PROSPECTS & CHALLENGES WITH GREEN CLIMATE FUND: BD-SOUTH ASIAN PERSPECTIVE

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Table 1: The Long-Term Climate Risk Index (CRI): the 10 countries most affected from 1996 to 2015 (annual averages)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CRI 1996–2015</th>
<th>Country</th>
<th>CRI score</th>
<th>Death toll</th>
<th>Deaths per 100 000 inhabitants</th>
<th>Total losses in million US$ PPP</th>
<th>Losses per unit GDP in %</th>
<th>Number of events (total 1996–2015)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 (1)</td>
<td>Honduras</td>
<td>11.33</td>
<td>301.90</td>
<td>4.36</td>
<td>568.04</td>
<td>2.100</td>
<td>61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 (2)</td>
<td>Myanmar</td>
<td>14.17</td>
<td>7 145.85</td>
<td>14.71</td>
<td>1 300.74</td>
<td>0.737</td>
<td>41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 (3)</td>
<td>Haiti</td>
<td>18.17</td>
<td>253.25</td>
<td>2.71</td>
<td>221.92</td>
<td>1.486</td>
<td>63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 (4)</td>
<td>Nicaragua</td>
<td>19.17</td>
<td>162.90</td>
<td>2.94</td>
<td>234.79</td>
<td>1.197</td>
<td>44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 (4)</td>
<td>Philippines</td>
<td>21.33</td>
<td>861.55</td>
<td>1.00</td>
<td>2 761.53</td>
<td>0.628</td>
<td>283</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 (6)</td>
<td>Bangladesh</td>
<td>25.00</td>
<td>679.05</td>
<td>0.48</td>
<td>2 283.38</td>
<td>0.732</td>
<td>185</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7 (8)</td>
<td>Pakistan</td>
<td>30.50</td>
<td>504.75</td>
<td>0.32</td>
<td>3 823.17</td>
<td>0.647</td>
<td>133</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 (7)</td>
<td>Vietnam</td>
<td>31.33</td>
<td>339.75</td>
<td>0.41</td>
<td>2 119.37</td>
<td>0.621</td>
<td>206</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9 (10)</td>
<td>Guatemala</td>
<td>33.83</td>
<td>97.25</td>
<td>0.75</td>
<td>401.54</td>
<td>0.467</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 (9)</td>
<td>Thailand</td>
<td>34.83</td>
<td>140.00</td>
<td>0.22</td>
<td>7 574.62</td>
<td>1.004</td>
<td>136</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
3 Prong approach agt. CC Challenges

- Policy Response
- Proper Institutional Arrangements
- Resource Mobilization
o National Adaptation Programme of Action (NAPA) 2005, undated in 2009
o Bangladesh Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan (BCCSAP) 2009 – 2018
o The Climate Change Trust Act 2010
o National Sustainable Development Strategy (NSDS) 2010-21
o Public Expenditure in Climate Change; Bangladesh Climate Public Expenditure and Institutional Review (CPEIR) 2012
o Climate Change and Gender Action Plan (ccGAP) 2013
o Bangladesh Climate Fiscal Framework (CFF) 2014
o Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC) 2015
o Seventh Five Year Plan (FY 2016 - FY 2020)
o Bangladesh Country Investment Plan for Environment, Forestry and Climate Change 2016 – 2021
o Climate Protection and Development: Budget Report 2017-18
o Bangladesh Country Programme for Green Climate Fund 2018-19
o Bangladesh Delta Plan 2100
o National Adaptation Plan (NAP) – in process
CC: a “cross-cutting” issue

in Bangladesh: 37 (thirty seven) Divisions and Ministries (plus their departments and autonomous bodies), Local Government Institutions, NGOs, households and private sector in implementing climate sensitive activities using public funds (CPEIR, 2012)
CLIMATE CHANGE EXPENDITURES
BY SOURCE OF FUNDING

- Nepal: 91% External Financing, 9% Domestic Financing
- Uganda: 61% External Financing, 39% Domestic Financing
- Bangladesh: 77% External Financing, 23% Domestic Financing
- Cambodia: 57% External Financing, 43% Domestic Financing
- Viet Nam: 31% External Financing, 69% Domestic Financing
- Marshall Islands: 80% External Financing, 20% Domestic Financing
- Kiribati: 86% External Financing, 14% Domestic Financing
- Nauru: 91% External Financing

External Financing
Domestic Financing
# Climate Expenditure in Bangladesh

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Climate Dimension Expenditures</td>
<td>3,875</td>
<td>4,508</td>
<td>3,915</td>
<td>5,938</td>
<td>6,170</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Split by Source</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Government</td>
<td>76.56%</td>
<td>81.16%</td>
<td>84.07%</td>
<td>82.23%</td>
<td>80.49%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Donor</td>
<td>23.44%</td>
<td>18.84%</td>
<td>15.93%</td>
<td>17.77%</td>
<td>19.51%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of Total Government Budget</td>
<td>23.61%</td>
<td>24.15%</td>
<td>18.01%</td>
<td>25.67%</td>
<td>21.66%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of GDP</td>
<td>4.35%</td>
<td>3.99%</td>
<td>3.17%</td>
<td>4.68%</td>
<td>4.05%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Climate-Relevant Expenditures</td>
<td>1,082</td>
<td>1,272</td>
<td>1,154</td>
<td>1,734</td>
<td>1,813</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of Total Government Budget</td>
<td>6.59%</td>
<td>6.81%</td>
<td>5.31%</td>
<td>7.50%</td>
<td>6.36%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of GDP</td>
<td>1.22%</td>
<td>1.12%</td>
<td>0.94%</td>
<td>1.37%</td>
<td>1.19%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Source: Bangladesh CPEIR (2012), Bangladesh Climate Fiscal Framework (2014)*
with Green Climate Fund (GCF)

- Country Readiness
  - Policy Formulations (NAP, CP etc.)
  - Institutional development/strengthening
- CC Project & Programme Funding
Accessing GCF: Challenges

1. Delay to get accreditation
2. Climate Fund or Investment Bank?
3. Formatted templates + Complex procedure
4. Lack of clarity & predictability
5. Instruments: Grant Vs. Loan
6. Co-financing/Counterpart fund
7. Different MIEs – Different Procedures
8. Private Sector Mobilization
9. Disbursement
10. Hype vs. reality

“Everyone in the learning curve”
Designing Projects : Challenges

AT Country Level

- Cross Cutting : Mitigation + Adaptation
- Whole of Government's Approach
- Language: Development Vs. Climate Change
- Building Institutions & Capacity
- Fit in Ntl. Planning Procedure
- Implementing Entities

- Country’s priority
- Avoiding duplicity of project concept/proposals
- Complementary & selecting right projects
- GoB Contribution

DC, Satkhira
Thank you