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Resilient nations.*

Integrating poverty-environment-climate nexus in development planning and cross-sectoral coordination for the SDGs implementation: Bangladesh Context



By

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Development of Bangladesh-steady

- The country continues to make significant strides both in economic and social front and, in 2015, Bangladesh was elevated (according to the World Bank's classification) from a low income to a *lower middle income country status*.
- The country is being acclaimed as a role model for development and a champion in attaining MDGs claiming *poverty rate down to 24.8% from around 70% of early 70s* and tripling food production during the same period. It is also considered as a forerunner of the SDGs implementation.
- It took 38 years for Bangladesh to become a member of US\$100 Billion GDP club,

but becoming a member of US\$ 200 Billion *GDP* club took place in 2015-16. It took 20 years (since 1996) to double the per capita income, but- only *7 years (2009 - 2015) to double it again*.

Figure: Poverty Reduction Trends: Poverty and Extreme Poverty

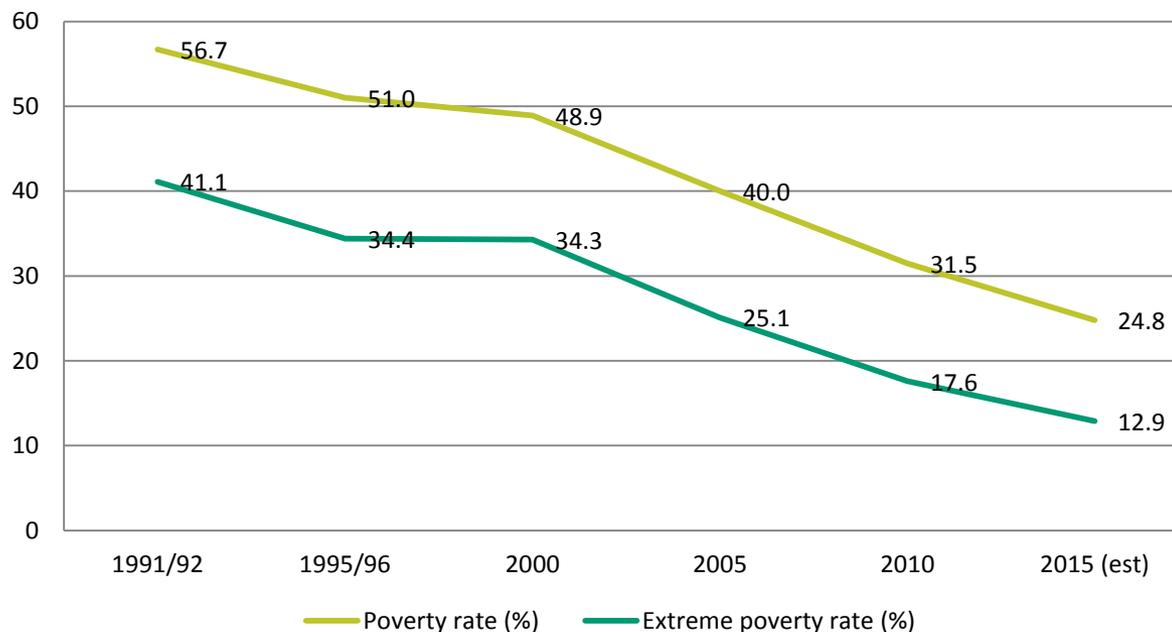


Table: Progress in Graduation Criteria: Exit from LDC

Bangladesh Indicators	2006	2009	2012	2015	Graduating Criteria (2015)
Economic Vulnerability Index (EVI)	25.8	23.2	32.4	25.1	<32.0
Human Asset Index (HAI)	50.1	53.3	54.7	63.8	>66.0
Per capita income (US\$, Atlas method)	403	453	909	1186	>1242

Integrating poverty-environment-climate nexus

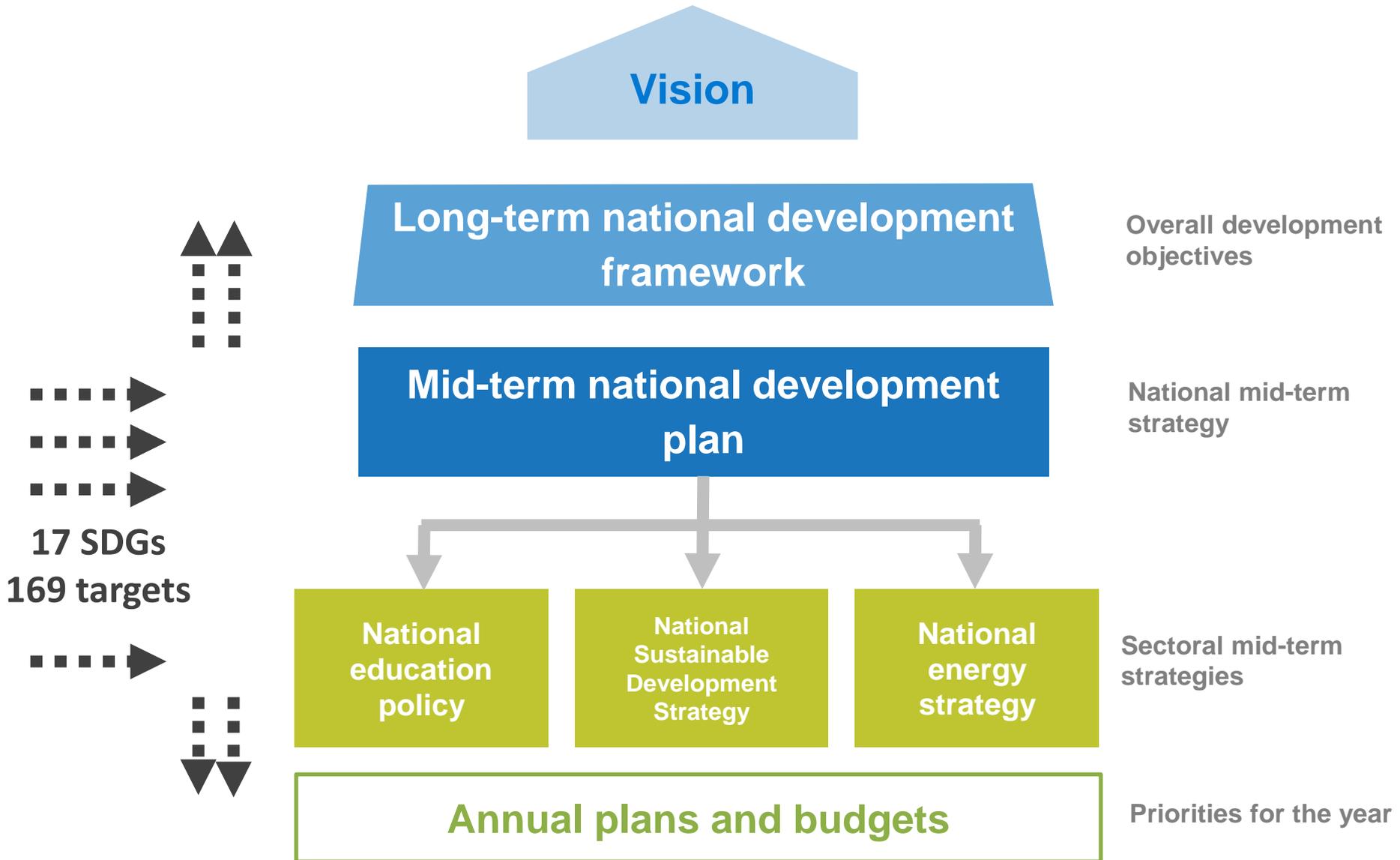
1. in development planning and
2. cross-sectoral coordination for the SDGs implementation

Bangladesh Context: need to understand

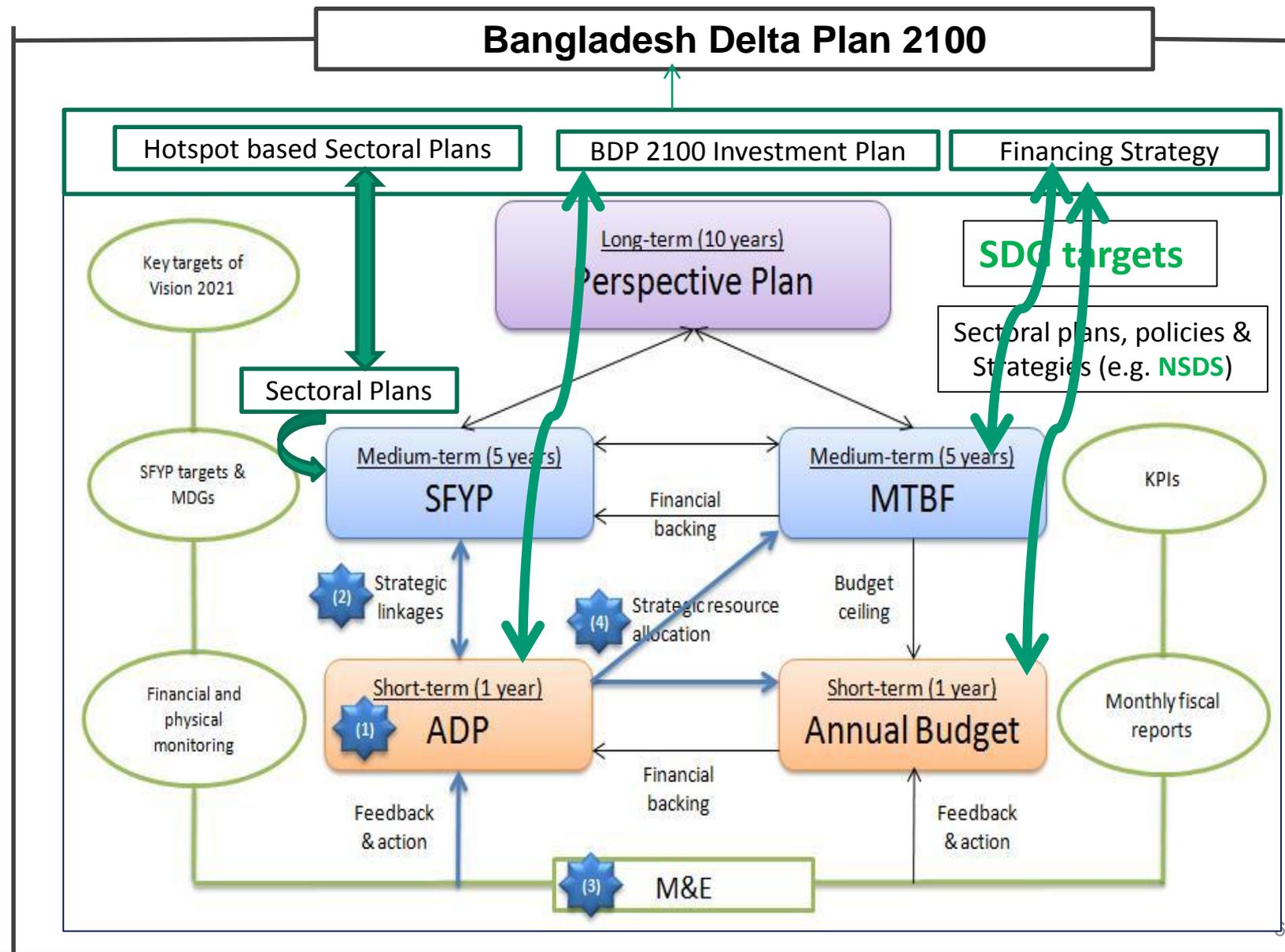
--Development Planning *instruments*

--Development Planning Process and *Institutions* and

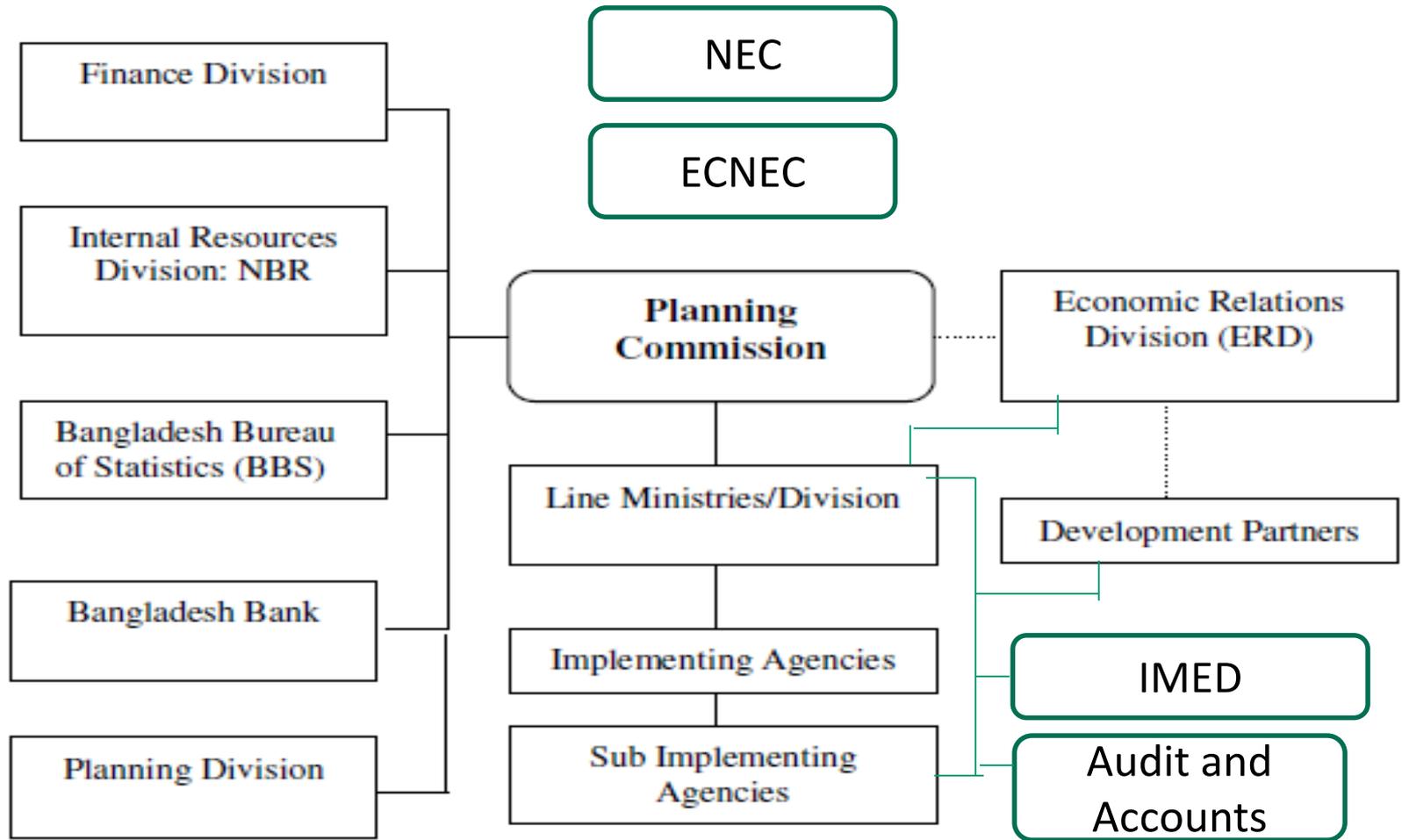
National objectives and SDGs



Development Planning Instruments in Bangladesh



Top-down Development Planning Process and Institutions in Bangladesh



NEC-National Economic Council

ECNEC-Executive Committee of National Economic Council

The Outline Perspective Plan of Bangladesh (2010-2021)

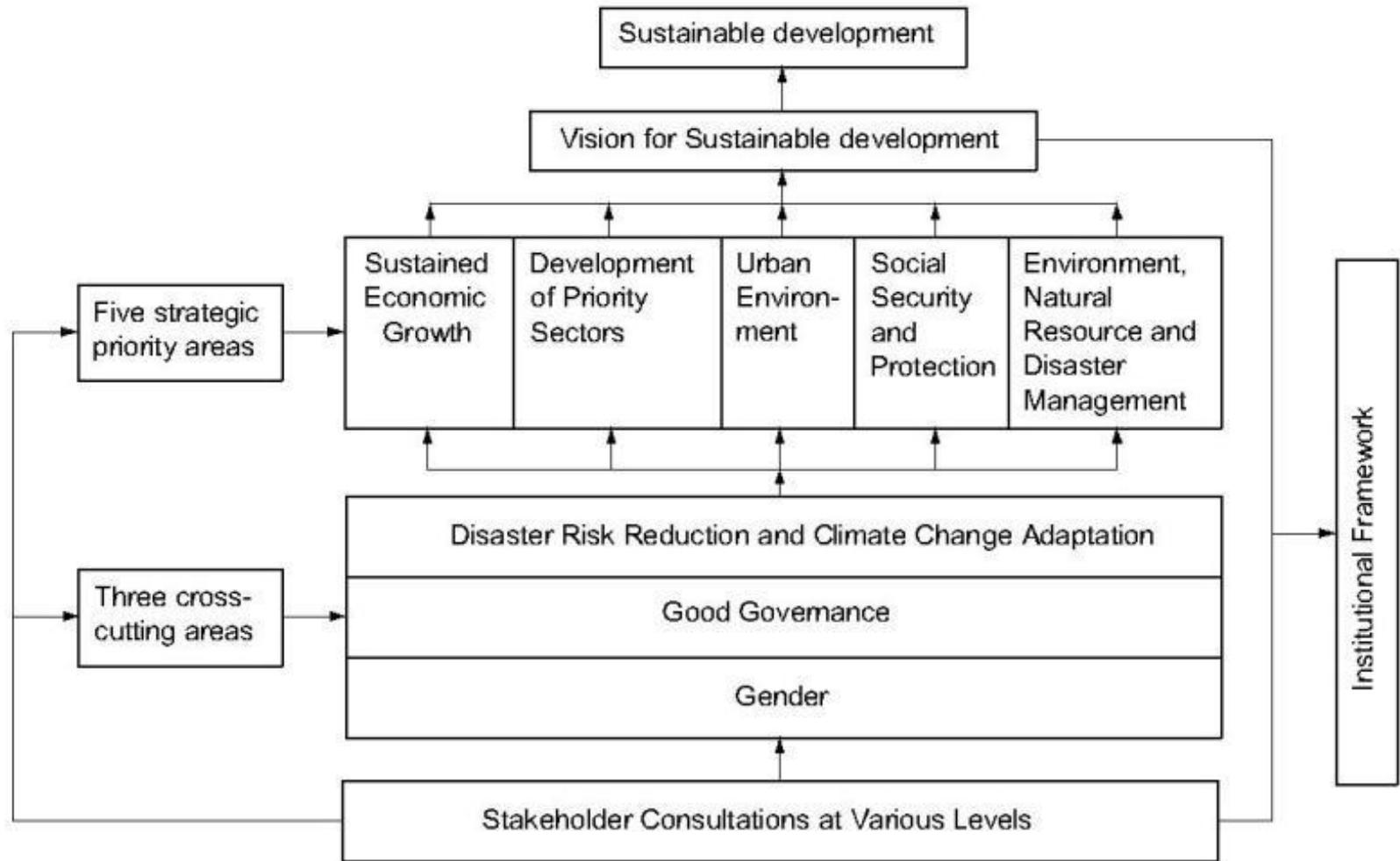
The Perspective Plan envisages that, by 2021, the “war against poverty” will largely have been won, the country will have crossed the middle income threshold, with the basic needs of the population ensured, and their basic rights will be respected. It is also targeted that this should all be achieved on a sustainable basis without damaging the environment.

National Sustainable Development Strategy, 2013

Based on long term national vision of 2021, the vision of Bangladesh **National Sustainable Development Strategy, 2013** is as follows:

“Achieving a happy, prosperous and enlightened Bangladesh which is free from hunger, poverty, inequality, illiteracy, and corruption and belongs completely to its citizens and maintains a healthy environment.”

NATIONAL SUSTAINABLE STRATEGY FRAMEWORK mentioned in the NSDS



Key themes of the 7th Five Year Plan 2016-20

- **High Growth** : The 7th FYP seeks to raise the GDP growth rate progressively from 6.5% in FY15 to 8% by FY20 (average 7.4%).
- **Poverty reduction and inclusiveness** : The 7th FYP seeks to reduce poverty rate to 18.6% and extreme poverty to around 8.9% by FY20. At the same time reduction of the current income inequality of 0.45 will be pursued while spending on social protection as a share of GDP will be increased to 2.3% of GDP by FY 20.
- **Ensuring sustainable development: Addressing Environment, Climate Change and disaster management challenges**

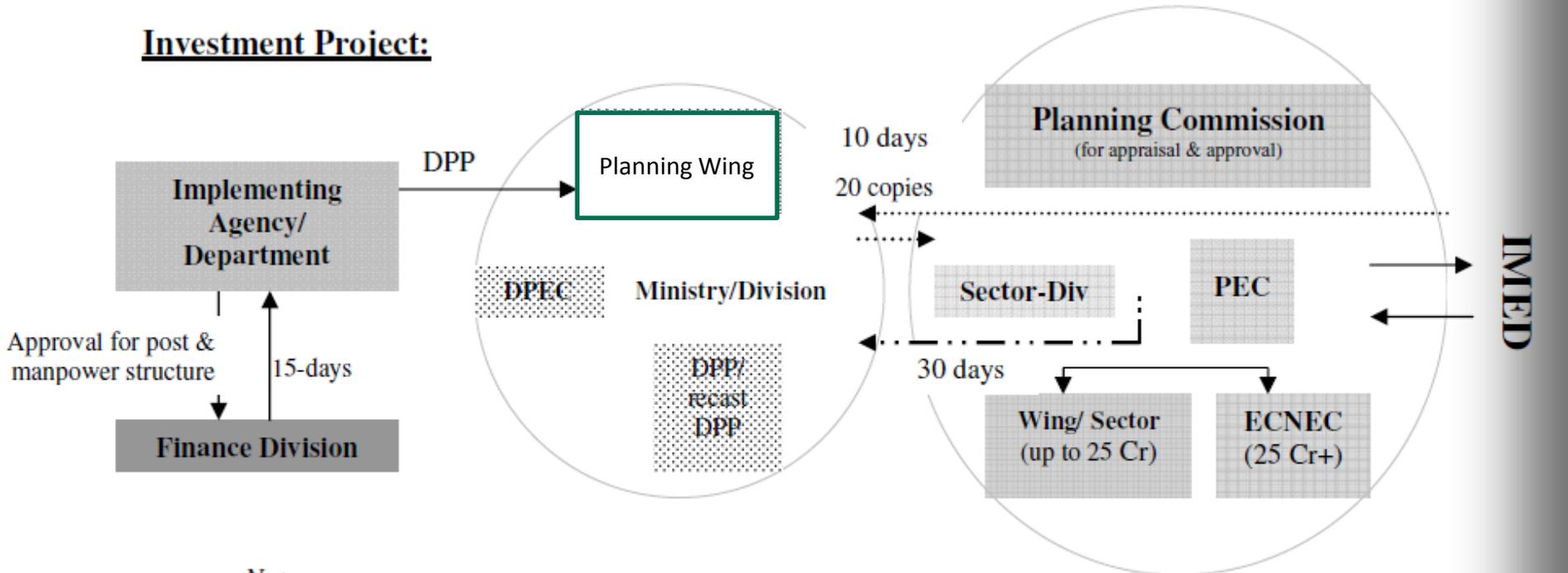
Seventh Five Year Plan (2016-2020) and Sustainability Issues

- Seventh five year plan declares environmental sustainability as one of its core target areas
- The main objective of the Seventh Five Year Plan is to ensure environmental sustainability through conservation of natural resources and reduce air and water pollution.
- Seventh Plan's articulation of a sustainable development strategy involves three key themes:
 - (i) Climate Change Management and Resilience (comprised of adaptation and mitigation)**
 - (ii) Environmental Management; and**
 - (iii) Disaster Management.**

Annual Development Programme(ADP)-key instrument

Summary of Project Planning Process

Investment Project:



Notes

- PEC : Project Evaluation Committee (Planning Commission)
- DPP : Development Project Proforma/Proposal
- DPEC : Departmental Project Evaluation Committee (Ministry/Division)
- TPP : Technical Assistance Project proforma/Proposal
- SPEC : Special Project Evaluation Committee for TPP (Planning Commission)
- DSPEC : Departmental Special Project Evaluation Committee for TPP (Ministry/Division)



POVERTY, ENVIRONMENT AND CLIMATE MAINSTREAMING (PECM) PROJECT

Implementing Agency:	General Economics Division, Planning Commission
Development Partners:	UNDP, and UNDP-UNEP PEI
Total Contribution:	US \$1.00m
Implementing Period:	07/2010 – 08/2013

Achievement of PECM Project

- **PEC Nexus incorporation in the National Plans**
 - Poverty, Environment and Climate Change (PEC) Nexus mainstreamed into the *Sixth Five-Year Plan (SFYP) 2011-15*
 - Poverty, Environment and Climate Change (PEC) Nexus mainstreamed into the Final Draft of the *Perspective Plan 2010-2021 : Making Vision 2021 a Reality*
 - The PECM project has provided technical input in the *National Sustainable Development Strategy (NSDS) 2011-21* and PEC Nexus issues reflected in the revised content of NSDS.
 - The PECM project has provided technical input to address PEC Nexus issues in the initial design phase of the *Bangladesh Delta Plan 2100*.

Achievement of PECM Project...

- **PEC Nexus incorporation in the National Development (ADP and DPP) Process**
 - PEC Nexus has been incorporated into Annual Development Programme (ADP) Guideline 2012-13.
 - DPP/TPP format has been revised to incorporate PEC Nexus issues which has recently been approved.
 - PECM was a very small project in terms of budget(1.0 m USD); however, it was one of the most successful projects in creating positive policy impact and sensitizing highest level decision makers.

Recent initiatives

Revised DPP/TPP format needs special tool to ensure PEC nexus issues incorporation. Thus, new initiative has been undertaken:

-German Government supported project for mainstreaming CC; e.g.

- Climate sensitive local plan integrated with national plan
- Climate check tool for appraising development projects

-Besides SSIP Project is carrying forward the PECM issues

-Largest initiative of course is the Dutch supported

Bangladesh Delta Plan 2100 preparation project

Bangladesh Delta Plan 2100

Vision:

“Achieve long term (50-100 years) economic growth and environmental sustainability while effectively coping with climate change, natural disasters and other delta issues through robust, adaptive and integrated strategies, and equitable water governance”

Goals:

Goal 1: Ensure safety from floods and climate change related disasters

Goal 2: Enhance water security and efficiency of water usages

Goal 3: Ensure sustainable and integrated river systems and estuaries management

Goal 4: Conserve and preserve wetlands and ecosystems and promote their wise use

Goal 5: Develop effective institutions and equitable governance for in-country and trans-boundary water resources management

Goal 6: Achieve optimal and integrated use of land and water resources

Identified Indicators and Targets for 2020

No.	Indicators	Sub-Indicators	Quantity	Present	Target for 2020
<i>Goal 1: Ensure safety from floods and climate change related disasters</i>					
1A	Risk zone susceptible to natural hazards	Average flood extent	% of total area of Bangladesh	30	25
		Extreme flood extent	"	50	35
		Cyclone damage extent	"	10	4
		Average drought extent	"	9	9
		Extreme Drought Extent	"	47	25
		Dry season saltwater intrusion	% of total coastal area	40	35
		Water logging extent	"	2.5	0.5
		Length of bankline erosion	% of total river length	15	11
1B	Population vulnerable to natural disasters	Flood vulnerable people	Nos. in million	88	60
		Cyclone vulnerable people	"	8	7
		Erosion vulnerable people	"	1	0.7
		Water logging vulnerable people	"	0.9	0.2

International context: towards sustainable development

Although Bangladesh's contribution to CO₂ emissions is marginal; it is growing over time (per capita CO₂ emissions has increased to 0.14 MT in 1990 to 0.34 MT in 2009)

- In its INDC submitted to UNFCCC; Bangladesh pledged an unconditional 5% greenhouse gas emissions cut by 2030, adding that with financing and technology support it will cut emissions by 15%
- To fulfill that condition Bangladesh will need to cut CO₂ emissions in Power (5% unconditional; 18% conditional); Transport (9% unconditional; 24% conditional) and Industry/energy (4% unconditional; 10% conditional)
- This will mean more investment in green energy; stricter laws for industry and transportations
- Bangladesh has a good **strategic framework** aimed at tackling climate change
 - **National Action Plan on Adaptation (NAPA) of 2005**
 - **Bangladesh Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan (BCCSAP) of 2009**
 - BCCTF
 - BCRF

Thank you all