

Addressing Climate Change and Building Resilience at the Local Level through Public-Private-People Partnerships (PPPPs)

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Climate Change Impacts in Bangladesh

- ❑ Increased frequency and intensity of hydro-meteorological hazards
- ❑ Huge damages to livelihood resources, livestock and livelihood support systems by climatic extremes (Floods, erosion, cyclones etc.)
- ❑ Sea level rise and salinity intrusion may displace 35 million people by 2050

Climate Change Impacts in Bangladesh

- ❑ Heat stress increased
- ❑ Longer summer duration
- ❑ Decreased ground water supply
- ❑ Deteriorated water quality
- ❑ Reduced recharge of ground water
- ❑ Reduced water availability for rain fed-agriculture
- ❑ Rainfall erratic and untimely

Major Climate Risks Hotspots in Bangladesh

- Cyclone-risk hotspots: Coastal districts located in the southern area of the country.
- Flood-risk hotspots: Middle and North-Eastern part of Bangladesh.
- Drought-risk hotspots: North-West region
- Salinity-risk hotspots: Coastal districts.

Bangladesh Local Government System

- ❑ Administratively, Bangladesh is divided into 8 divisions, 64 districts, 492 sub-districts, and 4,554 unions
- ❑ City Corporations at division level
- ❑ Municipalities at district and sub-district Head Quarters
- ❑ Councils at district, subdistrict and union levels

Definitions

- Public Sector: Governments and public institutions at the national, provincial or state, municipal, and local levels
- Private Sector: Business and for-profit (individuals, groups or entities)
- People: Non-profit individuals, groups, entities

PPP Act 2015 (Definition of private)

- **Private Organization:** Any natural person or any local or foreign company, association, legal entity, group of individuals, consortium, foundation or trust
- **Private partner:** A party to the PPP contract other than the contracting authority, and shall also include the project company or its equity provider

PPP Projects

- ❑ Completed projects- 35 (Power, telecom, port and roads)
- ❑ Ongoing projects- 76 in various sectors

Challenges faced by PPP projects (Public-Business Partnership)

- Faulty project designs
- Resistance from public sector officials
- Financing
- Cost over-run
- Stakeholders' conflict of interest
- Citizens end up paying more for less services
- Lack of transparency and accountability
- Drainage system of public money
- Skills shortage
- Knowledge gap

PPP projects (Public-People)

- ❑ Community clinics at local levels (13,000)
- ❑ Management of forest resources
- ❑ Conventional garbage management

Prospective
Areas for
PPPP
Projects/
Programs to
address
climate
change
impacts

- Coastal embankment
- Coastal afforestation
- Desalination systems in coastal areas
- Solar-powered street-light system
- Non-conventional waste management system
- Scaling-up adaptive technologies
- Housing for climate victims at hotspots
- Skills enhancement programs for climate hotspots
- Health and sanitation

Advantages of PPPP Projects

- ❑ Accountability
- ❑ Transparency
- ❑ Scaling up of smaller initiative
- ❑ Win-win situation for all
- ❑ Achieving more or with less public investment
- ❑ Citizen satisfaction
- ❑ Trust in government

Policy Framework for PPPP

- Currently there is no policy framework for PPPP
- Regulations/ guidelines needed for the following:
 - Technical assistance financing
 - Viability gap financing
 - Unsolicited proposals
 - Procurement guidelines
 - Contract template

Funding

Training programs

Queries
and
Comments

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THANK YOU VERY MUCH