agriculture and people especially on women are involved in collecting homestead forestry for timber and fuel to field agricultural works so whether this has been addressed in the agricultural SPs, the study analysed the fact. About 4.36 million households were affected by disaster between period 2009-14. Most of the people (34.48 percent) are affected by flood during this period. Then, cyclone was another matador for people distress i.e. 21.31 percent people were directly affected by cyclone during aforementioned period. Women's culturally and socially determined roles greatly impair their health and that of their children through a complex web of physiological and behavioral interrelationships and synergies that pervade every aspect of their lives. The study has analysed whether training programmes under VGD, maternity allowances covers linking women's above-mentioned experiences with appropriate climate change adaptation and mitigation techniques. The major SP programmes (e.g., VGD, EGPP and FFW/Money for Work, Maternity allowances, One House One Farm) help women cope with climate shocks although these are essential for underprivileged women for crafting employment and reducing poverty in rural Bangladesh.

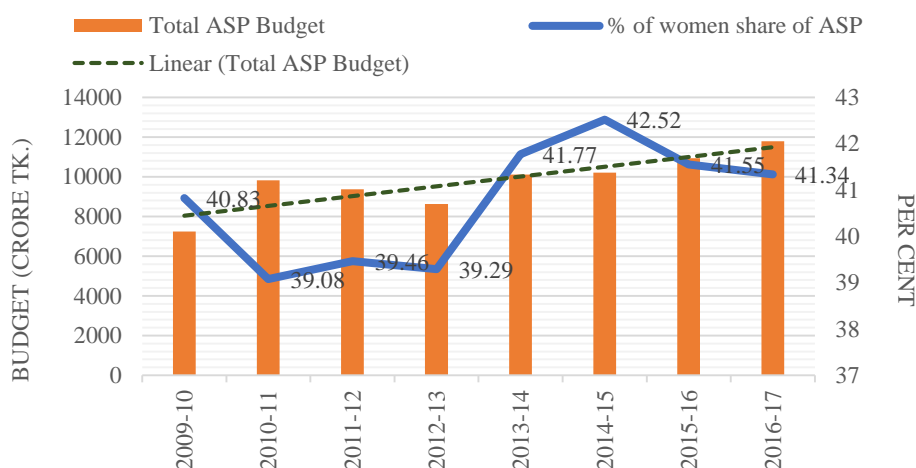
The government of Bangladesh, SSNPs are designed to address mainly food insecurity stemming from shocks including climate change shocks. Where Ministry of Social Welfare provides interest free micro-credit for equitable socio-economic development through Department of Social Services, MoWCA aims for ensuring equal opportunity for women in social and economic activities irrespective of disasters and climate change, MoDMR implements a number of women-focused and gender-sensitive programme like "Creation of Employment for the Ultra-Poor Especially Poor Destitute Women in Identified Disaster Prone Areas". Besides, implementation of FFW, TR, EGPP and distribution of GR Food, GR Cash and other in kind supports not only for women development but also for women employment to enhance the adaptive capacity of climate change and to reduce disaster risk.

Several social protection programmes like TR, GR, EGPP, etc. are generally considered to be women-friendly as they cover a considerable portion of women as their beneficiaries. Moreover, Food/Cash for Work is a gender-sensitive programme for the poor for constructing/reconstructing the rural infrastructures, canal excavation to drive away the water logging or in irrigation, setting up solar panel and biogas plant, etc. VGD is the world's biggest women-focused food support programme run by the MoWCA. A woman who has households with not more than 0.15 acres of land, whose monthly household income is less than Tk.300, has lack of productive assets, dependent upon seasonal wage employment, and of reproductive age from 18 to 49, etc. are eligible for participating in this programme. In addition to MoA is considering to implement a new project titled as "Orienting Agriculture toward Improved Nutrition and Women's Empowerment" aiming for increasing production and productivity in the crop sector.

To separate the women budget allocation from the selected SSNPs programmes which are considered as ASP, the different methods are used for each of different type of SSNPs. Gender analysis is mainly conducted by separating the budget on the basis of statistics of male and female working in different Ministries/Division/Department/Office/Organisation. But, most of the programmes have not separated by gender proportion in Gender Budget Report (2016-17). It is found that directly or indirectly 30-40 per cent women beneficiaries are included in those programmes but they are explicitly outlined in the gender budget document or MTBF documents.

The share of women in total ASP budget shows a linearly upward trend but it suffers from significant fluctuations. The percentage share of women in ASP has fallen in the FY 2017 though total ASP budget has increased substantially. Share of women is insignificant in programmes such as Block Allocation for Disaster Management, Agriculture Rehabilitation, Ashroyan-2 Project, Disaster and Climate Resilient, Chars Livelihood Programme, Integrated Fisheries & Livestock Development in Flood Controlled Areas & Water Bodies, Investment Component for VGD, Employment of Ultra Poor for Northern Areas, Adaptation to Climate Change and Rehabilitation of Livelihood, Fund for Climate Change and TR (Cash). A gradual fall is observed in Fund for Climate Change which results in less share of women. Though Investment Component for VGD and “Employment of Ultra Poor for Northern Areas” are women sensitive enough these two programmes yet to get more share of women in budgetary allocation.

Figure 5: Share of Women in ASP



It is strongly recommended that Development Project Proforma (DPP) of ASPs needs to be improved addressing the gender-climate linkages and formulating gender specific adaptation strategy to reach the benefit of the projects to both men and women properly.

6. Policy Simulation

The assessment of the impact of climate change on the expected cost can be taken into account to suggest recommendation regarding better integration of SP, DRR and CCA. The simulation exercise indicates the amount of additional total and per capita resource required, differentiated for each of the climatic region because of variable incremental cost in each of climatic region depending on their realities and requirements. The simulation is derived from participatory consultation meeting with beneficiaries at agro-climatic zone and meeting with selected experts at national level.

The budgetary decision-making on ASP can be effective based on the appropriate simulation, which can be very powerful tool to help understand different scenarios of allocation for increased coverage and required benefit. A few number of SP programmes like VGD, VGF, EGPP, GR-Cash, FFW/MFW and Maternity Allowances for the newly pregnant women, etc. are used in simulation process. Most of the programme are partially adaptive in nature. The simulation is drawn based on the three criteria (i) increase coverage, (ii) increase per unit cost, and (iii) increase both per unit cost and coverage. The increase of coverages for those disaster-prone districts keeping the other districts coverage (for the particular programme) same, the ultimately the budget expenditure have to be increased. Conversely, the increase of per capita expenses keeping other factors same, the budget allocation has to be increased. When both the coverage as well as per capita expenditure increases, the simulation would come up with hefty budget for the particular programme. The simulation is structured on the basis of three main indicators percentage of lower poverty line and size of population by districts, and the percentage of climate vulnerable population due to different disaster.

For first scenario (increasing coverage), it is found that About 27 per cent growth of allocation is required to adequately cover the most disaster-vulnerable and climate-affected districts. In case of second scenario (increasing both coverage and per capita expenditure), the expected per capita expense should be increased up to Tk.288 and about 30 per cent new beneficiaries (i.e., 90,852 person) have to be added from the disaster-prone districts (DPDs). The budget will be risen by 67 percent for the above mentioned DPDs. The highest additional allocation would be required in Kurigram and the lowest in Barguna. It is found for third scenario that per capita expenditure increment for disaster prone districts rather than that of coverages, would result about 30 percent increase.

Climate vulnerability dimension does not increase much allocation as a whole but the allocation for the disaster-prone districts are comparatively higher. So, additional allocation for these highlighted districts can improve the disasters adaptation more pragmatic ways for the selected SSNPs to convert into ASP.

7. Concluding Remarks

The policy, institutions, budgetary frameworks come to the address of climate change adaptation but the delivery chain from upazila to union is not up to the mark for limited capacity to monitor the effective outcome. The mistrust within the delivery chain posing new terms of rules to regulate the system from the top to bottom.

The Government has taken a simultaneous strategy to safeguard its current spending on projects under ADP from climate induced hazards and use such development practices to ensure adaptation co-benefits. 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.

Policy Recommendations

- More gender-sensitive and women-focused ASPs should be introduced in line with the recommendation of BCCSAP. Maternity allowance, allowance for poor urban lactating mother, micro credit for income generating activities and VGD which are noble programmes of MoWCA which are either fully or partially adaptive, but they can be improved substantially as ASP.
- Micro-pension and micro-insurance for the poorest would be important SP programmes that can adopt the elements of CCA and DRR in the disaster-prone and climate-vulnerable areas. Micro-insurance or micro-pension scheme for the poorest through SSNPs would promote disaster resilience and improve adaptation capability.

- SSNPs that comply with the CCA and DRR properties should be properly classified for reforming allocation mechanism to attain both spending efficiency and optimising benefits in disaster- and climate-affected areas. For some of the programmes like GR-Cash, GR-in kinds, EGPP, Maternity Allowances for Poor Women, the beneficiary coverages should be increased as those programme directly benefit the vulnerable groups.
- • Programme like TR and FFW should be fully reformed by providing direct cash transfer to poor rather than food support. Reform is needed for these two long lasting programme.
- • Targeting mechanism should be improved to enhance the quality of outreach and benefit the most affected people.
- • Both economic code and budget code should introduce additional digit for ASP to promote identification such spending in iBAS. There is a strong need for preparing a climate expenditure database but no guideline is articulated in the document. The document suggested that MTBF can include an additional section for analysing the impact of CC activities undertaken by the relevant ministries. This can also help report the share of public spending on ASP by ministry/division.
- • The government has devised policies and guidelines for women but still lacks in addressing all the gender dimensions of CCA and DRR spending. Effective interventions require a needs assessment phase before the delivery of the service under SP programmes. For instance, though Investment Component for VGD and Employment of Ultra Poor for Northern Areas are women sensitive enough these two programs yet to get more share of women in budgetary allocation.
- • The percentage share of women ASP budget is falling because of the disproportionate number of women share in safety net protection budget, which should be reversed. The average share for selected ASPs is about 30 percent which should be increased up to 50 percent for ensuring equal treatment.
- • Data revolution is a must for analysing ASP undertaking reform in spending on SP programmes. Adequate context-specific gender analysis based on the collection of relevant documents, geographically disaster specific, gender and age disaggregated data could be considered for ASP programmes. This information should be collected in advance period to disasters as Bangladesh is prone to frequent natural disasters.
- NSSS identified that insurance schemes for the income sufficient people wanting additional protection against lifecycle risks or hazards. However, the social protection programme with insurances for widows, disables, destitute women without any assets, orphaned children, etc. (based on assessment) should be developed to protect them to cope with post-disasters circumstances.

Gender-Related Imperatives

- a. Adequate context-specific gender analysis based on the collection of relevant documents, geographically disaster specific, gender and age disaggregated data could be considered for social protection programmes.
- b. Gendered aspects of the SPs should be taken into consideration while preparing the project. And SPs should integrate CCA and DRR at household level while increasing CCA and DRR at community level for both women and men through improved gender-responsive analysis and planning for CCA.
- c. Gendered impact of vulnerabilities resulted from climate change should be assessed and taken into consideration while preparing adaptation and mitigation strategies.
- d. Adaptation strategies should be formulated in accordance with the practical needs and capacities of women. For instance, women have special capacities in managing environmental resources as they are directly linked with the use of these resources.
- e. Women's reproductive health which is greatly affected by any climate changes should be taken into consideration. Separate ASPs to address impact of climate change on women's reproductive health should be undertaken. Mobile clinic with delivery facilities should be ready especially floating clinic facilities during flood as well as after cyclones.

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- f. Women have traditional skill and potential in the management of water and environmental impact and these facts should be taken into consideration both at preparation and operational stages of the projects.

Programmatic Dimensions

- Establish a concrete institutional support mechanism within MoWCA and MoDMR
- Initiate a concept of social laboratory within DWA and DDM to start innovation and scale-up the idea of ASP.
- Identify initial entry points and champions within DWA and DDM as well as innovation leader within MoWCA and MoDMR.
- Clarify goals, objectives, and approach options for the ASP agenda within DWA and DDM and respective ministries.
- Revisit policy processes and revisit policy convergences for ASP, where more gender and climate sensitive poverty reduction can be achieved to meet the national social protection targets.
- Design an awareness/advocacy agenda linking ASP with gender outcome, resilience outcome as well as how it is fully convergent with 7FYP, NSSF, SDG, and Sendai and Paris Agreements.
- Conduct capacity analysis and needs assessment of DWA and MoWCA and DDM and MoDMR to transform the existing social safety net programme towards an ASP.
- Widen the partnerships and cooperation beyond public sector, which can include research institutions, universities, private sector organisations, development partners, UN organisations and NGOs working for the poor and marginalized population.
- Finance the pilot and innovative approaches promotes transformation of existing programmes towards ASP.
- Emphasis on learning and documentation including performance audit and evaluation to inform the decision makers about ASP.
- Ensure a provision of expanding or adjusting the innovations and pilots and ensure a full cycle learning process for all stakeholders in a participatory way so a culture of evidence based and informed policy making process for adaptive social protection is ensured.



Scope of Adaptive Social Protection in Bangladesh

Slide 1

Bangladesh: Poverty and Climate Change Vulnerability Narratives

- Poor people 24.5% (no.) % male and % female
- Extreme Poor 14.5% (No.) % male and % female
- 13.9% households are climate vulnerable, which constitutes xxxx of population
- Experience from SWAPNO in Kurigram in 2016
 - 2,592 beneficiaries from extreme poor households
 - 775 were affected by flash flood
 - 29.9% of extreme poor HHs are affected
 - Loss of assets gained from SP programmes
 - Shortage of livelihood options

Slide 2




Scope of Adaptive Social Protection in Bangladesh






Slide 1

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Slide 2

- Global Climate Risk Index 2016
 - Bangladesh 6th among ten countries most vulnerable to climate-induced natural calamities for the period 1995-2014
 - 3rd position in 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)

Slide 3

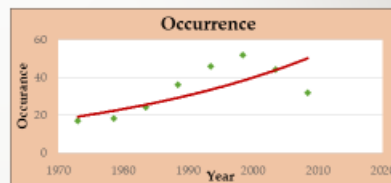
- 7FYP elaborates on the response of GoB to disasters and climate change
- GoB introduced a National Social Security Strategy (NSSS) in 2015
- The poor and marginalised groups
 - prime beneficiaries of SP
 - affected by the effects of climate change, such as cyclones, droughts, prolonged and recurrent floods, and increased salinity
 - Gender dimensions of disasters and climate change

Slide 4

Disaster Trends (1970-2014)

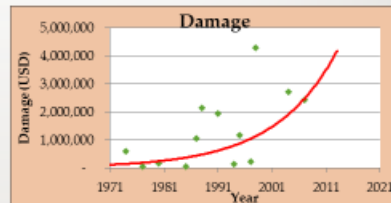
Occurrence: Increases

- 1970-1975: 2-3 events/Year
- 2010- 2014: 8-10 events/Year



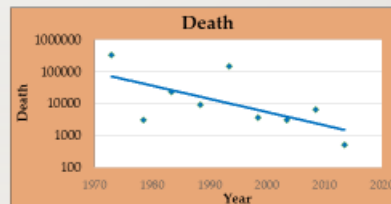
Damage/Exposure: Increases

- 10 times more damage in 2010 than that of 1970's



(b)Death: Decreases

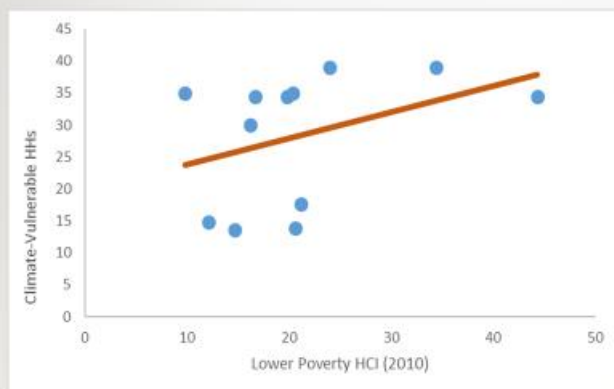
- in 2010 death reduces 1/100 th from that of 1970's



Slide 5

The Poor are also vulnerable

Nexus between Poverty and Climate Vulnerability



Slide 6

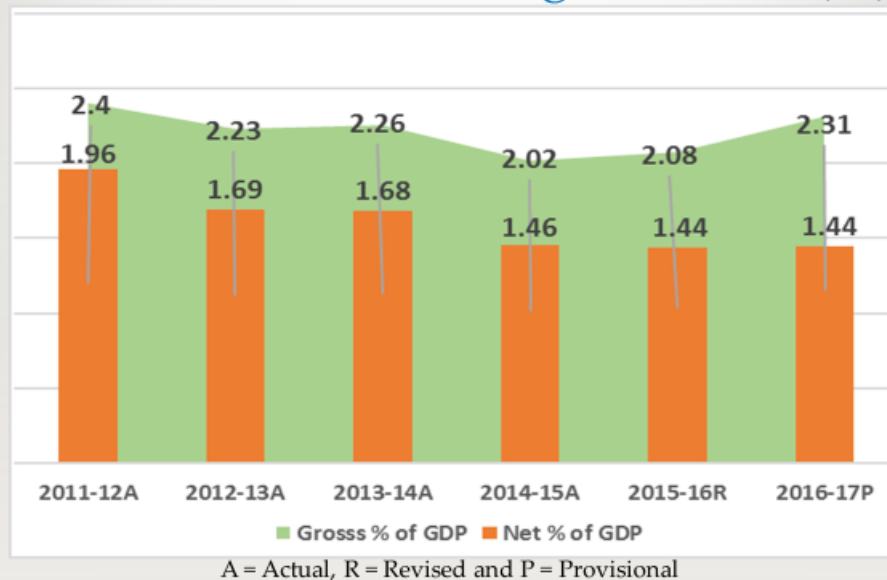
Three Key Points

1

- GoB has an obligation to spend 2%+ of its GDP for social protection.
- If we deduct the GoB pension and development projects from existing social safety net budget, the actual spending will be less than 1.5% of the GDP.
- GoB might need new programme or new dimension of existing programme to fill up the minimum 0.5% of the GDP, which is around **US\$ 1 billion** per year.
- The adaptive social protection can provide an option to bridge that gap.

Slide 7

Share of SSNP Budget in GDP (%)



Slide 8

Three Key Points

2

- There is need to have integrated safety net programme targeting disaster victims in disaster prone areas both for households and community.
 - (One Household)
 - GR immediate after Disaster > VGF for 28 days to meet immediate food insecurity > EGPP and FFW for Early Recovery > 24 month VGD Support for livelihood restoration > + support investment for climate resilient alternative livelihood options
 - (One Public Work)
 - Damaged Rural Roads > Test Relief for immediate repair and maintenance > + Risk Assessment and Re-design of the rural infrastructure > Food For Work and EGPP for rural works in construction of rural infrastructures + Additional investment to make the rural infrastructure climate and disaster resilient

Slide 9

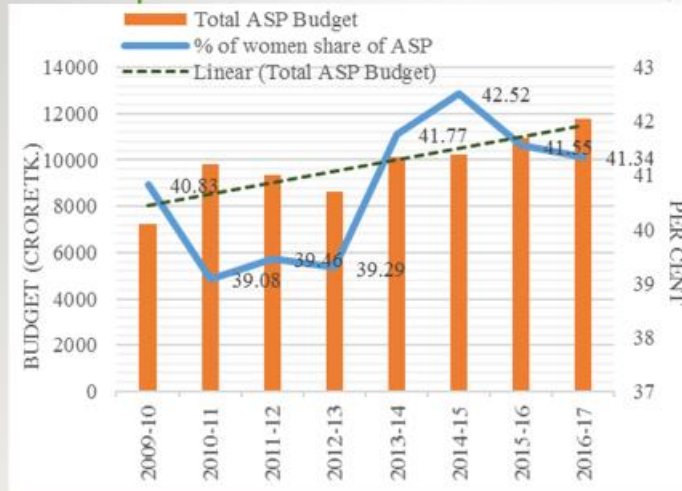
Three Key Points

3

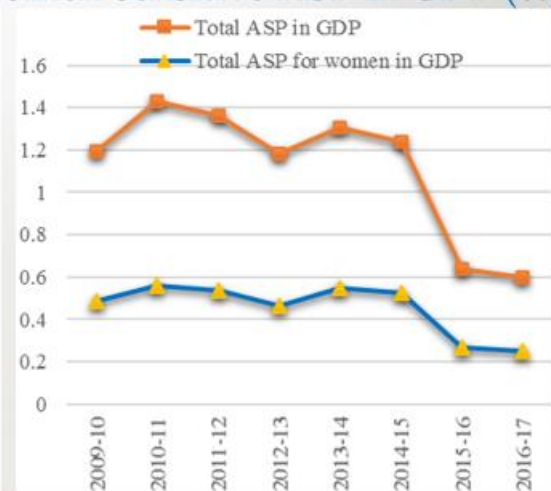
- Gender, Income and Vulnerability Inequality needs to be addressed in an integrated way.
 - Vulnerability is unequal for men and women and poor and rich. Therefore, approaches to reduce poverty and vulnerability has to be highly gender responsive.

Slide 10

Share of Women in ASP

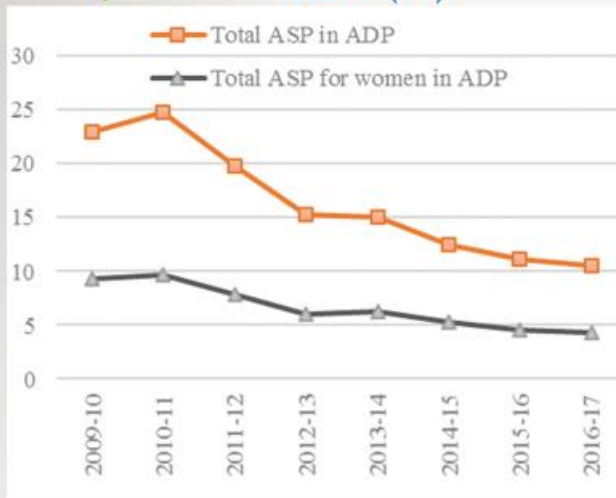


Women-sensitive ASP in GDP (%)

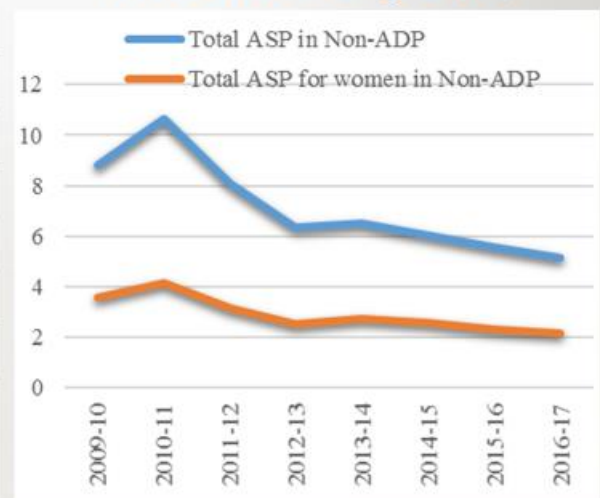


Slide 11

Women-sensitive ASP in ADP (%)



Women-sensitive ASP in Non-ADP Budget (%)



Slide 12

Gender-based Budget Simulations

Women's Share in Selected SSNPs (%)

| SSN Programmes | MTBF and Safety Net Circulars | Field observations |
|----------------|-------------------------------|--------------------|
| VGF | 30 | 50 |
| GR | 33 | 33 |
| EGPP | 45 | 70 |
| TR | 30 | 30 |
| FFW | 30 | 30 |

Slide 13

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)

Slide 14

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

Slide 15

“3Ps + T” framework

| Time frame | SP category | SP instruments | CCA and DRR benefits |
|------------|---|---|---|
| Short-term | Protective (coping strategies) | - social service protection - basic social transfers (food/cash) - pension schemes - public works programmes | - protection of those most vulnerable to climate risks, with low levels of adaptive capacity |
| | Preventive (coping strategies) | - social transfers - livelihood diversification - weather-indexed crop insurance | - prevents damaging - coping strategies as a result of risks to weather-dependent livelihoods |
| | Promotive (building adaptive capacity) | - social transfers - access to credit - asset transfers/protection - starter packs (drought/flood resistant) - access to common property resources - public works programmes | - promotes resilience through livelihood diversification and security to withstand climate related shocks - promotes opportunities arising from climate change |
| Long-term | Transformative (building adaptive capacity) | - promotion of minority rights - anti-discrimination - developing social funds | - transforms social relations to combat discrimination underlying social and political vulnerability |

Slide 16

Graphical Exposition of ASP

Figure 2b. An alternative discussed by the group



Slide 17

Policy Relevance in scoping ASP

- National Constitution
- National Disaster Management Act in 2012
- Revised Standing Orders on Disaster (SODs) (2010)
- National Food Policy (2006)
- National Agriculture Policy (2013)
- National Women Development Policy (2011)
- National Child Policy (2011)
- National Plan for Disaster Management (NPDM, 2010-2015)
- National Adaptation Programme of Action (NAPA) in 2009
- BCCSAP 2009
- 7th FYP
- NSSS
- Bangladesh CFF 2014

Slide 18

Most Relevant Ministries in Delivering ASP

- Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief
- Ministry of Women and Children's Affairs
- Ministry of Finance
 - Palli Karama-Sahayak Foundation (PKSF)
- Ministry of Social Welfare
- Ministry of Food
- Ministry of Agriculture
- Ministry of Environment and Forests
- Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock
- Ministry of Local Government, Rural Development and Cooperatives

Slide 19

SSNPs that include some properties of ASP

- "Guchagram" (Climate Victims Rehabilitation)
- Small Scale Dairy & Poultry Farmers' Support Project in 22 Selected Districts
- Community Based Adaptation to Climate Change through Coastal Afforestation
- Bangladesh Climate Resilient Participatory Afforestation and Reforestation
- Test Relief (TR)
- Food for Work (FFW)
- Money for Work (MFW)
- Employment Generation Programme for the Poorest (EGPP)
- Vulnerable Group Development (VGD)
- Vulnerable Group Feeding (VGF)
- Gratuitous Relief (GR)
- Open Market Sale (OMS)
- Ashroyan-2 Project
- Multi-purpose disaster shelter construction
- Integrated fisheries & livestock development in flood controlled areas & water bodies.
- Employment for ultra-poor for northern areas
- Chars Livelihood Programme (CLP)
- Char Development and Settlement Project (CDSP Phase IV)

Slide 20

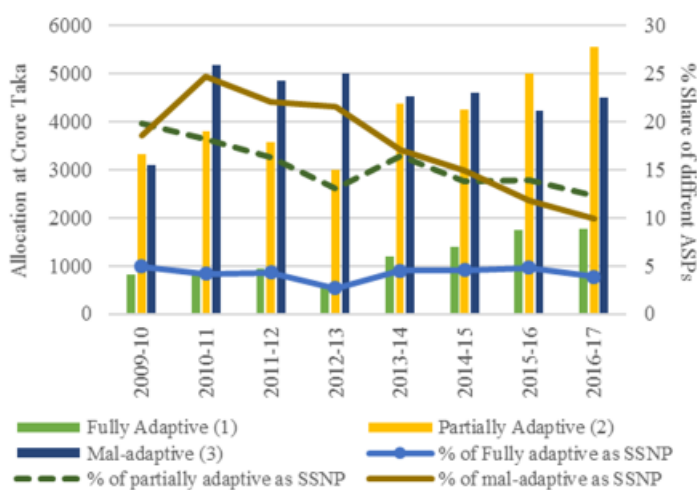
Budget and Expenditure – Major Findings

- 11 out of 38 SSNPs are fully adaptive
- 23 SSNPs are covered either CCA or DDR components with the other component indirectly
- 4 out of 38 SSNPs are found as **mal-adaptive** due to institutional failure, lack of coordination or policy contradiction

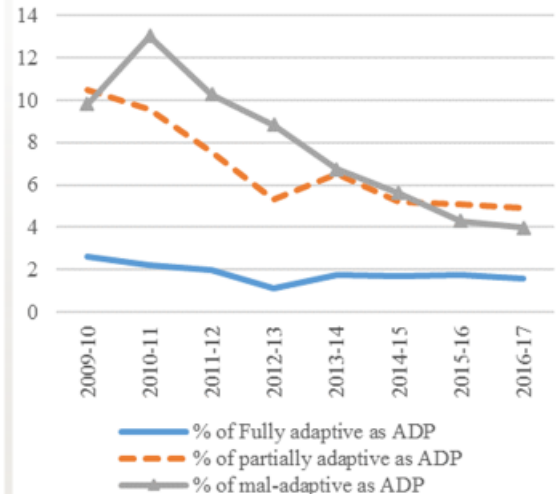
| | |
|--|--------------------|
| Agricultural Rehabilitation | Partially Adaptive |
| VGD | Partially Adaptive |
| GR-Food | Partially adaptive |
| Food/Cash for Work | Mal-adaptive |
| EGPP | Partially Adaptive |
| Chars Livelihood Programme | Adaptive |
| One House One Farm | Mal-adaptive |
| Bangladesh Climate Resilient Participatory Afforestation and Reforestation | Partially adaptive |
| “Guechagram” (Climate Victims Rehabilitation) | Adaptive |
| Ashrayon-2 Project | Adaptive |
| Haor Infrastructure and livelihood Development | Adaptive |
| Emergency 2007 Cyclone Recovery and Restoration | Adaptive |
| Rural Livelihood (2nd Phase) | Partially Adaptive |
| Initiative for Development, Empowerment, Awareness & Livelihood, Kurigram | Partially Adaptive |
| Community based adaptation to Climate Change through Coastal Afforestation in Bangladesh | Adaptive |
| Construction of flood shelter in flood prone and river erosion areas | Partially Adaptive |
| Adaptation to Climate Change and Rehabilitation of Livelihood | Adaptive |

Slide 21

Trend of Total Budget in ASP

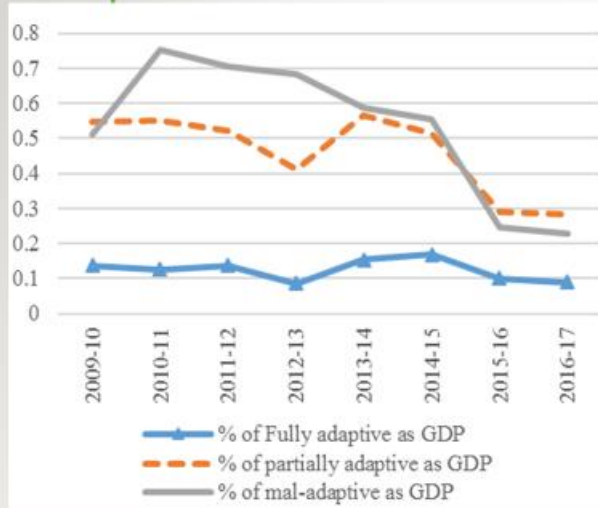


Share of ASP in ADP (%)



Slide 22

Share of ASP in GDP (%)

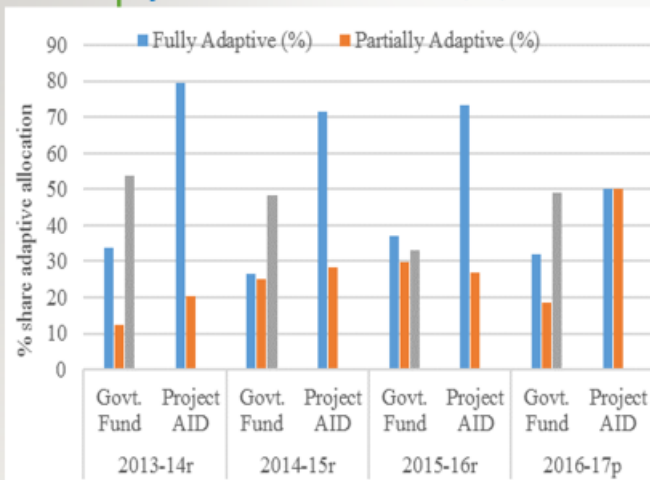


ASP % of GDP and ADP

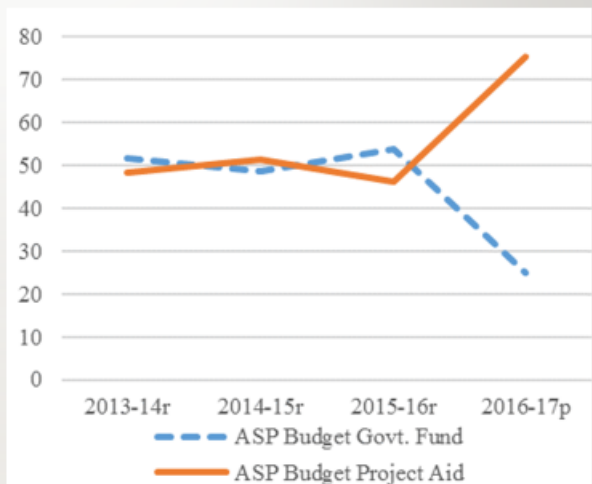


Slide 23

ASPs under ADP Allocation by Sources of Fund (%)

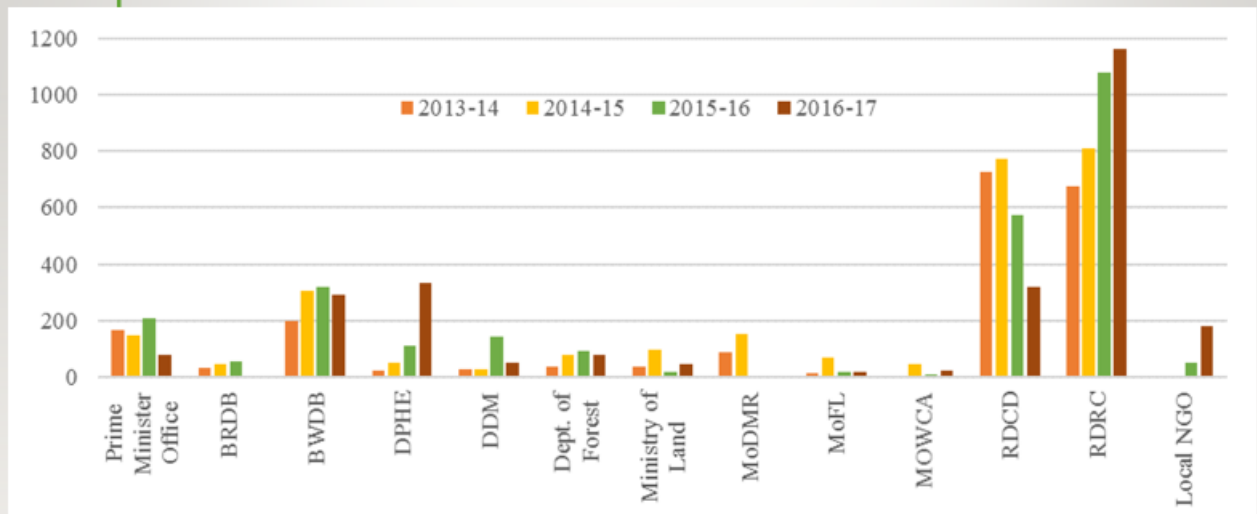


Adaptive or partial adaptive allocation and Sources of Fund



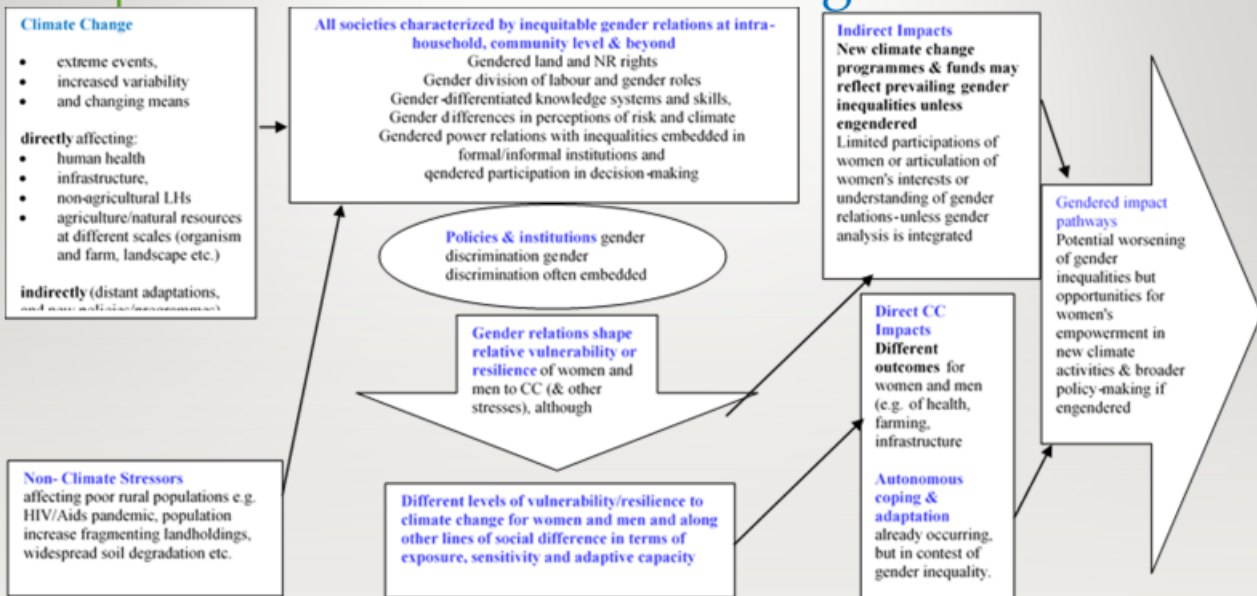
Slide 24

ASP Implemented by Agencies (in Crore Tk.)



Slide 25

Gender and Climate Change



Source: Nelson (2011)

Slide 26

Ministries

- MoWCA
- MoDMR
- MoSW
- MoA

Programmes

- VGD
- Maternity allowances
- EGPP
- FFW/Money for Work
- One House One Farm
- Integrated Agricultural Productivity Project
- Integrated Agricultural Development Programme for Agro-ecologically Constrained and Economically Depressed Areas

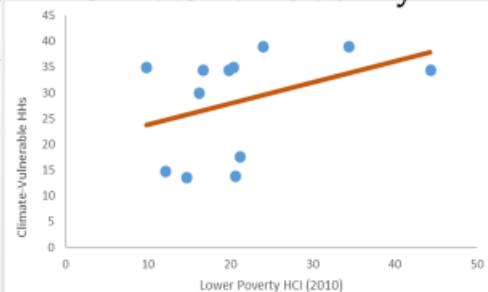
Slide 27

Policy Simulation

Climate-Vulnerable Districts

| Sl. | Selected Vulnerable Districts* | 2011 (BBS) | | 2015 Climate Vulnerable HHs (%) by DPD ¹ | Primary Hazard/Climate Exposure |
|-----|--------------------------------|--------------|------------|--|---------------------------------|
| | | Lower PL (%) | Total HHs | | |
| 1. | Chapai Nawabganj | 12.1 | 366,116 | 14.80 | Drought |
| 2. | Kurigram | 44.3 | 459,838 | 34.48 | Flood |
| 3. | Lalmonirhat | 16.7 | 279,133 | 34.48 | Flash flood, erosion |
| 4. | Bhola | 20.4 | 394,843 | 34.91 | Cyclone, erosion |
| 5. | Barguna | 9.8 | 198,396 | 34.91 | Tidal flood |
| 6. | Patuakhali | 14.7 | 341,301 | 13.60 | Cyclone |
| 7. | Satkhira | 34.4 | 441,324 | 39.00 | SLR, salinity |
| 8. | Bagerhat | 24.0 | 328,020 | 39.00 | SLR, salinity |
| 9. | Cox's Bazar | 16.2 | 508,887 | 29.96 | Cyclone |
| 10. | Faridpur | 19.8 | 425,104 | 34.48 | Flood, erosion |
| 11. | Sunamganj | 20.6 | 515,228 | 13.88 | Flash flood |
| 12. | Khulna | 21.2 | 515,228 | 17.69 | SLR, cyclone, salinity |
| | Total (all districts) | 17.6 | 32,009,710 | 28.43 | |

Nexus between Poverty and Climate Vulnerability



Randomly selected 12 districts amongst districts identified as climate- and disaster-vulnerable in "Bangladesh Disaster-related Statistics 2015" by BBS (2015).

Schemes:

1. Increase coverage;
2. Increase in per capita cost; and
3. Increase both coverage and per capita expenditure

Slide 28

Scenario for GR (Cash)

| Selected Disaster-Prone Districts | Actual | | Projection | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------|
| | 2015-16 | | 2016-17 | | 2017-18 | | 2018-19 | |
| | Allocation (Million Tk.) | Beneficiaries (person) | Allocation (Million Tk.) | Beneficiaries (person) | Allocation (Million Tk.) | Beneficiaries (person) | Allocation (Million Tk.) | Beneficiaries (person) |
| C. Nawabganj | 0.85 | 284 | 0.95 | 317 | 1.06 | 356 | 1.20 | 401 |
| Kurigram | 2.40 | 800 | 3.01 | 1,003 | 3.79 | 1,264 | 4.79 | 1,598 |
| Lalmonirhat | 2.25 | 750 | 2.82 | 940 | 3.55 | 1,185 | 4.49 | 1,498 |
| Bhola | 10.10 | 3,367 | 12.69 | 4,232 | 16.03 | 5,345 | 20.32 | 6,774 |
| Barguna | 1.85 | 617 | 2.33 | 775 | 2.94 | 980 | 3.72 | 1,241 |
| Patuakhali | 1.75 | 584 | 1.94 | 647 | 2.16 | 721 | 2.41 | 806 |
| Satkhira | 1.55 | 517 | 1.99 | 665 | 2.57 | 858 | 3.34 | 1,113 |
| Bagerhat | 1.15 | 384 | 1.48 | 494 | 1.91 | 638 | 2.47 | 826 |
| Cox's Bazar | 4.60 | 1,534 | 5.62 | 1,875 | 6.91 | 2,303 | 8.51 | 2,839 |
| Faridpur | 1.00 | 334 | 1.25 | 419 | 1.58 | 528 | 2.00 | 667 |
| Sunamganj | 2.15 | 717 | 2.39 | 796 | 2.66 | 888 | 2.98 | 994 |
| Khulna | 2.15 | 717 | 2.44 | 815 | 2.79 | 931 | 3.20 | 1,068 |
| Total | 31.80 | 10,605 | 38.91 | 12,978 | 47.95 | 15,997 | 59.43 | 19,825 |

Slide 29

Scenarios for VGF

| Selected Disaster-Prone Districts | Actual | | Projection | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------|
| | 2015-16 | | 2016-17 | | 2017-18 | | 2018-19 | |
| | Allocation (Million Tk.) | Beneficiaries (person) | Allocation (Million Tk.) | Beneficiaries (person) | Allocation (Million Tk.) | Beneficiaries (person) | Allocation (Million Tk.) | Beneficiaries (person) |
| C. Nawabganj | 73.51 | 101,150 | 82.63 | 113,711 | 91.91 | 126,475 | 102.15 | 140,561 |
| Kurigram | 298.07 | 410,164 | 376.15 | 517,602 | 470.19 | 647,007 | 587.33 | 808,199 |
| Lalmonirhat | 49.13 | 67,601 | 61.99 | 85,308 | 77.49 | 106,636 | 96.80 | 133,203 |
| Bhola | 79.12 | 108,873 | 100.08 | 137,719 | 125.40 | 172,564 | 157.02 | 216,075 |
| Barguna | 82.40 | 113,381 | 104.23 | 143,421 | 130.60 | 179,709 | 163.53 | 225,022 |
| Patuakhali | 210.36 | 289,470 | 234.72 | 322,984 | 259.09 | 356,526 | 285.77 | 393,239 |
| Satkhira | 200.83 | 276,352 | 259.79 | 357,483 | 332.96 | 458,168 | 426.44 | 586,810 |
| Bagerhat | 114.19 | 157,139 | 147.72 | 203,272 | 189.32 | 260,523 | 242.48 | 333,671 |
| Cox's Bazar | 120.68 | 166,062 | 148.47 | 204,306 | 180.89 | 248,920 | 220.24 | 303,059 |
| Faridpur | 77.67 | 106,881 | 98.02 | 134,877 | 122.52 | 168,598 | 153.05 | 210,601 |
| Sunamganj | 104.59 | 143,927 | 116.91 | 160,873 | 129.28 | 177,895 | 142.84 | 196,562 |
| Khulna | 121.33 | 166,964 | 138.86 | 191,075 | 157.25 | 216,388 | 177.95 | 244,866 |
| Total | 1,531.88 | 2,107,964 | 1,869.57 | 2,572,631 | 2,266.90 | 3,119,409 | 2,755.60 | 3,791,868 |

Slide 30

Scenario for EGPP

| Selected Disaster-Prone Districts | Actual | | Projection | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------|
| | 2015-16 | | 2016-17 | | 2017-18 | | 2018-19 | |
| | Allocation (Million Tk.) | Beneficiaries (person) | Allocation (Million Tk.) | Beneficiaries (person) | Allocation (Million Tk.) | Beneficiaries (person) | Allocation (Million Tk.) | Beneficiaries (person) |
| C. | | | | | | | | |
| Nawabganj | 283.67 | 15,844 | 157.54 | 17,599 | 176.56 | 19,724 | 197.51 | 22,063 |
| Kurigram | 981.22 | 54,865 | 612.53 | 68,499 | 770.87 | 86,206 | 968.49 | 108,306 |
| Lalmonirhat | 286.12 | 15,892 | 178.61 | 19,841 | 224.79 | 24,970 | 282.41 | 31,372 |
| Bhola | 439.93 | 24,524 | 275.29 | 30,692 | 347.28 | 38,718 | 437.35 | 48,761 |
| Barguna | 140.57 | 7,802 | 87.96 | 9,764 | 110.97 | 12,318 | 139.75 | 15,513 |
| Patuakhali | 292.04 | 16,221 | 160.97 | 17,881 | 179.05 | 19,890 | 198.78 | 22,082 |
| Satkhira | 702.10 | 39,142 | 449.39 | 50,107 | 579.78 | 64,646 | 746.76 | 83,264 |
| Bagerhat | 466.62 | 25,910 | 170.66 | 33,169 | 220.17 | 42,792 | 283.58 | 55,116 |
| Cox's Bazar | 498.89 | 27,799 | 303.54 | 33,828 | 372.40 | 41,502 | 456.09 | 50,828 |
| Faridpur | 437.91 | 24,268 | 273.37 | 30,299 | 344.03 | 38,131 | 432.23 | 47,906 |
| Sunamganj | 454.64 | 25,314 | 251.03 | 27,954 | 279.72 | 31,150 | 311.10 | 34,643 |
| Khulna | 511.88 | 28,487 | 289.46 | 32,218 | 330.26 | 36,760 | 376.12 | 41,863 |
| Total | 5,495.59 | 306,068 | 3,210.35 | 371,851 | 3,935.88 | 456,807 | 4,830.17 | 561,717 |

Slide 31

Scenario for GR-Food

| Selected Disaster-Prone Districts | Actual | | Projection | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------|
| | 2015-16 | | 2016-17 | | 2017-18 | | 2018-19 | |
| | Allocation (Million Tk.) | Beneficiaries (person) | Allocation (Million Tk.) | Beneficiaries (person) | Allocation (Million Tk.) | Beneficiaries (person) | Allocation (Million Tk.) | Beneficiaries (person) |
| C. | | | | | | | | |
| Nawabganj | 7.27 | 6,667 | 8.11 | 7,441 | 9.10 | 8,351 | 10.26 | 9,408 |
| Kurigram | 30.89 | 28,333 | 38.72 | 35,524 | 48.80 | 44,766 | 61.70 | 56,598 |
| Lalmonirhat | 31.79 | 29,167 | 39.86 | 36,570 | 50.23 | 46,083 | 63.51 | 58,264 |
| Bhola | 49.05 | 45,000 | 61.65 | 56,557 | 77.87 | 71,440 | 98.69 | 90,538 |
| Barguna | 10.90 | 10,000 | 13.70 | 12,568 | 17.31 | 15,876 | 21.93 | 20,120 |
| Patuakhali | 16.35 | 15,000 | 18.11 | 16,615 | 20.18 | 18,509 | 22.56 | 20,696 |
| Satkhira | 14.53 | 13,333 | 18.68 | 17,139 | 24.13 | 22,140 | 31.28 | 28,692 |
| Bagerhat | 9.99 | 9,167 | 12.84 | 11,784 | 16.59 | 15,222 | 21.50 | 19,727 |
| Cox's Bazar | 42.69 | 39,167 | 52.18 | 47,869 | 64.10 | 58,807 | 79.02 | 72,490 |
| Faridpur | 19.08 | 17,500 | 23.92 | 21,942 | 30.14 | 27,650 | 38.11 | 34,958 |
| Sunamganj | 17.08 | 15,667 | 18.95 | 17,384 | 21.15 | 19,400 | 23.69 | 21,730 |
| Khulna | 22.71 | 20,833 | 25.80 | 23,672 | 29.48 | 27,048 | 33.81 | 31,019 |
| Total | 272.33 | 249,834 | 332.52 | 305,065 | 409.08 | 375,292 | 506.06 | 464,240 |

Slide 32

TR (Cash) Programme projection

| Selected Disaster-Prone Districts | Actual | | Projection | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------|
| | 2015-16 | | 2016-17 | | 2017-18 | | 2018-19 | |
| | Allocation (Million Tk.) | Beneficiaries (person) | Allocation (Million Tk.) | Beneficiaries (person) | Allocation (Million Tk.) | Beneficiaries (person) | Allocation (Million Tk.) | Beneficiaries (person) |
| C. | 43.43 | 12,414 | 45.78 | 13,087 | 52.20 | 14,919 | 63.60 | 18,178 |
| Nawabganj | | | | | | | | |
| Kurigram | 19.84 | 5,671 | 23.65 | 6,759 | 30.22 | 8,637 | 40.98 | 11,714 |
| Lalmonirhat | 46.37 | 13,254 | 55.27 | 15,798 | 70.62 | 20,187 | 95.78 | 27,377 |
| Bhola | 64.37 | 18,397 | 76.91 | 21,983 | 98.51 | 28,157 | 133.90 | 38,271 |
| Barguna | 36.94 | 10,558 | 44.14 | 12,616 | 56.54 | 16,159 | 76.85 | 21,964 |
| Patuakhali | 63.27 | 18,085 | 66.17 | 18,913 | 74.88 | 21,403 | 90.61 | 25,898 |
| Satkhira | 73.02 | 20,872 | 89.35 | 25,538 | 117.00 | 33,441 | 162.37 | 46,411 |
| Bagerhat | 79.05 | 22,593 | 96.72 | 27,644 | 126.65 | 36,198 | 175.77 | 50,238 |
| Cox's Bazar | 74.79 | 21,378 | 86.78 | 24,805 | 108.14 | 30,911 | 143.24 | 40,943 |
| Faridpur | 70.39 | 20,120 | 83.90 | 23,982 | 107.21 | 30,644 | 145.40 | 41,559 |
| Sunamganj | 81.71 | 23,354 | 85.61 | 24,469 | 97.04 | 27,738 | 117.62 | 33,618 |
| Khulna | 90.93 | 25,990 | 97.69 | 27,924 | 113.35 | 32,399 | 140.41 | 40,132 |
| Total | 744.11 | 212,686 | 851.97 | 243,518 | 1,052.36 | 300,793 | 1,386.53 | 396,303 |

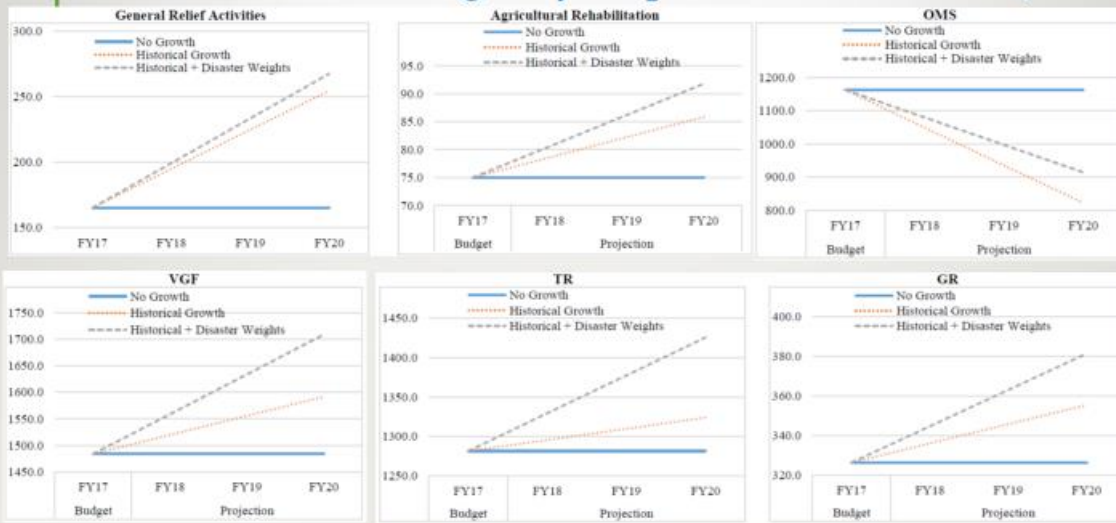
Slide 33

FFW Projection

| Selected Disaster-Prone Districts | Actual | | Projection | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------|
| | 2015-16 | | 2016-17 | | 2017-18 | | 2018-19 | |
| | Allocation (Million Tk.) | Beneficiaries (person) | Allocation (Million Tk.) | Beneficiaries (person) | Allocation (Million Tk.) | Beneficiaries (person) | Allocation (Million Tk.) | Beneficiaries (person) |
| C. | 37.17 | 10,625 | 40.75 | 11,648 | 50.63 | 14,470 | 60.62 | 17,325 |
| Nawabganj | | | | | | | | |
| Kurigram | 24.73 | 7,068 | 30.52 | 8,722 | 42.12 | 12,037 | 56.23 | 16,070 |
| Lalmonirhat | 38.93 | 11,125 | 48.04 | 13,729 | 66.29 | 18,946 | 88.50 | 25,295 |
| Bhola | 53.41 | 15,264 | 66.07 | 18,883 | 91.37 | 26,115 | 122.27 | 34,944 |
| Barguna | 56.27 | 16,082 | 69.61 | 19,895 | 96.27 | 27,514 | 128.82 | 36,817 |
| Patuakhali | 53.76 | 15,367 | 58.49 | 16,718 | 72.17 | 20,627 | 85.80 | 24,524 |
| Satkhira | 59.40 | 16,977 | 75.18 | 21,488 | 106.13 | 30,333 | 145.05 | 41,457 |
| Bagerhat | 62.96 | 17,996 | 79.69 | 22,778 | 112.50 | 32,154 | 153.75 | 43,945 |
| Cox's Bazar | 71.90 | 20,550 | 86.46 | 24,710 | 116.57 | 33,318 | 151.95 | 43,428 |
| Faridpur | 54.84 | 15,675 | 67.68 | 19,344 | 93.40 | 26,695 | 124.70 | 35,640 |
| Sunamganj | 67.93 | 19,415 | 74.03 | 21,160 | 91.49 | 26,149 | 108.95 | 31,141 |
| Khulna | 57.37 | 16,399 | 64.06 | 18,310 | 80.87 | 23,116 | 98.47 | 28,145 |
| Total | 638.67 | 182,543 | 760.58 | 217,385 | 1,019.81 | 291,474 | 1,325.11 | 378,731 |

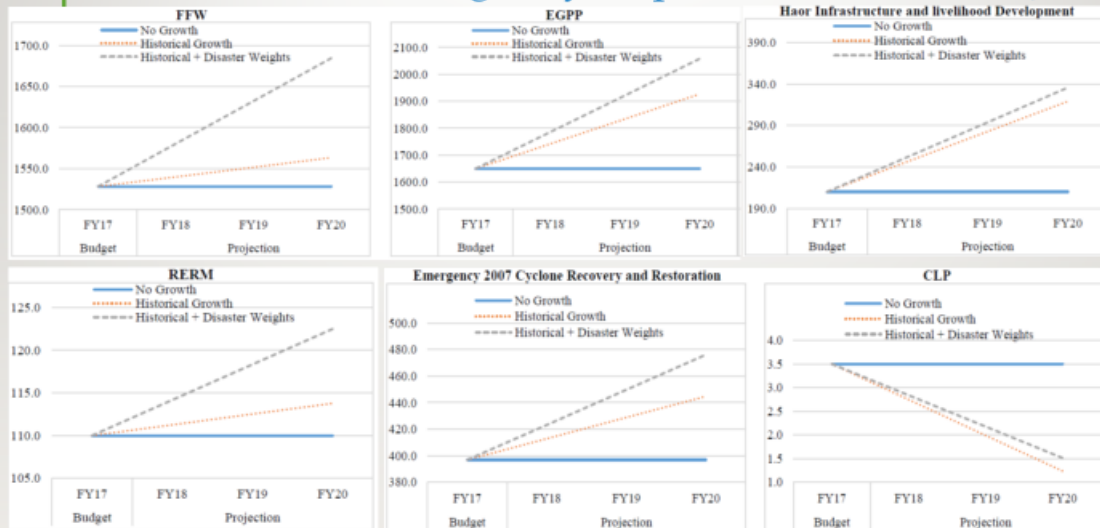
Slide 34

Medium-Term Budgetary Implications for ASPs (Cr. Tk.)



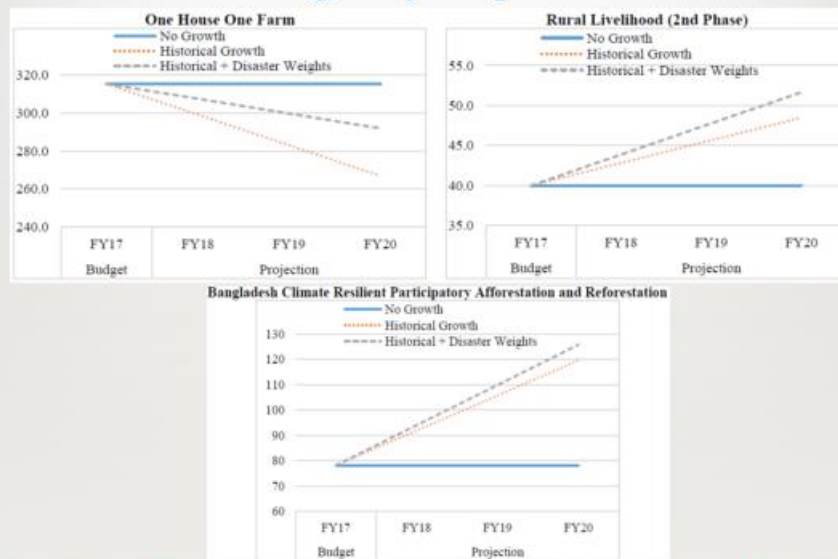
Slide 35

Medium-Term Budgetary Implications for ASPs (Cr. Tk.)



Slide 36

Medium-Term Budgetary Implications for ASPs (Cr. Tk.)



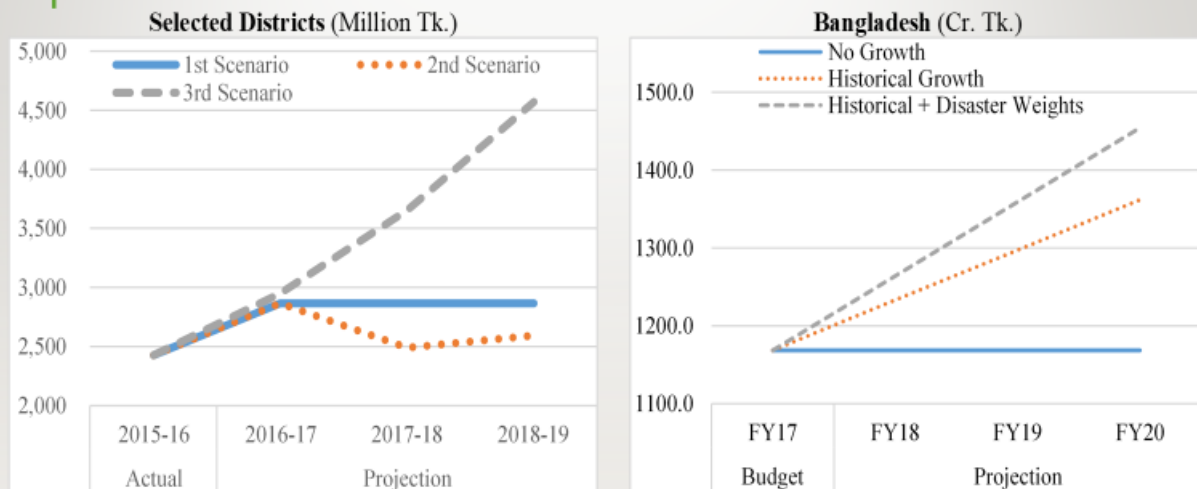
Slide 37

Scenario for VGD

| Selected Disaster-Prone Districts | Actual | | Projection | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------|
| | 2015-16 | | 2016-17 | | 2017-18 | | 2018-19 | |
| | Allocation (Million Tk.) | Beneficiaries (person) | Allocation (Million Tk.) | Beneficiaries (person) | Allocation (Million Tk.) | Beneficiaries (person) | Allocation (Million Tk.) | Beneficiaries (person) |
| C. Nawabganj | 98.28 | 7,476 | 109.93 | 8,363 | 125.25 | 9,528 | 143.80 | 10,939 |
| Kurigram | 348.33 | 26,498 | 437.64 | 33,292 | 558.91 | 42,518 | 718.68 | 54,671 |
| Lalmohirhat | 126.47 | 9,621 | 158.90 | 12,088 | 202.93 | 15,438 | 260.94 | 19,850 |
| Bhola | 169.77 | 12,936 | 213.81 | 16,292 | 273.70 | 20,855 | 352.76 | 26,880 |
| Barguna | 143.89 | 10,946 | 181.22 | 13,786 | 231.98 | 17,647 | 298.99 | 22,745 |
| Patuakhali | 240.23 | 18,275 | 266.72 | 20,290 | 301.64 | 22,947 | 343.78 | 26,152 |
| Satkhira | 232.16 | 17,661 | 299.03 | 22,748 | 391.36 | 29,772 | 515.61 | 39,224 |
| Bagerhat | 211.38 | 16,080 | 272.26 | 20,712 | 356.33 | 27,107 | 469.46 | 35,713 |
| Cox's Bazar | 176.99 | 13,464 | 216.77 | 16,490 | 269.98 | 20,538 | 338.61 | 25,759 |
| Faridpur | 199.59 | 15,183 | 250.76 | 19,076 | 320.25 | 24,362 | 411.79 | 31,326 |
| Sunamganj | - | - | 249.73 | 19,091 | 282.92 | 21,628 | 322.99 | 24,692 |
| Khulna | 255.59 | 19,443 | 291.08 | 22,143 | 337.53 | 25,677 | 394.34 | 29,999 |
| Total | 2,202.68 | 167,583 | 2,947.85 | 224,371 | 3,652.78 | 278,017 | 4,571.75 | 347,950 |

Slide 38

Medium-Term Budgetary Implications for VGD



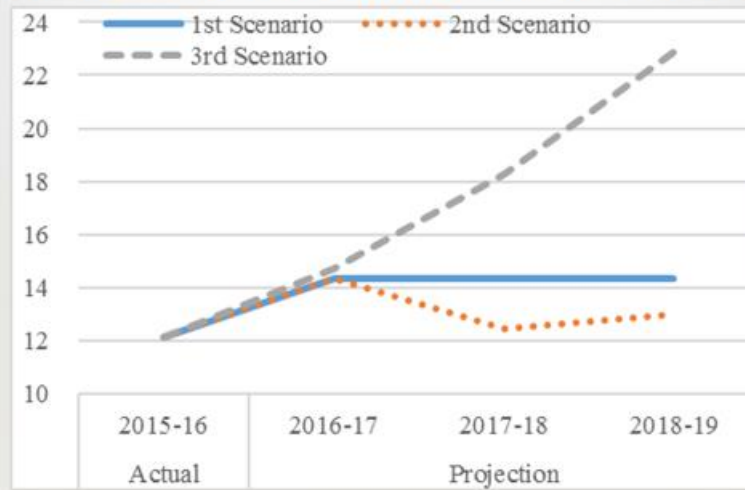
Slide 39

Scenario for Maternity Allowances for the Poor Lactating Mothers

| Selected Disaster-Prone Districts | Actual | | Projection | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------|
| | 2015-16 | | 2016-17 | | 2017-18 | | 2018-19 | |
| | Allocation (Million Tk.) | Beneficiaries (person) | Allocation (Million Tk.) | Beneficiaries (person) | Allocation (Million Tk.) | Beneficiaries (person) | Allocation (Million Tk.) | Beneficiaries (person) |
| C. | 0.68 | 1,350 | 0.76 | | 0.86 | | 0.99 | |
| Nawabganj | | | | 1,510 | | 1,721 | | 1,975 |
| Kurigram | 1.11 | 2,213 | 1.39 | 2,780 | 1.78 | 3,551 | 2.28 | 4,566 |
| Lalmonirhat | 0.70 | 1,395 | 0.88 | 1,753 | 1.12 | 2,238 | 1.44 | 2,878 |
| Bhola | 1.02 | 2,040 | 1.28 | 2,569 | 1.64 | 3,289 | 2.12 | 4,239 |
| Barguna | 0.65 | 1,302 | 0.82 | 1,640 | 1.05 | 2,099 | 1.35 | 2,705 |
| Patuakhali | 1.07 | 2,134 | 1.18 | 2,369 | 1.34 | 2,680 | 1.53 | 3,054 |
| Satkhira | 1.21 | 2,414 | 1.55 | 3,109 | 2.03 | 4,069 | 2.68 | 5,361 |
| Bagerhat | 1.13 | 2,254 | 1.45 | 2,903 | 1.90 | 3,800 | 2.50 | 5,006 |
| Cox's Bazar | 1.09 | 2,172 | 1.33 | 2,660 | 1.66 | 3,313 | 2.08 | 4,155 |
| Faridpur | 1.22 | 2,430 | 1.53 | 3,053 | 1.95 | 3,899 | 2.51 | 5,014 |
| Sunamganj | 1.23 | 2,465 | 1.37 | 2,742 | 1.55 | 3,106 | 1.77 | 3,546 |
| Khulna | 1.05 | 2,108 | 1.20 | 2,401 | 1.39 | 2,784 | 1.63 | 3,252 |
| Total | 12.16 | 24,277 | 14.74 | 29,489 | 18.27 | 36,549 | 22.88 | 45,751 |

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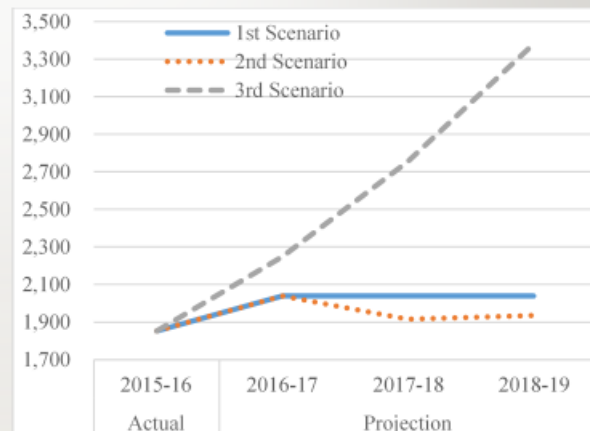
Medium-Term Budgetary Scenarios for Maternity Allowance in Selected Districts (Million Tk.)



Slide 41

Scenario for EGPP (Million Tk.)

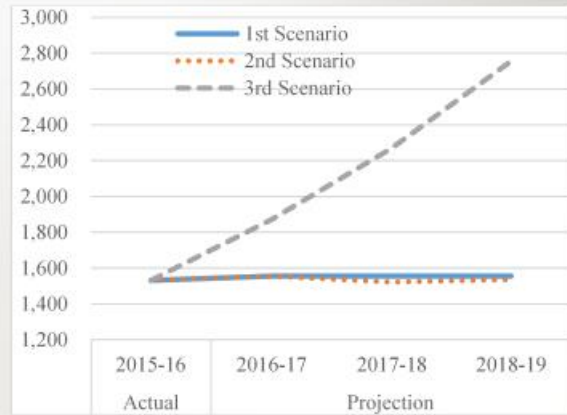
| Selected Disaster-Prone Districts | Actual | Projection | | |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| | 2015-16 | 2016-17 | 2017-18 | 2018-19 |
| C. Nawabganj | 99.28 | 110.28 | 123.60 | 138.25 |
| Kurigram | 343.43 | 428.77 | 539.61 | 677.94 |
| Lalmonirhat | 100.14 | 125.03 | 157.35 | 197.69 |
| Bhola | 153.98 | 192.70 | 243.10 | 306.15 |
| Barguna | 49.20 | 61.57 | 77.68 | 97.82 |
| Patuakhali | 102.22 | 112.68 | 125.33 | 139.15 |
| Satkhira | 245.73 | 314.57 | 405.85 | 522.73 |
| Bagerhat | 93.32 | 119.46 | 154.12 | 198.51 |
| Cox's Bazar | 174.61 | 212.48 | 260.68 | 319.26 |
| Faridpur | 153.27 | 191.36 | 240.82 | 302.56 |
| Sunamganj | 159.12 | 175.72 | 195.81 | 217.77 |
| Khulna | 179.16 | 202.62 | 231.19 | 263.28 |
| Total | 1,853.46 | 2,247.24 | 2,755.14 | 3,381.11 |



Slide 42

Scenarios for VGF (Million Tk.)

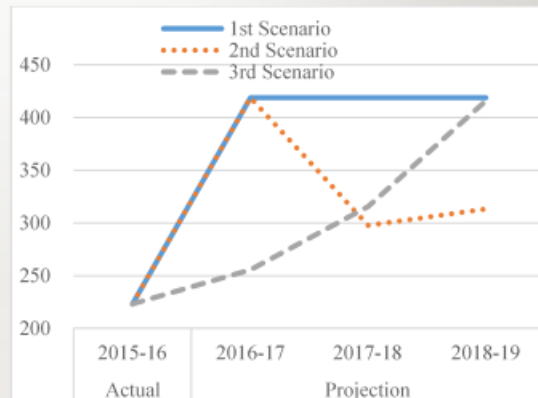
| Selected Disaster-Prone Districts | Actual | Projection | | |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------|---------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| | 2015-16 | 2016-17 | 2017-18 | 2018-19 |
| C. Nawabganj | 73.51 | 41.32 | 45.96 | 51.07 |
| Kurigram | 298.07 | 188.07 | 235.09 | 293.66 |
| Lalmonirhat | 49.13 | 31.00 | 38.75 | 48.40 |
| Bhola | 79.12 | 50.04 | 62.70 | 78.51 |
| Barguna | 82.40 | 52.11 | 65.30 | 81.76 |
| Patuakhali | 210.36 | 117.36 | 129.55 | 142.89 |
| Satkhira | 200.83 | 129.89 | 166.48 | 213.22 |
| Bagerhat | 114.19 | 73.86 | 94.66 | 121.24 |
| Cox's Bazar | 120.68 | 74.24 | 90.45 | 110.12 |
| Faridpur | 77.67 | 49.01 | 61.26 | 76.52 |
| Sunamganj | 104.59 | 58.45 | 64.64 | 71.42 |
| Khulna | 121.33 | 69.43 | 78.63 | 88.97 |
| Total | 1,531.88 | 934.78 | 1,133.47 | 1,377.78 |



Slide 43

Scenario for TR-Cash (Million Tk.)

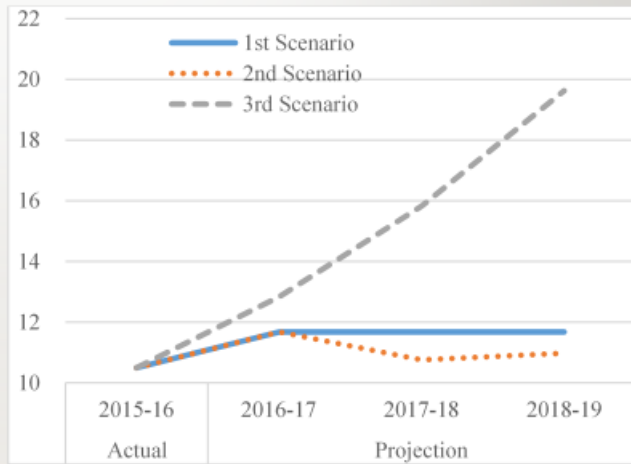
| Selected Disaster-Prone Districts | Actual | Projection | | |
|-----------------------------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|
| | 2015-16 | 2016-17 | 2017-18 | 2018-19 |
| C. Nawabganj | 13.03 | 13.74 | 15.66 | 19.08 |
| Kurigram | 5.95 | 7.09 | 9.07 | 12.30 |
| Lalmonirhat | 13.91 | 16.58 | 21.19 | 28.73 |
| Bhola | 19.31 | 23.07 | 29.55 | 40.17 |
| Barguna | 11.08 | 13.24 | 16.96 | 23.05 |
| Patuakhali | 18.98 | 19.85 | 22.46 | 27.18 |
| Satkhira | 21.91 | 26.80 | 35.10 | 48.71 |
| Bagerhat | 23.71 | 29.02 | 37.99 | 52.73 |
| Cox's Bazar | 22.44 | 26.03 | 32.44 | 42.97 |
| Faridpur | 21.12 | 25.17 | 32.16 | 43.62 |
| Sunamganj | 24.51 | 25.68 | 29.11 | 35.29 |
| Khulna | 27.28 | 29.31 | 34.01 | 42.12 |
| Total | 223.23 | 255.58 | 315.7 | 415.95 |



Slide 44

Scenario for GR-Cash (Million Tk.)

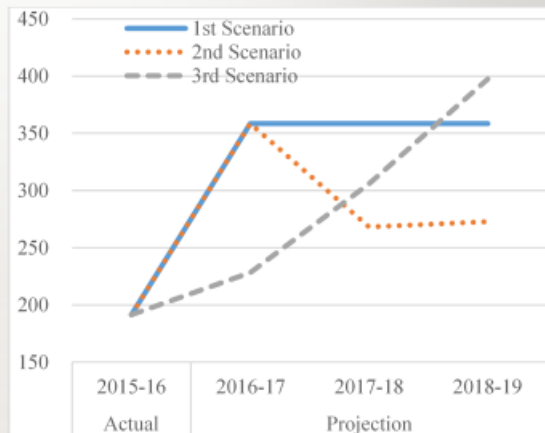
| Selected Disaster-Prone Districts | Actual | Projection | | |
|-----------------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| | 2015-16 | 2016-17 | 2017-18 | 2018-19 |
| C. Nawabganj | 0.28 | 0.31 | 0.35 | 0.40 |
| Kurigram | 0.79 | 0.99 | 1.25 | 1.58 |
| Lalmonirhat | 0.74 | 0.93 | 1.17 | 1.48 |
| Bhola | 3.33 | 4.19 | 5.29 | 6.71 |
| Barguna | 0.61 | 0.77 | 0.97 | 1.23 |
| Patuakhali | 0.58 | 0.64 | 0.71 | 0.80 |
| Satkhira | 0.51 | 0.66 | 0.85 | 1.10 |
| Bagerhat | 0.38 | 0.49 | 0.63 | 0.82 |
| Cox's Bazar | 1.52 | 1.86 | 2.28 | 2.81 |
| Faridpur | 0.33 | 0.41 | 0.52 | 0.66 |
| Sunamganj | 0.71 | 0.79 | 0.88 | 0.98 |
| Khulna | 0.71 | 0.81 | 0.92 | 1.06 |
| Total | 10.49 | 12.85 | 15.82 | 19.63 |



Slide 45

Scenario for Money for Work (Million Tk.)

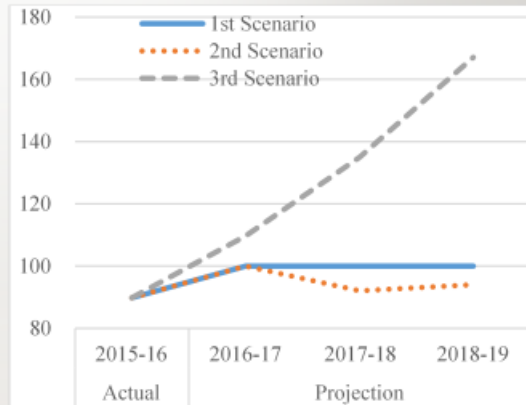
| Selected Disaster-Prone Districts | Actual | Projection | | |
|-----------------------------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| | 2015-16 | 2016-17 | 2017-18 | 2018-19 |
| C. Nawabganj | 11.15 | 12.23 | 15.19 | 18.18 |
| Kurigram | 7.42 | 9.16 | 12.63 | 16.87 |
| Lalmonirhat | 11.68 | 14.41 | 19.89 | 26.55 |
| Bhola | 16.02 | 19.82 | 27.41 | 36.68 |
| Barguna | 16.88 | 20.88 | 28.88 | 38.64 |
| Patuakhali | 16.13 | 17.55 | 21.65 | 25.74 |
| Satkhira | 17.82 | 22.55 | 31.84 | 43.51 |
| Bagerhat | 18.89 | 23.91 | 33.75 | 46.13 |
| Cox's Bazar | 21.57 | 25.94 | 34.97 | 45.58 |
| Faridpur | 16.45 | 20.30 | 28.02 | 37.41 |
| Sunamganj | 20.38 | 22.21 | 27.45 | 32.69 |
| Khulna | 17.21 | 19.22 | 24.26 | 29.54 |
| Total | 191.6 | 228.18 | 305.94 | 397.52 |



Slide 46

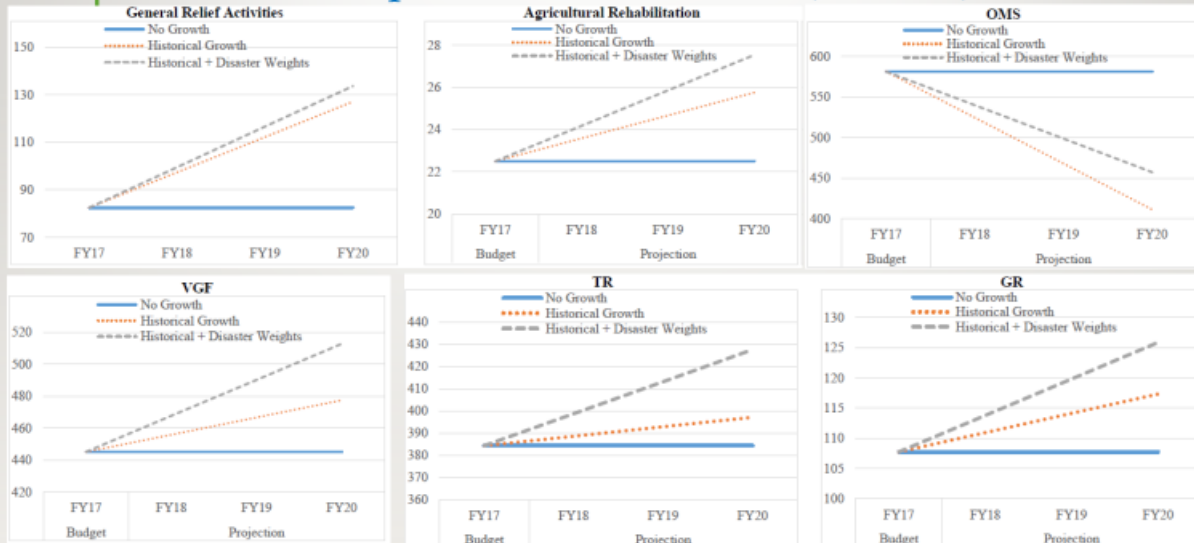
Scenario for GR-Food (Million Tk.)

| Selected Disaster-Prone Districts | Actual | Projection | | |
|-----------------------------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| | 2015-16 | 2016-17 | 2017-18 | 2018-19 |
| C. Nawabganj | 2.40 | 2.68 | 3.00 | 3.38 |
| Kurigram | 10.19 | 12.78 | 16.10 | 20.36 |
| Lalmonirhat | 10.49 | 13.15 | 16.58 | 20.96 |
| Bhola | 16.19 | 20.34 | 25.70 | 32.57 |
| Barguna | 3.60 | 4.52 | 5.71 | 7.24 |
| Patuakhali | 5.40 | 5.98 | 6.66 | 7.44 |
| Satkhira | 4.80 | 6.17 | 7.96 | 10.32 |
| Bagerhat | 3.30 | 4.24 | 5.48 | 7.10 |
| Cox's Bazar | 14.09 | 17.22 | 21.15 | 26.08 |
| Faridpur | 6.30 | 7.89 | 9.95 | 12.58 |
| Sunamganj | 5.64 | 6.25 | 6.98 | 7.82 |
| Khulna | 7.49 | 8.52 | 9.73 | 11.16 |
| Total | 89.89 | 109.74 | 135.00 | 167.01 |



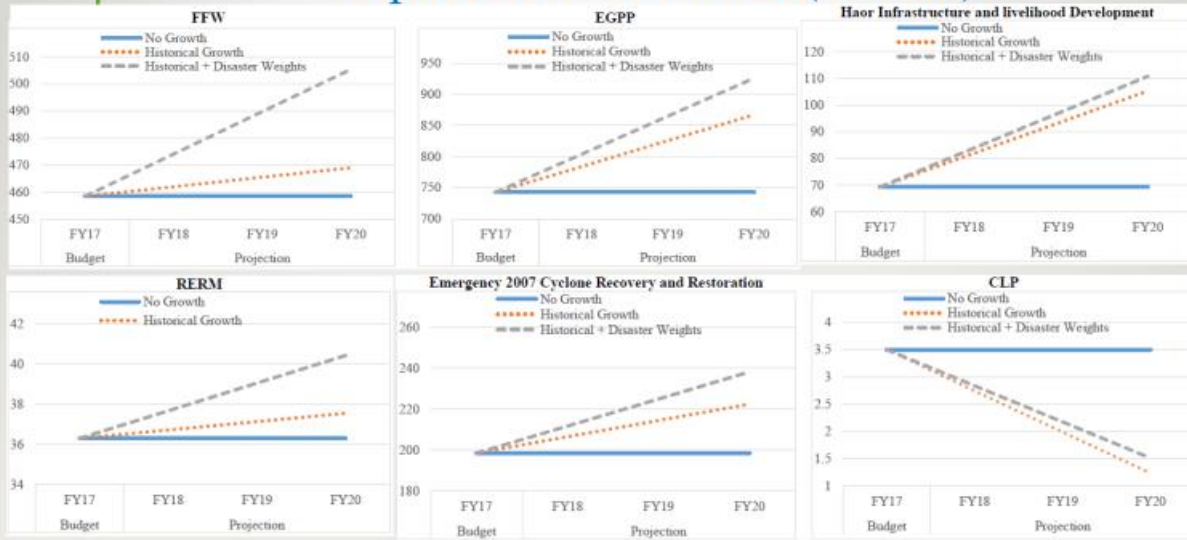
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Gender-Sensitive Medium-Term Budgetary Implications for ASPs (Cr. Tk.)



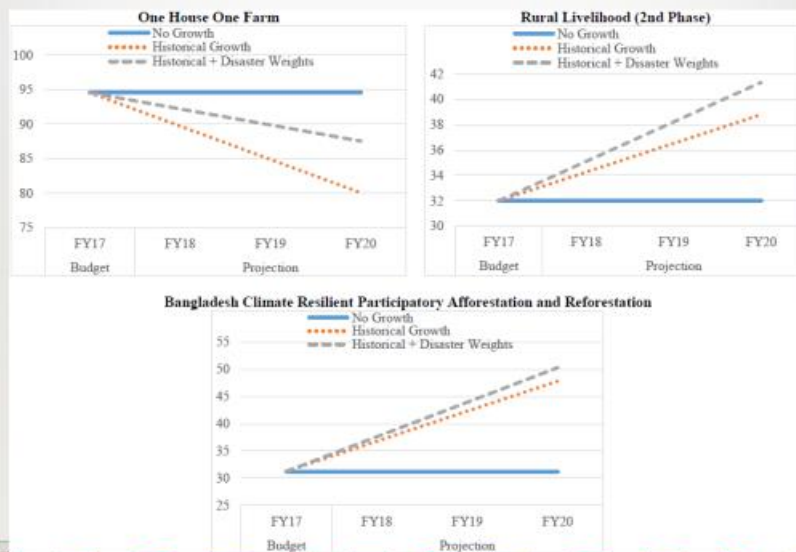
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Gender-Sensitive Medium-Term Budgetary Implications for ASPs (Cr. Tk.)



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Gender-Sensitive Medium-Term Budgetary Implications for ASPs (Cr. Tk.)



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Way Forward

- Establish a concrete institutional support mechanism within MoWCA and MoDMR
- Initiate a concept of social laboratory within DWA and DDM to start innovation and scale-up the idea of ASP.
- Identify initial entry points and champions within DWA and DDM as well as innovation leader within MoWCA and MoDMR.
- Clarify goals, objectives, and approach options for the ASP agenda within DWA and DDM and respective ministries.
- Revisit policy processes and revisit policy convergences for ASP, where more gender and climate sensitive poverty reduction can be achieved to meet the national social protection targets.

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- Design an awareness/advocacy agenda linking ASP with gender outcome, resilience outcome as well as how it is fully convergent with 7FYP, NSSF, SDG, and Sendai and Paris Agreements.
- Conduct capacity analysis and needs assessment of DWA and MoWCA and DDM and MoDMR to transform the existing SSNP towards an ASP.
- Widen the partnerships and cooperation beyond public sector, which can include research institutions, universities, private sector organisations, development partners, UN organisations and NGOs working for the poor and marginalized population.

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- Finance the pilot and innovative approaches promotes transformation of existing programmes towards ASP.
- Emphasis on learning and documentation including performance audit and evaluation to inform the decision makers about ASP.
- Ensure a provision of expanding or adjusting the innovations and pilots and ensure a full cycle learning process for all stakeholders in a participatory way so a culture of evidence based and informed policy making process for adaptive social protection is ensured.

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Thank You

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About the Social Security Policy Support (SSPS) Programme

The Social Security Policy Support (SSPS) Programme is working with the government to re-configure the current social security system so that economic growth is achieved in a more inclusive manner, with economic opportunities reaching the rural and urban poor and the protection of vulnerable groups against shocks. Support is provided primarily in two areas: governance of social protection and strengthening of systems.

It shall be a fundamental responsibility of the State to secure to its citizens – “The right to social security, that is to say, to public assistance in cases of undeserved, want arising from unemployment, illness, or suffered by widows or orphans or in old age, or in other such cases.”
Bangladesh Constitution, Article 15 (d)

www.socialprotection.gov.bd

