

Draft PRSP

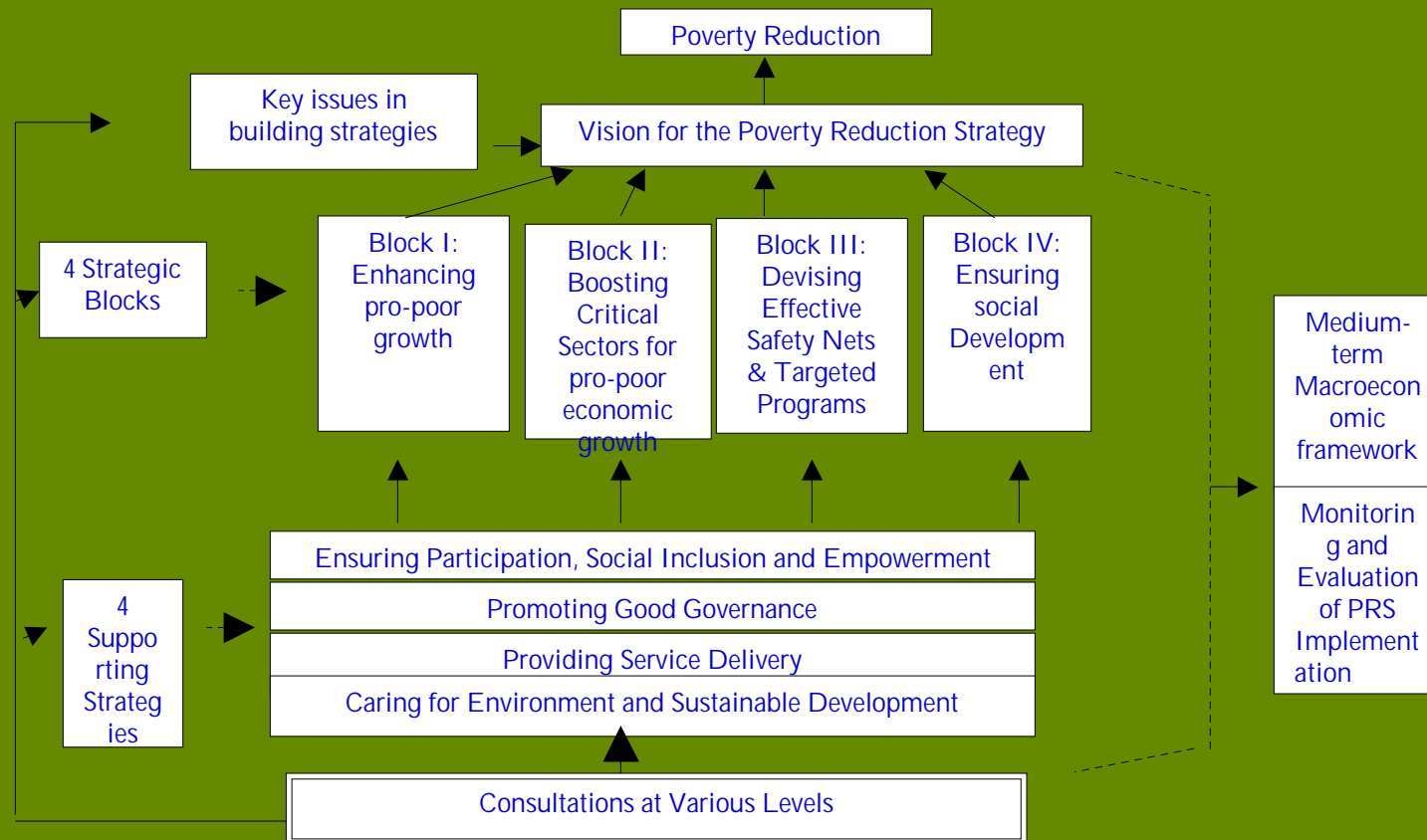
The following general topics are covered:

- ∅ Structure of the Draft PRSP
- ∅ Participatory Consultation
- ∅ Thematic groups
- ∅ Monitoring and Evaluation of PRS

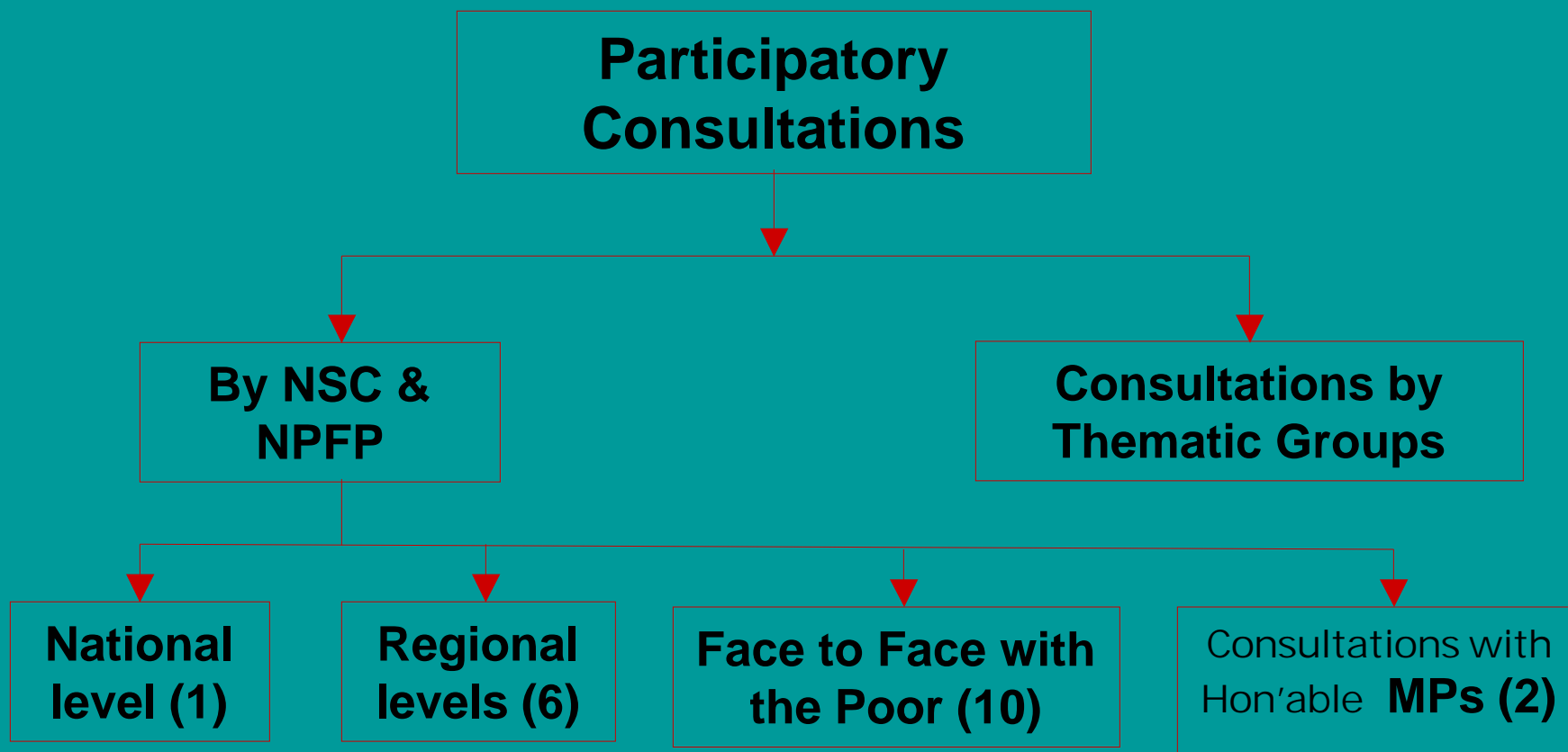
Specific topics covered are:

- ∅ Natural Disasters and Poverty
- ∅ Private Sector Development
- ∅ Infrastructure Development

Flowchart of Poverty Reduction Strategy Framework



Participatory Consultations for PRSP



NPFP participated in
consultation organized by
NGOs and LCGs

Participatory Consultations for PRSP

- Free and unhindered discussions
- General discussions on poverty, including its regional dimensions and discussions on sectoral themes
- All regions covered in 45 days

Discussions on sectoral themes have suggested

- Sectoral goals to reduce poverty
- Strategies to achieve those goals
- Programmes needed to implement those strategies
- Implementation mechanism to accompany those actions or programmes
- Gist of these items reflected in the draft, wherever feasible

Broad-based Participation in Regional Consultation Meetings

- Consultation meetings were organized in an extremely cost-effective manner
- Groups of participants indicated by NPFP
- Actual selections done randomly by local organizers
- A sample distribution of participants looks as follows

Participation in Regional Consultation Meetings for PRSP Preparation		
Category of Participants	Number	%
Civil Society, Experts and Academics	14	7.3
People's Representatives	35	18.3
a) Union Parishad / Municipality Chairman	27	
b) Female Union Parishad Member	8	
Journalist/Press and Media (working at the regional level)	12	6.3
Institutions (in the regional level)	20	10.5
Co-operatives	4	2.1
Women's Organisation's Representatives	11	5.8
Child and Youth Representatives	3	1.5
Professional Groups	11	5.8
Organisations of Poor	12	6.2
Labour Unions	5	2.6
Organisations of Business People	7	3.7
NGOs (working at regional level)	28	14.7
a) Micro-finance	3	
b) Health/Sanitation	3	
c) Infrastructure	3	
d) Education	3	
e) Environment (BELA, Coast Trust, etc.)	3	
f) Social Development & Others	13	
Human Rights Organisations	6	3.2
Research institutes and others similar organisations	5	2.6
Tribal, Physically disadvantaged people	5	2.6
Associations (Farmer's, Weaver's, Fishermen's, etc.)	13	6.8

Thematic Groups (TGs) for PRSP

- Twelve TGs formed for involving relevant ministries in the process
- 42 ministries, 14 Govt. departments and scores of NGOs were involved
- Bangladesh Institute of Development Studies (BIDS) and other researchers supported TGs
- TGs produced 17 reports which served as background papers for the draft PRSP

Natural Disasters and Poverty

- Bangladesh is among the most disaster-prone countries in the world
- The frequency of natural disasters in Bangladesh has also been increasing during the past decades
- Natural disasters adversely impact the pace of poverty reduction

Natural Disasters and Poverty

- Lesson: Bangladesh will have to learn to live with natural disasters
- Action: GOB's Comprehensive Disaster Management Programme envisages to bring a paradigm shift in disaster management from conventional response and relief practices to a more comprehensive risk reduction culture

Private Sector Development

PRSP envisages private-sector led economic growth and employment and most policies and strategies are oriented to achieve this.

Specific policies and strategies are:

- Providing appropriate fiscal incentives
- Arranging freehold land for the private sector
- Facilitating entrepreneurship development among women
- Facilitating technological upgrading

Private Sector Development (contd.)

- Setting up information and data bank on private investment
- Product standards and quality control measures
- Labour standards and work environment
- Supportive credit policies

Infrastructure Development and Reforms

- Infrastructural deficiencies a major drag on Bangladesh's development efforts
- Major components of the physical infrastructure covered in PRSP are : power (rural and urban); gas; renewable energy, coal and other minerals; transport (road, railway, inland water and air) and ports (sea, air and land)

Infrastructure Development and Reforms (Contd.)

- Design and implement a comprehensive reform agenda for infrastructure development focusing on:
 - (i) rationalization of sectoral incentives;
 - (ii) setting appropriate pricing policy;
 - (iii) reduction of systems loss;
 - (iv) sectoral restructuring; and
 - (v) good governance .
- Design right combination of sectoral and sub-sectoral infrastructure facilities that supports growth and poverty reduction.

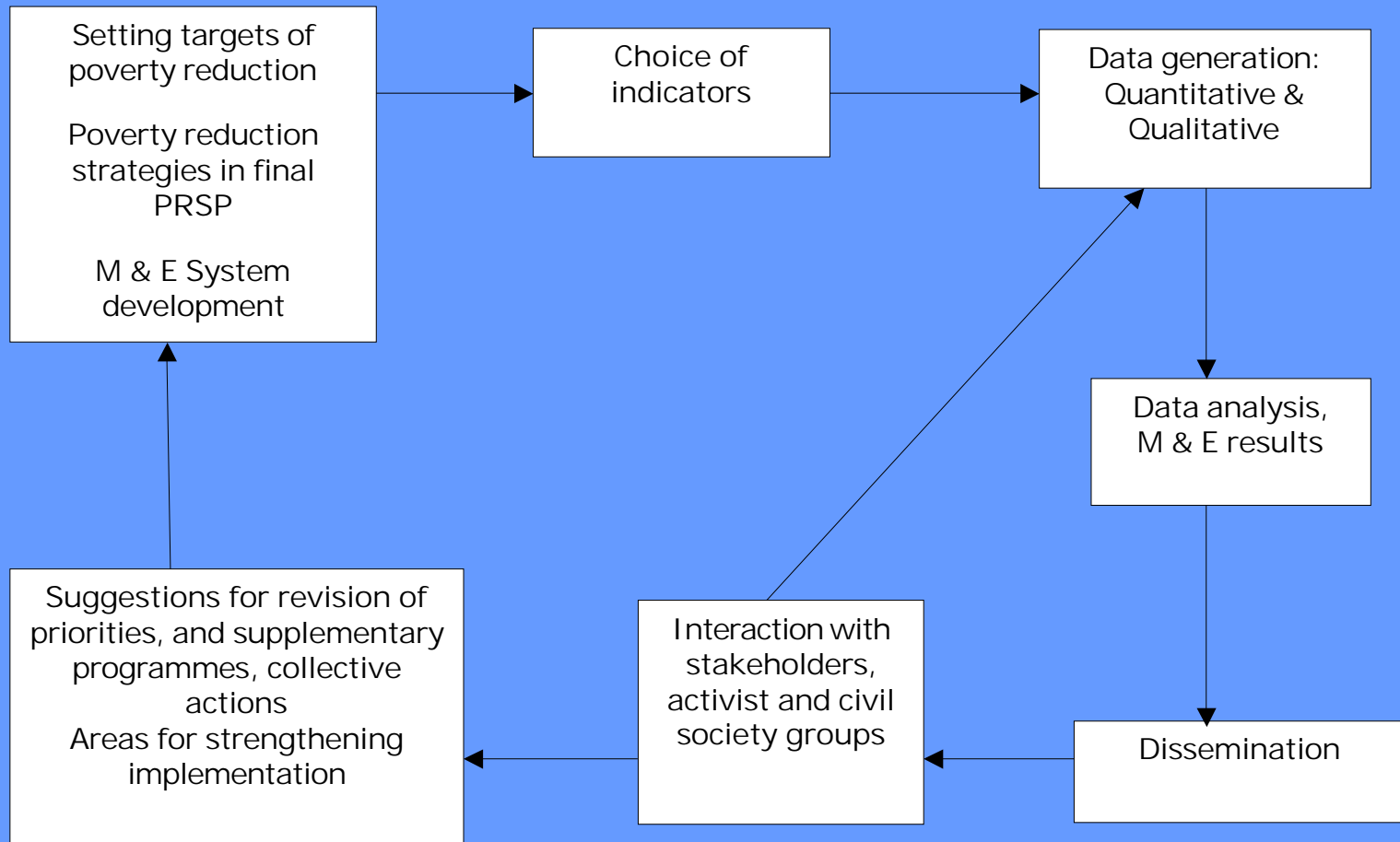
Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) of PRS Implementation

- Sources of data for M & E of PRS implementation identified
- A proposed institutional strategy of M & E system outlined
- Indicators for M & E identified (To be further developed)

Monitoring and Evaluation Function and Role of Different Institutions

Task/Function	Responsible entity
Progress review on PRSP implementation	Existing National Steering Committee to be transformed into National PRSP Implementation Review Committee. The Review will be on an annual basis. The timing of the review meeting should be dovetailed with the Bangladesh Development Forum meeting, perhaps preceding the Forum by two months.
Document preparation for progress review on PRSP implementation	GED. A dedicated unit should be set up under the overall supervision of Member, GED.
Monitoring consistency of programme choice i.e. the Three Year Rolling Investment Programme (TYRIP), with PRSP framework	A Technical Committee to be established under the aegis of the Principal Secretary with Member, GED as Member Secretary and including experts/representatives nominated from research organizations, academia and civil society. Report of the Technical Committee to be placed before ECNEC before TYRIP is finalised.
Monitoring outcomes on MDG attainment & poverty reduction	The HIES Module of Bureau of Statistics to be supplemented by an MDG attainment module.
Annual evaluation of poverty reduction and the causal factors, special studies on the poverty & MDG determinants & public dialogue	Independent research institutions and civil society organizations can undertake such monitoring to offer a necessary basis for comparison and thereby strengthen the overall credibility of the monitoring findings.

Flow Chart of Monitoring and Evaluation for PRSP (page 180 of the Draft)



“ We recognize that a strategy is as good as it is implemented ”

Thank You