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Adaptive Social Protection:
Mapping the Evidence and Policy
Context in the Agriculture Sector
in South Asia

Alex Arnall, Katy Oswald, Mark Davies, Tom Mitchell and Cristina Coirolo
September 2010

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Alex Arnall, Katy Oswald, Mark Davies, Tom Mitchell and Cristina Coirolo

Summary

An aim of government and the international community is to respond to global processes and crises through a range of policy and practical approaches that help limit damage from shocks and stresses. Three approaches to vulnerability reduction that have become particularly prominent in recent years are social protection (SP), disaster risk reduction (DRR) and climate change adaptation (CCA). Although these approaches have much in common, they have developed separately over the last two decades. However, given the increasingly complex and interlinked array of risks that poor and vulnerable people face, it is likely that they will not be sufficient in the long run if they continue to be applied in isolation from one another.

In recognition of this challenge, the concept of Adaptive Social Protection (ASP) has been developed. ASP refers to a series of measures which aims to build resilience of the poorest and most vulnerable people to climate change by combining elements of SP, DRR and CCA in programmes and projects. The aim of this paper is to provide an initial assessment of the ways in which these elements are being brought together in development policy and practice. It does this by conducting a meta-analysis of 124 agricultural programmes implemented in five countries in south Asia. These are Afghanistan, Bangladesh, India, Nepal and Pakistan.

The findings show that full integration of SP, DRR and CCA is relatively limited in south Asia, although there has been significant progress in combining SP and DRR in the last ten years. Projects that combine elements of SP, DRR and CCA tend to emphasise broad poverty and vulnerability reduction goals relative to those that do not. Such approaches can provide valuable lessons and insights for the promotion of climate resilient livelihoods amongst policymakers and practitioners.

Keywords: Adaptive Social Protection; social protection; disaster risk reduction; climate change adaptation; vulnerability reduction; programmes; policy; south Asia.

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Selected acronyms

ACT	Action by Churches Together
ADB	Asian Development Bank
AIDMI	All India Disaster Management Institute
ANDMA	Afghanistan National Disaster Management Authority
ANDS	Afghan National Development Strategy
ARDZ	Agricultural and Rural Development Zones
ASP	Adaptive Social Protection
BAIF	Bharat Agro-Industries Foundation
BCAS	Bangladesh Centre for Advanced Studies
BCCSAP	Bangladesh Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan
BDP	BRAC Development Programme
BIDS	Bangladesh Institute of Development Studies
BISP	Benazir Income Support Programme
BRAC	Bangladesh Rehabilitation Assistance Committee
CARD	Comprehensive Agriculture and Rural Development
CARE	Churia Livelihood Improvement Programme
CBDP	Community-Based Disaster Preparedness
CBLRP	Community-Based Livelihood Recovery Programme
CBNRM	Community-Based Natural Resource Management
CCA	climate change adaptation
CCC	Climate Change Cell
CCIS	Comprehensive Crop Insurance Scheme
CDMP	Comprehensive Disaster Management Programme
CEGIS	Center for Environmental and Geographic Information Services
CFPR	Confronting the Frontiers of Poverty Reduction
CGAP	Consultative Group to Assist the Poorest
CICERO	Centre for International Climate and Environmental Research
CIDA	Canadian International Development Agency
CLACC	Capacity Strengthening for LDCs for Adaptation to Climate Change
CLP	Chars Livelihood Project
CMA	China Meteorological Administration
CNRS	National Centre for Scientific Research

CPWC	Cooperative Programme on Water and Climate
CRA	Community Risk Assessment
CRS	Catholic Relief Services
CSO	Civil Society Organisation
CSP	Child Support Programme
DACCAR	Danish Committee for Aid to Afghan Refugees
DDP	Desert Development Programme
DFID	Department for International Development (UK)
DIPECHO	Humanitarian Aid Department's Disaster Preparedness Programme (EC)
DMS	Disaster Management Support
DPAP	Drought Prone Areas Programme
DRM	Disaster Risk Management
DRR	disaster risk reduction
DWCRA	Development of Women and Children in Rural Areas
EC	European Commission
ECHO	European Commission Humanitarian Office
EGS	Employment Guarantee Scheme
EOCs	Emergency Operation Centres
ERP	Enhancing Resilience Program
ERRA	Earthquake Reconstruction and Rehabilitation Authority
EU	European Union
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organisation (UN)
FATA	Federally Administered Tribal Areas
FoSHoL	Food Security for Sustainable Household Livelihoods
FSP	Food Support Programme
GAIN	Greening of Afghanistan Initiative
GLOF	Glacial Lake Outburst Food
GTZ	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit (German Technical Cooperation)
IATF/DR	UN Inter-Agency Task Force on Disaster Reduction
ICIMD	International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development
IDP	internally displaced people
IFS	Integrated Food Security
IIASA	International Institute of Applied Systems Analysis
IRDP	Integrated Rural Development Programme
ISDR	UN International Strategy for Disaster Reduction
ISSET	Institute for Social and Environmental Transition
JSDF	Japan Social Development Fund
LACC	Livelihood Adaptation to Climate Change
LDCs	least developed countries
LFP	Livelihoods and Forestry Programme
LGD	Local Government Division
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MISFA	Microfinance Investment Support Facility for Afghanistan

NABARD	National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development
NAPA	National Adaptation Programme of Action
NAPCC	National Action Plan on Climate Change
NDF	National Development Framework
NDMA	National Disaster Management Authority
NDMC	National Disaster Management Council
NEEP	National Emergency Employment Programme
NFCRP	Nepal Food Crisis Response Programme
Novib	Netherlands Organisation for International Development Cooperation
NPFS	National Programs for Food Security
NREGA	National Rural Employment Guarantee Act
NREGS	National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme
NRSP	National Rural Support Programme
NSP	National Solidarity Programme
NSPS	National Social Protection Strategy
NWDPRAs	National Watershed Development Programme for Rainfed Areas
NZAID	New Zealand's International Aid and Development Agency
PAF	Poverty Alleviation Fund
PDMP	Participatory Disaster Management Programme
PPAF	Pakistan Poverty Alleviation Fund
PRI	Panchati Raj Institutions
PRRO	Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation
PRSP	Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper
RAP	Rural Access Programme
RCIW	Rural Community Infrastructure Works
RMP	Rural Maintenance Programme
RRAP	Risk Reduction Action Plan
RVCC	Reducing Vulnerability to Climate Change
SAARC	South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation
SALEH	Sustainable Agricultural Livelihoods in Eastern Hazarajat
SDC	Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation
SDMC	SAARC Disaster Management Centre
SHOUHARDO	Strengthening Household Abilities for Responding to Development Opportunities
SIDBI	Small Industries Development Bank of India
SIPP	Social Investment Programme Project
SP	social protection
SPFS	Special Program for Food Security
TERI	The Energy and Resources Institute
TRYSEM	Training of Rural Youth for Self Employment
TUP	Targeting the Ultra Poor
UNDP	UN Development Programme
UNEP	UN Environment Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation

UNICEF	UN Children's Fund
UNFCCC	UN Framework Convention on Climate Change
USAID	US Agency for International Development
VGd	Vulnerable Group Development
WB	World Bank
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organization
WMO	World Meteorological Organisation
WOTR	Watersheds Organisations Trust

1 Introduction

In most developing countries, many poor and vulnerable people face multiple challenges from global processes, such as climate change and financial volatility, which result in economic and social marginalisation. The aim of government and the international community is to respond to these shocks and stresses through a range of policy and practical measures that protect peoples' livelihoods. Three social policy frameworks that have become particularly prominent in recent years are social protection, disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation.

Social protection (SP) involves all initiatives that transfer income or assets to the poor, protect the vulnerable against livelihood risks, and enhance the social status and rights of the marginalised (Devereux and Sabates-Wheeler 2006). Practical social protection approaches include cash transfers, and asset-building and food-for-work schemes. Growing evidence of the role that social protection plays in contributing to poverty reduction has helped it move up the development policy agenda in the last decade (cf. Brown, Gibson *et al.* 2009; G20 2009). G20 countries are now increasing efforts to make available resources for social protection in the poorest countries, including through investment in long-term food security and through voluntary bilateral contributions to the World Bank's Vulnerability Framework (G20 2009).

Over a similar period, the disaster risk reduction (DRR) community has focused beyond humanitarian relief and rehabilitation activities towards preventing and reducing the risk of disasters. Major disaster events such as the Iran (2003), Pakistan (2005) and Haiti (2010) earthquakes and the South Asian tsunami (2004) have added impetus to this shift in focus. This is supported by the Hyogo Framework for Action, an international agreement signed by 168 countries in 2005 that aims to increase the resilience of countries to disasters by 2015.¹

Finally, as the impacts of climate change have become better understood, climate change adaptation (CCA) has grown from a marginal role within the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) discussions to a major challenge for human development and a crucial consideration for those striving to eradicate poverty and achieve the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). Climate change adaptation now represents a major area of human effort and academic enquiry (cf. Roger and Pielke 1998; Adger, Huq *et al.* 2002; IPCC 2007).

Funding for adaptation is being significantly scaled up by developed countries, with internationally-funded 'Fast Start financing' for adaptation anticipated to come on stream over the next few years, with the UK committed to providing £1.5 billion by 2012. A goal of US\$100 billion per year to support climate change costs is included in the Copenhagen Accord that emerged from the December 2009 Copenhagen climate change negotiations (COP 2009).

1 www.unisdr.org/eng/hfa/hfa.htm

Although these approaches have much in common, such as a concern with building livelihood resilience, they have developed as separate approaches over the last two decades. However, given the increasingly complex and interlinked array of risks that poor and vulnerable people face, it is likely that social protection, disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation will not be sufficient in the long run if they continue to be applied in isolation from one another (cf. Bayer 2008; Shepherd 2008; Bockel, Thoruex *et al.* 2009; Heltberg, Siegel *et al.* 2009). In addition, there are potentially considerable advantages to looking across approaches and finding ways of maximising effectiveness and efficiency in the field whilst avoiding duplication of effort.

In recognition of these challenges, the concept of Adaptive Social Protection (ASP) has been developed (Davies and Leavy 2007; Davies, Guenther *et al.* 2009). ASP refers to a series of measures which aim to build resilience of the poorest and most vulnerable people to climate change. It has been developed based on the view that combining components of social protection, disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation in programmes and projects will help to simultaneously tackle unsafe living conditions, counter the underlying causes of vulnerability, and promote people's ability to adapt to a changing climate.

Previous work has set out the conceptual foundations for bringing the three policy frameworks together (cf. Davies, Guenther *et al.* 2008; Davies, Leavy *et al.* 2008; Cipryk 2009; Davies, Guenther *et al.* 2009). ASP is closely linked to the Sustainable Livelihoods Framework which describes how people utilise different forms of capital, such as natural or financial resources, to construct a living (Scoones 1998; Marsh 2002). It recognises that the everyday risks that people face to their livelihoods do not just result in variability in living standards but that a lack of means to cope with risk and vulnerability is in itself a cause of persistent poverty and poverty traps (Chambers 1989; Dercon 2005). At the same time, there are potentially numerous different pathways out of poverty and vulnerability, and different approaches to interventions to address these problems will vary in their suitability depending on the national and sub-national context encountered (Brooks, Thompson *et al.* 2009). These pathways do not just concern the transfer of material goods to poor and vulnerable people, but also the development of 'rights-based' approaches as a means of empowering people to exercise their 'voice', and so acquire immediate benefits but also influence processes of change and social transformation (Conway, Moser *et al.* 2002).

In recognition of the multidimensionality of poverty and vulnerability, ASP takes into account the full range of social protection measures and instruments available. The concept of social protection has expanded in recent years from a relatively narrow focus on safety nets in the 1980s and 1990s to present-day definitions that take into account longer-term mechanisms designed to combat chronic poverty as well as short-term interventions to reduce the impact of shocks (Devereux and Sabates-Wheeler 2006). SP can be understood in terms of four key categories of objectives. They are:

- Protective measures, which provide relief from deprivation;
- Preventive measures, designed to prevent deprivation;
- Promotive measures, aimed at enhancing income and capabilities; and
- Transformative measures, which seek to address concerns of social justice and exclusion (*ibid.*).

These categories can be realised through a wide range of instruments. Core SP interventions usually involve the direct transfer of cash or food to those experiencing transitory livelihood hardship or longer-term, more chronic forms of poverty. They can be conditional, whereby the transfer is contingent on, for example, attending school or carrying out public works, or unconditional, meaning the recipient does not need to do anything to receive the transfer (Brown, Gibson *et al.* 2009). Complementary SP interventions include microcredit services, and social development, skills training and market enterprise programmes. They are aimed at providing people with the resources necessary improve their living standards to a point at which they are no longer dependent upon external sources of assistance, a process sometimes referred to as ‘graduation’. Table 1.1 shows how these categories translate to practical SP instrument, and how they potentially deliver DRR and CCA benefits.

Table 1.1 Social protection categories and instruments, and associated DRR and CCA benefits

SP category	SP instruments	Adaptation and DRR benefits
Protective (coping strategies)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – social service protection – basic social transfers (food/cash) – pension schemes – public works programmes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – protection of those most vulnerable to climate risks, with low levels of adaptive capacity
Preventive (coping strategies)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – social transfers – livelihood diversification – weather-indexed crop insurance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – prevents damaging coping strategies as a result of risks to weather-dependent livelihoods
Promotive (building adaptive capacity)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – social transfers – access to credit – asset transfers/protection – starter packs (drought/flood resistant) – access to common property resources – public works programmes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – promotes resilience through livelihood diversification and security to withstand climate related shocks – promotes opportunities arising from climate change
Transformative (building adaptive capacity)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – promotion of minority rights – anti-discrimination campaigns – social funds 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – transforms social relations to combat discrimination underlying social and political vulnerability

By reviewing lessons from different social protection categories and instruments aimed at the agriculture sector in the context of climate change adaptation and DRR, Davies *et al.* (2009) suggest that an ASP approach is characterised by a number of features. These include;

1. **Reducing risk.** By reducing risk, social protection can build up resilience to help people adapt to changing climate conditions.

2. **Targeting poverty and vulnerability.** The very poorest and most vulnerable members of society are targeted due to a focus on social protection instruments that they can access such as asset transfers in addition to market-based mechanisms which may be harder to reach.
3. **Adopting rights-based approaches.** Where appropriate and country-led, the equity and justice dimensions of chronic poverty and climate change adaptation are addressed due to the adoption of a rights-based approach to vulnerability reduction.
4. **Promoting transformation.** By focusing on the underlying structural inequalities and barriers that people face, ASP provides an emphasis on transforming and promoting livelihoods as well as protecting them, and builds long-term resilience to climate change and disasters.
5. **Adopting multi-disciplinary approaches.** The vulnerability- and poverty-reduction efforts of development actors will become more effective due to the adoption of both the natural and social sciences in policymaking and programme/project planning and implementation.

The aim of this paper is to build on this initial work by providing a more detailed assessment of the ways in which social protection, disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation approaches are being brought together in development policy and practice. It does this by conducting a desk-based meta-analysis of 124 agricultural programmes and projects carried out in five countries in south Asia, Afghanistan, Bangladesh, India, Nepal and Pakistan, that seek to increase the resilience of rural livelihoods in the agricultural sector. Descriptions of each of these projects are provided in Annex 1. In addition, the paper provides an overview of the major institutions and policies in the case study countries that are relevant to vulnerability reduction in the agriculture and food security sectors. The paper is not intended to provide a detailed assessment of the evidence nor to consider the impact or effectiveness of an ASP approach, but rather lay the foundations for future research to address these issues.

The rest of this paper is organised as follows. The next section provides a literature review of how already documented social protection, disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation projects and programmes are being combined. Section three describes the methodology and Section four presents the findings of the meta-analysis, and the review of institutions and policies. Section five discusses the ways to which the three policy frameworks are being integrated in policy and practice, what the characteristics of this integration are, and the policy and institutional environment within which such approaches are being developed. The paper concludes by setting out what a future research agenda on ASP might look like.

2 Adaptive Social Protection in practice

As Table 1.1 shows, SP offers a wide range of potential benefits for adaptation and DRR, both in response to short-term climate disasters, as well as long-term risks posed by climate change. However, in spite of these conceptual advancements,

very little research has been carried out examining the links between social protection, climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction to date.

Of the studies that do exist, most have been conducted in south Asia, where SP has formed a successful and important part of the World Bank's disaster response in several major recent disasters in south Asia, such as the deployment of large-scale cash support to households in the Maldives affected by the 2004 tsunami (Heltberg 2007). In these circumstances, cash-based responses are playing an increasingly important role in humanitarian responses to crises (Harvey 2007), although workfare (cash-for-work) is another commonly-utilised instrument which is well-suited to the short-term relief phase. However, it is important to have such programmes in place before the onset of natural disasters, with flexible targeting, financing and implementation arrangements for scaling up as appropriate (Alderman and Haque 2006), and prevention and risk management measures already integrated in (Bockel, Thoruex *et al.* 2009).

Other social protection instruments used occasionally in disasters in south Asia are conditional cash transfers, near-cash instruments such as vouchers and fee waivers, social funds, and specific services such as child protection, orphanages, and rehabilitation for persons with disabilities (Heltberg 2007). In Bangladesh, recent experiences of asset restocking following disasters (Devereux and Coll-Black 2007; Marks 2007; Tanner, Hassan *et al.* 2007) demonstrate that such approaches can contribute to reducing vulnerability to climate shocks by providing liquidity and alternative sources of income during times of household stress (Davies, Guenther *et al.* 2008).

Insurance and related financial instruments that protect assets and livelihoods against climate disasters and other catastrophic shocks are playing an increasingly visible role in developing countries (Bayer 2008). The potential benefits of such instruments are clear, as they provide the security necessary to take high risk and high payoff investments that are essential for spurring economic development and escaping poverty traps. However, the high costs of insurance presents a major challenge to the international community in assuring affordability to poor households, businesses and governments (*ibid.*).

In the agricultural sector, one response to this shortcoming has been to insure against adverse weather rather than poor crop yields, a practice known as weather-indexed crop insurance. This approach guards against problems of adverse selection and moral hazard (Hellmuth, Moorhead *et al.* 2007), and means that farmers are not forced to adopt costly coping strategies (Morduch 2006), although the expansion of such approaches in light of climate change remains a key challenge (Holmes, Farrington *et al.* 2007). Evidence from Andhra Pradesh suggests that prompt settlement of claims in 2004 won the appreciation of the farmers who expressed their willingness in becoming repeat customers in 2005 (Manuamorn 2005).

In contrast, there is less understanding with regard to the role of microcredit in responding to disasters. Ray-Bennett (2010) argues that disasters are complex and result from historical social inequalities that render certain social groups more vulnerable than others. Therefore, many vulnerability factors, such as caste, class and gender, which are inextricably interlinked, cannot be changed just by providing

microfinance services. Instead, in areas exposed to multiple hazards, microcredit has to go beyond credit and offer non-financial services such as disaster mitigation measures in an integrated fashion (*ibid.*).

In contrast to DRR, much less has been said about links between SP and CCA, and bringing the SP and climate change discourses together is now recognised as a major challenge for the next few years (Shepherd 2008). Heltberg *et al.* (2009) argue that current social responses to ongoing climate volatility have failed to offer effective protection to the poor, and argue that promoting approaches such as social funds, social safety nets for natural disasters, livelihoods, microfinance and index insurance might help to address this gap. Coverage of actual programmes and instruments helping poor and vulnerable people manage climate risks remains low (Heltberg *et al.* 2009), although there is now increased interest in documenting and learning from practical examples in the field (cf. Hellmuth, Moorhead *et al.* 2007).

Similarly to SP and CCA, major gaps exist between the DRR and adaptation agendas, with both disciplines struggling to be mainstreamed into regular development planning (Mitchell and van Aalst 2008). According to Schipper (2009), more work is required to understand and develop their conceptual links before policy and practice can be formulated, mainly because policymakers and practitioners still tend to focus on hazard impacts rather than on underlying vulnerability to hazards, regardless of whether this refers to slow- and rapid-onset hazards or incremental environmental changes. In spite of these limitations, however, there are a number of projects being implemented in the south Asian region that appear to combine these approaches. For example, in the Himalayan region, practical integration of CCA and DRR has been taking place under the Regional Glacial Lake Outburst Flood (GLOF) Risk Mitigation Project. These experiences are now being up scaled under a comprehensive Regional Climate Risk Reduction Project (UNDP, personal communication, 11 February 2010).

In summary, the above review provides evidence that governments and development agencies are already creating linkages between social protection, disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation, and that such approaches can result in enhanced benefits for poor and vulnerable people. However, coverage of such initiatives is patchy in terms of both geography and policy framework, with little evidence being drawn from actual activity on the ground. The review provided here therefore raises a number of research questions. Specifically:

- To what extent are social protection, disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation approaches being integrated in programmes and projects?
- Where integration is occurring, in what ways are such programmes and projects intended to promote resilience amongst the poorest and most vulnerable people?
- What is the nature of the policy environment in which these social policy frameworks are being brought together, and which are the main organisations and institutions involved?

3 Methods

This study took a desk-based, meta-analysis approach to addressing the research questions introduced in Section 2. It utilised peer-reviewed articles and reports on 124 programmes and projects initiated by governments and development agencies, and over 300 documents were examined in total. In addition, 46 key informant interviews were conducted with policymakers and practitioners in national and international NGOs. Annex 1 provides a description of all the projects/programmes that were examined, and Annex 2 lists the informants that were interviewed. Projects were selected that aim to reduce vulnerability and support livelihoods in the agriculture and/or food security sectors in the five case study countries in south Asia: Afghanistan (12 programmes/projects), Bangladesh (37), India (39), Nepal (16) and Pakistan (16). The projects reviewed were in different stages of progress, although most were ongoing at the time of the research. A vast majority of reports available were project descriptions which contained very little detailed programme evaluation.

The meta-analysis classified projects according to whether they were taking a social protection, disaster risk reduction or climate change adaptation approach to building livelihood resilience, or a mixture of these (Annex 3). To determine the approaches being utilised, the reviewer first studied the stated objectives of each programme or project. 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 social protection instruments to achieve its objectives (as listed in Table 1.1). Similarly, DRR approaches were identified by the aim to prevent and reduce the risk of disasters, and adaptation approaches by their aim of assisting people engaged in agricultural-related livelihoods to cope with a changing climate. Of course, an individual project was not confined to one dominant approach, and could draw on a variety of policy frameworks to achieve its goals. If the approaches being utilised by the project were not clear after studying the project objectives then the researcher was able to refer to the main project document for a more detailed assessment.

No formalised indicators for identifying approaches were developed for this research. Instead, the assessment relied upon the expert judgement of the researcher, and this method was deemed appropriate to a high-level desk-based review of this nature. The researcher did not attempt to determine from project documents whether the stated objectives had been achieved or the degree to which particular aims had been followed through during project implementation as this was beyond the scope of this particular study. In this case, therefore, the degree of integration of approaches in objectives is being used as an indicator for the degree of integration of approaches in the project as a whole.

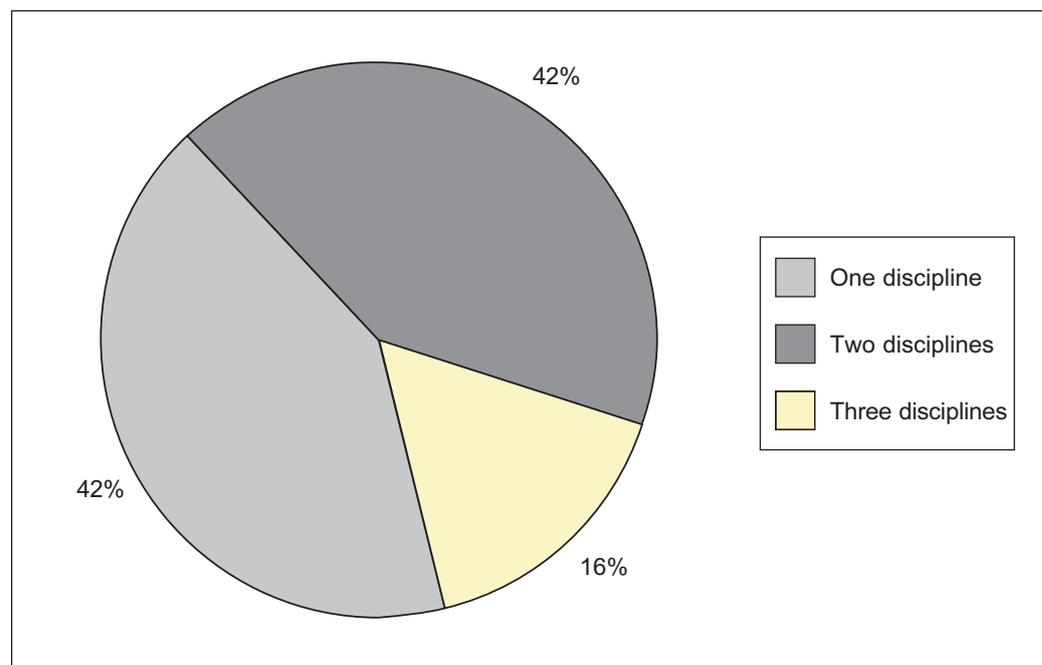
Following this initial assessment, the four social protection categories introduced in Section 2 were utilised as an analytical framework to provide insights into the effects of integrating different approaches to promoting resilience. This was done by examining of the stated objectives of the project to determine whether it was intended to protect, promote or transform peoples' livelihoods, or preventing harm occurring to them in the first place. Annex 4 provides a list of the regional and national stakeholders that were consulted during investigation of the institutional and policy environment in each of the case study countries.

4 Adaptive Social Protection in programmes and projects

4.1 To what extent are SP, DRR and CCA integrated in programmes and projects?

This section presents evidence of the degree to which the projects and programmes examined attempt to integrate SP, CCA and DRR approaches. Of the 124 projects and programmes, 97 (78 per cent) were determined to be utilising approaches, 72 (58 per cent) DRR approaches and 43 (35 per cent) CCA approaches. As shown in Figure 4.1 42 per cent of projects and programmes integrate two approaches and 16 per cent integrate all three. Conversely 42 per cent involve just one approach.

Figure 4.1 Percentages of projects and programmes integrating SP, DRR and CCA approaches



Of the projects integrating two approaches, SP and DRR is the most common combination, partly reflecting the strong tradition across south Asia of using safety nets as DRR mechanisms (Bolimera 2007). In India for example, cash transfers have been a commonly-used mechanism to address food insecurity during drought (von Braun 2009). Box 4.1 provides examples of two projects in Bangladesh which adopt SP approaches to address disaster management.

Box 4.1 Using SP approaches to build disaster resilience in Bangladesh

The international NGO, Practical Action, is implementing two projects, Increasing the Resilience of Communities to Cope with Climate Change in South Asia and Mainstreaming Livelihood-Centred Approaches to Disaster Management, in Bangladesh which both adopt a livelihood approach to address food security and disaster management. These include SP approaches, such as asset transfers for the construction of raised houses and 'shelter' villages to mitigate against flood, and for livelihood diversification, such as providing goats and the technology to begin floating vegetable gardens.

The projects use participatory planning to link communities with wider institutional structures involved in disaster and development planning. They have also adopted a long-term approach to building disaster resilience using both core SP approaches, such as asset transfers, and complementary interventions, such as skills training. They are therefore focused on transforming productive livelihoods rather than reinforcing coping mechanisms, and adopt a wider conceptualisation of vulnerability by addressing some of the underlying causes on a long-term perspective.

Table 4.1 shows the number of projects and programmes that integrate the various vulnerability-reducing approaches from the perspective of individual policy frameworks.

Table 4.1 Degree of integration of approaches from the perspective of individual policy frameworks

Discipline	No integration with other disciplines	Integration with one other discipline	Integration with two other disciplines
SP	48 (49%)	31 (32%)	18 (19%)
DRR	4 (1%)	50 (69%)	18 (30%)
CCA	1 (2%)	24 (56%)	18 (42%)

As Table 4.1 shows, SP projects tend to integrate with the other two approaches the least, with almost half of all projects having no integration at all. The SP projects reviewed here cover a wide range of themes including food, economic development, employment, and access to education and other services. Food security projects are the most common type of SP programme, with approximately one quarter providing food transfers directly to recipients, or attempting to improve peoples' access to food. In contrast, projects either with DRR and CCA approaches are almost always integrated with at least one other policy framework. Of these, projects with CCA elements appear to combine all three policy frameworks the most, with 42 per cent of such projects also containing significant SP and DRR components.

Table 4.2 summarises the degree of integration of social protection, disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation approaches in south Asian on a regional and country-by-country basis.

Table 4.2 Degree of integration of SP, DRR and CCA approaches in vulnerability-reducing projects in South Asia

	SP (no integration)	DRR (no integration)	CCA (no integration)	SP-DRR integration	SP-CCA integration	DRR-CCA integration	SP-DRR-CCA integration
Regional	0	0	0	3 (75%)	0	1 (25%)	0
Afghanistan	8 (73%)	0	0	2 (18%)	1 (9%)	0	0
Bangladesh	13 (35%)	0	0	7 (19%)	0	9 (24%)	8 (22%)
India	11 (31%)	3 (9%)	0	8 (23%)	0	6 (17%)	7 (20%)
Nepal	6 (36%)	2 (13%)	1 (6%)	2 (13%)	2 (13%)	2 (13%)	1 (6%)
Pakistan	7 (44%)	0	0	6 (34%)	0	3 (19%)	0

As Table 4.2 shows, Bangladesh and India have the highest percentage of projects combining all three approaches (22 and 20 per cent respectively), whereas Afghanistan, Nepal and Pakistan have almost none. This suggests that Bangladesh and India are integrating SP, CCA and DRR elements the most into their vulnerability-reducing agricultural projects, possibly because DRR and CCA are higher-profile issues in these countries. Dedicated SP projects and programmes are common in all countries reviewed. This is particularly the case in Afghanistan, which is characterised by an unusually high number of food security projects, possibly as a result of the more basic SP needs in a country that faces enormous recovery challenges following three decades of war, civil unrest and recurring natural disasters. Similarly, a relatively high proportion of Pakistan's projects combine SP and DRR approaches compared to other countries, possibly as a result of the devastating 2005 earthquake. More information on the policy and institutional SP, CCA and DRR setups in each country is provided in Section 5.

4.2 Where integration is occurring, in what ways are programmes and projects intended to promote resilience amongst the poorest and most vulnerable people?

Building on Section 4.1 that examined the groupings of policy frameworks or approaches within projects and programmes, this section analyses these categories from the perspective of the *protection, prevention, promotion, transformation* SP framework introduced in the methodology. The aim is to better understand the prevalence and nature of the SP categories of objectives within different combinations of projects, and what this tells us about the ways in which programmes and projects are intended to promote resilience to climate change amongst poor and vulnerable people.

4.3 SP programmes

Using the criteria introduced in Section 2, the SP categories of objectives featured in SP programmes and projects are shown in Table 4.3.

Table 4.3 Categories of objectives featured in SP projects that do not combine with other policy frameworks

SP category	Frequency
Protection (including basic food and cash for work instruments)	28 (44%)
Prevention (including microinsurance schemes)	4 (6%)
Promotion (including microcredit schemes)	25 (40%)
Transformation	6 (10%)

As Table 4.3 shows, protection and promotion measures are relatively common elements of single-discipline SP projects and programmes (44 and 40 per cent respectively). The potential value of protection to the wider objectives of promoting resilience to shocks and stresses is that ‘SP programmes like cash grants and food aid [reduce] the need for coping strategies that lead to long-term poverty traps’ (Narayan and Zaman 2008: 95). In addition, approximately half of the single-discipline SP projects and programmes combine objectives that intend to protect and promote into a single package of interventions. An example of a SP project that both protects and promotes is shown in Box 4.2.

Box 4.2 PRRO – Assistance to Food Insecure Households in Balochistan and the Federally Administered Tribal Areas, Pakistan (WFP)

Both the Balochistan and Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA) regions are characterised by extreme isolation, cultural conservatism and adherence to tribal values and practices. The rugged and inaccessible terrain, limited water resources, high illiteracy rates, and ethnic diversity pose serious challenges to economic growth and human development. Severe droughts in the last decade have led to internal migration and have further increased the vulnerability of the poor, particularly women and children.

The PRRO draws upon assessments undertaken by World Food Programme, the Asian Development Bank, NGOs and the Government of Pakistan for its Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP). This underscores the urgent need for targeted interventions to reduce food insecurity and poverty in these areas, while addressing the health and nutrition needs of women and children, and promoting basic education.

The objectives of the Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation (PRRO) are:

- 1 Livelihood protection and shock resilience through sustainable assets;
- 2 Improved skills of food-insecure populations through food-for-work and food-for-training;
- 3 Improved health and nutrition of children, pregnant and lactating women; and;
- 4 Increased access to education and on-site feeding and take home rations for primary school attending girls and boys.

One of the effects of projects combining protection and promotion measures in a single project is that the range of core SP-related instruments is broadened to include complementary mechanisms. This has the effect of increasing the timescale over which the intervention is supposed to occur. To illustrate, the 14 food-security projects examined in this study range from reactive programmes that have the simple objective of alleviating famine and hunger in times of drought or during and immediately after disasters, such as floods or earthquakes, through to comprehensive long-term programmes aimed at reducing food insecurity. The latter commonly utilise multiple approaches, using 'core' SP interventions alongside complementary interventions, and include food or cash for work, microcredit, livelihood diversification, and seed and soil improvement schemes. For example, the Rural Community Infrastructure Works (RCIW) project in Nepal has the objective of generating improvement in the long-term food security and livelihoods of households in the most food-deficit districts. To achieve this, it has adopted multiple approaches, including a food-for-work programme aimed at alleviating food insecurity in the short-term and creating productive assets in the long-term.

In addition to SP projects and programmes combining protection and promotion measures, only six SP single-discipline projects utilise transformative measures. Of these, five projects aim to empower vulnerable groups, whereas one project, the National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (NREGS), of India is grounded in a rights-based approach (Box 4.3).

Box 4.3 India's National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (NREGS)

NREGS is the latest in a series of national and state public works/employment generation programmes in India since the 1970s, including the Maharashtra Employment Guarantee Scheme. In 2005 Parliament passed the National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA), which grew out of a grassroots social movement, driven by civil society and with the personal support of Sonia Gandhi, within a rights-based framework, the right to food and the right to information.

The main features of NREGA include: (1) 100 days of work per rural household per year guaranteed upon demand; and (2) a state-specific agricultural minimum wages, paid in cash. This is supported by an immediate unemployment allowance if the State does not provide work on demand within 15 days. The types of works eligible have a heavy focus on water/irrigation (60 per cent) and road connectivity of Panchayats.

NREGS has succeeded in generating more employment quickly than had the predecessor public works/employment programmes: NREGA generated 36 days per household (*ibid.*). However, the list of works eligible for support does not always reflect the varying needs of different states; M&E needs to be stronger, limited integration with other village-level programmes, delays in release of funds, reports of irregularities and corruption (Dutta and O'Keefe 2008).

4.4 SP and DRR programmes and projects

As noted above, SP and DRR is the most common combination of policy frameworks in the projects and programmes examined in this study, with a total of 28 out of the 128 (22 per cent) using a SP approach specifically to build disaster resilience. Using the criteria introduced in Section 2, the SP categories of objectives featured in these projects are shown in Table 4.4.

Table 4.4 SP categories of objectives featured in projects that combine SP and DRR approaches

SP measure	Frequency
Protection (including basic food and cash for work instruments)	16 (40%)
Prevention (including microinsurance scheme)	4 (10%)
Promotion (including microcredit schemes)	18 (45%)
Transformation	2 (5%)

According to Table 4.4, the SP categories of objectives featured in projects that combine SP and DRR approaches are similar to those featured in single-discipline SP projects, although there is slightly less emphasis on protection, and greater emphasis on longer-term prevention and promotion. However, approximately three quarters of the projects reviewed in this category adopted a rather narrow conceptualisation of vulnerability, only responding to the consequences of a disaster or the immediate, most obvious causes of vulnerability, such as the physical location to a disaster. In these projects there is often an emphasis on returning to normalcy, rather than focusing on the conditions that cause risk and vulnerability in the first place. In many cases, these normal conditions are directly or indirectly contributing to risk and vulnerability (O'Brien, Sygna *et al.* 2008).

This study did find some innovative examples that reflect a more holistic understanding of the root causes of vulnerability. For example, the Institute for Social and Environmental Transition's (ISET) From Risk to Resilience project is addressing social vulnerability as part of a proactive disaster risk management strategy to meet the needs of vulnerable people across south Asia. ISET is using a similar approach in the Adaptive Strategies for Responding to Drought and Flood project in India and Nepal that assesses household and community economic linkages as well as physical and natural assets to survey the adaptive capacity of communities. Bangladesh's flagship DRR programme, the Comprehensive Disaster Management Programme (CDMP), also adopts multiple interventions to address both the immediate and underlying causes of vulnerability to disasters. All of these projects have stronger transformational elements to them, as opposed to the more common preventive and promotional aspects.

As is the case for single-discipline SP projects, several agencies have undertaken a number of vulnerability analysis and mapping exercises as part of projects aimed at building disaster resilience, such as the WFP, FAO and Save the Children. For example, the Food Security Information and Early Warning System implemented by the FAO in Bangladesh and India is being used to characterise

the most vulnerable populations to better understand the underlying causes of food insecurity. This is an example of adopting a multi-disciplinary approach to map vulnerability using both physical and socioeconomic data. It has been recommend by Oxfam that comprehensive social and natural science research covering all regions and sectors should be undertaken to assess vulnerabilities and impacts of climate change in Pakistan (Bray, Chughtai *et al.* 2008).

4.5 SP and CCA programmes and projects

In comparison to DRR, only two projects were indentified in this study that utilise SP approaches solely to help people adapt to the longer term impacts of climate change. The first SP-CCA project is the Adaptive Agriculture Programme implemented by the National Centre for Scientific Research (CNRS) in Bangladesh, which takes a transformative SP approach to adaptation. It is similar to the compensatory measures taken by the Rural Landless Programme in Pakistan and the Integrated Shelter Project in Afghanistan in that it aims to secure access to fallow lands for landless farmers, thus addressing landlessness as an underlying cause of vulnerability. The second project is the Livelihood Adaptation to Climate Change project implemented by FAO in Bangladesh. Its objective is to promote livelihood adaptation and reduce vulnerability to climate change, particularly among women and poor communities who, according to the project, have the lowest capacity to adapt. The project will include vulnerability assessments to current and future climate risks, and utilise probabilistic climate forecasting, thus adopting a multi-disciplinary approach.

Both of these projects are relatively ambitious in scope, perhaps reflecting the fact that CCA is the most recent of the three disciplines explored in this paper meaning that there is more room for experimentation in their design and implementation. More projects, accompanied by evaluation, are required in this area to better understand SP and CCA linkages in policy and practice. For example, the World Bank argues for better understanding of the potential for effective safety nets to support longer-term adaptive action or livelihood diversification (*cf.* Heltberg 2007).

4.6 SP, DRR and CCA programmes and projects

The final set of 16 projects and programmes concerns those that attempt to combine approaches and practices from all three disciplines, social protection, disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation. The SP categories of objectives taken by these projects and programmes are summarised in Table 4.5.

Table 4.5 SP categories of objectives of projects that combine SP, DRR and CCA approaches

SP measure	Frequency
Protection	2 (9%)
Prevention	4 (17%)
Promotion	10 (43%)
Transformation	7 (30%)

Table 4.5 shows that, in comparison to projects that solely feature SP and SP-DRR, projects that combine social protection, disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation approaches tend to utilise protection measures less and prevention and transformation measures more. The reduction in the importance of protection is possibly due to the fact that the addition of CCA expands the time horizon considerably over which the vulnerability-reducing intervention must act. Protection, however, is often associated with shorter-term interventions that are focused on supporting existing peoples' coping strategies in the immediate aftermath of a disaster (Davies, Guenther *et al.* 2009).

The increase in prevention measures in projects and programmes that combine all three disciplines appears to be largely due to the use of insurance schemes. In fact, some of the most innovative projects combining social protection, disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation are based around crop and livestock insurance for small-scale farmers. Boxes 4.4 and 4.5 highlight two of these.

Box 4.4 Application of community-based adaptation measures to weather related disasters, Nepal

This project, led by the Himalayan Climate Centre, has the goals of (1) initiating a collective disaster insurance scheme in western Nepal and (2) establishing communication between the National Meteorological Service of Nepal and Community-Based Disaster Preparedness (CBDP) units, which exist in many communities throughout Nepal and are organised by the Nepalese Red Cross Society.

The project aims to reduce the overall vulnerability to natural disasters by increasing the economic resilience of the communities, and is based on the idea that initial emergency assistance in any disaster often originates from the impacted community itself. It is hoped that the project will assist in achieving some of the development goals of the Nepalese government, including establishing early warning systems throughout the country by 2017, significantly reducing social and economic losses from disasters by 2027 and alleviating poverty.

Box 4.5 Pilot project on climate change adaptation for sustainable rural development, India

The overall goal of this five-year project is to improve the livelihoods and adaptive capacities of vulnerable, rural communities to the adverse impacts of climate variability and change. It is being implemented by the Ministry of Environment and Forests (MoEF), and involves public and private partners to enhance product innovation, service quality and standards.

The project is currently focusing on: the development and testing of technical solutions for integration into public watershed and forestry management programmes; the development and implementation of financial instruments including microinsurance and weather derivatives for climate risk management; and process monitoring, documentation and dissemination of the developed models for large scale implementation. It is attempting to make instruments that it develops affordable and create awareness for their benefits as risk management tools.

The central role played by microinsurance in the projects highlighted in Boxes 4.4 and 4.5 suggest that such preventive SP instruments potentially have an important role to play in integrating CCA with DRR and SP. However, recognising that the extreme poor on average participate much less than their share in the population in insurance and other similar schemes (Dar 2006: 25), more research is required to determine how preventative projects can work alongside protection-oriented interventions to achieve the greatest coverage possible when promoting resilience to climate change.

As stated in Section 2, transformative SP measures aim to tackle the underlying, structural causes of vulnerability. Seven projects reviewed here reflect this approach by placing special emphasis on reaching and empowering the poorest members of society. Individual projects take a wide variety of approaches including: training combined with a daily stipend; microenterprise development; leasehold farming to landless households; crop diversification and land transfers. In all cases, however, the projects attempt to address the structured relations that constitute vulnerability, such as caste or class, as these are viewed as inhibiting adaptation and the building of resilience. In some cases, such as the Churia Livelihood Improvement Programme (CARE) in Nepal, particular social groups are identified as beneficiaries, in this instance 'poor, vulnerable and socially excluded women'. In other cases, projects refer to more general groupings of beneficiaries, such as in the Thardeep Rural Development Programme funded by DFID, which is aimed at 'securing rural community empowerment and their rights to ownership of resources and capabilities for sustainable development'.

This diversity between approaches is to be expected given that CCA projects are the newest of the three disciplines examined and so are likely to feature a degree of experimentation. The combination of core SP interventions alongside complementary interventions, such as in the Chars Livelihoods Programme (Box 4.6), appears to be an important feature of the more ambitious projects that place poverty and vulnerability reduction goals at their centres.

Box 4.6 Chars Livelihood Project, Bangladesh

The Chars Livelihood Project in Bangladesh uses a combination of 'core' SP approaches, such as cash for work stipends, with promotion activities, such as asset transfers and complementary interventions. Programme management stresses that getting the balance right between protection and promotion is absolutely essential (Hodson 2009). This is because livelihoods promotion activities are not sufficient in the early phase of the programme for extremely poor beneficiaries to avoid indebtedness and to meet unexpected health needs. The cash-for-work stipends therefore provide a safety net for the chronic poor upon which is possible to introduce SP livelihood approaches that provide a longer-term, more sustainable solution to poverty and vulnerability reduction.

5 Adaptive Social Protection in policy and institutions

Having examined the extent to which SP, DRR and CCA approaches are being brought together and how such projects are intended to protect peoples' livelihoods in the previous section, this section outlines the policy and institutional environment within which such approaches are being developed at the regional and national levels. This is to develop a better understanding of how an ASP agenda is taking shape in the south Asian region, and to identify potential entry points for organisations interested in engaging further with the approach.

5.1 Policy and institution at the regional level

At the regional level, there are a number of organisations which are starting to make conceptual and practical links between social protection, disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation, namely the FAO, WFP, World Bank and DFID. The work of these organisations in this regard is highlighted in Table 5.1.

Table 5.1 Regional-level organisations involved in south Asia in integration of SP, DRR and CCA

Organisation	Activity	Potential integration entry points
FAO	The FAO has a regional role both at a policy and programmatic level linking SP, food security and agriculture, as evidenced by the large number of projects and programmes delivering SP, livelihood support and food security in this study. They recognise that climate change is going to impact on many parts of the food system and therefore impact food security including the availability, access and utilisation of food (FAO 2008).	In an interview with a member of their climate change policy team in Rome, the FAO expressed interest in the idea of integrating SP, DRR and CCA, in particular how their responses to food insecurity can become more climate sensitive and increase resilience to climate change. The FAO has also led work in this area in relation to agriculture and safety nets, although in relation to Madagascar and Haiti rather than south Asia (Bockel <i>et al.</i> 2009).
WFP	As part of their 2008–2011 strategy, the WFP has five strategic objectives. Under strategic objective two, it has the goal of 'supporting and strengthening resilience of communities to shocks through safety nets or asset creation, including adaptation to climate change'.	WFP vulnerability mapping could be an entry point for using multidisciplinary approaches to targeting SP mechanisms based on climate-data.
World Bank	Currently funding research on the effectiveness of SP mechanisms to respond to the long-term impacts of disasters in Bangladesh, The World Bank has launched a Regional Hazard Risk Management Program focused on emergency preparedness, risk mitigation and institutional capacity building (Heltberg 2007).	This programme could be a potential entry point for developing an ASP policy, building on World Bank DRR approaches.

Although the organisations shown in Table 5.1 are in different stages of integration of disciplines, the table shows that most interest arises in relation to ongoing DRR initiatives in the region.

A potentially important coordination mechanism for South Asian governments is the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC). The organisation's Social Charter encompasses a broad range of targets to be achieved across the region, and includes a right to SP. SAARC has also released a regional climate action plan and set up a Disaster Management Centre (SDMC) at the premises of the National Institute of Disaster Management in New Delhi. These developments are promising, but it should also be recognised that the organisation faces a number of limitations. For example, SAARC meets every two years to create action plans. However, these are rarely followed through at the national level and SAARC has no powers to enforce implementation.² In addition, a number of interviewees commented that the SAARC climate change action plan is quite inward looking and there is nothing on capacity building for international policymaking and coordination. These constraints suggest that, at present, SAARC's influence is relatively limited, although recent efforts to develop guidelines for the integration of DRR with CCA suggest that the organisation is beginning to think about such constraints.³

In the face of these difficulties, Oxfam has recommended that SAARC focuses more on linking across strategies and climate change cells of different countries. This could represent an entry point for social protection, disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation, particularly as climate-related disasters contribute toward temporary or permanent cross-border migration within the south Asia region. These conclusions reflect those of the International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development (ICIMD) which in 2007 highlighted insufficient coordination among key actors in disaster management and communication across the south Asia region (ICIMD 2008).

5.2 Policies and institutions at the national level

Building on the data provided in Annex 1, Table 5.2 summarises opportunities and constraints for greater integration of social protection, disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation disciplines in the five case study countries.

Table 5.2 shows that opportunities to integrate social protection, disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation vary greatly between countries, with Afghanistan appearing to have the lowest capacity and Bangladesh the greatest. However, these generalities mask particular issues within countries which are expanded upon below. In general, countries with large numbers of organisations involved in SP, CCA and DRR, such as India and Bangladesh, appear to have the most scope for integrating the three disciplines, possibly due to a greater level of

² Interview with Oxfam Bangladesh

³ See: http://saarc-sdmc.nic.in/pdf/recruitment/climate_change.pdf

Table 5.2 Opportunities and constraints for greater integration of SP, DRR and CCA disciplines in the case study countries

Country	No. of orgs* identified	Opportunities	Constraints
Afghanistan	9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of SP and DRR policies under the Afghanistan National Development Strategy (ANDS) and Afghanistan National Disaster Management Plan. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Very low capacity of government to implement projects and programmes.
Bangladesh	33	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Very large number of organisations associated with SP, DRR and CA, providing high visibility to respective sectors. • Bangladesh Government has adopted a holistic approach to DRR, embracing processes of hazard identification and mitigation, community preparedness and integrated response efforts. This has opened up a number of linkages between SP, DRR and CCA. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High visibility of SP and DRR sectors complicated by need to coordinate between many different agencies. Currently a lack of integration and coordination on climate change. • Lack of integrated national policy for developing social safety net programmes leading to some unsustainable programmes. Coverage of SP programmes not well correlated with poverty.
India	10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • India is expanding SP spending, mainly for anti-poverty programmes. • Significant resources being provided for CCA under India's first National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Highly complex policy and institutional environment. • Weak institutions responsible for implementation of SP measures. • Tendency for DRR to focus on disaster response rather than preparedness. • Greater capacity-building of local government required.
Nepal	16	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Response to climate change in Nepal is growing gradually and a number of national initiatives now evident, including NAPAs and climate change knowledge networks. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SP relatively new field in Nepal. • Capacity of the government to implement programmes is weak.
Pakistan	15	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Considerable experience of using SP approaches in earthquake affected region. • Recognition of challenges of DRR and currently plans to mainstream DRR in to development. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fragmented SP policy environment. • DRR currently focused on earthquakes rather than climate. • Limited awareness of climate change in Pakistan and a lack of capacity and resources to address it.
<p>*Organisations include individual Government ministries, NGOs and international organisations involved in developing and implementing CCA, SP and DRR policies, programmes and projects.</p>			

expertise amongst development professionals located in those countries to identify and adapt to emerging global aid narratives. However, the downside of large numbers of organisations appears to be the higher levels of complexities that result from interacting with multiple actors, particularly in Bangladesh.

The sections that follow look at the extent to which social protection, disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation have already been integrated within the individual case study countries, and also the opportunities for further integration between the disciplines.

Afghanistan

As shown in Annex 4, Afghanistan has the lowest number of organisations involved in SP, CCA and DRR of all the country case studies, although this is perhaps to be expected given the generally very low capacity of government to implement such programmes, and the enhanced role that NGOs play in the implementation of SP programmes nationally. As a result, potential entry points for advocating further integration of social protection, disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation appear rather limited. However, there is some potential via the SP element of the Afghanistan National Development Strategy (ANDS 2008) led by the Ministry of Labour, Social Affairs, Martyrs and the Disabled (MoLSAMD). The strategy recognises that natural disasters, particularly droughts and floods, are one of the major causes of vulnerability among the poor states of Afghanistan and that the Government will initiate the establishment of community-based crop insurance schemes to enable the poor to minimise the consequences of a lost harvest. The country also has a comprehensive National Disaster Management Programme, covering the prevention of disasters, assessment and mitigation of the causes of disasters, rescue and reconstruction, and community awareness programmes and training personnel to be prepared to cope with disasters (NDMP 2003). However, in practice, concerns remain over the capacity of the Government of Afghanistan to implement this programme and the state of the infrastructure to respond to disasters.

Bangladesh

In comparison to Afghanistan, Bangladesh has the highest number of organisations of the countries reviewed, at 33. In recent years the policy framework for DRR in Bangladesh has altered considerably. This has stemmed from the recognition that traditional disaster management models focusing on disaster relief and recovery has done little to redress the rising levels of risk for Bangladeshi citizens. In particular, following the devastating floods of 1988 and the cyclone of 1991, the Bangladesh government adopted a holistic approach embracing the processes of hazard identification and mitigation, community preparedness, and integrated response efforts. Relief and recovery activities are now planned within an all-risk management framework seeking enhanced capacities of at-risk communities and thereby lowering their vulnerability to specific hazards. In line with these changes, the original Ministry of Relief and Rehabilitation is now called the Ministry of Food and Disaster Management (MoFDM 2004). In addition, this shift has provided opportunities for introduction of SP and CCA disciplines alongside classic DRR approaches. For example, Oxfam recommended in 2008 that Bangladesh ensures that funds for social-security programmes during and after disasters are distributed on the basis of human development and poverty criteria, and model the impacts of climate change over a 15-year period (Bray, Chughtai *et al.* 2008).

In spite of these developments, the sheer numbers of organisations operating in the DRR field in Bangladesh means that considerable challenges of coordination within and between social protection, disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation fields remain, with little coordination across ministries and programs evident. For example, both the Ministry of Social Welfare and Ministry of Food and Disaster Management run public work programmes, but have little knowledge of each other's activities. This results in programmes targeting similar beneficiaries, leading to duplication of effort.

CCA is a relatively new field in Bangladesh compared to SP and DRR, but one that is being increasingly recognised by government and the NGO community. One particularly significant opportunity in this respect is the Bangladesh Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan (BCCSAP) which will provide the main basis of Bangladesh's effort to combat climate change over the next ten years (2009–2018). The BCCSAP sets out programmes based on six areas of intervention, including food security, SP and health which should help to ensure that programmes focus on the needs of the poorest and most vulnerable in society.

India

As described in Table 5.2, India's policy environment in the area of CCA, SP and DRR is highly complex which makes analysis of potential for integration of the disciplines difficult. However, there are a number of potential openings for advancing the CCA, SP and DRR agenda worth highlighting here. The Disaster Management Act of 2005 has protections 'for ensuring measures by various wings of Government for prevention and mitigating effects of disasters and for undertaking a holistic, coordinated and prompt response to any disaster situation' (MHA 2004: 89). However, in practice, Patnaik, Narayanan *et al.* (2005) report that there is still a tendency for policymakers to focus on post-disaster management rather than planning and strategising around disaster prevention. There is also a need to involve local government to a far greater degree than is currently occurring and for an accompanying long-term strategy to significantly reduce local government reliance on central government.

The All India Disaster Management Institute (AIDMI) is presently conducting a series of evaluations to examine the extent to which DRR programmes are incorporating risk reduction objectives and whether there is evidence that SP might be a helpful mechanism to support this. AIDMI argues that SP is often used to address risks from disasters, but it is not always effective and a more grounded approach is needed. In August 2008, practitioners from civil society organisations, media and development agencies from India, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Malaysia and the Maldives participated in the Regional Commonwealth Round Table on Strengthening Role of Civil Society and Media in Climate Change Adaptation and Disaster Mitigation in Asia which was held in Pondicherry, India. It is forums such as these that provide an excellent opportunity for developing a regional agenda for further integration of social protection, disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation.

Nepal

As noted on Table 5.2, both SP and CCA are relatively new fields in Nepal, although there are one or two potential openings for social protection, disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation integration. The first is the National Strategy for Disaster Risk Management (DRM), which was published in March 2008. The Strategy aims to facilitate a shift from a response-based national system to a focus on DRR and effective preparedness. It is currently focused on humanitarian responses to droughts, mainly comprising food aid and public work programmes, even though general food insecurity in the country, especially in the east, is a serious but relatively overlooked problem. These concerns have prompted questions about the long-term sustainability of these areas for agriculture.⁴ Linked to these developments, the WFP in Nepal has recognised the need to move away from humanitarian relief to a longer-term SP and disaster preparedness (*ibid.*) approach. This shift could be an entry point to work with the WFP in Nepal on developing social protection, disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation policy.

Regarding CCA, there are a number of initiatives being undertaken to address climate change risks, including the National Adaptation Programme of Action (NAPA) and the UNDP/UNEP Poverty Environment Initiative. The NAPA will develop and establish a climate change research, knowledge management, and learning platform whereas the UNDP/UNEP initiative will focus on comprehensively integrating environmental considerations into national policies and programmes. This latter initiative could prove a strategic entry point for thinking about how sectors covering DRR and SP approaches could become more adaptive.

Pakistan

In Pakistan, most integration of DRR and SP to date has occurred in relation to the 2005 earthquake. In response to this disaster, the World Bank-funded National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) was established in 2006 to fund risk mapping and disaster coordination activities.⁵ The NDMA identifies climate change and variability as one of the causes of vulnerability to hazards in Pakistan (GoP 2007a). The NDMA also recognises that a lack of disaster risk management plans at the national and regional levels remains a major policy gap and acknowledges that many of the regions that suffer frequent hazards do not have plans in place. Of particular interest to this study are GoP plans to mainstream DRR into development, including activities to integrate DRM considerations into planned or ongoing programmes in five selected Ministries. The GoP also states that it will work with insurance companies to develop insurance for shelter and business against natural disaster. In spite of these developments, however, several interviewees noted that the capacity of the NDMA and its subsidiary bodies are still weak due to limited resources (Bray, Chughtai *et al.* 2008).

4 Interview with Simon Lucas, Livelihoods Advisor, DFID Nepal.

5 Interview with Andrew McCoubey, Livelihoods Advisor, DFID Pakistan.

Regarding SP, the National SP strategy (NSPS) published in June 2007 recognises that natural disasters and environmental degradation exacerbate poverty and vulnerability, noting that drought affects a very large share of the rural population (GoP 2007b). It also recognises that the earthquake in 2005 highlighted the considerable risk of loss of life or assets to natural disasters and the few existing public programmes to offer mitigation or coping with natural disasters (*ibid.*). There are many programmes in the earthquake affected region using SP approaches, but which are classified as DRR, humanitarian or livelihood responses instead.

6 Discussion

This study has shown that full integration of social protection, disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation approaches is relatively limited in south Asia, although, as the review of projects and programmes in Section 2 suggests, there has been relatively more progress made in combining SP with DRR in the last ten years. Many of the SP and SP-DRR programmes examined are concerned with protection and promotion, and the combination of these measures within a single programme or project has the effect of expanding the time horizon over which the intervention operates, thus increasing its relevance to longer-term CCA activities. On the other hand, projects with CCA goals appear to combine all three disciplines the most, with 42 per cent of such projects also containing SP and DRR approaches. This is possibly because CCA is a relatively new policy framework compared to DRR and SP, and is therefore in a relatively early stage of experimentation. CCA might also be most closely related to the other two approaches in terms of how it translates into practical interventions on the ground.

In the case of SP-DRR projects, a number of new and innovative approaches to vulnerability reduction have been identified. Of particular interest is the use of vulnerability mapping in food security and DRR projects to combine multiple social and natural science disciplines for risk and poverty assessment. This finding suggests that there has been some movement within the DRR community towards addressing the underlying social dimensions of vulnerability that people face. This is in line with recent attempts to shift away from reactive, post-disaster coping strategies, such as providing food aid, towards proactive and long-term disaster preparedness and management through international initiatives such as the Hyogo Framework for Action.⁶ On the whole, however, this study is in agreement with Schipper (2009: 26) who argues that despite conceptual advances, activities to address disasters 'continue to be delinked from vulnerability reduction... Regardless of the meaning of disaster risk reduction, disaster activities still focus more on reducing immediate causes of hazards and impact than on thinking about trends'. Strengthening ongoing efforts to direct more interventions towards reducing underlying vulnerability is therefore still necessary on both the conceptual and practical side.

6 www.unisdr.org/eng/hfa/hfa.htm

In contrast to SP and DRR, there are very few examples of projects that exclusively utilise SP approaches for CCA, and more research is required here to better understand how the benefits of the kind listed in Table 1.1 play out in longer-term vulnerability-reducing projects and programmes. Where SP and DRR are being combined with CCA, there is relatively greater emphasis on prevention and transformation and less on promotion. Prevention elements are represented by crop and livestock insurance schemes, mostly for small-scale farmers. For many of these projects, the challenges associated with successfully targeting the poorest sections of society are considerable. For example, it has been estimated in Bangladesh that 41 per cent of beneficiaries of such schemes are non poor (Narayan and Zaman 2008). On the other hand, there are examples of more sophisticated poverty targeting methodologies, including those utilised by international development agencies such as the World Bank, WFP, FAO, and ADB, in response to the rise in food prices in 2008 in south Asia. In the case of the World Bank's response in Nepal, targeting is based on poverty maps and information from the WFP's food security surveillance system. In contrast to prevention, transformation measures in projects are more diverse, and include land distribution and leasehold farming to landless households. These projects tend to have broad poverty and vulnerability reduction goals at their centres, and appear to be the most promising for promoting climate resilient livelihoods, although more evidence is required of the impacts that they are having on the ground.

In summary, this research has shown that social protection, disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation approaches are being brought together in development policy and practice in numerous ways. Building on the features of the ASP approach introduced in Section 1, the research has provided a number of lessons and insights for the promotion of climate resilient livelihoods, including the need to tackle underlying vulnerability and the identification of a number of innovative multi-disciplinary approaches.

Given these findings, this study suggests that projects and programmes promoting climate resilient livelihoods in south Asia can benefit from taking an ASP approach. Project managers should therefore consider the possibility of joining up social protection, disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation approaches when designing vulnerability-reducing development interventions in the agricultural sector. One way to achieve this is to build on projects and programmes that are currently focussed on short-term, protection-oriented SP interventions to take into account DRR and CCA dimensions. In addition, there is the potential for projects that already integrate SP and DRR components to explore ways to build in CCA elements. These approaches will help to extend the time horizon over which intervention is taking place, thus helping find longer-term solutions to the impacts for disasters, as well as assisting people prepare for the impacts of climate change.

Given the numerous institutional and policy opportunities and challenges that this research has identified in Section 5, there is a need to further build recognition and understanding of what an ASP approach means in south Asia. The main barriers to greater integration of SP, CCA and DRR vary considerably from country to country but generally concern lack of capacity, such as in Afghanistan,

or lack of coordination between agencies, such as the case of Bangladesh, which can occur both between different government departments and between government and other organisations. These disparities between countries suggest that there will be challenges in designing regional-level strategies and policy interventions appropriate to national level programming.

At the same time, it should be taken into account that each country reviewed has its own unique set of experiences which define different foci of social protection, disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation interventions from which good practice can be drawn. For example, Pakistan is strong on DRR because of the earthquake of 2005 and its experiences of post-disaster rehabilitation, whereas Afghanistan's food security focus stems from a fragile state and emergency background. There is considerable potential, therefore, to share these experiences across the region, and it is worth investigating further what opportunities exist to invest in regional networks and organisations, such as SAARC, as well as the opportunities for cross-institutional learning. Future research in this area should focus on how much lesson-learning goes on within and between countries on these topics, what donors and national-level institutions can do to facilitate this, and how good practice can be translated into policy change within government.

ASP therefore needs to build on the strengths and experiences that each country offers, whilst bearing in mind that different countries are at different stages in integration of social protection, disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation. Of all the countries reviewed, the greatest momentum is clearly occurring in Bangladesh, as evident, for instance, in the design of the 2008 Bangladesh Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan (BCCSAP). This country presents a good entry point into the region from which to build a coalition of partners concerned with ASP, and thereby spread learning and good practice to other countries. At the same time, however, there are numerous other organisations and institutions identified in the other countries, such as the All India Disaster Management Institute (AIDMI) and National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) in Pakistan, that also represent potential partners with whom linkages can be built. There is also the possibility for these leading countries to act as a hub from which to share learning and experience with other regions, particularly eastern and southern Africa.

The heterogeneity of the south Asian region and sheer number of organisations involved in SP, CCA and DRR makes for a complex research environment. It is possible that many of the projects and programmes examined in the region have evolved during implementation to incorporate various approaches, which suggests that there is more integration occurring than is evident from standard project documentation. For example, it is possible in some projects that climate change adaptation approaches have been added on to existing social protection and DRR interventions in response to the rapid increase in attention given to climate change over the past few years, as well as the large quantities of funding on offer.

Future work on the ASP concept can be structured around both the use and impact of the ASP approach, as well as the different categories of SP objectives. Key questions include:

Use and impact of the ASP approach

- How do programmes and projects that bring components of social protection, disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation together contribute to livelihoods resilience for the poorest and most vulnerable?
- What are the impacts that these approaches in terms of their effectiveness in reducing vulnerability and poverty relative to other types of intervention? What are the implications for community engagement, targeting of chronically poor people, and monitoring and evaluation?
- In which circumstances does ASP represent the best use of relatively scarce resources and, among the various options for ASP, which are best value for money?
- How do different national policy environments facilitate or inhibit the integration of SPP, DRR and CCA approaches?
- Following on from the Afghanistan case study included in this paper, what does an Adaptive Social Protection approach look like and how might it operate in the context of fragile states?

Categories of ASP objectives

- How can projects that aim to prevent livelihood impacts occurring, such as weather-indexed crop insurance, work alongside protection-oriented interventions, such as cash transfers and food-for-work, to achieve the greatest coverage possible when promoting resilience to climate change amongst the poorest and most vulnerable populations?
- Under what circumstances should social protection interventions that diversify and alter peoples' livelihoods, such as microcredit schemes, be pursued, and how can these help people adapt to climate change?
- What aspects of structured relationships constitute the basis of vulnerability and inhibit adaptation and the building of resilience, and how can transformative approaches overcome such structures?

To address these research questions, the next step for this work is to conduct a number of country case studies in order to undertake a more detailed assessment of social protection, disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation integration. This approach will allow collection of existing literature and data, as well as provide researchers with access to those designing or implementing development programmes.

Technical Annex⁷

Annex 1 Project summaries

Capacity Strengthening for Least Developed Countries (LDCs) for Adaptation to Climate Change (CLACC) (Bangladesh Centre for Advanced Studies (BCAS)/ IIED/ The Dexter Trust (UK)/Royal Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Norway)/BME (Germany))

This has been running from 2003 onwards. The aim of the project is to support LDCs in their efforts to adapt to the impacts of climate change through long-term capacity strengthening activities with government as well as civil society. The main objectives of the project are to: (i) Strengthen the capacity of civil society in LDCs to adapt to climate change and enhance adaptive capacity among the most vulnerable groups; (ii) establish an information and knowledge-sharing system to help countries deal with the adverse impacts of climate change, and (iii) integrate adaptation to climate change into the work of key non-government institutions, and mainstream the National Adaptation Plan of Action (NAPA) process with these institutions. As part of the capacity building, CLACC has initiated a Fellowship Programme for researchers working in the civil society organisations.

Food Assistance for Populations Affected by Conflict and High Food Prices in Nepal and Pakistan (World Food Programme (WFP))

Nepal: WFP implemented a US\$109 million operation to provide critical food assistance to protect lives and restore the livelihoods of more than 2.7 mn people affected by conflict, high food prices and natural disasters between July 2007 and June 2008 in Nepal. This is WFP-Nepal's largest operation. It included a Livelihood Support and Asset Creation component. In exchange for work to repair or build critical infrastructure, community members received food or a combination of food and cash. WFP provided emergency food assistance to 1,265,600 conflict-affected people in order to safeguard their lives and livelihoods and contribute to peace during the immediate post-conflict period in Nepal. Special emphasis was placed on targeting marginalised and vulnerable groups, including women, children, ethnic minorities and indigenous populations. WFP food assistance aimed to meet people's immediate food needs and enable them to create assets that will help improve their longer-term food security – trails, roads, irrigation systems and public buildings. Given the alarming rates of malnutrition, WFP, in partnership with United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), is distributing micronutrient packets in addition to a food basket of rice and lentils in highly food-insecure areas. www.wfp.org/content/food-assistance-conflict-affected-populations-nepal

National Programs for Food Security, Nepal, Pakistan and Afghanistan (Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations (FAO))

FAO National Programs for Food Security (NPFS), as part of the Special Program for Food Security (SPFS), are country-driven efforts to eradicate hunger within the local population by: (i) supporting national governments; (ii) mobilising donor resources; and (iii) assisting with kick-off and implementation phases. Sustainable food security requires stable supplies of adequate food, supportive policy environments and the ability of households to generate a combination of home-produced food and cash income. An NPFS is already being implemented in Pakistan, and is being formulated for Afghanistan and Nepal. Exploratory discussions are underway in Bangladesh.

www.fao.org/spfs/national-programmes-spfs/nationalprogrammes-food-sec-npfs/en/
www.fao.org/spfs/national-programmes-spfs/participating-countries-npfs/en/

⁷ All project summaries were correct at the time that research was carried out from January to April 2009.

DIPECHO, Bangladesh, India, Nepal, Pakistan, Afghanistan, (EC)

The European Commission's Humanitarian Aid Department's Disaster Preparedness Programme (DIPECHO) is a disaster risk reduction programme funded by the European Commission's Humanitarian Office (ECHO) and implemented by international, national and local partner organisations in various countries. In 1998 the DIPECHO project started in South Asia, and the first action plan was launched in 2001 covering Bangladesh, India, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka. Afghanistan was included in the fourth action plan for 2007–2008. The department's main mission is to save lives and relieve the suffering of people caught up in crises. Its contribution to disaster risk reduction is essentially focused on preparing people and communities to respond to natural disasters. The emphasis is on funding community-based projects that strive to increase the population's resilience in the event of natural disasters. Projects are implemented through a wide range of partners, including local organisations that provide access to the most marginalised and vulnerable people. In Bangladesh the partners are ActionAid UK, Concern Universal UK, Islamic Relief UK, Oxfam GB and Handicap International France. In India the partners are Christian Aid UK and Save the Children UK. In Nepal the partners are ActionAid UK, Care Austria, Danish Church Aid, Belgium Red Cross, Oxfam GB, Practical Action UK, International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development (ICIMOD), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and UNICEF. In Pakistan the partners are Mercy Corps Scotland, Oxfam GB, Islamic Relief UK, Aga Khan Foundation and International Rescue Committee.

http://ec.europa.eu/echo/files/media/publications/dipecho_en.pdf

Support to Adaptation and Risk Management, Afghanistan, Bangladesh, India, Nepal and Pakistan (ICIMOD)

ICIMOD operates in the Hindu Kush-Himalayas region – Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, China, India, Myanmar, Nepal and Pakistan. Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) and Community Resilience is one of ICIMOD's main action areas focused on hydro-meteorological disasters. ICIMOD's overall objective in this action area is to reduce vulnerability and build resilience of Hindu Kush-Himalayan communities to water-induced disaster risks. The specific objectives are: (i) capacity-building and awareness-raising for DRR; (ii) increased knowledge sharing; (iii) increased awareness of linkages between climate change, ecosystems, hazards and human health; and (iv) enhanced capacity to address multi-hazard risks and respond to local needs. The 'International workshop on flash floods and sustainable development in the Himalayas' in Lhasa in 2005, launched by ICIMOD, and organised by ICIMOD, the World Meteorological Organisation (WMO) and the China Meteorological Administration (CMA), led to a range of efforts to address vulnerability to flash floods including intense rainfall floods and glacial lake outburst floods (GLOFs). The 18-month project Capacity Building for Flash Floods Management and Sustainable Development in the Himalayas, launched in 2006, was followed by the long-term projects Regional Cooperation in Flood Forecasting and Information Exchange and Application of Satellite Rainfall Estimation in the Hindu Kush-Himalayan Region I and II. The current project began in 2008 and will continue until late 2012. It aims at reducing vulnerability to floods by strengthening cooperation and building capacity amongst partners to produce and share flood forecasting information. The specific objectives are: (i) to validate and improve Rainfall Estimates (RFE); (ii) to implement Satellite Rainfall Estimation (SRE) to flood forecasting; (iii) to create a people-centred, end-to-end forecast system operational in pilot basins; and (iv) to build the SRE capacities of ICIMOD and its partner countries.

www.icimod.org/

www.icimod.org/?page=28

www.icimod.org/?page=143

www.icimod.org/?page=156

From Risk to Resilience: Assessing the Costs and Benefits of Pro-Active Disaster Risk Management (DRM) to Meet the Needs of Vulnerable Communities in South Asia Institute for Social and Environmental Transition, India, Nepal and Pakistan (ISET)

This programme aims to address the combined challenges posed by climate change, degradation of water resource systems, and other natural hazards with climate change adaptation, DRR and improved water resource management interventions in disaster prone areas in India, Nepal and Pakistan. It does this by identifying and evaluating proactive DRM strategies, including risk reduction and risk transfer, in the three countries. The programme takes a comparative, multi-hazard, case-study approach that builds on prior work by ISET and its partners. Anticipated results include:

- Identification of cost-effective DRM strategies;
- Widely applicable methodologies for cost and benefit quantification of DRM interventions; and
- An analytical exploration of the role of governance and institutional factors in the functioning of DRM and risk transfer.

The programme's partners are the International Institute of Applied Systems Analysis (IIASA), the ProVention Consortium, the UN International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (ISDR), and the Cooperative Programme on Water and Climate (CPWC). The programme incorporates and reflects upon issues currently important in climate change adaptation thinking, such as differences between autonomous and discrete adaptation, different concepts of vulnerability, as well as a localised, South Asia specific account of social vulnerability. In addition, the programme makes a conscious effort to provide a framework of DRR and adaptation which both distinguishes and integrates them.

<http://climate-transitions.org/climate/>

<http://climate-transitions.org/climate/concept>

Adaptive Strategies for Responding to Drought and Flood in South Asia, Nepal and India (ISET)

Implemented in Nepal (Rohini and Bagmati river basins) and India (Rajasthan and Gujarat), the project emphasises the development of sustainable livelihood and environmental systems by adapting to and building on opportunities inherent in hydrologic variability and processes of social, economic and water resource system change. The goal is to identify points of leverage for reducing the vulnerability of livelihoods and environmental systems by working with variability and change. Some parts of the project are focused on the water system and others look at coping strategies already utilised by local populations to adapt to floods or water scarcity. The field survey methodology consists of three steps: (i) a review of secondary data; (ii) physical and 'mental' mapping of natural and infrastructure features, administrative boundaries, water management structures, the scopes of drought and floods, and household and community economic links and networks, including physical and natural assets; and (iii) a survey of adaptation, coping, aspirations and perceptions by means of participatory rural appraisal. The main questions are: How do people perceive droughts and floods? What systems have been developed for adaptation? What livelihoods do people aspire to? How would they change their vulnerability to drought and floods?

www.i-s-e-t.org/asproject/strategies.php3

Increasing the Resilience of Communities to Cope with Climate Change in South Asia, Bangladesh, Nepal, Pakistan, Sri Lanka (Practical Action)

This project is working with vulnerable communities to increase their ability to understand, cope with, and adapt to, increased climate variability and climate-related hazards. There are four components: (i) strengthening capacity to prepare for and respond to climate related hazards; (ii) developing and promoting practical technologies to strengthen livelihoods and natural resource assets; (iii) enabling communities to take part in decision

making processes on climate-related adaptation strategies, (iv) influencing policy at different levels. Activities include the construction of houses on raised plinths, floating vegetable gardens, cages for fish culture and gabion spurs to deflect flooding, tree planting to stabilise hillsides, improving breeds of goat to raise incomes, vegetable gardening to provide incomes for women and regeneration of desert vegetation.
www.practicalaction.org/?id=region_southern_africa_disaster_management

Regional Support to Alleviate the Impact of Soaring Food Prices on the Most Affected Vulnerable Farming Populations of Asia (FAO)

The overall objective is to strengthen capacity at national and regional level to implement productive safety nets to boost small-holder food production and address soaring food prices, and monitor and analyse the food security situation. Specific objectives are: (i) to support countries tasked with distributing inputs to increase agricultural production through enhanced supply of inputs; (ii) to assist countries in setting up effective monitoring and evaluation mechanisms to assess the impact of activities to address the soaring food prices situation; (iii) to support inter-agency assessments at the national level of the impact of the food crisis, the development of country action plans and the detailed formulation of recommended projects; (iv) to provide coordination services at regional/subregional level; identify scope for synergy, lessons learned and potential for upgrading and further development of national initiatives; and (v) to strengthen regional and sub-regional organisations to better address and monitor the food security situation in the region.

Integrated Shelter, Afghanistan (CARE International)

The project aims to provide permanent, integrated shelter for displaced vulnerable Afghan families on land donated by the Government of Afghanistan (GoA), between January and December 2009. Conflict and disasters such as drought and earthquakes have made displacement and returnees a constant and important issue in Afghanistan. Since 2002, CARE has been one of the key actors in the provision of emergency shelter, with a particular focus on internally displaced people (IDPs) and returnees (30,000 shelters were completed in the rural areas and 8,000 built or started in Kabul city). Communities and beneficiaries are identified through participatory methods and in cooperation with relevant governmental authorities. Subsequently, economic opportunities (e.g. cash for work) are identified and representative community councils created and strengthened. CARE supervises the construction process, conducts health and hygiene education and supports advocacy for adequate and sustainable allocation schemes. By the end of the project, at least 4,000 households are expected to have benefited from the integrated shelter approach, health and hygiene education and economic opportunities.
www.care.org/careswork/projects/AFG028.asp

Food Crisis Response Program, Afghanistan (World Bank (WB))

The objective of the Food Crisis Response Project for Afghanistan (2008 to 2010) is to enhance wheat and other cereal production by supporting small-scale irrigation at the community level through the increase of irrigated land area and capacity building of communities to implement and maintain irrigation sector sub-projects that address community needs. The credit grant helps finance approximately 500 small-scale, community implemented and maintained irrigation schemes in the provinces most affected by the recent food-price increases. Supporting enhancement of local production of wheat will help to ameliorate shortages and help achieve self-sufficiency in normal years. Considering that nearly 70 per cent of Afghanistan wheat production comes from irrigated lands where the yields are two to four times higher than rain-fed areas, wheat productivity enhancement programmes must focus on irrigation improvement.
<http://web.worldbank.org/external/projects/main?pagePK=64283627&piPK=73230&theSitePK=40941&menuPK=228424&Projectid=P113199>

Special Program for Food Security (SPFS) in Afghanistan – Preparatory Phase for Community-Based Food Production Capacity Building (FAO)

The preparatory phase will pave the way for the launching of a National Program for Food Security in Afghanistan, with the principal objectives of ensuring an adequate supply of food for the population, enabling all sections of society to have access to adequate and safe food, reducing seasonal and year-to-year variability in food supply, raising the level of food and non-food production through higher productivity, increasing returns to primary producers, developing production systems that are sustainable in the long run. The attainment of these principal objectives would require the introduction of improved and low-cost technologies into the prevailing farming systems and testing their technical feasibility, and financial and economic viability, for rapidly increasing farm productivity. In this way, the preparatory phase would make a substantial contribution to food security in Afghanistan.

<http://coin.fao.org/cms/world/afghanistan/en/SpecialProgrammes.html>

Supporting the Improvement of Household Food Security, Nutrition, and Livelihoods in Afghanistan (FAO)

Supported by Germany, this project aims to improve diet diversity throughout the year, ensure year-round availability of foods needed for a safe and balanced diet, and improve household food security by diversifying food and income sources, notably for women. This is achieved by integrating nutrition and food security objectives in ongoing agricultural and livelihoods programmes, based on the reasoning that increased food availability and access leads to good household nutrition, good physical and mental health, greater working capacity, and agricultural and economic development. The project was implemented in Bamyan, Badakshan, and Herat provinces.

www.fao.org/world/afghanistan/Projects%202008/Nutraion/FAO%20Afg%20Nutrition%20Livelihoods_0808.pdf

Expanding Microfinance Outreach and Improving Sustainability Project, Afghanistan (WB)

The objective of the Expanding Microfinance Outreach and Improving Sustainability Project (2008 to 2010) is to achieve operational sustainability for most microfinance service providers and help them scale up outreach of financial services to meet the needs and demands of many poor Afghans, especially women. Funding is provided by the Microfinance Investment Support Facility for Afghanistan (MISFA) which provides loans to microfinance service providers. Differently structured loans from MISFA to microfinance service providers can be financed, including debt products such as subordinate debt and quasi equity where needed. Microfinance service providers in turn use the funds for lending to their microfinance clients, the majority of whom are women. The project builds on global experience that demonstrates the important role of a strong, growing microfinance sector in poverty alleviation and income generation for poor people, in creating economic opportunities and in increasing economic involvement of women and thereby improving gender equity. In addition, the programme is expected to contribute to Afghanistan's counter-narcotic strategy.

www-wds.worldbank.org/external/default/WDSContentServer/WDSP/IB/2007/06/19/000104615_20070619154539/Rendered/PDF/Project0Information0Document010Final.pdf

Greening of Afghanistan Initiative (GAIN), Afghanistan (WFP)

GAIN is a joint UN programme that aims to improve Afghanistan's devastated environment. Administered by WFP, the three-year project helps widows and other vulnerable groups establish their own nurseries, encourages school children to adopt trees and supports communities in large-scale rehabilitation activities. Seven provincial training centre nurseries have already been established and are expected to produce over 3.5 mn saplings per year. www.undp.org.af/Partners/GAINJointProgramme.pdf

Emergency Livestock and Horticulture Project, Afghanistan (WB)

The Emergency Horticulture and Livestock Project (2006 to 2009) aims to stimulate marketable output of perennial horticulture and livestock in focus areas by: (i) improving the incentives framework for private investments; and (ii) strengthening institutional capacity in agriculture. The project will have a positive impact on broad-based economic growth in rural areas by increasing the demand for output from the rural non-farm sector and from multipliers in farmers' expenditure. On the institution front, project support for the restructuring of the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation (MAI) will help develop the basis for a strong policy, regulatory and support framework for the agriculture sector. Overall, these benefits will contribute to the WB's rural poverty reduction goals and to implementation of the alternative livelihoods programme. They will also provide a key element of a counter-narcotics strategy by fostering an alternative to poppies, by stimulating rural incomes through support to small-scale farmers and through expansion of the rural non-farm sector.

<http://web.worldbank.org/external/projects/main?pagePK=64312881&piPK=64302848&theSitePK=40941&Projectid=P098256>

The National Emergency Employment Programme for Rural Access, Afghanistan (GoA)

The project, which formed part of the GoA's National Emergency Employment Programme aimed to assist the GoA in providing targeted social protection and the improvement of key rural access infrastructure for improving livelihoods of the rural poor in Afghanistan through: (i) the provision of emergency short-term employment opportunities for the poor on labour-based rural access infrastructure improvement subprojects; and (ii) technical assistance for the implementation of the National Emergency Employment Programme (NEEP). A secondary objective of the project was to repair key rural access infrastructure and assist the GoA in mobilising donor support for NEEP.

The Transitional Government of Afghanistan had articulated a clear strategy for the country's reconstruction through its National Development Framework (NDF). Livelihoods and social protection was a top priority and the first pillar of the framework. NEEP, later expanded to a larger multi-donor programme known as National Rural Access Programme (NRAP), which was the main investment programme for social protection of vulnerable groups aimed at providing timely, efficient, self-targeting and wide-spread cash-for-work based social safety nets. NEEP activities involved a wide range of sectors, (roads, irrigation, urban development, natural resource management, soil conservation, reforestation) and included capacity building activities to ensure effective planning, delivery, monitoring and evaluation. The Government requested the WB's assistance to co-finance this programme. NEEP was refocused in 2004, when the GoA and WB conducted a joint mid-term review of NEEP to determine how the programme should move forward. Although the project was not formally restructured until 2007, the outcomes of the review emphasised the need to shift from social protection to improving access through rural infrastructure provision (World Bank, Implementation Completion and Results Report, NEEPRA, 2008).

National Emergency Rural Access Project, Afghanistan (GoA)

This new project, with a value of US\$112 million, was prepared during the final implementation year of NEEP and was approved on 13 December 2007. This project builds upon lessons learned under NEEP and provides specifically for maintenance of rural roads rehabilitated during previous years. Indicators by which the project will be monitored include:

- The completion of a rural access strategy
- The establishment of a maintenance scheme by the Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation and Development (MRRD)
- An improved and interactive monitoring and evaluation (M&E) system, including an impact evaluation (ibid.)

<http://web.worldbank.org/external/projects/main?pagePK=64312881&piPK=64302848&theSitePK=40941&Projectid=P103343>

National Emergency Employment Programme for Demobilisation, Disarmament and Reintegration, and Rural Livelihood Support, Afghanistan (GoA)

This component of NEEP was implemented by MRRD and was aimed at providing employment and livelihood support to ex-combatants and facilitating their re-integration into society. By February 2008, approximately 3,700 ex-combatants and rural poor had completed training in roads and crafts construction, combined with academic training at vocational institutions. A number of graduates are employed in and outside of the Rehabilitation and Alternative Livelihood Projects (RAL).

<http://web.worldbank.org/WBSITE/EXTERNAL/COUNTRIES/SOUTHASIAEXT/EXTSARREGTOPTRANSPORT/0,,contentMDK:21764044~pagePK:34004173~piPK:34003707~theSitePK:579598,00.html>

The National Solidarity Programme (NSP), Afghanistan (GoA/Department for International Development (DFID))

NSP was created in 2003 by the MRRD to develop the ability of Afghan communities to identify, plan, manage and monitor their own development projects. Through the promotion of good local governance, NSP works to empower rural communities to make decisions affecting their own lives and livelihoods. Empowered rural communities collectively contribute to increased human security. The programme is inclusive, supporting entire communities including the poorest and most vulnerable people. An example of how NSP has promoted climate resilient livelihoods is Qanat Wakeel village, located in the northeast of Kish Rabat district of Herat province which consists of 290 families. Most of its residents, who have suffered from severe drought in past years, are poor and support their families through arid land farming. Due to a shortage of water for drinking and irrigation purposes, a number of families decided to abandon the village. After NSP launched its coverage to this village, a Community Development Council (CDC) was subsequently formed and top priority was given to well excavation projects. NSP through its facilitating partner, the Danish Committee for Aid to Afghan Refugees (DACCAR), could manage to complete the project at a cost equivalent to \$31520, of which 11 per cent was community contribution. The CDC members hold meetings on a weekly basis and discuss various issues existing in the community. In addition to initiating water supply projects, a number of longstanding disputes and controversies raised over agricultural lands distribution have also been ended since an active CDC was formed in this community.

www.nspafghanistan.org/

Comprehensive Agriculture and Rural Development (CARD), Afghanistan (GoA)

CARD strategy describes a road map for the way forward in which poverty reduction through economic regeneration is the central objective. The overall focus is to support the poorest and most vulnerable segments of rural society. Proposed interventions will include a range of measures that will differ by group and region, but all are designed to help diversify incomes and will include income support, direct provision of assets, skills training and market opportunities.

www.card.com.vn/news/index.aspx?la=E

Agriculture and Rural Development Zones (ARDZ) programme, Afghanistan (GoA)

This is GoA's approach to expanding commercial activities and increasing agricultural productivity. ARDZ recognises that geographic priorities have to be set in support of the development of commercial agriculture. These geographic priorities will be used to target infrastructure, utilities and other support by various ministries. GoA will release publicly held land to increase private-sector investment through a competitive bidding process. Further, GoA will continue to investigate and implement measures to increase financial and technical support that can be utilised by private firms to expand operations. This will ensure that the process of transforming under-utilised state land into commercially viable agro-processing enterprises will begin as quickly as possible. www.ardinc.com/projects/detail_region.php?id=12

Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation (PRRO) and Post-Conflict Relief and Rehabilitation in the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan (WFP)

Following two decades of conflict and three years of consecutive drought which had depleted the coping strategies of the poor in Afghanistan, WFP launched an Emergency Operation (EMOP) in 2002 and a PRRO from 2003 to 2005. It was designed to support Afghanistan's National Development Framework (NDF) which was aimed at providing basic social services, livelihoods creation and environmentally sustainable development. In response to heavy criticism from both government and donors, the PRRO was designed to be a more recovery than relief oriented programme, incorporating food-for-work (FFW), food-for-training (FFT) and food-for-education (FFE) elements, whereas food deficit areas continued to be supplied with unconditional food transfers. The objectives of the programme were only partly met as instability, warlord-governed areas and weak governance were major obstacles to successful implementation. The follow-up PRRO, Post-conflict relief and rehabilitation in the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan' (2006 to 2008), was designed to support 6.6 mn people in food deficit areas with FFW, FFT and FFE. Target groups included poor and food-insecure households, IDPs, tuberculosis patients and their families, victims of natural disasters, school children, teachers and illiterate people. Food insecurity is enhanced by human-induced environmental degradation (war, uncontrolled grazing, pastureland encroachment, illegal logging and prolonged interruption of conservation programmes) which entails land degradation and loss of soil moisture. At the time of programme design, an average of 400,000 people a year were seriously affected by disasters, particularly drought. FFW, FFT and FFE aimed at providing an income transfer and safety net for the extreme poor, while rehabilitating and creating physical assets and imparting marketable skills. Food aid was targeted at the most vulnerable households in order to enhance their capacity to manage shocks and meet their food needs during and after disasters.

http://one.wfp.org/operations/current_operations/project_docs/104270.pdf

Mainstreaming Livelihood-Centred Approaches to Disaster Management, Bangladesh (Practical Action)

This forms part of Practical Action's Reducing Vulnerability programme in Bangladesh. Mainstreaming Livelihood-Centred Approaches to Disaster Management is part of Aim 1 of this programme, which addresses food security and disaster management, and broadly targets: (i) resource poor farmers with less than one acre of land; and (ii) extreme poor, with less than 1500 Tk (£15) (including: river erosion displaced people; people living in marginal/vulnerable environments; both women and men and different age groups; agricultural wage labourers; fishermen; petty traders; livestock rearers; migrant workers; and persons with disabilities (Practical Action 2008: 4)). Using a two-step graduation process: (i) Step 1, addressing hunger and unemployment from farm and non-farm options; asset transfer (particularly for the extreme poor); (ii) Step 2, sufficient investment

for asset appreciation and disaster protection (*ibid.* 2008: 5). It also uses a low-investment/high-return production system, targets seasonal hunger and unemployment, and ensures year-round income, production/consumption and employment – an appropriate combination of locally-proven livelihood options (*ibid.* 2008: 5). Mainstreaming Livelihood-Centred Approaches to Disaster Management is a component of a wider reducing-vulnerability programme (2006–2010), and is funded by DFID. Targeting 6,000 poor households in flood prone, drought and river erosion affected areas (*ibid.* 2008: 4). One of the main aims is to establish models in at least three locations (Bangladesh, Peru, Zimbabwe) where livelihood-centred approaches to disaster management are combined with other methodologies such as participatory action development planning in order to better link communities with wider institutional structures involved in disaster and development planning.

http://practicalaction.org/?id=mainstreaming_disaster_approaches_bangladesh

The impacts so far are: successful promotion of flood-tolerant crop variety developed by Bangladesh Rice Research Institute, (BRRI) with a 37 per cent increase in yield in some project areas. Investment was between Tk. 23,500 (£235) and Tk. 27,000 (£270) with a return of around Tk. 90,440 (£9,044) per hectare of land. Furthermore, the practice is replicating (Practical Action supported 720 farmers, now 1,530 farmers are using the tolerant crop variety) (*ibid.* 2008: 5); indigenous poultry rearing with less mortality and high rate of return (*ibid.* 2008: 6); mustard production for cash crop (*ibid.* 2008: 6); and bee-keeping for extra income and a healthy environment (*ibid.* 2008: 6). There are overall positive impacts on food security and household income (on average, households doubled their income each year in the programme) (*ibid.* 2008: 6).

Disaster Insurance, Bangladesh (Oxfam)

This scheme is still in development, pre-pilot phase, but of relevance here. ‘Experiences from various countries suggest that disaster insurance products for Bangladesh would need the private sector, donors, reinsurance companies and the Government to collaborate for developing a flood risk transfer mechanism... The underlying principle is that if the Government/Multi lateral Agencies/Large Aggregators assume Risk Transfer strategies (pay premium, receive pay-outs) and the risk is passed on to a formal Risk Carrier (Insurer), the Disaster Management efforts of the country will improve’ (Background Note: Flood insurance feasibility in Bangladesh, Oxfam unpublished: 1; 3).

Gratuitous Relief (GT), Bangladesh (Government of Bangladesh (GoB)/Development Partners)

An in-kind emergency relief programme for those affected by natural disasters (WB 2006: 14).

Test Relief, Bangladesh (GoB/Development Partners)

A food transfer programme for those of working age (WB 2006), can be rolled out to respond to disasters (Aslam Alam Interview, Good Earth, and interview with Sayeedul Haque, Climate Change Cell).

Vulnerable Group Feeding, Bangladesh (GoB)

Provides food to selected households in the months following a disaster when agricultural production has been severely disrupted. It began in the mid-1990s and has expanded rapidly through supplementary food aid from the WFP (WB 2006: 15).

Fund for Mitigation of Risk of Natural Disaster, Bangladesh (GoB)

Government-financed programme with a total allocation of Tk. 1.5 billion. The fund has doubled over its two years of operation but it has only about 22,000 beneficiaries (WB 2006: 26).

Flood-Resistant Housing through Micro-Loans (Grameen, Bangladesh)

Grameen Bank provides small loans for improved flood-resistant houses, which are built on brick and bamboo pillars and have bamboo tie beams, wooden rafters and purlins supporting light roofs. In cases of severe flooding the house can be dismantled and the components stored and reassembled later. This method of building provides stability in floods and strong monsoon winds, and protection from heavy rain (Statement at the Congress: Adaptation of Society to Climate Change, by Yvo de Boer, Executive Secretary of the UNFCCC).

www.adaptationatlas.org/activityDetail.cfm?id=2406

Comprehensive Disaster Management Program, Bangladesh (Ministry of Food and Disaster Management (MoFDM)/UNDP/DFID)

This was a 'multi-hazard, multi-sectoral and multi-stakeholder programme' (Baas and Ramasamy 2008: 2). It was a collaborative effort by GoB, UNDP and DFID, and was designed to build on lessons learned in disaster management over previous decades. The programme (2003 to 2009) (Mallick *et al.* 2005) was designed to make a shift from traditional relief culture to disaster management for risk minimisation and mitigation practice. The project's objective was to reduce the vulnerability of the poor by keeping the effects of natural, environmental and human-induced hazards to a manageable and acceptable humanitarian level through strengthening of institutional mechanisms and expanding the preparedness programme (www.mofdm.gov.bd/). The project took a community-driven approach to identifying vulnerability and risk to hazards (i.e. Community Risk Assessment (CRA)), these form the foundations of a Risk Reduction Action Plan, (RRAP). (Interview with Ian Rector and Mamunur Rashid, CDMP.)

Enhancing Resilience Program (ERP) (including FFT and Food for Assets (FFA), Bangladesh (GoB/WFP))

Relatively recently, the Food for Works (FFW) programme expanded to include an Integrated Food Security Programme (IFS). The IFS was then renamed the ERP, the objective of which is to enable the extreme poor communities to enhance their resilience to shocks by creating human and physical assets and improving life skills and income earning capacity. Enhancing resilience requires specific risk-reduction activities, and collaboration with government and development partners will help shift disaster management from conventional response and relief practices to a more comprehensive risk-reduction approach. The programme will be implemented in collaboration with the GoB and non-governmental organisations (NGOs); the GoB counterpart is the Local Government Engineering Department (LGED) under the Ministry of Local Government Rural Development and Co-operatives (LGRD&C). The NGOs will be selected following specific selection criteria and an explicit terms of reference. At national level, a central Enhanced Resilience Coordination Committee will be responsible for the overall coordination of the programme. The Local Government Division (LGD) is the chair of this committee, and representatives from the line ministries are involved as members. Resilience-enhancing activities are: FFT to develop skills in preparedness planning and survival during crisis and marketable post disaster skills; FFA to reinforce raised homesteads to protect seed, saplings and other livelihood options, flood and cyclone shelters, raised emergency livestock paddocks, enhance drains to facilitate small-scale irrigation and drainage of stagnant water, protected drinking water sources and rural road/small embankment construction and maintenance; building preparedness among local institutions, including pre-positioning relief items, capacity building of local government officials and establishing a financial mechanism for rapid disbursement of additional donor funds for emergency operations; and training on social and climate change awareness, homestead vegetable garden and others income-generating (IG) skills and microcredit support by implementing NGOs. http://one.wfp.org/operations/current_operations/project_docs/104100.pdf

Improving Local Capacity to Adapt Safety Net Programmes to Climate Change, Bangladesh (GoB/WB)

This is a WB trust fund which aims to support the GoB to adjust and adapt selected safety net programmes to respond to climate change. The research will assess the experience of selected safety-net programmes as disaster-response mechanisms, assessing the effectiveness of these safety-net programmes in times of disaster, as well as looking at the necessary changes in legislation, policies, and procedures and norms of such programmes if they are to adapt and respond to climate change. This research is due to be completed in September 2009 (WB 2009).

Research on Improving Bangladesh's Response and Recovery Activities in the Aftermath of Disasters, Bangladesh (BRAC University Development Institute (BDI) and WB)

This research looks specifically at links between climate-related disaster preparedness and responses, and social protection mechanisms such as safety net programmes. The research will: (i) review programmes and institutions involved in disaster preparedness and mitigation, with an emphasis on institutional capacity and coordination; and (ii) assess social protection programmes in terms of their effectiveness of meeting the needs of beneficiaries and victims; (iii) analyse the administrative systems of social protection programmes to determine their efficacy in providing services during disasters. It was due to be completed in October 2009. (Interview with Steve Cummins, World Bank.)

FFW (includes various FFW and Cash for Works (CFW)), Bangladesh (GoB/Asian Development Bank (ADB)/WFP)

FFW is an umbrella term referring to a whole range of donor/government-sponsored food transfer programmes. FFW operates in 'rural areas and provided about 75 mn hours of work in 2003 to 2004. FFW programmes are run by a number of ministries. Formally, coordination of the programme was with the Ministry of Women's and Children's Affairs' (WB 2006: 15). Some FFW programmes have immediate distress-relieving aims and others have explicit development objectives (rural infrastructure development and maintenance; maternal/child nutrition; human capital development; providing employment to the rural poor during distress or 'monga' season is a major objective (Holmes *et al.* 2008), although most food assistance programmes have been gradually shifting focus in Bangladesh from relief to development. Almost all food assistance programmes in Bangladesh target relatively higher food insecure areas, groups, seasons or occupations according to preset selection criteria and resource allocation maps jointly developed by GoB-WFP.

Seed vouchers/ fairs, FFW and CFW (Catholic Relief Service (CRS))

Seed vouchers and fairs, FFWs and cash-for-works are part of CRS's medium-term response strategy to food crisis (one to two years), along with fertiliser and subsidies, in certain target areas or cropping systems.

<http://crs.org/emergency/downloads/crs-food-crisis-response.pdf>

Confronting the Frontiers of Poverty Reduction (CFPR) – Targeting the Ultra Poor (TUP), Bangladesh (BRAC)

CFPR/TUP transfers productive assets (Taka 8,000–13,000) to ultra poor households in northern Bangladesh, and provides intensive training and a daily stipend until the assets that were transferred start generating income (estimated at about Tk. 300 per month). The programme also provides subsidised health and legal services, water and sanitation, and supports the development of community networks through Village Poverty Reduction Committees. BRAC describes the objective as follows: 'The idea is to

address the constraints they [ultra poor] face in asset building, in improving their health, in educating their children, in getting their voices heard, in a comprehensive manner so that they too can aspire, plan and inch their way out of poverty' (Barua and Sulaiman 2007: v). CFRP/TUP is a more comprehensive programme than the mainstream BRAC Development Programme (BDP), the latter focusing on micro credit and training to support income-generating activities. However, 'The ultra poor often lack the human, physical and social capital required to participate effectively in microfinance. Therefore, the principal entry point has to be "making them fit for micro-finance"...' (Barua *et al.* 2007: 2). The programme targets women who have to meet four of five criteria: (i) less than 30 decimal of land; (ii) female headed household; (iii) women with a disabled husband; (iv) widowed, deserted, separated or divorced women; and (v) households depending on seasonal wage employment. Women in groups of about 25 people receive three days' training on income-generating activities (IGA) and those who are successful can apply for microcredit, medical consultations and free medicine.

CFRP/TUP started in 2002 with 10,000 beneficiaries and by 2006 had reached a total of 605,000 women (Barua *et al.* 2007: 4). Of the beneficiaries who received training in 2003, 57 per cent were still engaged in the activity for which they were trained (Barua *et al.* 2007: 6). The new sources of income (from CFRP/TUP activities) are not yet enough to displace the usual sources of income, although there is evidence that households are diversifying activities (Rabbani *et al.* 2006).

Stimulating Household Improvements Resulting in Economic Empowerment (Formerly Economic Empowerment of the Poorest Challenge Fund), Bangladesh (DFID/GoB)

Shiree is a £65 million initiative of DFID's in partnership with the Rural Development and Cooperatives Division (RDCD) of the Ministry of Local Government, Rural Development and Cooperatives, which aims to help over 250,000 households lift themselves out of extreme poverty by 2015. It will be used to finance NGOs (up to £10 million) that are able to demonstrate that their approaches to addressing the poorest and most marginalised households will help contribute to the ambitious target of lifting 250,000 households out of extreme poverty. Part of this is the Scale fund – which is about taking the credible, proven and tested poverty alleviation approaches of NGOs in Bangladesh and providing them financial resources to address even more households.
www.shiree.org/

Social Investment Programme Project (SIPP), Bangladesh (World Bank/GoB)

This project began in northwest Bangladesh in 2003 as a pilot which was gradually expanded, then significantly scaled up after the 2007 floods and Cyclone Sidr. It targets the extreme poor and marginalised within poor rural communities. It uses novel methodology, transferring funds directly to communities. Self-selected groups/communities create an association (elect a president etc.) and receive technical support from local NGOs for preparation of a project proposal, which is then presented to the Social Development Fund (SDF); if the proposal is approved then a contract is made between the community and the SDF and transfers for project activities (which are of the choosing of the community, judged by SDF on social and technical aspects – no explicit climate change considerations going into this process at this point, but communities in disaster-affected areas (floods mainly in project areas) do use projects as a way to rebuild infrastructure. Results from indicate that the poorest of the poor are being reached, and women are being empowered. Women are increasingly submitting project proposals and involved in management of sub-projects and community funds (conversation with Amin Khandaker, project team member, Agriculture and rural development team, WB, Dhaka). Evidence from the literature on Social Funds (SFs): These 'allow poor people to become

actively involved in the development of their communities by supporting small projects ranging from infrastructure and social services to training and micro-enterprise development identified by the communities. SFs have been demonstrated amongst the most flexible and innovative instruments during emergencies' (Vakis 2006: 11).

Rural Livelihoods Project, Bangladesh (Bangladesh Rural Development Board/ADB)

The Assetless Women's Cooperative Association in Bhugroil village, Rajshahi region, was one of many set up under the Rural Livelihood Project run by the Bangladesh Rural Development Board, with financial support from ADB. The project mobilised the poorest of the poor in 15 regions in rural Bangladesh, helping to set up separate associations for men and women from households without the land or assets that could generate income or be used as collateral for loans. The associations allow their members to save small sums of money in interest-earning accounts, train members in income-earning skills and give them credit to start small businesses. The loans come from revolving funds that follow methods made famous by Nobel Prize winner Muhammad Yunus and his Grameen Bank. Poor people receive small loans without putting up collateral. In repaying their loans, the borrowers are answerable to their neighbours and fellow members of their association. If they don't make their payments on time, they may delay a loan to a neighbour. The loans are invariably repaid within the stipulated 50 weeks, along with interest at a rate of 10 per cent per annum (village bank). According to the ten poverty indicators that Professor Yunus released through the Grameen Bank in 2006, there has been a significant impact on poverty. Among the indicators marking a shift out of poverty are a decent house (one with at least a tin roof), safe drinking water, a sanitary latrine, savings, and education for the children. Other benefits include education and empowerment for women.

www.adb.org/Documents/Reports/Validation/BAN/in446-09.pdf

Strengthening Household Abilities for Responding to Development Opportunities (SHOUHARDO), Bangladesh (CARE/United States Agency for International Development (USAID)/GoB)

The programme goal is to sustainably reduce chronic and transitory food insecurity of 400,000 vulnerable households in 18 districts of Bangladesh by 2009. Target participants will be the poorest and most vulnerable households, and within them women and girls living in remote and difficult areas. The total number of beneficiaries will be two million. A number of levels of activities are envisioned in SHOUHARDO. Most activities will be implemented at the Union, Pourashava, village and slum levels. The programme will facilitate linkages between these and the district and Upazilla level service providers and advocates for development. The activities related to achieving results on the entitlement issues that have been identified will be implemented at multiple levels from villages and slums through the national level.

This is a multifaceted, five- year programme, addressing issues of food insecurity, health, livelihoods, empowerment, governance and disaster risk reduction – in the North and Middle Chars, Haor region and eastern coastal zones. Thematically, the programme is interested in empowerment, livelihoods, health and infrastructure; a key feature of the programme is to build capacity of local government and it makes use of the following mechanisms: (i) cash for work; (ii) asset transfers (in this area, the project staff have learned from experience and past mistakes in terms of how to choose appropriate assets for each local context); and (iii) nutrition support. However, climate change analysis/screening has not yet been implemented at the project level by Care.⁸

www.care.org/careswork/projects/BGD084.asp

8 Interview with Care Bangladesh.

Food Security for Sustainable Household Livelihoods (FoSHoL), Bangladesh (CARE/European Commission (EC))

FoSHoL seeks to build the capacities of food insecure farm households in communities in the Barind Tract of northwestern Bangladesh. Working in selected vulnerable communities, the project will: (i) build the capacities of targeted households to innovate in their agricultural activities; (ii) train selected participants to become resource farmers capable of facilitating agricultural innovation in their communities; (iii) build the capacities of community groups to work together to address constraints and opportunities affecting food security; and (iv) build the capacities of local actors to replicate and sustain project activities.

www.care.org/careswork/projects/BGD086.asp

The Rural Maintenance Programme (RMP), Bangladesh (GoB/EC/Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA))

This is a cash transfer public works programme (WB 2006: 14). In terms of impacts of the programme, 'Evaluation studies of RMP showed that about three-fifths of beneficiaries maintained their standard of living and undertook self-employment after graduating from the programme. Khanum (2000) reports remarkable improvement in housing conditions of RMP beneficiaries where pre-RMP and post-RMP home ownership mushroomed from 3 to 33 per cent respectively. Nearly 90 per cent of beneficiaries improved their housing conditions by changing poles, fencing materials, doors and roofs. Beneficiary households are also shown to have allocated a part of their total household income to the purchase of productive assets, as well as sustaining consumption levels across time. This investment spending is expected to improve future income and livelihood opportunities for these households and provide a strategy for mitigating risk through asset diversification (WB 2006: 17).

Rural Infrastructure Development and Job Creation Measures, Bangladesh (Caritas Bangladesh)

This provides CFW at the time of maximum unemployment in the seasonal lean period: re-excavating fish ponds, canals, clearing out wasteland for productive purposes; construction of village roads, culverts, embankments and bridges for improved communication; community centres, raising of school field for education, social and cultural purposes. A minimum of 20 per cent of the project cost is borne by the community, either by providing cash or physical labour.

www.caritasbd.org/origen/Caritas%20main%20projects.pdf

Employment Guarantee Scheme, Bangladesh (GoB)

The objectives are: (i) to create employment for rural extreme/unemployed poor; (ii) increase the purchasing power of extreme poor people affected by price hikes; (iii) create wealth for people and the nation; and (iv) develop/maintain small-scale infrastructure. There are no linkages with human development (i.e. no compulsory enrolment in schools etc.). Targeting is of capable extreme poor/unskilled unemployed poor; there is no gender target. Only one capable member of a household is eligible, age 18 to 50, excluding people covered by other social safety nets (SSNs). It has nationwide implementation (64 districts; 480 upazilas) in two phases, corresponding to lean seasons from mid-September to end of November; and March to April – but Employment Guarantee Scheme (EPG) can be launched at any time in case of natural disasters (and adjustments planned for second phase, will depend on lessons from first phase). Institutional set-up is a four-tier set-up consisting of central government/district/upazila and union parishad level institutions. Types of work include infrastructure construction (roads, barrages) and maintenance (pond/canal excavation); removal of waste material; preparation of compost heap for cultivated land; afforestation and vegetable grass

cultivation on Government land; and other agricultural activities as approved by MoFDM). Relevant under-funded Government projects may also be covered under EPG. Fixed wage of Tk. 100 per day per person (assumed to be below market rates) (Bangladesh 100-Day EPG: Overview, written by Ashna Chowdhury, unpublished). Care Bangladesh and BRAC BDI are just beginning research projects on 100-day EPG.

Vulnerable Group Development (VGD) (Includes Income Generation for VGD (IGVGD), Food Security for VGD (FSVGD) and Union Parishad VGD (UPVGD)), Bangladesh (BRAC)

Coordinated by the Ministry of Women and Children's Affairs (MWCA), VGD is 'the world's largest development intervention exclusively targeting vulnerable women. It provides 750,000 ultra-poor households (totalling approx. 3.75 mn beneficiaries) with a monthly food ration (30kg of wheat or 25kg of fortified wheat flour) in addition to a development service package consisting of human resource skills – social and legal awareness training – as well as income generation training and savings and credit. The VGD cycle operates for 24 months after which VGD women mainstream or graduate into development programmes implemented by WFP partners in order to assist participating women in sustaining the food security gains and further improving their livelihoods. VGD includes the Income Generation for VGD (IGVGD), implemented by NGOs in 383 upazilas, Food Security for VGD (FSVGD) implemented in 57 upazilas, and the Union Parishad VGD (UPVGD) implemented in 33 upazilas' (WFP 2006: 2). www.chronicpoverty.org/pubfiles/20Matin.pdf

Livelihood Adaptation to Climate Change (LACC, phases 1, 2, 3), Bangladesh (Dept. Agri. Extension, GoB/FAO)

The aim of LACC is to promote livelihood adaptation and reduce vulnerability to climate change, particularly among women and poor communities who have the lowest capacity to adapt (FAO 2008). The objectives are: (i) to promote adaptation to current climate variability and extreme events; (ii) to launch local interactions on the basis of traditional knowledge and existing local adaptation practices to climate risk; (iii) to build institutional and technical capacity; (iv) to address longer-term issues of climate change through awareness raising; (v) to initiate field testing of adaptation options with 'no regret' technologies; and (vi) to introduce the concept of probabilistic climate forecasting (*ibid.* 2008: 5–7). Includes vulnerability assessment to current and future climate risks (*ibid.* 2008: 10). Selected good practices (showed evidence of reducing risks associated with climate change, and had high uptake/good feedback from farmers: homestead gardening; drought-tolerant fruit tree gardening etc. (*ibid.* 2008: 36–9).

Improving Capacity of Vulnerable Households, Bangladesh (BCAS/ CARE Bangladesh/ Reducing Vulnerability to Climate Change (RVCC)/ CIDA)

The goal of the project is to contribute to the Canada Climate Change Development Fund adaptation programme by increasing the capacity of Bangladeshi communities in the southwest to adapt to the adverse effects of climate change. The primary focus would be to reduce vulnerability by increasing household level incomes, food security and capacity building through diversification of livelihood options in the Gopalganj district. The RVCC will help facilitate identification of such options and assist beneficiary households enhance their capacity to reduce vulnerability to climate change impacts. Six hundred vulnerable households from the poor of the Barompalta and Patkelbari villages in Muksudpur Upazila, Aruakandi and Kamarole villages in Kashiani Upazila and Baikunthapur and Tetulbari village Kotalipara Upazila of Gopalganj will be considered as direct beneficiaries. Vulnerable households will comprise poor farmers, fishermen, day labourers and women-headed households. The project conducted a Households Census and Baseline Survey, identified vulnerable households, formed 30 groups, carried out a

beneficiaries need assessment for adopting alternate livelihood options, provided training of beneficiaries and local community on climate change issues, jointly developed several training modules, provided several skills development training courses for beneficiaries adopting alternate livelihood options, and observed environment day 2003. The project period was 2003 to 2005 (Huq *et al.* 2005: 25).

SSN and IIED Partnership Project, Bangladesh (Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Netherlands))

The second project phase started in 2005. The aim of the project is 'to support and forge linkages for best practice in the field of poverty reduction, sustainable development and climate change activities both nationally and internationally'. IIED will take part in the second phase of the project, set to start in 2005, which will include adaptation as well as mitigation projects. The adaptation projects will focus on vulnerable communities in four developing countries, namely, Bangladesh, Indonesia, Brazil and South Africa. These will be undertaken by the partners in each country and will be used as models for others to do in other countries (Huq *et al.* 2005: 36).

Adaptive Agriculture Programme, Bangladesh (CNRS)

This is taking place in the Haor Basin. Its aims are: (i) to test and demonstrate new crop varieties which have the potentials to help farmers to adapt climate change; (ii) to improve the livelihood of the people of Haor Basin by introducing short duration boro variety and hence protect the only crop from flash flood; and (iii) to utilise the fallow land and increase cropping intensity in comparatively high land (CNRS; and CCC 2008). This project aims to secure access to fallow lands for landless farmers, and in next phases will also try to incorporate health and education concerns. They are using the terminology 'adaptive agriculture'. (Interview with Mokhles Rahman, CNRS.)
www.cnrs.org.bd/projects.html#25

Bangladesh Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan, Bangladesh (BCCSAP) (Ministry of Environment and Forests, GoB)

Taking forward the NAPA process, the BCCSAP will provide the main basis of Bangladesh's effort to combat climate change over the next ten years (2009 to 2018) (BCCSAP 2008: xi). It takes a multi-sectoral, integrated approach to assessing adaptation, with activities built on six pillars, one of which is food security, social protection and health; another is comprehensive disaster management.

Reducing Vulnerability to Climate Change, Bangladesh (CARE)

The goal was to increase local community capacity to adapt to the adverse effects of climate change. The project ended in 2005. It took an integrated approach including knowledge transfer on integrated farming techniques (crab fattening, fish rearing, vegetable cropping); water management (sand pond filtration systems to address issue of arsenic in the water); microfinance loans for agriculture activity start-up, etc. (Mallick *et al.* 2005).

Programme Initiatives for Monga Eradication, Bangladesh (Palli Karma-Sahayak Foundation (PKSF))

Implemented by the PKSF, a microfinance institution in northern Bangladesh. It provides CFW employment opportunities for one monga season; emergency credit for households slightly higher up the income ladder; consumption loans; remittance services; and specially designed flexible credit support throughout the year. It also builds and enhances beneficiaries' coping capacity, skills and resources for the future (Kabir and Haque 2007, cited in Holmes *et al.* 2008).

Disaster Risk Mitigation Program, India (DRMP) (USAID/UNDP)

DRMP has been taken up in 169 of the most hazard prone districts in 17 states, with assistance from UNDP, USAID and the European Union (EU), amongst other international agencies. The programme aims to implement sustainable initiatives with the involvement of local self-government institutions and communities. The states are being assisted to draw up state, district and block level disaster management plans. Village level Disaster management plans are being developed in conjunction with Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) and Disaster Management Teams consisting of village volunteers who are being trained in preparedness, and response functions such as search and rescue, first-aid, relief coordination; and shelter management plans are being implemented. The state and district level multi-hazard resistant Emergency Operation Centres (EOCs) are also being set up under this programme and include the provision of equipment for EOCs. Orientation training of engineers, architects and masons in disaster-resistant technologies has been initiated. A graduation strategy for replacing the existing externally aided scheme by the concerned state governments has been drafted and is being finalised in consultation with the state governments. www.ndmindia.nic.in/EQProjects/goiundp2.0.pdf

Disaster Management Support (DMS) Project, India (Government of India (GoI)/ USAID)

The bilateral agreement on the DMS Project signed between the GoI and USAID has been put to effect with the signing of a Second Amendatory Agreement on 4 April 2007. The road map on implementation focuses on Capacity Building Incident Command Systems (ICS); a review of Management and Education Systems; Curriculum Development for Civil Defence and Disaster Communication; a Study on Early Warning and Assistance to the Delhi Government for the Retrofitting Project. The DMS Project will also fetch equipment worth US \$1.5 million for Advance SAR training of National Disaster Response Force (NDRF) and the establishment of Model EOCs at national level. www.usaid.gov/in/our_work/activities/DM/dms.htm

Community Based Disaster Planning, India (Sreema Mahila Samity)

Since 2000, the local NGO Sreema Mahila Samity (SMS), based in Nadia district, has initiated community-based disaster planning which helps communities to: set up village task forces; plan and practice their disaster response; learn to build quick-assembly boats and flood shelters; raise the foundations of their houses; and establish flood-proof communal grain banks. In India, Oxfam's local partners piloted a scheme to raise the foundations of 600 flood-prone mud houses, costing around US\$70 per house (p. 12–13 OXFAM report).

Community-Based Disaster Preparedness (CBDP), India (Caritas)

Caritas India extends support to CBDP, watershed management and other people-centred and environment-related projects that conserve natural resources as well as promote bio-diversity. www.caritasindia.org/edms.aspx

Sustainable Agricultural Livelihoods in Eastern Hazarajat (SALEH), India (DFID/FAO)

Running from 2003 to 2008 and funded by DFID and New Zealand's International Aids & Development Agency (NZAID), this capacity development and agriculture intervention programme aimed to improve the livelihoods of rural communities in the four districts of Bamyar province, namely Waras, Punjab, Yakulang and Shibar, targeting about 12,000 families through capacity development and agriculture intervention programmes. The major project activities involved the introduction and expansion of different kinds of

vegetable production through low plastic tunnels; legume crop production; clean seed production programmes in potatoes; improved wheat seed expansion; establishment of fruit tree nurseries and hybrid poplar wood lots and fruit orchards. Support to farmers also included capacity building of 1,000 households in bee keeping and poultry farming. SALEH also established 54 pasture management committees in a comprehensive community-based pasture management programme covering an area of more than 400 km². About 70 Farmer Based Organisations (FBOs) were formed through participatory methods, and the project implemented a range of agriculture and natural resource management programmes emerging from the Community Action Plans (CAPs) they developed. Another major activity of SALEH is the Women's Empowerment Programme funded by NZAid. The overall objective of the project is the social and economic empowerment of women of Hazarajat, through capacity building in essential literacy skills, productive skills and enterprise development (i.e. tailoring and embroidery, horticulture and livestock).

www.fao.org/world/Afghanistan/Projects%202008/SALEH.htm

Employment Guarantee Schemes (EGS), Maharashtra, India (GoI)

This guarantees unskilled labour employment in rural areas and uses this labour to create community assets, such as soil and water conservation structures. Since the early 1990s, the EGS has been extended to cover individual assets such as wells and horticultural plantations.

National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA) (set to replace the FFW projects listed below), India (GoI)

The NREGA provides for at least 100 days' wage employment to every rural household, in which adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work. Originally this would have applied only to families living below the poverty line, but the word 'poor household' was replaced by 'household' removing this criterion. See case study.

<http://nrega.nic.in/>

National FFW Project, India (GoI)

Objective is to provide additional resources to the most backward districts of the country to further intensify the generation of supplementary wage employment and provision of food security through creation of need-based economic, social and community assets.

Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY) and Sampoorna Gramin Rozgar Yojana (SGRY), India (GoI)

India's nationwide public works programme operated intensively during agricultural off-peak seasons; annually as many as 55 million people were employed through this programme during the off-season. The JRY confers significant stabilisation (consumption-smoothing) benefits even though it did not provide adequate transfer benefits (WB 2006: 31). SGRY is 'the most prominent measure taken by Government to help poor families and agricultural labourers in times of drought... The guidelines underscore the need to ensure that such work helps in the creation of assets in the respective areas and that surplus grain from the Green Revolution-driven areas are used for this... states have been given the flexibility to determine the wage and material components of the work to be undertaken under FFW' (Chatterjee *et al.* 2005).

Swaranjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY), India

During the Ninth Plan period, several anti-poverty programmes have been restructured to enhance the efficiency of the programmes for providing increased benefits to the rural poor. Self Employment Programmes have been revamped by merging the Integrated

Rural Development Programme (IRDP), the Development of Women and Children in Rural Areas (DWCRA), the Supply of Improved Tool-Kits to Rural Artisans (SITRA), the Training of Rural Youth for Self Employment (TRYSEM), the Ganga Kalyan Yojana (GKY) and the Million Wells Scheme (MWS) into a holistic self-employment scheme called SGSY. Keeping in view the needs and aspirations of the local people, Panchayati Raj Institutions have been involved in the programme implementation and these institutions constitute the core of decentralised development of planning and its implementations. It focuses on organisation of the poor at the grassroots level through a process of social mobilisation. Its aim is to establish a large number of microenterprises in order to bring poor families above the poverty line by providing them with income-generating assets through a mix of bank credit and governmental subsidy. It is a holistic programme of self-employment which covers activities such as organising the poor into self-help groups, building capacity through training, selection of key activities, planning activity clusters, building up infrastructure, and providing technology and marketing support (Gol 2001).

Climate Change and Economic Change in India, India (CIDA/USAID)

This is funded by CIDA and USAID. Since 2002 the Climate Change Knowledge Network, working with the Centre for International Climate and Environmental Research (CICERO). The Energy and Resources Institute (TERI) and IISD, has undertaken a project on the impacts of economic and climate changes on India's agricultural sector. The main objective of this project is to examine the vulnerability to, and impacts of, climate change and globalisation on Indian agriculture and rural communities, and to offer constructive policy recommendations to enable adaptation to those impacts. The project is innovative in that it uses the concept of 'double exposure', a process that enables an assessment of the simultaneous impact of climate change and globalisation on regions, sectors, ecosystems and social groups (Huq *et al.* 2005a).

Pilot Project on Sustainable Development and Climate Change, India (WB/Indira Gandhi Institute of Development Research)

The 2001 pilot project sponsored four individual case studies covering Brazil, India, West Africa and South African perspectives. The case studies identify issues and approaches relevant to an evolving regime for addressing climate change, given various national and regional circumstances, including economic profiles, political interests, institutions and capacities. The risks of climate change are considered and the role of climate mitigation and adaptation policies within a sustainable development context, identifying possible synergies between development priorities and climate policy objectives. Though adaptation is seen as an important policy area, the background papers emphasise mitigation policy. *Climate Change: India's Perceptions, Positions, Policies and Possibilities*, Jyoti K. Parikh and Kirit Parikh, Indira Gandhi Institute of Development Research presents Indian perceptions on the problem of climate change and sustainable development; the kind of negotiating positions that follow from these perceptions; the policies India has undertaken so far; and India's possibilities for action that can help contain the threat of climate change (Huq *et al.* 2005a: 42).

Climate Resilient Development and Adaptation, India (UNDP)

The goal of this project is to support climate resilient development in India by developing a framework for implementing adaptation measures that will increase the resilience of key development sectors to the long-term impacts of climate change. The project will address adaptation in agriculture, water and coastal sectors while focusing on areas that are most prone to the impacts of climate change, specifically floods and droughts. This project recognises that the impacts of climate change are likely to be greater for women,

and specific adaptation interventions will target women's resilience to climate change. The following objectives will be pursued: (i) implementation of climate change risk-reduction strategies, policies and mechanisms; (ii) development of adaptive capacity at policy and institutional levels in order to understand and address adaptation processes and their implications for existing and new government programmes; and, (iii) compilation and dissemination of lessons learned.

<http://sdnhq.undp.org/gef-adaptation/projects/project.php?id=34>

Madhya Pradesh Rural Livelihoods Programme (MPRLP), India (DFID)

This project works mainly with poor tribal communities, placing emphasis on empowerment of village assemblies to prepare action plans and manage resources to build and protect livelihoods. MPRLP provides the funds for the assemblies and beneficiaries to implement approved plans.

Andhra Pradesh Rural Livelihoods Programme (APRLP), India (DFID)

APRLP supports state watershed development programmes by providing additional funds, capacity building and technical support for community self-help groups, productivity enhancement and micro-enterprise development.

West Bengal Rural Livelihoods Programme, India (DFID)

This project builds the capacity of gram panchayats (elected village level committees) in support of the state policy on decentralised governance. The programme provides an untied poverty fund to support livelihoods activities and delivery of services as defined in action plans prepared by gram panchayats.

Western Orissa Rural Livelihoods Programme, India (DFID)

Implemented by the Orissa Watershed Development Mission (GOO), the project covers 274 watersheds in Western Orissa. Its 'watershed-plus' approach targets additional resources for the poor and marginalised. The project has reportedly adopted innovative institutional arrangements to address the issues confronting the poorest and aims to organise and enable them to plan and implement participatory livelihood-focused development effectively.

Drought Prone Areas Programme, India (DPAP) (GoI)

The earliest area development programme (1973 to 1974) focuses on areas constantly affected by severe drought conditions, through land and water resource development, afforestation and pasture development using a watershed approach. Funding is shared by central and state governments in the ratio of 75:25.

Integrated Wasteland Development Programme, India (GoI)

This implements five-year projects with community participation for sustainable rural development following a ridge-to-valley 'watershed approach' for in-situ soil and water conservation, afforestation and water resources development in areas not covered by the Drought Prone Areas Programme (DPAP) or the Desert Development Programme.

Watersheds Organisations Trust (WOTR), India (National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD))

Established in 1993, WOTR is the capacity-building organisation of the Indo-German Watershed Development Programme (IGFDP) financially supported by the Government of Germany and NABARD. WOTR currently supports several NGOs in implementing a multi-sectoral, multidisciplinary approach to watershed development which involves continual interaction and exchange between various sectors and disciplines.

National Watershed Development Programme for Rainfed Area (NWDPRAs), India

Uses a demand-driven participatory approach to develop local watershed plans and converge ongoing (agricultural) production programmes; implementation involves community contributions.

Integrated Watershed Development Programme, India (Department of Agriculture)

Watershed development programmes are an important driver of drought mitigation in India and have the overall aim of facilitating development in stressed environments. The DPAP, Desert Development Programme (DDP) and Integrated Wasteland Development Projects are run by the Ministry of Rural Development; and the NWDPRAs are by the Ministry of Agriculture. There are also many independent watershed programmes managed by NGOs (Sikka and Sharda 2002 in Prabhakar and Shaw 2007). Some of the major drawbacks identified in the Government planned and managed watersheds are the top-down approach leading to less fulfillment of locally felt needs, poor community participation, least development of community based assets, lack of sustainability, and monitoring of projects in terms of financial management rather than on outputs such as natural resource management and on how such interventions could lower the drought vulnerability of the programme villages or regions. This indicates that Government projects are often a failure due to lack of participatory approaches and NGO or NGO-Government projects succeed mainly because they provided opportunity for people's participation. (Kerr *et al.* 2002 cited in Prabhakar and Shaw 2008: 121).

Bharat Agro-Industries Foundation (BAIF), India

Set up in 1967 as a non-profit public charitable trust, BAIF has developed an array of watershed interventions to promote sustainable rural development, food security and clean environment. These include water and land-resource development, livestock development, tribal rehabilitation, empowerment of women, community health, renewable energy and environment, and training in sustainable development.

Sanjojana, India (Aragame)

Aragame is an NGO working on natural resource management, and watershed management in particular, in the tribal dominated uplands of Orissa. Aragame spearheaded Sanjojana (meaning co-ordination), a network of 45 NGOs and individuals implementing projects in watershed development, poverty alleviation and community empowerment. Currently the Sanjojana network has seven projects in operation, six of which are located in southern tribal belt and one in the northern plateau.

Watershed Management Programme, India (SDC)

For more than 30 years, the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC) (and other donors like DFID, Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit (GTZ)) have provided support in the poorest regions of Maharashtra, Karnataka, Rajasthan, Gujarat, and Andhra Pradesh through Watershed Management Projects. The aim of these programmes was to create dignified living conditions for small farming communities based on the sustainable management of available natural resources. Additional measures include: (i) handing over forest management responsibility to local communities; (ii) planting trees and erosion control; (iii) protecting natural vegetation by controlled grazing; (iv) shifting from sheep and goats to high yield milk cows; (v) management of soil fertility; and (vi) diversification of agricultural production (SDC 2007: 2).

Sustainable Agriculture System, India (United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP))

The National Centre for Agricultural Economics and Policy Research (NCAP) and the Indian Council for Agricultural Research is implementing this project with funding from

UNEP. It is developing decision-making tools for assessment of vulnerability to climate change in India. Currently, the focus is on the Orissa district to develop methods for identifying vulnerable groups and the range of coping strategies, primarily to drought, floods and cyclones (Huq *et al.* 2005a: 36).

Pilot Project on Climate Change Adaptation for Sustainable Rural Development, India (GoI/GTZ)

The overall goal of the project is to improve the livelihoods and adaptive capacities of the vulnerable rural communities to the adverse impacts of climate variability and change. The public investment programmes for natural resource management and rural development (watershed and forestry management) implement the core elements of climate change adaptation. Rural communities have access to innovative financial instruments, i.e. micro-insurance and weather derivatives for climate-risk management. The project period is five years and the Ministry of Environment and Forests (MoEF) is the executing agency. The strategy is: (i) the development and testing of technical solutions for adaptation for integration into the public watershed and forestry management programmes; (ii) the development and implementation of financial instruments, i.e. micro-insurance and weather derivatives for climate-risk management; (iii) capacity building measures for strengthening the adaptive capacities of the communities; and (iv) process monitoring, documentation and dissemination of the developed models for large scale implementation. It involves public and private partners in order to enhance product innovation, service quality and standards for the benefit of the population in vulnerable areas. It is attempting to make those instruments affordable and create awareness for their benefits as risk-management tools.

CASHE, India (Care India)

CASHE is CARE's microfinance programme, in partnership with the well-known mainstream insurance company Royal Sundaram. CASHE has been working with banks and financial intermediaries to get them interested in the benefits of lending to the poor. Thanks to programme efforts, big names such as ABN Amro Bank, ICICI Bank, ING Vyasya, State Bank of India, UCO Bank and the United Bank of India have started partnering with NGOs and smaller microfinance institutions. These banks provide the funds that enable onward lending to poor women's groups and federations. CASHE also works with these institutions to protect their credit rating and promote their reputation for high-quality services. These efforts have gone a long way to ensure that more poor women have access to a steady stream of financial services. In addition, CASHE has created an enabling policy and regulatory environment for microfinance services. The programme has researched key problems in microfinance for the poor and disseminated them to policymakers. The programme has also been noticed for its ability to anchor an annual learning and sharing event 'Microfinance India'. This event – held in partnership with other microfinance players such as the Ford Foundation, UNDP, ICICI Bank, Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI), Friends for Women's World Banking, Consultative Group to Assist the Poor (CGAP), Planet Finance and Sa-Dhan– has resulted in a vision-building exercise within the microfinance sector that focuses on the poor, at both state and national levels. Today, CASHE reaches over 500,000 poor women and their households with loans grossing over Rs. 121 Crores (US\$28 million). Yet overall the Indian microfinance sector services less than 25 per cent of households. Access to affordable insurance, which boosts the ability to cope with household-level risks and shocks, is just one of the things that CASHE has been able to achieve for poor women and their families in India. The programme has also resulted in real increases in income, smoother consumption patterns and diversified income sources. For women, this economic empowerment is already leading to increased social recognition and mobility, the propensity to spend more on health and education, as well as greater engagement in political processes.

National Agriculture Insurance Scheme, India (General Insurance Corporation on behalf of the Ministry of Agriculture)

Introduced in the 1999 to 2000 rabi seasons, this scheme replaces the Comprehensive Crop Insurance Scheme (CCIS), which had been in operation in the country since 1985. The main objective of the scheme is to protect the farmers (the new scheme being available to all farmers, regardless of landholdings or indebtedness) against losses suffered by them due to crop failure as a result of natural calamities such as drought, flood, hailstorm, cyclone, fire, pest/diseases, etc., so as to restore their credit worthiness for the following season. The new scheme operates on the basis of an area approach, i.e. defined areas for each notified crop for widespread calamities and on an individual basis for localised calamities. A 50 per cent subsidy on premium rates is given to small and marginal farmers who are selected by their communities, the subsidy (to be phased out on a gradual basis over the course of five years) is shared equally by state/union territory and central government (Chatterjee *et al.* 2005).

BASIX, India

BASIX is a livelihood promotion institution established in 1996, working with over a million and a half customers, over 90 per cent being rural poor households and about 10 per cent urban slum dwellers. BASIX works in 15 states – Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Orissa, Jharkhand, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Tamilnadu, Rajasthan, Bihar, Chattisgarh, West Bengal, Delhi, Uttarakhand, Sikkim and Assam, and over 10,000 villages. It has a staff of over 3,500, of which 80 per cent are based in small towns and villages. BASIX mission is to promote a large number of sustainable livelihoods, including those of the rural poor and women, through the provision of financial services and technical assistance in an integrated manner. BASIX strives to yield a competitive rate of return to its investors so as to be able to access mainstream capital and human resources on a continuous basis. BASIX strategy is to provide a comprehensive set of livelihood promotion services to rural poor households under one umbrella.
www.basixindia.com/

Strengthening Capacities for Disaster Prevention and Preparedness and Climate Risk Management in the Agricultural Sector, Nepal (FAO)

Within the framework of the new National Policy and Strategy for Disaster Risk Management the project objective is to assist the Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives (MoAC) in testing and operationalising the process of shifting from a reactive emergency response-focused intervention approach towards a pro-active natural hazard risk-prevention/preparedness-oriented approach in the agricultural sector. The project outputs include specifically: (i) strengthening of technical and institutional capacity within Department of Agriculture for disaster preparedness and climate-risk management; (ii) strengthening of basic service systems for disaster-risk management at decentralised levels; and (iii) identification and demonstration of location-specific technologies for climate and disaster-risk management at community levels. This project is an example of combining DRR approaches with climate-risk management at the community and institutional level, although there is no component of social protection as yet. There is potential for the identification and demonstration of location-specific technologies for climate and disaster-risk management at community levels, to include the use of specific social protection approaches and the FAO have expressed interest in understanding how this could be done.
www.fao.org/climatechange/55744/en/

Application of Community Based Adaptation Measures to Weather Related Disasters, Nepal (Himalayan Climate Centre)

Recovery from weather-related disasters is a great challenge for the Government of Nepal (GoN) and any future increase in these disasters from enhanced climate variability

and change will certainly add to this challenge. As is the case in most developing countries, disaster insurance has not been applied in Nepal as an adaptation mechanism to reduce disaster-related vulnerability. However, community-based micro-insurance schemes in the livestock and cash-crop sectors have been successfully established in some villages. Furthermore, studies indicate that collective or community-based disaster insurance could be one of the options for post-disaster loss-sharing measures in Nepal and has the potential to contribute to poverty alleviation through distributing the impacts of disasters more evenly. This project, led by the Himalayan Climate Centre, has the twin goals of initiating a collective disaster insurance scheme in Western Nepal and establishing communication between the National Meteorological Service of Nepal and the Community Based Disaster Preparedness (CBDP) Units. CBDP units exist in many communities throughout Nepal and are organised by the Nepalese Red Cross Society, the leading Nepalese disaster-management organisation. This organisational structure is based on the philosophy that initial emergency assistance will always come from within the community. Implementing a community disaster insurance scheme will be an important measure to reduce disaster impacts by increasing the economic resilience of the community, while enhanced communication between national weather forecast systems and local community CBDP units will reduce the overall vulnerability to, and ultimate loss from, disasters. These adaptive measures will assist in achieving some of the development goals of the GoN, including establishing early warning systems throughout the country by 2017, significantly reducing social and economic losses from disasters by 2027 and alleviating poverty.

<http://projects.wri.org/adaptation-database/nepal-application-community-based-adaptation-measures-weather-related-disasters>

The Nepal Food Crisis Response Program (NFCRP), Nepal (WB)

In operation for four years since September 2008, this project consists of: (i) a credit and grant for a new project on Social Safety Nets; and (ii) additional financing to the Irrigation and Water Resource Development Project. The programme is consistent with the framework set out in the Global Food Crisis Response Program and constitutes the Bank's overall support of the Government of Nepal's Food Crisis Response Program. The NFCRP finances activities to mitigate both the short-term and the medium to long-term impact of rising food prices in Nepal as a result of global food price trends. The proposed programme will support the GoN's national strategy to maintain and enhance food security. It includes support for the implementation of social safety-net measures to maintain access to basic needs (mainly food) among vulnerable households in food insecure districts; and agricultural productivity activities to expedite a supply response through the implementation of measures to raise the yields and consequently the production of staples.

www.worldbank.org/np/external/projects/main?pagePK=64283627&piPK=73230&theSitePK=223555&menuPK=286969&Projectid=P113002

SAMADHAN – Community Based Disaster Risk Management Project, Nepal (CARE)

The primary objective of SAMADHAN, running in three hazard-prone districts of Nepal from February 2006 over a 15-month period and reaching a total of 48 communities, was to raise awareness of and build capacities in DRR. More specifically, SAMADHAN was designed to identify the communities' strengths and weaknesses in DRR. Early warning systems, resource mobilisation strategies and physical protection were put into place to reduce the impact of disasters. Situated in Nepal, the communities addressed through the project were not only vulnerable to disasters, but subject to political and socioeconomic instability. To a certain degree, this project could be considered adaptive: the small-scale disaster-mitigation measures implemented through SAMADHAN addressed a range of various types of disasters, including climate-related disasters such

as floods. The threats posed by climate change, however, are not yet mentioned in the context of this project.

<http://expert.care.at/en/care-expert/coe-projects/asia/nepal-samadhan-community-based-disaster-risk-management-project-npl051.html>

http://expert.care.at/uploads/media/AnnexD_Final_Evaluation_of_DIPECHO_SAMADHAN.pdf

SAMADHAN II, Nepal (CARE)

The follow-up project to SAMADHAN was launched in late 2007, targets 30 communities in the western districts of Doti and Kailali, and pursues the same objectives as the previous project (awareness raising and capacity building for DRR), and builds on lessons learned. Livelihood security, long-term perspective and community disaster preparedness are now emphasised, and integration with other CARE projects (water and sanitation, poverty reduction, forestry, women's empowerment etc.) have been sought. Unlike the first SAMADHAN project, increased and unpredictable climate variability, biodiversity loss, water scarcity, spreading of tropical diseases and a decrease in food production caused by climate change, are explicitly identified as core problems in the context of the follow-up project. Like its predecessor, SAMADHAN II entails (disaster risk) 'mitigation' measures which, from a climate change perspective, could be considered as adaptive. In addition, the Climate Vulnerability and Capacity Assessment Framework, a climate-proofing tool developed by CARE International, was applied to SAMADHAN II. It could be assessed whether, to what extent and by what means the awareness-raising and capacity-building elements of the project enhance adaptive capacity in the targeted communities. Hence, this project provides various links between adaptation and DRR.

<http://expert.care.at/?id=1101>

http://expert.care.at/uploads/media/NPL063_CARE_Interim_Report_01.pdf

Rural Community Infrastructure Works (RCIW), Nepal (DFID)

RCIW aimed to improve short-term and long-term food security in roughly 500,000 households in 30 Nepalese food-deficit districts, and improve their rural physical infrastructure (road and trail networks in intervention areas, natural resource base) as well as providing self-help capacity (e.g. income, food, natural resources). It was jointly implemented by the Ministry of Local Development (MLD), the WFP and the GTZ-Integrated Food Security Project (IFSP). Its second phase ran from 2001 to 2006 and included economic activities (promotion of agricultural production, saving and credit groups, income generation), social activities (Participatory Livelihoods Assessment (PLA), needs assessments, literacy and skills development), FFW activities (project identification and planning, construction, maintenance and operation) and capacity-building activities (training, extension activities, policy and strategy development). Hence, RCIW was designed to alleviate temporary food shortages of disadvantaged people through FFW in the short term, and to enhance food security in the long run by creating a productive and social framework of roads, plantations and rural financial systems. RCIW's Strategy for Agricultural Promotion featured production intensification and diversification (through high-value cash crops) as well as the promotion of specific 'packages' for each area. Technological change should be encouraged through awareness raising and training activities, competitive rewards, asset inputs, a clear land-tenure framework and effective service delivery. In three districts (Achham, Doti and Dailekh) the project collaborated with the Rural Access Programme.

Poverty Alleviation Fund (PAF), Nepal (WB)

Created by the GoN as an autonomous institution, PAF is a programme aimed at reducing extreme poverty in the intervention areas, promoting a community-based, demand-driven and empowering approach to improving the livelihoods of poor people in 59 districts of

Nepal. It directly supports the implementation of Nepal's Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP). It has four components – Social Mobilisation, Capacity Building, Income Generation and Rural Community Infrastructure – and is built on direct community funding, community cost sharing, community institution building, transparency, coordination and capacity building as guiding principles to enhance the programme's effectiveness. PAF, as an organisation, and local partners facilitate the process. Targeting decisions are made according to food availability: people with food available for a year, up to six months and up to three months are categorised as 'poor', 'medium poor' and 'hardcore poor' respectively.

www.pafnepal.org.np/

Social Pensions in Nepal (GoN)

The social pension schemes administered by the Nepali Ministry of Women, Children and Social Welfare and the Ministry of Local Development include old age allowances, widow's allowances and disability pension. The non-contributory Old Age Allowance (OAA) scheme launched in 1995 has helped protect the lives and livelihoods of old people enabling them to purchase medicine, food and clothing. Initially, the age threshold was set at 75 years (60 years for poor widows); in 2008, it was reduced to 70 years. The overall GoN expenditure on the OAA (0.23 per cent in 2006 to 2007) is increasing due to a decline in mortality and fertility of the Nepali population. Urbanisation and changes in family structures are additionally increasing the need for pensions among the elderly, 20 per cent of which are estimated to live on their own. The pension is found to be more popular among the elderly in rural areas than in urban areas of Nepal.

www.helpage.org/Resources/Researchreports/main_content/XwsS/SPreportinNepal.pdf

Enhanced Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) Capacity for Rights-Based Livelihoods Programme, Nepal (CARE)

The overall goal of the programme is to improve the livelihoods of 18,600 poor and marginal households of the Bajhang, Bajura and Syangja districts in an equitable manner by the end of 2010. Although the programme is designed for five years, Partner Organisations (POs) will receive CARE's technical and financial support over the first three years only. Moreover, CARE will provide monitoring support after completion of three years. The programme envisions that there will be significant improvement of institutional and programmatic capacity of the principal POs to further develop the capacity of networks and Community-based organisations (CBOs). These CSOs will be enabled to work effectively on the improvement of livelihoods of the poor and marginalised households in a continuous manner. The programme is designed to enhance the capacities of CSOs within the rights-based perspective to improve the livelihoods of target groups in three interrelated ways: (i) enabling households to claim and utilise their rights; (ii) addressing the negative consequences of conflicts through social harmonisation and improving social relations; and (iii) increasing opportunities for farm and non-farm based income-generating opportunities. The strategies are designed to make target groups aware of their basic rights and empower them to claim and exercise these rights.

Improving Livelihood Security of Socially-Excluded Communities of Nepal, Nepal (Local Initiatives for Biodiversity and Research and Development (Li-Bird))

The goal is to enhance livelihood security of vulnerable and socially-excluded communities in conflict areas of west Nepal. Major activities include:

1. Income and employment opportunities:
 - Leasehold farming to landless.
 - Agro-processing and post-harvest technology.

- Improvement of traditional technology.
- Micro-enterprise development.
- Small livestock and fishery.
- Market promotion and business development.
- 2. Promotion of micro-irrigation:
 - Treadle pump.
 - Sprinkler irrigation.
- 3. Access to infrastructure services:
 - Non-motorised rural transport (bicycle trailer, gravity rope and tui).
- 4. Empowerment and capacity development:
 - Promotion of women saving and credit group.
 - Formation and strengthening of self-help group.
- 5. Project knowledge sharing with policy makers at local and national levels.

http://libird.org/index.php?option=com_content&task=view&id=30&Itemid=39

Churia Livelihood Improvement Programme, Nepal (CARE)

This project aims to improve the livelihood security of people, especially the poor, vulnerable and socially-excluded women and men in the Churia Hills, Bhabar and downstream regions of Sarlahi, Mahottari and Dhanusa districts, through equitable and sustainable community-based natural resource management (CBNRM). The project activities are in line with CARE Nepal's Strategic Plan for 2006 to 2009 and the GoN's policy of social inclusion and poverty reduction as mentioned in the Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (2002–2007). The main thrust of the project is: (i) to enhance capacity of poor, vulnerable and socially excluded women and men, and their organisations and networks, (ii) to promote, protect and claim their rights; (iii) productive, sustainable and equitable management of natural resources (such as forest, water and land) by community people leading to sustainable livelihood security and environmental improvement; and (iv) to promote social inclusion.

www.care.org/careswork/projects/NPL058.asp

Livelihoods and Forestry Programme (LFP), Nepal (DFID/GoN)

The programme has been implemented in 15 districts of the country since 2001, with a plan to complete in 2011. Its purpose is to enhance the assets of rural communities through equitable, efficient and sustainable use of forests and other natural resources. LFP supports GoN and local communities to hand over government forests to local communities as community forests and manage them sustainably. Although not designed specifically to address climate change, the mid-term review in 2006 highlighted that the LFP has been contributing to and has further potential to contribute in both mitigation of and adaptation to climate change. It has developed a climate change strategy for 2008 to 2011. This strategy identifies that LFP has specifically contributed to climate adaptation through: river bank protection; reducing vulnerability through enhancing livelihoods opportunities to forest dependent people, particularly the poor and excluded groups; soil and watershed management; degraded land management (public land and leasehold forestry); and biodiversity protection.

www.lfp.org.np/

Community-based Livelihood Recovery Programme (CBLRP), Pakistan (UNDP/EC)

As the relief efforts moved from relief to recovery and restoration of livelihoods, the EC and UNDP decided, at the beginning of 2006 and as part of the ERP, to design an integrated action with a duration of three years to restore livelihoods of those in the most affected areas. CBLRP commenced in spring 2006, with the overall objective of restoring

the socioeconomic fabric in the earthquake-affected areas by reinstating basic socioeconomic infrastructure and livelihoods. Specific objectives are: (i) to revitalise and strengthen community organisations to ensure participation of affected people in the livelihoods recovery programme; (ii) to restore and strengthen the capacity of line departments and CSOs to be proactive partners; (iii) to restore income-generation activities; (iv) to revive the agriculture sector, provide food security and mitigate environmental effects of the earthquake due to deforestation; and (iv) to support construction or rehabilitation of community infrastructure related to livelihoods recovery and economic development.

www.undp.org.pk/images/documents/Community%20based%20livelihood%20-2007.pdf

Floods in Peshawar and NWFP Districts, Pakistan (Action by Churches Together (ACT) International)

Heavy monsoon rains in 2008 affected food and water availability as well as health conditions of the poor in Rajanpur: 13,387 houses were damaged, 10,000 houses completely devastated, farmland destroyed and 150,000 people left in need of emergency supplies. ACT provides food assistance, non-food items (e.g. shelter) and asset inputs (including agricultural inputs, flush latrines) to 1,800 families, which are selected on the basis of several vulnerability criteria: single parents, small farmers, displaced families, families without shelter, families with disabled children, pregnant and lactating mothers, disabled persons, poor people with no source of income. Climate-proofing of the programme, e.g. with regard to agricultural input and flush latrines, could help the targeted communities adapt to climate change (e.g. increased extreme weather events such as heavy rains and floods).

[www.reliefweb.int/rw/RWFiles2008.nsf/FilesByRWDocUnidFilename/SHIG-7KXJSA-full_report.pdf/\\$File/full_report.pdf](http://www.reliefweb.int/rw/RWFiles2008.nsf/FilesByRWDocUnidFilename/SHIG-7KXJSA-full_report.pdf/$File/full_report.pdf)

The Earthquake Reconstruction and Rehabilitation Authority (ERRA) Landless Program, Pakistan (UNHabitat)

ERRA plans, coordinates, monitors and regulates reconstruction and rehabilitation activities in earthquake-affected areas, encouraging self-reliance via private-public partnerships and community participation, and ensuring financial transparency. Launched in 2007, the UNHabitat-supported and USAID-funded Rural Landless Program provides cash grants to families made landless in the earthquake-affected rural areas in order to enable them to purchase new land, in addition to cash grants for the construction of seismically safe houses under the ERRA Rural Housing Policy.

www.unhabitat.org.pk/newweb/Project%20Pages/RuralLandless-PhaseI.htm

Livelihood Support Cash Grant, Pakistan (WB)

This provided six installments of PKR 3,000 per month for six months to vulnerable families affected by the 2005 earthquake. It was later extended for another six months to cater for approximately 22,000 of the most vulnerable households. The programme assisted 267,402 households in total (ERRA 2008a). These grants were used not only to meet basic needs such as the purchase of food and water, but they were also used to pay medical bills and even construct houses (*ibid.*). The eligibility criteria were level of housing damage, households with at least five children, and/or no adult male members. The criteria evolved and where implementation was through a community-based organisation the targeting was more refined (SDC 2007). Community Livelihood Rehabilitation Plans have also been devised, planned and implemented with the participation of the community. The funding for these plans has been slow to be released due to administrative delays and this is causing some frustration among the communities and implementing partners (local NGOs) (*ibid.*).

Balochistan Rural Development and Drought Mitigation Project, Pakistan (ADB)

The largest of Pakistan's provinces, Balochistan, is the least developed, with a large proportion of the population depending on rain-fed agriculture. The Technical Assistance (TA) project by ADB was launched in 2004 for a period of 18 months and targeted poor districts in Balochistan which had been heavily affected by the drought situation prevailing since the late 1990s. The goal of the TA was to reduce the incidence of rural poverty in Balochistan province through economic and social interventions that would increase rural incomes, create jobs and reduce resource and environmental degradation through a participatory and pro-poor approach. The TA aimed at identifying and prioritising interventions to stimulate economic development and drought-impact mitigation in rural areas. The main outcome of the project, a feasibility study and project design, should enable Pakistan to carry on without ADP, with external finance, and to extend the programme to up to 18 drought-affected districts. The feasibility study would review existing agriculture and rural development policies with a view to, inter alia, drought mitigation, and analyse possible interventions to strengthen agricultural and livestock practice and promote marketing. Drought mitigation would be achieved through improved community watershed and rangeland management and water conservation methods such as water harvesting and community irrigation. Other components included capacity building of communities and local government, community mobilisation and women's empowerment. Building on the public sector (provinces and districts), NGOs and community-based organisations, the TA aimed at resulting in a flexible project design basis to build future work on.

<http://pid.adb.org/pid/TaView.htm?projNo=34335&seqNo=01&typeCd=2>

www.adb.org/Documents/TARs/PAK/tar-pak-34335.pdf

EMOP-Food Assistance for the Vulnerable Populations Affected by the High Food Prices in Pakistan (WFP)

Rural households across the country, particularly in provinces sharing a border with Afghanistan, such as North West Frontier Province (NWFP) and Balochistan, are the most affected by high food prices. In NWFP province, for example, the severely food-insecure population in rural areas (people who consume less than 1,700 kcal per day) has increased by 56 per cent. These are part of a growing population which is estimated to be about seven million in Pakistan. The objectives of this operation are: (i) to provide safety nets against food price shocks; (ii) to prevent primary school dropouts; (iii) to provide employment and livelihood opportunities; (iv) to improve infant nutrition; and (v) to improve the nutrition and health of children, pregnant and lactating women.

www.wfp.org/countries/pakistan

In operation from 1 October 2008 until 30 September 2009, WFP's assistance aimed at reducing the gap between the need and what the Government of Pakistan (GoP) and others could provide, by reaching 500,000 households through schools and FFW activities in 20 of the most food-insecure districts in NWFP, Balochistan and some arid zones of Sindh province. The intervention was based on the findings and recommendations of the WFP-led inter-agency assessment of June 2008. This assessment had been requested by the GoP and involved multi-sector expertise from the following United Nations agencies: FAO, UNDP, UNESCO, UNICEF, WHO, WFP. As for the exit strategy, since food prices are likely to remain high in the short term, those households that have not managed to adapt to the food price shock at the end of this EMOP may be included as beneficiaries in the GoP's cash transfer safety-net scheme that is expected to have gained in momentum and coverage by then. Boys and girls in primary schools could be included in the Government's National School Feeding Programme (NSFP) that is expected to be launched shortly, or in WFP's on-going school feeding operation within

the framework of the 'One UN' pilot programme. Only if on-going monitoring and assessment indicates a continuing food crisis and major gaps in the national capacity to respond would WFP need to consider extending the relief intervention.

www.reliefweb.int/rw/rwb.nsf/db900sid/TUJA-7KT98G?OpenDocument

[www.reliefweb.int/rw/RWFiles2008.nsf/FilesByRWDocUnidFilename/TUJA-7KT98G-full_report.pdf/\\$File/full_report.pdf](http://www.reliefweb.int/rw/RWFiles2008.nsf/FilesByRWDocUnidFilename/TUJA-7KT98G-full_report.pdf/$File/full_report.pdf)

The Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation (PRRO) – Assistance to Food Insecure Households in Balochistan and the Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA), Pakistan (WFP)

Both the Balochistan and FATA regions are characterised by extreme isolation, cultural conservatism and adherence to tribal values and practices. The rugged and inaccessible terrain, limited water resources, high illiteracy rates and ethnic diversity pose serious challenges to economic growth and human development. Severe droughts in the last decade have led to internal migration and have further increased the vulnerability of the poor, particularly women and children.

www.wfp.org/countries/pakistan

The PRRO draws upon assessments undertaken by WFP, ADP, NGOs and the GoP for its PRSP, which underscores the urgent need for targeted interventions to reduce food insecurity and poverty in these areas, while addressing the health and nutrition needs of women and children, and promoting basic education. The objectives of the PRRO are: (i) livelihood protection and shock resilience through sustainable assets; (ii) improved skills of food-insecure populations through FFW and FFT; (iii) improved health and nutrition of children, pregnant and lactating women; and (iv) increased access to education and on-site feeding and take-home rations for primary school girls and boys. Contributing to social cohesion, this programme is also expected to enhance stability. www.wfp.org/content/assistance-food-insecure-households-balochistan-and-federally-administered-tribal-areas-fata

Thardeep Rural Development Programme (TRDP), part of Rural Support Programmes Network, Pakistan (DFID)

TRDP is a non-profit organisation working in the districts of Tharparkar, Mirpurkhas, Dadu and Khairpur in Sindh, Pakistan. The programme is aimed at securing rural community empowerment and their rights to ownership of resources and capabilities for sustainable development. Financial and technical assistance are provided by the Netherlands Organisation for International Development Cooperation (Novib), ENI Limited (an oil company) and the Pakistan Poverty Alleviation Fund. Health, education, emergency and rehabilitation, and water and food-security activities are supported by Save the Children UK and WFP. The programme also works closely with the Pakistani Rural Support Programme (RSP) Network. Currently, the programme is working with more than 100,000 community members (32,000 females). Thardeep has several components. Established in 2004, the Natural Resources Management Unit works to prevent desertification and deforestation in the arid zones of Sindh through a range of measures such as tree plantation, water conservation methods, sustainable land utilisation and support in the establishment of kitchen gardens. Since 1989, the Micro Enterprise Development and Income Generation unit has supported farming, construction, water and sanitation, and other sectors in the target communities with a free-of-service charge credit programme including welfare components. The allocation of credit packages is based on social criteria. Another programme unit, Community Physical Infrastructure, supports the design and construction of water security, transport, sewerage, and health and education infrastructure at household, community and village level. Eighty per cent of the costs are granted to the beneficiaries, whereas the

remaining 20 per cent are contributed through public works.

www.thardeep.org

www.thardeep.org/index.php?Natural%20Resources%20Management

www.thardeep.org/index.php?Micro%20Enterprise%20Development%20&%20Income%20Generation

www.thardeep.org/index.php?Community%20Physical%20Infrastructure

Cash Transfers Programme, Pakistan (Save the Children)

Addressing the 50 per cent adult illiteracy rate, the high mortality of pregnancy and childbirth deaths among women and the high child mortality rate in Pakistan, Save the Children runs several projects in Pakistan. Through the Cash Transfers Programme, 5,100 families and 375 shopkeepers recovering from the earthquake in October 2005 have been provided with £100 and £375 respectively. The money was primarily used for re-building livelihood assets such as the purchase of goats, chickens, sewing machines, seeds and tools.

www.savethechildren.org.uk/en/docs/Pakistan_CB_07.pdf

Earthquake Livelihood Cash Grants, Pakistan (WB)

The cash grant scheme was introduced in 2005, when an earthquake killed 73,000 people and destroyed the livelihoods of half a million people. Reaching 90 per cent of the 240,895 families identified as eligible (income and employment prior to the earthquake, female-headed households, children and orphans were prioritised), the cash grant scheme supplied them with US\$50 per month and disbursed US\$35 million over a period of six months as a part of the US\$400 million Emergency Recovery Credit granted by the US after the earthquake.

<http://web.worldbank.org/WBSITE/EXTERNAL/COUNTRIES/SOUTHASIAEXT/0,,contentMDK:21083306~pagePK:146736~piPK:146830~theSitePK:223547,00.html>

Sustaining Lives in the Face of Severe Winter Weather, Pakistan (CARE)

Running from December 2005 to July 2006, this CARE programme aimed at providing essential assistance (shelter and other life-sustaining assistance) to 600,000 households that had been destroyed or severely damaged by the October 2005 earthquake in the northwest of Pakistan and which were threatened by the cold weather and heavy snowfall that was expected for the winter.

http://expert.care.at/uploads/media/PAK001_CARE_Final_Report.pdf

Improving Living Conditions in a Changing Environment of the Thatta Coastal Farmers, Pakistan (Japan Social Development Fund (JSDF)/Action against Hunger)

JSDF was established by the Japanese Government and WB with the aim of poverty and vulnerability reduction, exploring new initiatives and approaches, the adoption or scaling-up of innovative and successful pilot projects, and capacity-building and empowerment for local communities involved in those projects.

<http://web.worldbank.org/WBSITE/EXTERNAL/EXTABOUTUS/ORGANIZATION/CFPEXT/EXTTRUFUN/EXTMAINPRO/EXTJSDF/0,,contentMDK:21780175~pagePK:64168445~piPK:64168309~theSitePK:2663400,00.html>

In March 2009, the JSDF granted US\$2 million to the livelihoods project for Thatta Coastal Farmers which seeks to address the underlying causes of their poverty, including the irreversible salination of their farmlands and dependency on inefficient crops. The project supports the Pakistani Poverty Alleviation Fund.

www.reliefweb.int/rw/rwb.nsf/db900SID/SNAA-7R2GJ8?OpenDocument

Pakistan Bait-ul-Mal (PBM), Pakistan (GoP)

PBM is an autonomous body set up by the Ministry of Social Welfare and Special Education with the mission of providing social protection to the poor, to widows, orphans, disabled and other people in need in Pakistan. The social protection measures envisaged by PBM include financial, educational and medical assistance, and financial support to charities and self-employment schemes.

Food Support Programme (FSP), Pakistan (GoP)

PBM runs Pakistan's largest social protection programme, FSP, a safety net currently targeting between 1.5 and 2 million of the country's poorest households suffering from increases in wheat prices since 2000.

Child Support Programme (CSP) (Pilot), Pakistan (GoP)

CSP is an element of FSP, Pakistan's largest cash-transfer programme which targets 1.5 million households with a budget of almost US\$70 million. CSP is piloted by Bait-ul-Maal in 50,000 of the families targeted by the FSP. Additional beneficiaries will be added as the programme's budget increases. It is technically assisted by WB and DFID. CSP's objective is to increase primary school enrolment and promote the investment in human capital for poverty reduction, and to test whether or not cash transfers have a positive impact on primary school enrolment. The specific objectives are: (i) to increase primary school registration in the target districts; (ii) to reduce dropout rates; (iii) to increase school attendance levels; and (iv) to provide additional resources to FSP beneficiaries with children of school-going age.

www.bracresearch.org/publications/csp_pakistan_summary.pdf

Zakat and Ushr (Zia), Pakistan (GoP)

Following an Islamic principle of sharing wealth with the needy, Zakat is a traditional income redistribution/cash-transfer scheme that builds on the dedication of a small percentage of the income of rich Muslims (2.5 per cent from 11 categories of assets) to poor Muslims. Eligibility and targeting are based on the Qur'an. Widows, orphans, disabled people and students of religion are prioritised. Ushr is a similar form of income distribution, where a 5 per cent tax is raised on the income of the produce of land. Zakat and Ushr together constitute Zia, the Pakistani national welfare system, introduced in 1980 through the 'Zakat and Ushr Ordinance' and is under the authority of the Ministry of Religious Affairs, Zakat and Ushr. Implementation, however, is decentralised. Zakat is collected by the Central Zakat Fund and disbursement is decentralised and happens at local and community level, whereas Ushr collection and disbursement are both decentralised. The Pakistani system has often been criticised as insufficient in scale (Toor and Nasar 2004).

www.mora.gov.pk⁹

www.balochistan.gov.pk

Benazir Income Support Programme (BISP), Pakistan (GoP)

BISP is an unconditional cash-transfer programme initiated by the GoP in 2008. The initial allocation of approximately US\$425 million for 2008 to 2009 represents 0.3 per cent of Pakistan's gross domestic product (GDP). The objective of the programme is to partially offset the impact of increasing inflation, which was at 10 per cent between 2005 and 2007 (with food inflation between 13 per cent and 15 per cent) and kept rising in

9 Official link, but literally no relevant information.

2007 and 2008 (food price crisis, skyrocketing oil prices). The Programme targets up to 15 per cent of Pakistan's population (3.5 mn to 4.5 mn families, 40 per cent of the population below the poverty line). Monthly payments are awarded to poor families (husband, wife, dependent children) and should increase the family income by 20 per cent.

www.bisp.gov.pk/waseelaehaq.aspx

Rural Access Programme (RAP), Pakistan (ADB/WB/GTZ/WFP)

RAP was a UK Government-funded poverty alleviation programme implemented in hill districts in eastern and western Nepal, running from 2001 to 2007. ADB, GTZ, WB and WFP were the implementing partners. The programme was aimed at improving the livelihoods of the poor and disadvantaged through better access to valued services, markets and goods. The physical provision of a network of affordable and maintainable rural transport built on local resources and the removal of non-physical barriers to access suffered by the extremely poor and marginalised were the main objectives. Outputs include a more supportive policy environment, improved channels of information for learning, district and village-level institutions able to address local transportation needs, district transport infrastructure, social and economic empowerment of the poor and disadvantaged in the targeted areas, as well as enhanced sustainable enterprise opportunities. At national level, RAP advocated for equitable infrastructure planning, decentralisation, improved communication between stakeholders and better dissemination of lessons learned. RAP followed the Green Roads approach which was developed in Nepal in the early 1990s. The environmentally-sound approach is labour-based and incorporates maximum use of local labour, technology and resources, the careful consideration of labour availability and local practices in planning of works, and detailed social and natural environment monitoring to mitigate harm. A phased approach to construction over three years was adopted to provide opportunities to react to monitoring and assessment outcomes.

www.rapnepal.com

The Pakistan Poverty Alleviation Fund (PPAF) (GoP/WB)

PPAF is a public-private partnership sponsored by the GoP and funded by WB and other leading donors. The target population for the project are poor rural and urban communities, with specific emphasis being placed on gender and the empowerment of women. Benefits accrue directly to the vulnerable through income generation, improved physical and social infrastructure, and training and skill development support.

There are several unique features of the PPAF, the three most significant features are:

- The establishment of an indigenous autonomous institution with resource-backed capability of providing financial and non-financial support to CSOs on a long-term basis.
- A model public-private sector partnership with the role of government as an enabling facilitator, and predominant role of private-sector professionals for policy, strategy and management.
- A dedicated market developer committed to the emergence of professional and sustainable CSOs.

The microcredit and enterprise development component of the PPAF selects partner organisations which, with the support and assistance of the PPAF, can become intermediaries in the delivery of financial services to the beneficiaries. The PPAF Water Management Center (PWMC) incorporates water-focused interventions aimed at reducing poverty and safeguarding against vulnerability related to water scarcity and/or

water-related disasters. This includes 24 drought-mitigation projects, 60 micro-Hydel projects and 750 water-efficient irrigation projects across the country. The Reconstruction and Rehabilitation Unit (RnR) Unit works in close coordination with the Earthquake Rehabilitation & Reconstruction Authority (ERRA), assigned by the GoP with the task of rebuilding the lives and livelihoods of the survivors, especially women and vulnerable groups, in earthquake-affected 34 union councils of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (NWFP) and Azad Jammu and Kashmir (AJK). While reconstruction of houses forms the major component of the RnR project, significant funds are also allocated for non-housing infrastructure, capacity building and livelihoods.

www.ppaf.org.pk/

Sarhad Rural Support Programme, Pakistan

This programme implements community development, improves physical infrastructure, provides microfinance, human-resource development, and gender awareness and mainstreaming in rural areas of NWFP.

www.srsp.org.pk/

National Rural Support Programme (NRSP), Pakistan

Established in 1991, NRSP is the largest Rural Support Programme in the country in terms of outreach, staff and development activities. NRSP's mandate is to alleviate poverty by harnessing people's potential and undertaking development activities in Pakistan. It has a presence in 32 districts in all the four provinces, including AJK through regional offices and field offices. NRSP is currently working with more than half a million poor households organised into a network of more than 29,000 community organisations. NRSP works to release the potential abilities, skills and knowledge of rural men and women, to enable them to articulate their aspirations and to effectively marshal the resources they need to meet their identified needs. The purpose is poverty alleviation – enabling people to break the cycle of poverty. The process is social mobilisation – bringing people together on new terms for a common purpose. The conceptual tools are 'social guidance' (recruiting local men and women who will take on a leadership role), advocacy, capacity building and awareness raising. The programmatic tools are training, support to institutions, microcredit, infrastructure development, natural resource management and 'productive linkages'. NRSP's vision is manifested in expanded opportunities for income-generation, community schools which provide quality primary education, community-owned and managed infrastructure schemes, improved agricultural productivity, and higher returns for labour.

Annex 2 Stakeholders interviewed

Regional

- A.R. Subbiah, Asian Disaster Preparedness Centre (ADPC)
- Caroline Moser, Research Fellow, University of Manchester, UK
- Catherine Zanev, Climate Change Policy Officer, FAO, Rome
- Jordi Renart i Vila, Policy and Strategy, WFP, Rome
- Michel Anglade, Policy and Campaigns Coordinator Oxfam GB (Delhi)
- Matts Eriksson, ICIMOD, Nepal
- Mr A.R. Subbiah, ADPC
- Peter Hayes, Climate Change Officer, ADB Manila
- Saleem Huq, IIED

Afghanistan

- Carol Le Duc, EC (independent consultant)
- Gemma Tanner, DFID Afghanistan
- Bob Hansford, Tearfund
- Shalini Bahuguna, DFID Afghanistan
- Richard Jones, DFID Afghanistan

Bangladesh

- Ahsan Uddin Ahmed, Executive Director, Centre for Global Change
- Abubakar Siddique, Kaniz Fatima, S. Arefeen, WFP
- Aminul Khandaker, WB
- Andrew Jenkins, Integrated Planning for Sustainable Water Management (IPSWAM)
- Ashna Chowdhury, BDI
- Dilruba Haider, Bangladesh Disaster Preparedness Centre (BDPC)
- Dr Aslam Alam, Good Earth
- M. Kamran Jacob, Save the Children
- M.Mokhlesur Rahman, Executive Director, Centre for Natural Resources Studies
- Mamun Rashid and Ian Rector, CDMP
- Nazme Sabina, Save the Children
- Roland Hodson, Chars Livelihood Programme (CLP)
- Sayeedul Haque, Climate Change Cell, CDMP
- Seema Gaikwad, CARE
- Shaikh Ahmed, WB
- Sk. Eman Ali, Satkhira Unnayan Sangstha (SUS)

India

- Amit Vatsyayan, Oxfam
- Hajeet Singh, ActionAid
- Shan Mitra, DFID
- Shashikala Menon, Institute for Human Development (IHD) India
- Suruchi Bhardwai, TERI
- Upendranadh Choragudi, IHD India

Nepal

- A. Chyului, Practical Action
- Bimal Raj Regmi, Li-Bird
- Deepak Paudel, Disaster Preparedness Group
- Emma Sundman, IUCN
- Gabriel Koehler, UNICEF
- Gayatri Acharya, WB
- Jasmine Rajbhandary, WB
- Peter Branney, LFP
- Siemon Hollema, WFP
- Simon Lucas, DFID Nepal

Pakistan

- Andrew Mccoubrey, DFID Pakistan
- Dr Tara Vishwanath, WB
- Haris Gazdar (consultant)
- Ifikar Malik, WB
- Mohammad Parvez, UNHabitat
- Neil Marsland, FAO
- Simon Narbeth, DFID Pakistan
- Syed Sajidin Hussain (consultant)

Annex 3 SP, DRR and CCA components of projects and programmes

Project	Focus		
	CC	DRR	SP
Regional			
Regional Support to Alleviate the Impact of Soaring Food Prices on the Most Affected Vulnerable Farming Populations of Asia (FAO)		x	x
Special Programme for Food Security (SPFS) (FAO)		x	x
Food Crisis Response Programme (WB)		x	x
From Risk to Resilience (ISET – Nepal/India/Pakistan)	x	x	
Bangladesh			
VGD (includes Income Generation for VGD (IGVGD), Food Security for VGD (FSVGD), Union Parishad VGD, UPVGD) (BRAC)			x
Programme Initiatives for Monga Eradication (PRIME) (PKSF)			x
Food for Works (FFW) (includes various FFW and CFW) (GoB/ADB/WFP)		x	x
Rural Infrastructure Maintenance Programme (RIM) (GoB/EC/CIDA)		x	x
Test Relief (TF) (GoB/Development Partners)		x	x
Gratuitous Relief (GT) (GoB/Development Partners)		x	x
Enhancing Resilience Activity (ER) (incl. Food For Training (FFT) and Food for Assets (FFA)) (GoB/WFP)		x	x
Social Investment Programme Project (SIPP) (World Bank/GoB)	x	x	x
Fund for Mitigation of Risk of Natural Disaster (GoB)		x	x
Strengthening Household Abilities for Responding to Development Opportunities (SHOUHARDO) (CARE/USAID/GoB)			x
Food Security for Sustainable Household Livelihoods (FoSHoL) (CARE/ European Commission)	x	x	x
Reducing Vulnerability to Climate Change (RVCC) (CARE)	x	x	
Flood Risk Reduction Activities in Sunamganj (FRRAS) (CARE/SDC)		x	x
Mainstreaming Livelihood-Centred Approaches to Disaster Management (Practical Action)	x	x	x
CFRP-TUP (BRAC)			x
Enhancing Adaptive Capacity to Prolonged Flood and Water-Logging in a South Central Floodplain (SSN)	x	x	
Rural Infrastructure Development and Job Creation Measures (RIDJCM) (Caritas Bangladesh)			x
Flood-Resistant Housing through Micro-Loans (Grameen)	x	x	x
Employment Creation through Sericulture (Caritas Bangladesh)			x
Disaster Management Programmes (includes several initiatives) (Caritas Bangladesh)	x	x	x
Community Based Early Warning System (Bangladesh Disaster Preparedness Centre, BDPC)	x	x	
Governance and Disaster Risk Reduction Programme (BDPC)	x	x	
Capacity Building of Village Disaster Management Committees (BDPC)	x	x	
Community Based Disaster Preparedness Programme (CBDPP) (Bangladesh Red Crescent Society)	x	x	
Integrated Planning for Sustainable Water Management (IPSWAM) (GoB)	x	x	
Livelihood Adaptation to Climate Change (LACC, phases 1, 2, 3) (Dept. Agri. Extension, GoB/FAO)	x	x	x

	CC	DRR	SP
Comprehensive Disaster Management Programme, CDMP (MoFDM/UNDP/DFID)	x	x	
Fund for Housing for the Distressed (Grihayan Tahabil)			x
Allowances to the Widowed, Deserted and Destitute Women (GoB)			x
Adaptive Agriculture Programme (CNRS)	x	x	
Shiree (Challenge Fund for Economic Empowerment of the Poorest) (DFID/GoB)	x	x	x
Chars Livelihoods Programme (DFID)	x	x	x
Cash for Education (GoB/USAID)			x
Female Secondary School Assistance Programme (FSSAP) (GoB)			x
Employment Guarantee Scheme (GoB)			x
OAAS / APWDW			x
Primary Education Stipend Project, PESP (GoB)			x
India			
NREGA (set to replace the FFW projects listed below)			x
Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY) and Sampoorna Gramin Rozgar Yojana (National FFW projects)			x
Mid-Day Meal Programme (MDM) (GoI)			x
ICDS (Improving Nutritional Status of Vulnerable Children and Women) (GoI/WFP)			x
Madhya Pradesh Rural Livelihoods Programme (MPRLP, DFID)	x	x	x
Andhra Pradesh Rural Livelihoods Programme (APRLP, DFID)	x	x	x
West Bengal Rural Livelihoods Programme (WBRLP, DFID)	x	x	x
Inclusive Risk Transfer Initiative, All India Disaster Mitigation Institute (AIDMI)		x	x
Afat Vimo (AIDMI)			x
District Poverty Initiative Project (DPIP) (World Bank/GoI)		x	x
Drought Prone Areas Programme (DPAP) (GoI)	x	x	
Calamity Relief Fund (GoI)		x	x
National Calamity Contingency Fund (GoI)		x	x
Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY) (Dept Rural Development)			x
Rural Infrastructure Development Fund (RIDF) (NABARD)			x
Desert Development Programme (DPP) (GoI)	x	x	
Integrated Watershed Development Programme (Dept. of Agriculture)		x	x
National Watershed Development Programme for Rainfed Areas (NWDPR)		x	x
Antyodaya Anna Lojana			x
Integrated Wasteland Development Programme (IWDP) (GoI)	x	x	
Watersheds Organizations Trust (WOTR) (NABARD)	x	x	
Bharat Agro-Industries Foundation (BAIF)	x	x	x
Sanjojana (Aragame)	x	x	x
Western Orissa Rural Livelihoods Programme (WORLP, DFID)	x	x	x
VIKALP (Sustainable Livelihoods options in Disaster Prone Villages in Surendranagar District) (CEE/ADB)		x	x
Watershed Management Programme (SDC)	x	x	
Development of Women and Children in Rural Areas (DWACRA) (SHGs)			x

	CC	DRR	SP
CBDP, Caritas India		x	
Community-based drought (CARE)	x	x	x
Disaster Risk Management Programme (MoHA/UNDP)		x	
CASHE (Care India)			x
Climate Resilient Development and Adaptation (UNDP)	x	x	
Disaster Management and Response Programmes (CARE)		x	
Employment Guarantee Scheme, Maharashtra			x
National Agriculture Insurance Scheme (NAIS)		x	x
Pilot Project on Climate Change Adaptation for Sustainable Rural Development (GoI)	x	x	x
National Family Benefit Scheme (GoI)			x
NOAPS (GoI)			x
National Maternity Benefit Scheme (GoI)			x
Nepal			
Social Pensions in Nepal (GoN)			x
Rural Access Programme (WB/DFID)			x
Rural Community Infrastructure Works (DFID)		x	x
Poverty Alleviation Fund (WB)			x
Strengthening Capacities for Disaster Prevention and Preparedness and Climate Risk Management in the Agricultural Sector (FAO)	x	x	
Food Assistance For Populations Affected by Conflict & High Food Prices (WFP)		x	x
Enhanced CSOs' Capacity for Right-Based Livelihoods Program (CARE)			x
Agriculture Innovations for Livelihood Security (LiBird)	x		x
Adaptation to Climate Change (LiBird)	x		
DIPECHO (ActionAid/CARE/Practical Action)		x	
Churia Livelihood Improvement Programme (CARE)			x
Capacity Development of the Poor for Reducing Disaster Risk (NCDM)		x	
Application of Community Based Adaptation Measures to Weather Related Disasters (Himalayan Climate Centre)	x	x	x
Support to Adaptation and Risk Management (ICIMOD)	x	x	
Kuna Scheme			x
Livelihoods Forestry Project (DFID)	x		x
Pakistan			
Pakistan Bait-ul-Maal (PBM) (GoP)			x
Zakat (GoP)			x
Benizar Income Support Programme (GoP)			x
Child Support Programme (Pilot)			x
National Rural Support Programme (GoP)		x	x
Balochistan Rural Development and Drought Mitigation Project (ADB)	x	x	
Poverty Alleviation Fund (WB)			x
Earthquake Livelihood Support Cash Grants (WB)		x	x
EMOP – Food Assistance for the Vulnerable Populations Affected by the High Food Prices in Pakistan (WFP)		x	x

	CC	DRR	SP
PRRO – Assistance to Food Insecure Households in Balochistan and the Federally Administered Tribal Areas (WFP)		x	x
Thardeep Rural Development Programme, part of Rural Support Programmes Network (DFID)	x	x	
Cash Transfers programme (Save the Children)			x
Livelihoods Recovery programme (Oxfam)			x
ERRA Landless Programme (UNHabitat)		x	x
Project to Assist ERRA and its Partners in Restoring Livelihoods in the Earthquake Affected Areas (FAO)		x	x
Food Security Information and Early Warning System (FSIEWS) (FAO)	x	x	
Afghanistan			
Food-For-Work, PRRO (WFP)			x
Expanding Microfinance Outreach and Improving Sustainability project (WB)			x
Emergency Rural Access Project (NERAP) (GoA/WB)			x
CRS Seed Voucher Programmes			x
Integrated Shelter (CARE)		x	x
National Solidarity Programme (GoA, DFID)			x
Saleh Project (DFID)	x		x
Emergency Employment Programme for Demobilisation, Disarmament, and Reintegration and rural Livelihood Support (WB)			x
National Emergency Employment Program (WB)			x
Food security and Livelihood promotion programmes (several initiatives) (FAO)		x	x
Emergency Livestock and Horticulture project (WB/GoA)			x
Greening of Afghanistan Initiative (GAIN) (WFP)	x	x	x

Annex 4 Summary of regional and national stakeholders

Organisation/ Institution	Mandate (inc. SP, DRR or CCA)	Policies / Programmes	Links to other institutions
Regional			
SAARC	SP, DRR, CCA	SAARC Social Charter, SAARC Disaster Management Centre, SAARC Regional Climate Action Plan	Main regional coordination body, but lacks implementation power.
Asian Disaster Preparedness Centre (ADPC)	DRR		Works with various governments and multi-laterals.
All India Disaster Management Institute (AIDMI)	DRR	Looking at links between SP and DRR.	
UN Inter-Agency Task Force on Disaster Reduction (IATF/DR)	DRR	Hyogo Framework	All UN agencies
UN International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (ISDR)	DRR	Hyogo Framework – links between DRR and CCA	All UN agencies
Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery	DRR		Donor coordination facility
FAO	SP, CCA	Looking at links between food security and climate change, vulnerability mapping	
WFP	SP, DRR	Vulnerability mapping, looking at moving towards proactive disaster management.	
World Bank	SP, DRR, CCA	Already exploring ASP through its Social Risk Management approach, is conducting research in Bangladesh into the links between SP and disasters.	To most donors and all governments in this region.
European Commission	DRR	DIPECHO: funds NGOs to undertake DRR programmes in the region.	
Afghanistan			
Ministry of Labour, Social Affairs, Martyrs and the Disabled (MoLSAMD)	SP	Cash transfer programmes	

Afghanistan National Disaster Management Authority (ANDMA)	DRR	Overall responsibility for the National Disaster Management Programme	Coordination of all ministries responsible for DRR
Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation and Development	DRR	National Disaster Management Programme	
National Environmental Protection Agency	CCA	This is linked to the NAPA, but has no direct responsibility.	
Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs	SP		
Ministry of Public Work	Public works		
Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation & Livestock	CCA	Focal point for UNFCCC and development of NAPA	Coordination of all ministries on CC policy.
UNEP	CCA	Technical support to the development of the NAPA	
Bangladesh			
Ministry of Environment and Forests (MoEF) (MoEF 2004: 19).	Responsible for planning and implementation execution of all activities on environmental protection and management. Focal ministry for all work on climate change and international negotiations (incl. National Communications); Focal point for GEF and UNFCCC, participation in all COP meetings.	National Adaptation Plan of Action (NAPA), 2005; Bangladesh Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan (BCCSAP), 2008, including implementation of immediate, short, medium and long-term programmes set out in this document (MoEF 2008). Carry out responsibilities given to them by the Ministry of Environment and Forests. They are hosting the Climate Change Cell under the CDMP.	Various other ministries, incl. MoFDM, through National Steering Committee on Climate Change (headed by MoEF Adviser) comprises secretaries of all relevant ministries and civil society representatives. Responsible for implementation of the national Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan.
Climate Change Cell (CCC) (MoEF 2008: 19)	In DoE under the Ministry of Environment and Forests	Supports the mainstreaming of climate change into national development planning	Has developed a network of 34 'focal points' in different government agencies, research and other organisations (Sayeedul Haque interview)
Ministry of Food and Disaster Management (MoFDM)	Formerly the Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief, deals with natural disasters and ensure availability of food at country level.	Many. See www.mofdm.gov.bd/	

Disaster Management Bureau (DMB) (MoEF 2008: 19)	The apex organisation responsible for coordinating national disaster management interventions across all agencies. It's a technical arm of the MoFDM; oversees and coordinates all activities related to disaster management at national and local levels	See www.dmb.gov.bd/	
Comprehensive Disaster Management Programme (CDMP) (MoEF 2008: 19)	Donor-funded programme (UNDP), aims to strengthen the DMB and shifts the emphasis away from relief to disaster preparedness and risk reduction.	Community Risk Assessment (CRA) and Risk Reduction Action Plan (RRAP). Research at all levels (See interviews with Sayeedul Haque, CCC and Ian Rector/ Mamun Rashid, CDMP); also Local Disaster Risk Reduction Facility (LDRRF), component of the CDMP. Aims to improve coordination between development-oriented and disaster management aspects of the GoB at the local level	
Participatory Disaster Management Programme (PDMP) (Huq and Ayers 2008: 10)	Focus on disaster management and prevention, as well as climate change adaptation. Focus on 'soft' measures to reduce disaster impacts, emphasis on preparedness	Awareness raising around ways to reduce disaster risks and losses; strengthen national capacity for disaster management; establish disaster action plans in the most disaster-prone areas; etc.	
National Disaster Management Council (NDMC) (MoEF 2008: 19)	Highest-level forum for the formulation and review of disaster-management policies. Headed by Chief Adviser/Prime Minister		
Ministry of Agriculture, BIRI, BARC, BARI	Development of different crop varieties resilient to different climate stresses. Arranges stocks of seeds suitable for the disaster prone areas. Arranges allocation of funds for the purchase		

	and distribution of seeds, fertilisers, implements for post-disaster relief operations.		
Ministry of Finance	Budget allocation. Beginning to allocate resources to deal with adverse impacts of climate change from national budget		
Department of Agricultural Extension (DAE)	Agricultural extension and development.	Agricultural advice and extension, suggestions for drought management, HYV rice cultivation; IPM, plot boundary management; training and awareness programme; tree plantation etc.	
Department of Livestock	Livestock, poultry birds development and extension.	Public awareness for rain-water harvesting; spray water in broiler shed; use of multivitamin for animals; vaccination programme etc.	
Bangladesh Rural Development Board (BRDB)	Rural development.	Loan for irrigation from DTW (deep tube well) and STW (shallow tube well); Supply of water to ponds and canal; training programme.	
Department of Fisheries (CEGIS 2006: 108)	Fisheries development and extension.	Covering water surface by water hyacinth, drought-resistant fish species identification, pond fish culture, fish fry discharge in govt. open water body; advice for fish safety and diseases, Small pond/retention pond excavation ideas; training and awareness programmes.	
Ministry of Planning	Facilitate overall mid-term and perspective planning. Also supports sectoral planning and provides guidance.	The General Economic Division of the Planning Commission has initiated a process to enhance institutional capacity of the GED to facilitate climate change in the planning perspective	

Ministry of Water Resources/ Bangladesh Water Development Board	The Flood Forecasting and Warning Centre (FFWC) of Bangladesh Water Development Board will act as Focal Point and the Deputy Director in Charge of the Centre will act as Liaison Officer.	Construct embankment in disaster prone coasts and islands according to designs approved by the Government. Undertake operation of sluice gates and other water discharging devices in completed embankment areas. Monitor continuously the condition of the embankment and repair the breaches and weak points in adequate manner. Operate the Flood Forecasting and Warning Center from April up to November.	
Local Government and Engineering Department (LGED)	DRR	Employment of disaster victims in road maintenance and tree plantation programme; Improve irrigation through canal excavation; tree plantation	MoFDM, MoEF, etc.
Bangladesh Meteorological Department	Monitor weather conditions, and ensure improvement of cyclone forecast procedures and supply of information on regular basis.		Arrangement established between SWC of Meteorological Department and Radio, Television and the MoFDM to prepare and submit Special Weather Bulletins.
Bangladesh Institute of Development Studies (BIDS)	CCA	Research on climate change-related issues	
Center for Environmental and Geographic Information Services (CEGIS) www.cegisbd.com/	Organisation for integrated environmental analysis using geographic information systems and remote sensing, as well as information technology and databases.	CEGIS responds to this need by providing the required set of reliable, accessible and frequently-updated information on the conditions of and changes in the extremely dynamic physical and socio-economic environment. Natural resources planning, management and monitoring.	

Department of Forests	Development of forest services.	Embankment to protect soil and plantation; pond re-excavation and plantation; tree plantation	
Ministry of Education	Development of educational activities and services.	Operation and monitoring of educational services, development and supervision of education related activities.	
Ministry of Social Welfare	SP: formulation and implementation of Social Welfare Policies; distribution of allowances under Social Safety Net Programs; grants and aids to the non-government social welfare organisation, etc)	Programmes include: (i) Protection and Integration; (ii) Programme on Social Safety Net; (iii) Program on Addressing Social Integration; (iv) Programme on Welfare and Service Delivery; and (v) Programme on Community Empowerment	
Ministry of Women & Children's Affairs (MWCA)	SP	Coordinates VGD programme; other policies are: National Women Development Policy; National Children Policy; PRSP	
BRAC	SP	Micro credit distribution for poultry, agriculture, relief during disaster etc.	
Bangladesh Centre for Advanced Studies (BCAS)	SP, DRR and CCA: Research Organization (Non-government)	Research, training, policy advocacy and implementation related to climate change and climate variability issues	
CARITAS	SP	Priorities include: (i) Human Resource Development through Education, Formation and Capacity; (ii) Establishment of social justice and human rights through capacity building; (iii) health and (iv) ensure ecological sustainability through appropriate use of	

		natural resources and capacity building for disaster management	
PROSHIKA	CCA	Training on environmental friendly agriculture, microcredit distribution etc.	
GRAMEEN BANK	SP: Microfinance institution	Loan for poultry, agriculture, relief work etc.	
Local scientific and academic institutions	CCA: Institute of Water Modeling; the Center for Environmental and Geographic Information Services; Bangladesh Public Administration Training Center; Disaster Research Training and Management Center (DRTMC); Department of Geography and Environment at Dhaka University; BMD; SPARRSO	Providing initiating activities to build capacities and raise awareness about disaster risk-reduction modalities.	
IUCN-Bangladesh	Intergovernmental Organization	Research and implementation	
Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)	Leads international efforts to defeat hunger.	Promotes adaptation and mitigation in agriculture, fishery, forestry and other sectors as an integral part of development. FAO integrates adaptation and mitigation into agricultural and food-security planning and policy advice, including institutional and technical capacity building.	
Asian Disaster Preparedness Centre (ADPC)	DRR: implements projects on disaster risk-management; field experience through ongoing projects in Indonesia, the Philippines, Vietnam, Laos, Cambodia, India and Bangladesh.		FAO, GoB, etc

World Bank	SP	Research into the long-term viability of SP mechanisms as a response to the impacts of disasters.	
India			
Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA)	DRR: Disaster Management Division, responsible for response, relief and preparedness for natural calamities and man-made disasters (except drought and epidemics). Also responsible for legislation, policy, capacity building, prevention, mitigation and long-term rehabilitation	Implementing various provisions made under the Disaster Management Act (2005)	The Policy Planning Division deals with meetings of the SAARC
Ministry of Rural Development	SP	Under Dept. of Rural Development: NREGA; Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana, (PMGSY); Rural Housing (RH) Sampoorna Gramin Rozgar Yojana (SGRY); and Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY); ¹⁰ Under Department of Land Resources: Drought Prone Area Programme (DPAP); Desert Development Programme (DDP); Integrated Wasteland Development Programme (IWDP) and Land Reforms (LR); ¹¹ Under Dept. of Drinking Water Supply: ¹² The	

10 Schemes aimed at generation of self employment and wage employment, provision of housing and minor irrigation assets to rural poor, social assistance to the destitute and Rural Roads. Apart from this, the Department provides the support services and other quality inputs such as assistance for strengthening of DRDA Administration, Panchayati raj institutions, training and research, human resource development, development of voluntary action etc. for the proper implementation of the programmes.

11 These aim at increasing the soil and moisture conservation and productivity of the wasteland of the degraded lands thereby increase the income of the people.

12 The provision of Drinking Water Supply and extension of Sanitation facilities to the rural poor are the main components of the activities of the Department of Drinking Water Supply (all this from Ministry of Rural Development site – www.rural.nic.in/i1.htm.)

		Swajaldhara; Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP) and the Total Sanitation Programme (TSP)	
Department of Agriculture and Cooperation	DRR	Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperation is responsible for drought management in India. Also, the Control Room – collects and transmits all information about calamity and relief.	Remains in close contact w/affected state govts; interacts with central ministries/depts in connection with relief efforts; maintains records on action and contact points in central and state ministries/depts
Ministry of Environment and Forests (MoEF)	CC		
National Disaster Management Framework	DRR	Works at all levels – national, state, district and community levels; disaster-specific risk and vulnerability assessments	Ministries of: health, water resources, environment and forest, agriculture, railways, atomic energy, rural development; food and public distribution, women and child development, etc. NIC, CWC, IMD.
Ministry of Science and Technology	DRR/CC Responsibility for drought monitoring (and weather forecasting) lies with India Meteorological Department (IMD) and National Center for Medium Range Weather Forecasting (NCMRWF)		Crop Weather Watch Group (CWWG) was established under the Ministry of Agriculture in 1979 (now Ministry of Rural Development). This group meets once every week during monsoon season (June to September) and assesses the monsoon situation
National Crisis Management Committee (NCMC)	DRR Headed by the Cabinet Secretary and set up for effective coordination and implementation of response and relief measures in the wake of disasters		Members are secretaries from the Ministries of: Home Affairs, Defence, Health, Power, Petroleum & Natural Gas, and Water Resources; and Departments of: Urban Employment and Poverty Alleviation, Shipping, Roads Transport and

			Highways, Telecom. Services, Rural Development, Agriculture and Cooperation, Drinking Water Supply, Food & Public Distribution, and the Railway Board. www.ndmindia.nic.in/
National Committee on Disaster Management	DRR Central Monitoring Authority for Natural Disasters		Has representatives of all national and state parties.
Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment http://socialjustice.nic.in/sectorview.html#	SP: the empowerment of the disadvantaged and marginalised sections of the society.	Divisions include (i) Scheduled Caste Welfare; (ii) Welfare of Backward Classes; (iii) Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities; (iv) Social Defence (for Senior Citizens and Victims of Substance Abuse); and (v) Planning, Research, Evaluation and Monitoring	
Ministry of Women and Child Development http://wcd.nic.in/	SP	Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS), Swayamsidha, and Kishori Shakti Yojana	Most of the programmes of the ministry are run through NGOs. (http://wcd.nic.in/)
Pakistan			
Ministry of Social Welfare and Special Education (MoSWSE)	Official responsibility for developing Social Protection programmes.	National Social Protection Strategy (NSPS)	Weak influence on other Ministries.
Planning Commission	Guided the design of the NSPS. CCA coordination.	NSPS Established a Task Force on Climate change	
Cabinet Committee for Social Sector Coordination (CCSSC)	Coordination of SP policies	NSPS	Official coordination of all Ministries involved in SP
Ministry of Finance	Allocates resources for SP, DRR and CCA.	NSPS, NDMA,	
Bait-ul-Mal	Implementing the Bait-ul-Mal SP programme	Bait-ul-Mal	Not well coordinated with the other SP policies
National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA)	DRR	National Disaster Management Framework	
Earthquake Relief and Rehabilitation Authority (ERRA)	Relief and rehabilitation in the earthquake-affected areas (DRR and SP)	All ERRA policies and programmes, including the Landless Project.	

European Commission	DRR	DIPECHO	Funds several NGOs as part of this DRR programme.
Ministry of Environment (MoE)	CCA	Clean Development Mechanism, Technical Advisory Panel on Climate Change	
Global Change Impact Studies Centre (GCISC)	Independent – assessing the impacts of climate change		
Pakistan Agriculture Research Council (PARC)	On Technical Advisory Panel on Climate Change		
Pakistan Meteorological Department	On Technical Advisory Panel on Climate Change		
Asia Pacific Network for Global Change Research (APN)	On Technical Advisory Panel on Climate Change		
IUCN	Provides secretariat for Technical Advisory Panel on Climate Change		
LEED Pakistan	Undertaking an initiative to form a climate change network for awareness raising		
Nepal			
Ministry for Women, Children and Social Welfare	Focal point for SP	Social Pensions	No overall SP policy and lack of coordination between Ministries on SP policy.
Ministry of Labour and Transport Management	SP	Food for Work programmes	
Ministry of Home Affairs	SP, DRR	Chair of the Central Disaster Relief Committee National Strategy for Disaster Risk Management (DRM)	
National Planning Commission	SP, DRR, CCA		
Ministry of Local Development	SP		
Ministry of Health	SP		
Ministry of Land Reform and Management	SP		
Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives	SP, DRR		

Nepal Agricultural Research Council (NARC)	DRR		
Department of Hydrology and Meteorology (DHM)	DRR, CC		
Ministry of Environment, Science and Technology (MoEST).	DRR, CC	Focal point for CC and the UNFCCC. Responsible for coordinating the development of the NAPA.	
Nepal Centre for Disaster Management	DRR	National Strategy for Disaster Risk Management (DRM)	Has partnership agreements with several ministries to provide TA on DRR
Disasters Preparedness Network (DPNET)	DRR	Network of NGOs working on DRR	Members are ActionAid Nepal, Oxfam GB, Nepal Centre for Disaster Management, Save the Children Norway and Care Nepal
Climate change network	CCA	Network of NGOs working on climate change	Members are UNDP, IUCN Nepal, WWF Nepal, JICA Nepal, Clean Energy Nepal, ICIMOD, NTNC, Winrock International and Practical Action Nepal.
ADB	CCA	Providing TA to the Government of Nepal to develop their NAPA	
UNDP/UNEP	CCA	Poverty Environment Initiative	

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