

# The state of governance of climate change adaptation in coastal GBM- delta Bangladesh



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**SESSION 12 – PARALLEL**  
**LOCAL ADAPTATION PLANNING**  
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- Low-lying southern coastal districts of Bangladesh are heavily vulnerable to climate change
- Huge population density, exposure to frequent disasters and lack of local adaptive options.
- Asset loss, resource constraints, lack of adaptation finance are major stumbling blocks.
- Bangladesh government and its development partners, NGOs are implementing different adaptation programs, taken policy initiatives (NAPA, BCCSAP)
- What is the current governance mechanisms of these adaptations programs, projects and practices ?
- What is the local peoples' perception about the governance of current adaptation initiatives?

## ▪ Methodology

- The locations for the field work was chosen through using hot spots and vulnerability rankings of the study area, GIS Mapping, calculating net migration on basis of last two national census and demographic analysis.
- Upazilas with high net migration and high level of vulnerability (Ramgoti, Laxmipur) and Southkhali, Bagerhat
- 1 Upazila with High level of vulnerability but low migration (area with technically immobility) (Potuakhali)
- Areas where high level of adaptation practices found from literatures (Khulna region)
- Gendered segregated 13 FGDs at 3 districts
- Stakeholder Mapping
- 1 national stakeholder workshop at Dhaka and 2 district level stakeholders meetings in two delta districts; one is located in South-Western part of delta (Khulna) and other is on South Eastern part of delta (Ramgoti, Lakshmipur).





## Adaptation initiatives taken by different organizations

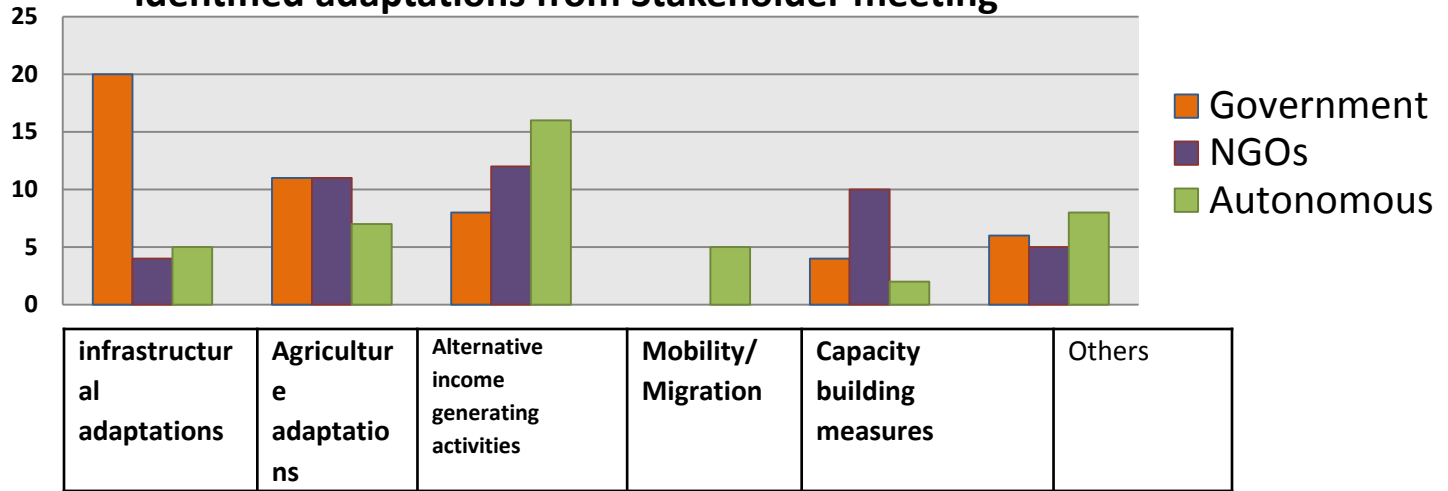
Theme	Government intervention	NGOs Intervention	Autonomous Adaptation
Climate-Resilient Physical Infrastructures	Construction of embankment, Cross Dam, Block in the bank of river, Riverbed management, Tidal River Management (TRM) Sluice gate, River dredging, Cannel re-excavation Multi purpose cyclone shelters / schools Construction of approach roads, bridges, culverts, killas (cyclone refuges for livestock), markets, boat landing ghats, bus stand Settlement Projects: Guchhogram, Asrayon Climate resilient infrastructure; housing	Cyclone Shelters Construction of approach road Resettlement project Climate resilient housing structure i.e. JJS; Household plinth raising	Raising home plinth, raising height of tube-well basement, toilet and pond side Climate resilient housing structure
Agriculture innovation	Supply of agricultural seeds Micro credit/Direct economic assistance , Agricultural subsidies, Restriction on fishing during breeding/reproductive season Dissemination of modern agricultural technologies, Farmers forum	Supply of agricultural seeds Short duration crops Saline/drought/flood tolerant seeds Supplying HYV seed Farmer Field school Farming counseling Farmers forum, Group formation for Micro Finance & Capacity Building (IGA)	Cultivation of vegetable in dikes Raising seed bed platform Homestead vegetable gardening Shifting of crop and crop diversification Fresh water aquaculture Backyard livestock production Switching to new agricultural production cash crop cultivation i.e. Soybean
Alternative income generating activities	Low interest loan for entrepreneurship Direct economic assistance Subsidy/grant for livestock production (One House, one Farm) Government allowances for vulnerable group (VGF)	Subsidy & grant for livestock production Micro credit/ Direct economic assistance, Loan Livelihood training (tailoring, livestock rearing, small business) Alternative livelihood creation Integrated fish farming Shushilon' Food for work	Animal Husbandry/Poultry Farming Small and petty business, Raising livestock (hen, duck) Changing livelihoods, adjustment to new livelihoods, Women work outside the home or involvement with economic activities (NGOs Jobs, or local grocery stores, tea stalls, tailoring at home, livestock rearing, making handicrafts i.e. mat, Katha)



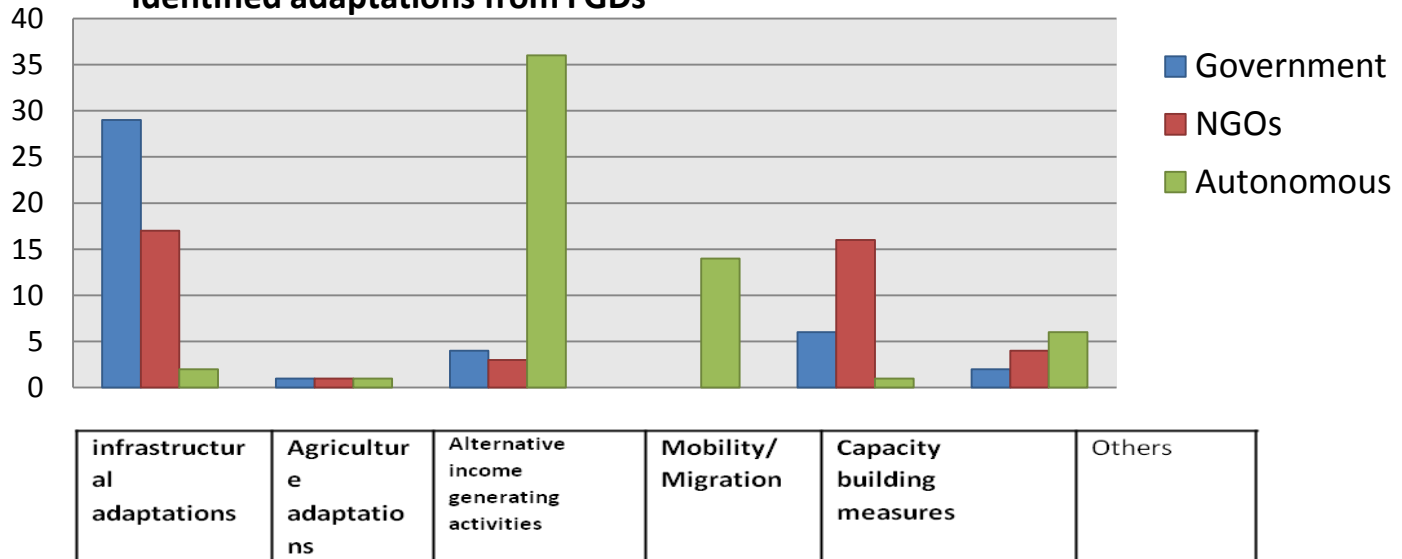
## Adaptation initiatives taken by different organizations

Theme	Government intervention	NGOs Intervention	Autonomous Adaptation
<b>Mobility/Migration</b>	Settlement; Given the situation of riverbank erosion, loss of land & displacement, resettlement was an important adaptation intervention by the government. People move to these areas as planned adaptation. Guchhogram, Asrayon, Char Development and Settlement Project. CDSP co-financed by the Government of Bangladesh, the Government of the Netherlands, and the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD). <u>Government also provides climate resilient internal infrastructure for communication, market access, provision of potable water and hygienic sanitation, provision to the settlers of a legal title to land</u>	In government initiated resettlement Project under the social and livelihood support subcomponent <u>NGOs provide micro-finance services, education training on income-generating activities and disaster management, raise awareness for legal rights, and extend health and family planning services.</u>	People from all these regions using migration as an income adaptation. People migrating, both seasonally and temporarily, to supplement the loss of family income due to climatic and other stresses at local levels. Other forms of migration include: permanent migration to slums or urban areas, cross border migration, short term international contract migration. However, some people resettled themselves on the embankments and government khas land. These type of movement can't be treated as examples of adaptation rather they are cases of short term coping.
<b>Capacity building measures/Climate-Resilient Biophysical or Green Infrastructure</b>	Government had taken several awareness raising programmes i.e. early warning, Cyclone preparedness etc. Tree plantation Mangrove forestation Awareness building	Training on disaster preparation, Disaster related education, Advocacy Initiative Awareness building Water purification training Training on agricultural innovation Livelihood training Tree plantation PKSF: Loan, training	Previous experiences on natural hazards and local indigenous knowledge also help the community to minimize disaster vulnerability. Community people are planting trees now as a disaster mitigation strategy i.e. to reduce temperature rising as well as a producer of oxygen.
<b>Water, Health, Education</b>	Bangladesh government has been taken programme for enhancing peoples access to pure drinking water. It also provides free education and installed sanitary latrine for the poor communities. Government has also taken a	Development partners specially DANIDA, Water aid, working in water NGOs have set up pond sand filter (PSF), water	Rain water harvesting Drink river water using Alum /Fitkri Reserve rain water adjacent to Killa Multiple use of rain water

### Identified adaptations from Stakeholder meeting



### Identified adaptations from FGDs



## Successful adaptation activities

Homestead raising , raising plinth

Cyclone Shelter

Resettlement project  
Guchhogram, Asrayon, CDSP

Homestead vegetable gardening

Aquaculture, Soyabin cultivation

Awareness raising training, CCP

Migration

Women working outside the home or involvement with economic activities (NGOs Jobs, or local grocery stores, tea stalls, tailoring, livestock rearing, making handicrafts i.e. mat, Katha)

Livestock farming

**“We have no work here. What can we do? So migration is generally helpful for us. Even it is better to go outside the country by borrowing money from others. If they repay the loan within two years, they will have a bright future. It is very rare that migration brings bad luck to us.”**  
(FGD: Southhali, Bagerhat, Female)

**“We are being informed about the danger signal through radio or television. Union Disaster Management Committee (UDMC) of Union Parishad under CPP (Cyclone Preparedness Program) also informs us. Deputy Commissioner’s Office, executive officers, members of Union Parishad keeps them busy all the twenty-four hours during the disaster. They try hard to bring people of backwards area to cyclone center. NGOs are working for building awareness. They have taught us how to response in disaster. They told us to save food, fresh water. They also gave pot so that we can save food and water**

## Implementing institutions

DPHE, Agriculture, Fisheries and forest office of the Government of Bangladesh.

Red Crescent  
Concern Worldwide

Wateraid  
Islamic Relief  
GonoMukhi

JJS  
CREL  
Shushilon  
Rupantor  
Prodipon

BRAC  
SUS

Uttaran  
Community Development Centre (CODEC); Centre for Natural Resource Studies (CNRS)

SagarikaSamajUnnayanSangstha (SSUS)  
DwipUnnayanSangstha (DUS)



## People perception on current state and crisis of Governance of adaptation projects and practices

	Government	NGOs	Autonomous
Governance of infrastructural adaptations	<p>There are some good practices for example multipurpose cyclone shelter but SHs identified following gaps</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lack of proper planning and research on sustainable adaptation techniques</li> <li>• Unplanned embankments,</li> <li>• Lack of coordination within various departments of government and among the stakeholders</li> <li>• Mismanagement of the project, i.e. irregular river dredging</li> <li>• Inappropriate and untimely implementation,</li> <li>• Lack of regular maintenance and proper monitoring mechanism,</li> <li>• Non-involvement of local people in planning and implementation</li> <li>• Lack of accountability and transparency</li> <li>• Not considering cost effectiveness</li> <li>• Not cost effective technology</li> <li>• Lack of people participation in planning period</li> <li>• Non activeness of local committee</li> <li>• Lack of technical knowledge in a changing situation</li> <li>• Lack of funding and delayed budget disbursement.</li> <li>• Using adaptation fund for normal development activities</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lack of wider coverage,</li> <li>• High pricing (Solar energy)</li> <li>• profit centric</li> <li>• Short term project and try to show case good practice</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lack of resources i.e. (allocate a land to build structure to fulfill community needs),</li> <li>• Lack of coordination and stimulating leadership.</li> <li>• Crisis of like-mindedness. Hard to reach consensus to make any community effort</li> <li>• Diminishing social bonding</li> </ul>
Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lack of policy support or coherence, (commercial policy Vs climate change adaptation strategy)</li> <li>• Lack of inter-ministerial coordination,</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Government agriculture/fisheries/livestock officer rarely visit fisherfolk</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Fewer naturally grown resources (firewood,</li> </ul>

### People perception on current state and crisis of Governance of adaptation projects and practices

	Government	NGOs	Autonomous
Crisis of governance in alternative income generating activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Most of these alternative income generating activities are autonomously initiated</li> <li>▪ Lack of government priority for alternative livelihood generation</li> <li>▪ Limited financial support from government</li> <li>▪ Lack of Subsidy for livestock production</li> <li>▪ Women have huge potentials of earning through handicrafts but lack of marketing facilities</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ High interest rate if anyone takes micro credit for income generation</li> <li>▪ Short term project and try to show case good practice</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Lack of fund</li> <li>▪ Shortage of skilled manpower</li> </ul>
Mobility/ Migration	<p>No department for monitoring internal migration No strategy on pro or anti internal migration No safety net for migrants Lack of tenure security Lack of proper management of resettlement projects (Migration to resettlement sites is governed by local administration of government). A large number of families moving out from resettled sites, selling their possessions</p>		<p>Migrants Insecurity in the receiving areas, Lack of livelihood alternatives Lack of capacity Shortage of skilled manpower Lack of security of left behind family members of the migrants</p>
Capacity building measures	<p>Lack of operating mechanism to target the marginalised group Coastal forestation project failing due to no alternative livelihood to reduce stress on forest</p>		
	<p>Health facilities non availability in remote areas</p>		<p>Lack of community awareness</p>

- Overall crisis
- Non publication of law and order, that's why people don't know their right
- Inappropriate intervention of law and orders
- Out dated law and order
- Overlook people right
- Non accessibility of common people in decision making process, Empowerment missing
- Political influence
- Administration Corruption
- National level strategy are rarely linked with local context
- Implementation; National – local link not established
- Lack of institutional strength

"This embankment has not been maintained or repaired for a long time. Worse, the prawn cultivators have set hundreds of pipes (called gois by the locals) that have weakened the mud shield which easily collapsed when Aila hit," says Nuru of Dacope village. "These gois are illegal. The owners of shrimp ponds (gher) manage to set these up by bribing the Bangladesh Water Development Board (BWDB) officials." (SH Meeting Khulna).

## Climate-resilient Bangladesh

Relate your work with the theme of the conference ‘Climate-resilient Bangladesh’

Creation of local jobs so that people can adapt locally





## The message

- The role of governance is pivotal in a changing climate and addressing the challenges faced by delta populations.
- Though there are some successful model of adaptation implementation i.e. multi-purpose cyclone shelters, CCP, capacity building training but governing style of country' many other large scale adaptation activities such as construction of embankment , river management, installation of PSF etc. have had crisis of governance.
- Major crisis of governance includes; lack of proper planning and inadequate research, unplanned embankments, lack of coordination within various department of government, mismanagement of the project, inappropriate and untimely implementation, lack of regular maintenance and proper monitoring mechanism, non involvement of local people in planning and implementation and lack of funding and delayed budget disbursement.



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