



CLIMATE FINANCE TRANSPARENCY MECHANISM (CFTM)

CONFERENCE PROCEEDINGS

International Conference on Climate Finance (ICCF) 2018

27-28 January 2018
Bangabandhu International Conference Centre (BICC)
Agargaon, Sher-E-Bangla Nagar
Dhaka, Bangladesh.



Proceedings of the International Conference on Climate Finance 2018

Edited by Dr Atiq Rahman, Sirazoom Munira and Eftesum

Reviewed by Mr. Golam Rabbani (BCAS), Roufa Khanum (C3ER), Riadadh Hossain (ICCCAD),
Saqib Huq (ICCCAD) and Abu Sadat Md Marjan Nur (C3ER).

Drafted by Mr. Ehsanul Huque, Dr Samia Saif and Jasia Tahzeeda (BCAS team)

Published in October 2018

PUBLISHED BY

Bangladesh Centre of Advanced Studies (BCAS)

PROCEEDINGS

International Conference on
Climate Finance (ICCF) 2018

27-28 JANUARY
DHAKA, BANGLADESH

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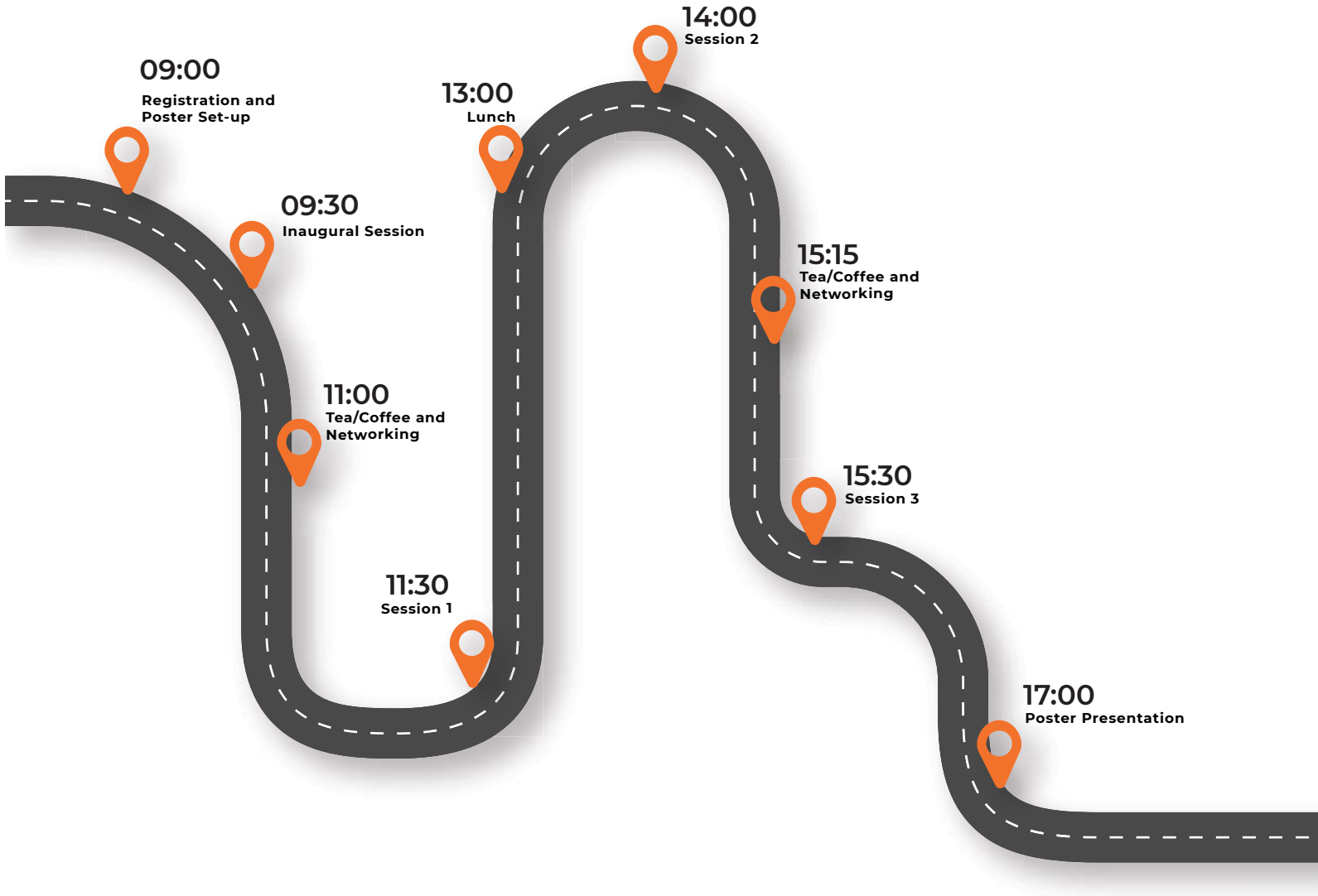
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PROGRAM SUMMARY

DAY 1: JANUARY 27, 2018

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INAUGURAL SESSION

Chair: Dr. Atiq Rahman, Executive Director, BCAS

Conference objectives and rationale by Mr. Md. Golam Rabbani, Fellow, BCAS

Address by Dr. Saleemul Huq, Director, ICCCAD

Address by Dr. Ainun Nishat, Professor Emeritus, C3ER, BRAC University

Address by Ms. Aislin Baker, Governance Team Leader, DFID Bangladesh

Address by Dr. Paul Desanker, Manager, Adaptation Program, UNFCCC

Address by the Special Guest Mr. Mohammad Muslim Chowdhury, Secretary in Charge,
Finance Division, Ministry of Finance, Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh

Address by the Chair, Dr. Atiq Rahman, Executive Director, BCAS

CHIEF GUEST

Md. Anisul Islam Mahmud, MP

Honorable Minister, Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEFCC)

Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh

SESSION 1: CLIMATE FINANCE GOVERNANCE

Chair: Mr. Mohammad Iqbal Hossain
Deputy Comptroller and Auditor General (Senior)
Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh

Co-Chair: Ms. Elisabeth Resch
Climate Finance and Governance Expert, Oxford Policy Management

Keynote Presentation: Strengthening climate finance governance: Issues and Challenges
By Mr. Ranjit Kumar Chakraborty, Project Manager, Inclusive Budgeting and Financing for Climate Resilience (IBFCR)

Presentation 1: Rethinking climate finance effectiveness
By Mr. Iseoluwa Akintunde, McGill University, Canada

Presentation 2: An analysis of BCCSAP projects implemented in Bangladesh
By Ms. Remeen Firoz, Consultant, BCCSAP Action Plan Review

Presentation 3: Understanding the difference between climate finance and overseas development assistance: the case of Bangladesh
By Ms. Raisa Bashar, Lecturer, North South University, Bangladesh

Open Discussions

SESSION 2: HIGH LEVEL PLENARY DISCUSSIONS ON CLIMATE FINANCE GAPS AND CHALLENGES

Chair: Dr. Saleemul Huq
Director, International Centre for Climate Change and Development (ICCCAD)

Keynote Presentation: Dr. Paul Steele
Chief Economist, International Institute for Environment and Development (IIED), United Kingdom

Panelists:

- Md. Shamima Nargis, Member, Planning Commission
- Dr. Mizan R Khan, Professor, North South University, Bangladesh
- Md. Khurshid Alam, Assistant Country Director, UNDP, Bangladesh
- Mr. Sanjay Vashist, Director, CANSA
- Dr. Fazle Rabbi Sadeque Ahmed, Director, PKSF, Bangladesh

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Chair: Mr. Asif Ibrahim, Founder Chairman and Present Adviser
Business Initiative Leading Development (BUILD)

Co-Chair: Dr. Atiq Rahman
Executive Director, BCAS

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by Munawar Misbah Moin, Managing Director
Rahimafrooz Renewable Energy Ltd., Bangladesh

Presentation: Effective public-private dialogue for climate finance by Ms. Ferdaus Ara Begum,
CEO, Business Initiative Leading Development (BUILD)

Distinguished Discussants:

- Mr. Sohel Ahmed, Managing Director, Grameen Shakti
- Engr. Ashraful Ambia, Chief Executive Officer, Walton Hi Tech Industries Ltd.

SESSION 4: PARALLEL SESSION ON COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF CLIMATE FINANCE IN BANGLADESH WITH OTHER DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

Chair: Mr. Abdur Rouf Talukder
Additional Secretary, Ministry of Finance

Co-Chair: Dr. Mizan R Khan
Professor, North South University

Keynote Presentation: Climate financing mechanism in Bangladesh: trends of fund flow of
Bangladesh climate change trust fund by Ms. Shakila Yasmin, Bangladesh
Climate Change Trust Fund, MoEFCC

Presentation 1: Determinants of West African countries participation and benefit from climate
finance inflows by Mr. Aman Jean Aristide, Ivory Coast

Presentation 2: Governing Indonesian forest and land use financing: have REDD+ policies let to
more harm than good? by Mr. Nanda A Noor, Indonesia

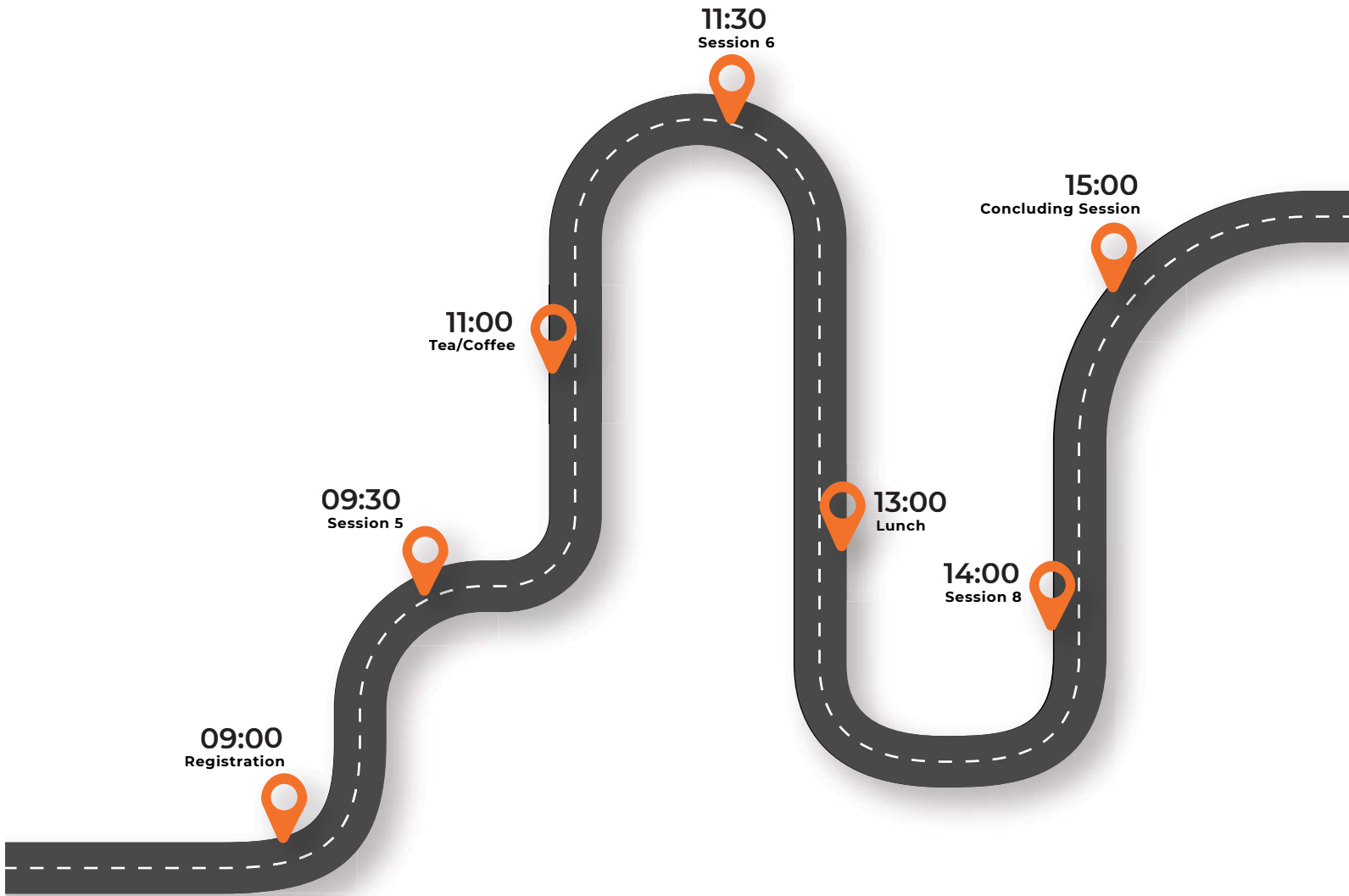
Presentation 3: Mapping climate change investments in Bangladesh:
findings from the formulation of the country investment plan
By Mr. Shah Mohammad Mahboob, Bangladesh

Open Discussions

Poster Presentation

PROGRAM TIMELINE

DAY 2: JANUARY 28, 2018



DAY 2: JANUARY 28, 2018

SESSION 5: ALLOCATION OF CLIMATE FUND TO MITIGATION AND ADAPTATION

Chair: Dr. Nurul Quadir
Additional Secretary, Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEFCC)

Co-Chair: Dr Paul Desankar
Adaptation Programme, UNFCCC

Keynote Presentation: Problems and prospects in allocation of climate funds to mitigation and *adaptation in developing countries with reference to India* by Sheeraz Ahmad Alaie, India

Presentation 1: The role of European Union in climate finance by Ms Masroul Loubna, Italy

Presentation 2: Financing climate smart healthcare: learning from GCF and CCTF by Mr Mofizur Rahman, ICCDRB

Presentation 3: BRAC-KfW climate bridge fund by Mr Md. Ashaduzzaman Asad, BRAC

Presentation 4: Exploring financial entities to address loss and damage associated with climate change and the role of insurance for risk transfer by Mr Hafizul Islam, CCJ

SESSION 6: PARALLEL SESSION ON GENDER AND YOUTH FOCUSED CLIMATE FINANCE

Chair: Ms. Farah Kabir
Country Director, ActionAid Bangladesh

Co-Chair: Mr. Tanvir Mahmud
Head of Program, PROKAS

Keynote Presentation: Gender equality in climate finance: the green climate fund and the gender *action plan for women's rights* by Ms. Renata Koch Alvarenga, Brazil

Presentation 1: Youth and sustainable development by Mr. Burton Dorley, Liberia

Presentation 2: Youth engagement to climate finance governance, Barisal, Bangladesh By Mr. A.H. Towfiqul Ahmed, Bangladesh

Presentation 3: BRAC-KfW climate bridge fund by Mr Md. Ashaduzzaman Asad, BRAC

Presentation 4: Assess to financial mechanism for women: Necessity and importance of climate resilient actions by Mr. Abdur Rahman Rana, CAMET, Bangladesh and Mr. Mahbubur Rahman Apu, NCCB

SESSION 7: ALLOCATION OF CLIMATE FUND TO MITIGATION AND ADAPTATION

Chair: Dr. Atiq Rahman
Executive Director, BCAS

Co-Chair: Mr. Md. Iftekhar Hossain
Deputy Secretary, Economic Relations Division (ERD)

Keynote Presentation: Country driven climate finance by Mr. Raju Pandit Chetri, Nepal

Presentation 1: Mobilizing private and institutional finance for climate resilience and adaptation in the developing world by Ms. Fury Jain, India

Presentation 2: The indigenous solution: a perspective on community-based adaptation programs with a special focus on indigenous knowledge systems
By Mr. D.S. Bhagabati, India

Presentation 3: Sustainable financial in local resilience building initiatives: a case of Co-management Organisation (CMOs) from USAID's CREL project
By Mr. Utpal Dutta and Mr. S.K. Ray, CREL Project, Bangladesh

SESSION 8: HIGH LEVEL PLENARY DISCUSSIONS ON MOBILIZING CLIMATE FINANCE

Chair: Dr. Ainun Nishat, Professor Emeritus, C3ER, BRAC University

Keynote Speaker : Mr. A.K.M. Mamunur Rashid, Climate Change Specialist, UNDP

Panelists:

- Mr. Md. Raisul Alam Mondal, Director General, Department of Environment (DoE)
- Dr. Paul Desanker, Manager, Adaptation Program, UNFCCC
- Dr. Saleemul Huq, Director, ICCCAD
- Dr. Atiq Rahman, Executive Director, BCAS
- Dr. Ahsan H Mansur, Executive Director, Policy Research Institute (PRI)

CONCLUDING SESSION

Chair: Dr. Ainun Nishat, Professor Emeritus, C3ER, BRAC University

Conference Summary by Dr. Monirul Q Mizan, University of Totonto and Mr. Md. Golam Rabbani, Fellow,
BCAS

Address by DFID, British High Commission Representative

Address by Dr. Saleemul Huq, Director, ICCCAD

Address by Dr. Ainun Nishat, Professor Emeritus, C3ER, BRAC University

Address by the Special Guest Ms. Nihab Kabir, President, Metropolitan Chamber of Commerce and
Industries (MCCI)

Address by the Special Guest Dr. Kamal Uddin Ahmed, Member, Planning Commission

Address by the Chair Dr. Atiq Rahman, Executive Director, BCAS

Address by Chief Guest Mr. Abul Maal A Munith, MP, Honorable Minister, Ministry of Finance,
Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh

INTRODUCTION

Climate Change: The Global Threat to Mankind

Climate change is a global threat to mankind that needs to be addressed with concerted efforts from all countries and stakeholders. While some developed countries are held responsible for causing climate change, some of the less endowed countries are highly vulnerable to its consequences. The United Nations Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), the Kyoto Protocol and the Paris Agreement- all call for assistance from the Annex 1 Parties in four key areas which are adaptation, mitigation, capacity building and finance.

Climate Finance: The Key Instrument for Resilient Development

Climate finance stands at the heart of the negotiation process and has been so during the last two decades. The UNFCCC lays down the basic principles of finance addressing climate change under Article 3 and Article 4. They provide for new and additional, adequate and predictable financing particularly for the LDCs and small island developing states. To that, it has now become imperative to understand how much and what type of support and resource is being made available to address climate-resilient development, to address countries' needs.

The First International Conference on Climate Finance 2018

Regarding the above, the first International Conference on Climate Finance (ICCF) was held on 27-28 January 2018 at the Bangabandhu International Conference Center (BICC), Dhaka. Bangladesh Centre for Advanced Studies (BCAS), Centre for Climate Change and Environmental Research (C3ER) at BRAC University and International Centre for Climate Change and Development (ICCCAD) based at Independent University Bangladesh, as part of the Climate Finance Transparency Mechanism (CFTM) Project initiated this platform for national and international experts to discuss and exchange knowledge and experience on climate finance issues.

Scientists, researchers, practitioners and policy makers used this platform to share and exchange various knowledge and ideas on current and future climate finance issues. It offers representatives from the Government, non-government, academics and private sectors opportunity for interdisciplinary dialogues on climate finance. The two-day conference welcomed applicants from 59 countries, who submitted abstracts of their works on climate finance to be presented at the conference. An evaluation team methodically screened all the applications through and finally selected the oral and poster presentations for the conference. Additionally, representatives from the government, environment and development arena, private sector and civil society organization were present.

Technical Session

The technical sessions of the conference covered a wide range of themes such as climate finance governance, gaps and challenges, financing private sector to address climate change and comparative analysis of climate finance in Bangladesh. Along with the keynote presentations, 18 different presentations were given by national and international experts. There were 18 poster presentations by international and local participants.

OBJECTIVES OF THE CONFERENCE

- To create opportunities for local and international participants for exchanging and debating on the present and future scopes, opportunities and challenges of climate finance;
- To bring together research and activities on climate finance for building strong connections through knowledge sharing;
- To engage multi-stakeholder representatives from all sectors including research, academia, government, private sector, civil society, media and local communities to enhance the quality and quantity of climate finance; and
- To strengthen mobilization and access to climate finance in Bangladesh by incorporating the learning outcomes from the conference into future plans and activities for the Climate Finance Transparency Mechanism (CFTM) project.



A photo taken from the inaugural session of the conference at BICC, Dhaka, Bangladesh

SESSION SUMMARIES

Inaugural Plenary Session: Conference Opening and Welcome speeches

Session Chair: Dr. Atiq Rahman
Executive Director, BCAS

Chief Guest: Mr. Anisul Islam Mahmud
MP, Honorable Minister
Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEFCC),
Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh

Session Panelists:

- Mr. Md. Golam Rabbani, Fellow, BCAS;
- Dr. Saleemul Huq, Director, ICCCAD;
- Dr. Paul Desanker, Manager, Adaptation Programme, UNFCCC; and
- Mr. Mohammad Muslim Chowdhury, Secretary in Charge, Finance Division
Ministry of Finance, Government of Bangladesh



Dr Atiq Rahman chairing the inaugural session of ICCF 2018 at BICC, Dhaka, Bangladesh

OVERVIEW OF THE CONFERENCE

Mr. Md. Golam Rabbani, Fellow, Bangladesh Centre for Advanced Studies (BCAS) introduced the objectives and rationale of the conference. He described the background of climate finance, its governance and the elements of climate finance mechanism. He discussed some of the major elements of climate finance mechanism; encompassing sources of fund, balanced allocation between adaptation and mitigation, access to climate finance, governance of climate finance and tracking of climate finance. Mr. Rabbani also mentioned that many countries and stakeholders have conducted research on climate finance across the world. He then presented the four principal objectives of the conference.

The second speaker, Dr. Saleemul Huq, Director of International Centre for Climate Change and Development (ICCCAD), mainly discussed the current state of climate finance in Bangladesh which has been very proactive for supporting climate change activities within the country with its own finance. Bangladesh is a pioneer for setting up Bangladesh Climate Change Trust Fund (BCCTF) at national



Mr. Md. Golam Rabbani delivering his speech at the inaugural plenary session of ICCF 2018 at BICC, Dhaka, Bangladesh.

level and Bangladesh Climate Change Resilience Fund (BCCRF) as international fund. These two funds support climate change adaptation related projects across the country. He then analyzed the key global fund- Green Climate Fund (GCF) and stated that the GCF supports adaptation and mitigation activities of climate change. Accessing the fund is challenging as the procedures to secure it is rigorous and very bureaucratic. He pointed out that, at present, Bangladesh is one of the least developing countries (LDCs) but once it graduates from its LDC status, it will no longer have access to funds dedicated to the LDCs.

This is where climate finance transparency mechanism can play a significant role. It is necessary to demonstrate utility, transparency and effectiveness of climate finance. Recently, Green Climate Fund (GCF) has made an important decision – half of the climate fund will be allocated for adaptation and the other half for mitigation, where preference will be given to the most vulnerable countries. Dr. Huq concluded by encouraging the guests and participants to share their experiences and knowledge between respective countries, how they have accessed global climate finance and finally have utilized them.



Dr Saleemul Huq, Director, ICCCAD delivering his speech

Following Dr. Huq, Dr. Paul Desanker, Manager, Adaptation Programme, UNFCCC, presented his speech. He praised Bangladesh for being a leader in addressing climate change issues and for being one of the first countries to try Trust Fund approach, which was emulated by a number of other countries. Later, Bangladesh has taken the lead in developing new grounds in the area of climate finance transparency mechanisms. He added that the other countries can learn how Bangladesh is putting it altogether. He mentioned that the topic of climate finance should be raised at the upcoming Conference of Parties (COP). He also talked about the instruments that can be used for assisting and managing climate change, such as access to funds, ensuring transparency etc. He also praised Bangladesh's leadership and approach for Community Based Adaptation (CBA) and involving young people in policy making.

The Special Guest Mr. Mohammad Muslim Chowdhury, Secretary in Charge, Finance Division, Ministry of Finance, Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh, emphasized more on screening the instrument of climate finance and exchange of ideas. He talked about the Climate Fiscal Framework (CFF) and how it is trying to address climate sensitive expenditures. He also added that the Government is trying to build capacities so that the ministries will become more sensitive and will be able to identify climate change related issues. He further discussed briefly on auditing, transparency, budget execution and monitoring framework for climate finance by the Government of Bangladesh.



Esteemed panelists at the inaugural plenary session of the ICCF 2018 at BICC, Dhaka, Bangladesh.

Dr. Atiq Rahman welcomed everyone and delivered a brief on the overall aspect of climate finance in Bangladesh. He accounted how in the initial stages, two or three ministries were working on climate activities, but now the Government is working as a whole unit. He also emphasized on

developing low carbon economy and supporting sustainable energy, infrastructure and agriculture. He referred that, there were several incidents of extreme climatic events in last year irrespective to economic status of various countries, rich or poor. Hence, climate change is real. He also mentioned that, in order to access climate funds, vulnerability is not the only criteria. These projects would be selected based on efficiency, financial mechanism and transparency, as well as relevance to climate change.



Mr. Anisul Islam Mahmud, Honorable Minister, Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEFCC), Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh addressing his speech

Mr. Anisul Islam Mahmud, Honorable Minister, Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEFCC), Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh delivered the concluding speech. He first discussed about the innate vulnerability of Bangladesh to climate change due to its geographic location. He said that it would be difficult for Bangladesh to overcome this situation. He then described how the Government has tackled climate change induced incidents so far. He said that it needs to make the world aware about vulnerabilities of the country. Bangladesh has already made great strides in climate change issues and is spending a huge amount for adaptation and mitigation of climate change without any help from overseas. Bangladesh needs to come out with right type of projects and ensures transparency. Further, Bangladesh must show how many million people are confronting the impacts of climate change every year. The funds will not be provided to the country only by seeing how vulnerable it is. They will assess the overall project with many relevant indicators. The Honorable Minister officially ended his speech by inaugurating the 1st International Conference on Climate Finance (ICCF) 2018.



Members of the audience during ICCF 2018

Key Points

- Trust Fund And Resilience Fund: Good learning experience on Climate Finance Mechanism;
- Being highly vulnerable does not automatically qualify for funding;
- Graduation from LDC: New international funding sources required;
- Development of “Building and Performance Management” is crucial;
- Building capacity for “Green Climate Fund” projects; and
- Ensuring transparency and accountability of government, private sector and donors.

SESSION 1: CLIMATE FINANCE GOVERNANCE

Session Chair: Mr. Mohammad Iqbal Hossain, Deputy Comptroller and Auditor General (senior) Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh

Co-chair: Ms. Elisabeth Resch, Climate Finance and Governance Expert, Oxford Policy Management

Keynote: Mr. Ranjit Kumar Chakraborty, Project Manager, Inclusive Budgeting and Financing for Climate Resilience (IBFCR)

Chief Guest: Mr. Anisul Islam Mahmud, MP, Honorable Minister, Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEFCC), Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh

Presentation 1: Rethinking climate finance effectiveness by Mr. Iseoluwa Akintunde McGill University, Canada

Presentation 2: An analysis of BCCSAP projects implemented in Bangladesh by Ms. Remeen Firoz, Bangladesh

Presentation 3: Understanding the difference between climate finance and overseas development assistance: the case of Bangladesh by Ms. Raisa Bashar, North South University, Bangladesh

Introduction by Session Chair, Mr. Mohammad Iqbal Hossain, Deputy Comptroller and Auditor General (senior) Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh

The session started with the Chair, Mr. Mohammad Iqbal Hossain, Deputy Comptroller and Auditor General (senior) Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh. He highlighted that in addition to access climate funds, it is also crucial for Bangladesh to be able to manage and implement these funds effectively — for which good governance is imperative.



Session introduction being conducted by the Chair of the session

Keynote Presentation by Mr. Ranjit Kumar Chakraborty, Project Manager, Inclusive Budgeting and Financing For Climate Resilience (IBFCR)

Mr. Ranjit Chakraborty's keynote presentation focused on the prevalent issues and challenges with the governance of climate finance in Bangladesh. He began with sharing some of the established conceptual frameworks of climate finance governance.



Mr. Ranjit Chakraborty delivering his speech at the inaugural plenary session of the ICCF 2018 at BICC, Dhaka, Bangladesh

Broader climate finance governance comprises of three (3) core elements, (1) normative framework, (2) architecture and (3) geographic scope. Governance of climate finance is crucial due to multi-faceted economic consequences associated with the phenomenon. One of the key ways to do so would be to integrate climate finance into broader development decision making as climate change initiatives are only likely to be successful if undertaken in line with the socio-economic and political

realities of a country. International best practices in terms of climate finance governance from countries, such as Cambodia, Vietnam and Indonesia were presented. He then presented a diagram of climate finance flow in Bangladesh, as depicted in the Climate Public Expenditure and Institutional Review (CPEIR) conducted in 2012. The diagram depicts how the country's budget is shared between domestic and foreign resources.

CPEIR STATISTICS

According to the CPEIR, 75% of climate change activities in Bangladesh are funded from domestic sources and the rest is drawn from international funding sources. He then stated some legal and policy frameworks relevant to climate change in Bangladesh which include the Perspective Plan 2010-2021, Seventh Five Years Plan 2016-2021 (7FYP), National Adaptation Programme of Action 2005 (NAPA) as well as the Bangladesh Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan 2009 (BCCSAP).

EXISTING INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS WITHIN THE GOVERNMENT FOR THE GOVERNANCE OF CLIMATE FINANCE:

The Economic Relations Division (ERD), Finance Division of the Ministry of Finance (MoF) and Bangladesh Planning Commission and the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEFCC) are the key Government bodies for governing climate actions in Bangladesh. The Implementation of Monitoring and Evaluation Division (IMED) has been assigned with the task of monitoring the Climate Change Trust. He mentioned that some of the recent and upcoming developments in the arena of climate finance governance in the country. These include the preparation of climate relevant Medium Term Budget Frameworks (MTBFs) starting in the fiscal year 2018-2019, as well as large scale initiatives being undertaken to develop the capacity of relevant ministries, or departments, or divisions for developing the MTBFs.

CLIMATE FINANCE TRACKING SYSTEM

Establishment of climate finance tracking system is already underway. The Government of Bangladesh has also recently produced budget report on Climate Protection and Development which aims to shed light on climate spending subsumed in total public expenditure. He highlighted some of the persistent challenges with the governance of climate finance in Bangladesh. These include the fragmented architecture of climate finance flow in the country where fund flows are mobilized, channeled and delivered through a myriad of bilateral, multilateral and other sources, restricted geographical deployment of finance, lack of coordination and collaboration among different agencies as well as the lack of participatory processes which are crucial to promote transparency and accountability. As ways forward, he suggested systematic quantification, tracking and reporting of climate public expenditure to be emphasized for strengthening country systems.

Presentation 1: Rethinking climate finance effectiveness by Mr. Iseoluwa Akintunde, McGill University, Canada

Mr. Iseoluwa Akintunde presented on an ongoing research study to understand what constitutes climate finance effectiveness. He emphasized that there is no clear framework for climate finance effectiveness at the moment and as private sector involvement in the arena continues to rise, it is essential to define what the term implies. He proposed that the issue surrounding the effectiveness of climate finance can be described as a dilemma, where the development community, climate change community and the private sector observe the problem of climate change differently through three different lenses. Private sector entries, comprising a heterogeneous group, have diverse motivations but their key goal is to minimize risks and maximize profits.

Conversely, the climate change community distinguishes between mitigation and adaptation projects and largely focuses on additionality, polluter pay principle etc. It aims to ensure gender inclusion, equitable participation and fair distribution of resources. The development community on the other hand, defines aid effectiveness by five cardinal principles delineated in the Paris Declaration 2005.



Mr. Iseoluwa Akintunde from McGill University, Canada presenting at the conference

The five (5) cardinal principles are: National ownership, (ii) Mutual accountability, (iii) Donor harmonization, (iv) Alignment and (v) Management of results. These principles do not necessarily apply to the private sector, which poses a challenge. For instance, national ownership usually favors Government ownership which hinders participation of the private sectors.

Mr. Akintude then highlighted the key differences between climate finance and development aid. Development aid is usually voluntary, whereas climate finance is generally expressed in obligatory terms. Climate finance may emerge from diverse sources including private ones but development aid is essentially drawn from government budgets and sources. Climate finance also demands commitments from contributors and recipients as opposed to the prescription of conditionality in development aid. Considering the above, he concluded that aid effectiveness approach cannot be applied to effectiveness of climate finance. According to his study, the performance framework for an area of public finance cannot be necessarily transplanted to another. Based on his study, he made some preliminary recommendations. Rather than individually funded projects, global funds such as the GCF should also support broader national strategies as this will allow the country to leverage finance from other sources including private sources. In view of that, it is essential that an international when it comes to mobilize climate finance.

Presentation 2: An analysis of BCCSAP projects implemented in Bangladesh by Ms. Remeen Firoz, Bangladesh

Ms. Remeen Firoz presented an analysis of projects implemented under the Bangladesh Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan (BCCSAP). BCCSAP is a key policy document prepared by the Government of Bangladesh in 2009 to guide climate action in the country upon six thematic areas. Subsequently, the Climate Change Trust Fund (CCTF) was established to implement the BCCSAP. Data collection for the analysis was undertaken by conducting review of pertinent literature as well as semi-structured interviews and expert consultations. In her analysis, she found that almost 70% of the CCTF funds since its establishment went to infrastructure themed projects such as building and repairing embankments, roads and other structures. Furthermore, in the first year of the fund, a total of 31% went to the Ministry of Environment & Forests and Climate Change (MoEFCC) and 16% went to the Ministry of Agriculture (MoA).



Ms. Remeen Firoz presenting on the projects implemented under the Bangladesh Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan (BCCSAP)

In her analysis, she found that almost 70% of the CCTF funds since its establishment went to infrastructure themed projects such as building and repairing embankments, roads and other structures. Furthermore, in the first year of the fund, a total of 31% went to the Ministry of Environment & Forests and Climate Change (MoEFCC) and 16% went to the Ministry of Agriculture (MoA).

FUND STATISTICS

In the years to come, these numbers are largely reduced, and between 2010 and 2016, Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development (MoLGRD) received over 60% of the total funds disbursed, mostly for infrastructure projects. The Ministry of Agriculture (MoA) and Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief (MoDMR) received 1% only. This is a major discrepancy as agriculture and disaster management are some of the crucial sectors, when it comes to climate and should ideally receive greater support.

According to the respondents, this was largely due to the justification that infrastructure projects have cross-cutting benefits and are visible to the general public. Another reason provided was the significant political influence exercised in determining fund allocation. Lack of cooperation among different ministries further contributed to this discrepancy. She then highlighted some of the success of CCTF funded projects. There have been large investments in strengthening local Government institutions and municipalities in Bangladesh. Community based projects as well as projects with 'co-benefits' were prioritized. Going forward, she recommended that projects to be undertaken in the future should focus on sustainability and catalytic impacts beyond the project period. Also, a lot of similar projects have been undertaken so far. The portfolio needs to be diversified to make room for innovative and creative projects. There is a need to set up strong monitoring mechanisms to track the successes of implemented projects.

Presentation 3: Understanding the difference between climate finance and overseas development assistance: the case of Bangladesh by Ms. Raisa Bashar, North South University, Bangladesh

Ms. Raisa Bashar and Mr. Tahmid H. Easher, both Lecturers of North South University (NSU), presented an ongoing research study being undertaken with NSU research grant. The research aims to understand the difference between Climate Finance (CF) and Overseas Development Aid (ODA). Prof. Mizan R Khan from the Department of Environmental Science and Management at NSU is the Principal Investigator of the project with Ms Sirazoom Munira (Adjunct Lecturer, NSU) as another co-investigator of the project.



Ms Raisa Bashar delivering her speech.

STUDY METHODOLOGY

The study employed a combination of literature review, primary and secondary data collection as well as key informant interviews to analyze how the distribution of CF and ODA has been occurring within Bangladesh and other developing countries. Globally, there continues to be a contention regarding the qualitative distinction between the two terms. An OXFAM report revealed that 70%-80% of CF mobilized since 2010 have just been repackaged ODA, which is one of the central arguments of the project. This issue primarily arises due to the absence of a universally agreed upon definition of CF. There has been persistent resistance from developed countries to define what CF is, thereby inhibiting transparency of fund flows. Rio markers had been applied so far to determine adaptation and mitigation activities, however the international community now considers these markers as flawed as usage of these markers often lead to

double counting and sometimes triple counting of allocation. There also remains the issue of granularity when it comes to reporting of CF and ODA, where the latter constitutes more detailed information.

TRENDS OF CF AND ODA

Trends of ODA and CF inflow into Bangladesh were presented. It has been observed that the allocation of CF and ODA has been inversely proportional in Bangladesh. The study applied some criteria to distinguish between CF and ODA projects which were then presented. Generally, projects mentioning characteristics such as resilience and climate sensitivity were considered to be effective CF projects

RECOMMENDATIONS

The discussion session encouraged a recommendation to encourage privatization of public finance as this will allow private and public actors to collaborate. Mainstreaming private sector into the public sector would help to dismantle the state-centric approach to CF governance. There needs to be an efficient framework for regulating this and the regulator cannot be the implementer. The issue of fiscal decentralization was raised. There needs to be policies in place that ensure funds are effectively channeled from the central level to the local level, all the way down to the beneficiaries.



Dr. Mizan R Khan, Professor, North South University answering to audience questions as the Principal Investigator of the CFODA project at NSU

In conclusion, the study recommends the establishment of an agreed framework on ex-post reporting of CF. Mobilization of ODA and CF should be segregated at source. Collective reporting on both bilateral and multilateral CF would also help to prevent double counting. The study is also trying to find whether Bangladesh is receiving a 'fair share' of climate funds, compared with other LDCs.

With regards to the lack of capacity, a question was raised regarding the type of capacity development that would be needed. It is recognized that capacity would need to be developed both at the policy and operational level. Suggestion was made to undertake studies to understand capacity development needs in the country. Another important suggestion was to sensitize the private sector in Bangladesh so that they can also be a part of national
With regards to the lack of capacity, a question was raised regarding the type of capacity development that would be needed. It is recognized that capacity would need to be developed both at the policy and operational level. Suggestion was made to undertake studies to understand capacity development needs in the country. Another important suggestion was to sensitize the private sector in Bangladesh so that they can also be a part of national to higher mobilization in that particular year.

CLOSING SESSION

In his closing remarks, the chair mentioned that upon reviewing the BCCTF and CCTF projects in his capacity, he found that projects are not often classified against the 44 programs in the BCCSAP. There is also no record of the number of projects and programmes that have been successfully implemented thus far. Upon going through the audit reports of six CCTF projects, he observed many crucial flaws in the project designs resulting from not have undertaken necessary consultation and employed a flawed approach in the selection of beneficiaries of the projects. The chair wrapped up the session with the suggestion to develop a dedicated, standalone website for climate finance in Bangladesh to promote knowledge sharing as well as transparency and accountability of climate finance.

Key Points

- Global funds such as the GCF should also support broader national strategies;
- It is essential that an international framework is in place that dictates how the private sector should and should not act when it comes to mobilize climate finance;
- Agriculture and disaster management are some of the crucial sectors when it comes to climate and should ideally receive greater support;
- Mobilization of ODA and CF should be segregated at source and while receiving-mixing of these funds can be done at the project/program level. Collective reporting on both bilateral and multilateral CF would also help to prevent double counting;
- Mainstreaming private sector into the public sector would help to dismantle the state-centric approach to CF governance;
- There needs to be policies in place that ensure funds are effectively channeled from the central level to the local level, all the way down to the beneficiaries;
- Capacity would need to be developed both at the policy and operational level.

**SESSION 2: HIGH LEVEL PLENARY DISCUSSION ON
CLIMATE FINANCE GAPS AND CHALLENGES**

Session Chair: Dr. Saleemul Huq
Director, ICCCAD

Keynote: Mr. Paul Steele
International Institute for Environment and Development (IIED)
United Kingdom

Panelists:

- Ms. Shamima Nargis, Member, Bangladesh Planning Commission;
- Professor Dr. Mizan R. Khan, North South University, Bangladesh;
- Mr. Mamunur Rashid, Climate Change Specialist, UNDP Bangladesh;
- Mr. Sanjay Vashist, Director, CANSA; and
- Dr. Fazle Rabbi Sadeque Ahmed, Director, PKSF, Bangladesh

**Keynote Presentation by Mr. Paul Steele,
International Institute for Environment and Development (IIED), United Kingdom**

In his keynote presentation, Mr. Paul Steele, IIED referred that while GOB is investing more than a billion dollars each year to address the growing adverse effects of climate change; more money is being invested by poor men and women than the GOB. The Government should try to incorporate the needs and priorities of the people at large to address climate change issues. Finance for large-scale infrastructure is important but it tends to overlook the needs at the local level. He mentioned that local level climate finance can be increased in 3 ways:

- More climate finance can be linked to the social protection;
- More climate finance can be channeled through local Government; and
- More climate finance can be used for local entrepreneurs and small to medium sized enterprises

Strengthening the capacity of local Government is crucial in battling climate change in Bangladesh but it is also a fact that International climate finance has several shortcomings such as they are driven by external priorities. But the role of international climate finance should be complement and top up the finances done by the GOB, businesses and poor men and women in the climate vulnerable areas of Bangladesh. So, international climate finance should be designed in collaboration with people of Bangladesh incorporating their priorities.



Mr. Paul Steele from IIED addressing the audience

Mr. Steele has highlighted seven (7) ways through which the climate finance can drive transformation in Bangladesh. They are as follows:

1. Harness the skills in information and communication technology (ICT) and the mobile network by sharing an app to track climate finance at all levels through mobile technology;
2. Strengthen the local Government capacity to host an effective channel to design and implement pro-poor climate finance regime;
3. Reform the social protection schemes to integrate climate finance to empower poor women and men;
4. Remove bias from large infrastructure investments;
5. Finance climate resilient urban ecosystems at the urban centers of the country;
6. Align climate finance strategies of international climate finance regime with those of the national ones; and
7. Strengthen public finance management systems to ensure the full participation of the community people and international community that the climate finance funds are being used to the right reason in the right way.

Panelists Discussion: Ms Shamima Nargis, Member, Bangladesh Planning Commission

Ms. Shamima Nargis, Member of the Bangladesh Planning Commission stated that climate change is affecting the GOB budget and its institutional systems. GOB is responding with regards to policy response, instructional arrangement and the governance of climate finance, and the BCCSAP is also being revisited and updated. She mentioned that 37 ministries and relevant departments are related with climate change issues within the GOB institutional arrangements. The adoption of Climate Fiscal Framework has laid the foundation for climate sensitized public financial system. Twenty (20) ministries will report to the parliament this financial year about the climate expenditure in their ministries. The GOB is spending around USD 1 billion a year for CCA (75%) from GOBs own fund and 25% from the development partners. The matter of tracking the climate finance is very relevant and getting the importance at the Government level. Private sector should join to invest in climate change adaptation actions, particularly in the community's adaptation needs. The private sector can join hands with the GOB in the crop insurance facility.



Ms. Shamima Nargis, Member of the Bangladesh Planning Commission addressing the audience

Panelists Discussion: Dr. Mizan R. Khan, Professor, North South University, Bangladesh

Dr. Mizan R. Khan, Professor, North South University underscored that GOB has to internalize the externalities. Bangladesh needs to look beyond the narrow horizon and focus at the international horizons.

Panelists Discussion: Mr. Mamunur Rashid, UNDP Bangladesh

Mr. Mamunur Rashid, UNDP Bangladesh emphasized the need for enabling and empowering environment. He stated that citizens and people of the world are both assets and liabilities. They are the main public goods. Fiscal policy is quite critical in the climate regime. Most of the macroeconomic view on climate change is shorter term risk (aligned with political perspective), while climate change is a longer term risk. The role of international climate finance is catalytic to the domestic climate finance. Bangladesh has to strengthen many local institutions.

Panelists Discussion: Mr. Sanjay Vashist, CANSA

Mr. Sanjay Vashist, CANSA said that GCF is still foreign consultancy focused and capacity of GCF board needs to be built as well. Adaptation is short-term and resilience is long-term. The countries should invest more into the resilience capacity.

Panelists Discussion: Dr. Fazle Rabbi Sadeque Ahmed, PKSF

Dr. Fazle Rabbi Sadeque Ahmed, PKSF argued that climate finance is not defined yet, neither locally or internationally but having a universally agreed definition is very important. BCCTF is a peanut in the climate finance being made in Bangladesh. Due to the absence of climate finance definition, a big amount is not being shown as climate finance in Bangladesh. Bangladesh needs to make local Government and local institutions strongly capable to implement climate finance projects.

Discussion Session

Comments and questions from the floor included a range of issues covering climate finance. He opined that GCF is becoming more like a bank. Another participant from Ivory Coast mentioned that Fast Start Financing (FSF) of 30 billion USD was not achieved and now that US is out of the negotiation. He wanted to know how Bangladesh is negotiating with the international community.

Dr. Mizan R. Khan responded first by mentioning that accountability is more upward towards the donors in case of a developing country such as Bangladesh. None of the low income developing countries made it to the list of top 10 countries receiving the climate finance.

Dr. Fazle Rabbi Sadeque Ahmed said FSF is being claimed by developed country to achieve its goals, but there are problems with the accounting as most of the FSF can be associated with ODA.

Ms. Shamima Nargis highlighted that Bangladesh needs highly sophisticated and critical technology to use coal in its energy generation. Local Government has received climate funds, its capacity at different levels should be enhanced and GOB should invest in them. Mr. Sanjay Vashist said that India is investing in sustainable energy while non-renewable energy sources are being increasingly used to produce electricity. Coal is a transitional energy now; Government can invest in it. But Government should invest in renewable and sustainable energy.

Mr. Paul Steele stated that countries and private sector should invest in climate change actions with a no-regret policy. USD 100 billion notion is a distraction; if Bangladesh's investment requirements were to be met only, global climate finance of USD 100 billion alone would not be able to address the needs.

Session Chairs referred that chasing after the global goal of reaching USD 100 billion is something that should be left to the negotiators. However, countries should not depend on that fund to finance their priorities. The countries should ideally utilize what they have so that knowledge can be generated and gained through sharing experience. They concluded with the note that knowledge is more much more useful and powerful than money.

Key Points

- Harness the skills in ICT and the mobile network by spreading an app to track climate finance at all levels through mobile technology;
- Reform the social protection schemes to integrate climate finance to empower poor women and men;
- Remove bias from large infrastructure investments;
- Align climate finance strategies of international climate finance regime with those of the national ones;
- Strengthen public finance management systems to ensure the full participation of the community people;
- The private sector can join hands with the GOB in the crop insurance facility;
- Adaptation is short-term and resilience is long-term. The countries should invest more into the resilience capacity;
- Bangladesh needs capable local Government and strong local institutions for implementing climate finance projects;
- Converting the 'Threat' to 'Opportunity';
- Transformation of institutions and governance mechanisms;
- Government to identify priorities of the people;
- Promoting local level climate financing;
- A lot more to do for climate expenditure tracking;
- Partnership for innovation through GO, NGO and Civil society;
- Building resilience requires long-term investment.

**SESSION 3: PARALLEL SESSION ON FINANCING PRIVATE SECTOR
TO ADDRESS CLIMATE CHANGE AND CLIMATE VARIABILITY**

Session Chair: Mr. Asif Ibrahim

Founder Chairman and Present Chairman, Business Initiative Leading Development (BUILD)

Co-Chair: Dr. Atiq Rahman

Executive Director, BCAS

Keynote: Mr. Munawar Misbah Moin

Managing Director, Rahimafrooz Renewable Energy Ltd., Bangladesh

Presentation: Ms. Ferdaus Ara Begum

CEO, Business Initiative Leading Development (BUILD)

Distinguished Discussants:

- Mr. Sohel Ahmed, Managing Director, Grameen Shakti; and
- Engr. Ashraful Ambia, Chief Executive Officer, Walton Hi Tech Industries Ltd.

Introduction by Session Chair, Mr. Asif Ibrahim, Founder Chairman and Present Chairman, Business Initiative Leading Development (BUILD) and Co-Chair, Dr. Atiq Rahman, Executive Director, BCAS

Chair of the session, Mr. Asif Ibrahim stated that one of the challenges that private sector experienced in the first half of 2010s is the higher rate of interest and unavailability of capital. Fortunately, that rate has now come down. Track of refinancing schemes by the central bank is not a very successful one. The mismatch is private sector's effort to respond to climate change could be addressed through proper public-private partnerships. Good examples in the private sector to be climate friendly need to be showcased to the business community.

Mr Ibrahim stated that climate finance issue should be brought to the attention of private sector at national level through awareness and capacity building activities designed for them and dialogues that are relevant should take place among the climate change experts, private sector and public sector. He also mentioned that an SDG coordination office has been set up at the Prime Minister's Office. This platform can be utilized for recommending the Government advocate for some of the issues that have been presented at the session. BUILD has been identified as one of the dialogue partners by the SDG coordination office.

Co-Chair, Dr. Atiq Rahman added that addressing climate change needs funds. Getting climate finance is difficult but spending that money is even more difficult. He mentioned that it is not hard to spend money carelessly that could potentially be used for a noble purpose; such actions do not give us any credibility.



The panelists of the session addressing the audience

The key note presentation was made by Mr. Munawar Misbah Moin, CEO of Rahimafrooz Renewable Energy Ltd. He said that more attention should be given by the policymakers of Bangladesh on creating green micro-entrepreneurship than only creating green jobs. This will address the socio-economic aspects of climate change at rural level by creating livelihood opportunities and is expected to curb the migration from rural to urban zones. He mentioned that today's paradox is that Bangladesh has unlimited renewable energy sources but have limited access to energy; the country has the highest penetration rate of internet and mobile technology in the world, most of what is used for entertainment purpose. Technology can help in taking the quantum leap that traditional development model cannot do. He also mentioned that it is important for Bangladesh to harness the capacity of internet and mobile technology for creating green livelihood opportunities at the rural level.

Rahimafrooz Renewable Energy (RRE) Initiatives

Rahimafrooz Renewable Energy (RRE) Limited has presence in more than 48,000 villages with almost a million household customers throughout Bangladesh. RRE is piloting women entrepreneurship and development opportunity group where mostly the housewives of the rural household will become the last-mile agent of the micro-entrepreneurship model. Bangladesh has the highest density of clean-tech products for the households in world. The country has the highest number of electric vehicles (3-wheelers) in the world; almost a million on the road carrying 6-8 million passengers every day. Bangladesh has to reap the benefit of the density dividend per square kilometers.



Mr. Munawar Misbah Moin, CEO of Rahimafrooz Renewable Energy Ltd. addressing the audience

Presentation on Effective public-private dialogue for climate finance by Ms. Ferdaus Ara Begum, CEO, Business Initiative Leading Development (BUILD)

Ms Ferdaus Ara Begum, CEO, BUILD addressing the audience

Session Presentation was made by Ms. Ferdaus Ara Begum, CEO, BUILD who argued that if policies are conflicting and sometimes inconsistent, private sector would remain reluctant to take initiatives to invest in mitigation and activities.

As almost 90% enterprises of Bangladesh are Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise (MSMES), a consistent and conducive policy regime is very important for long-term investments in climate change adaptation and

resilience. She mentioned by year 2021, a quarter of the knitwear manufacturing factories of Bangladesh are expected to be converted into green factories. Effective dialogues are needed to support private sector to make them an integrated part of combating climate change.

Thus the following should be the priority:

- Combine dialogue with action;
- Strengthen awareness-building to share knowledge, expertise and experience and build common understanding on climate finance;
- Develop online knowledge base, learning hub and network to complement dialogues;
- Involve the SMEs in the climate dialogue.

Maximizing private sector participation in global climate action requires a robust and structured dialogue platform for collective actions. Clear political economy analysis and stakeholder interest influence mapping lead towards better level of organization and synergy among Government, private sector and civil society. Coordination actions for policy support should be aligned in supporting Domestic Industries (DI). Low-Carbon Business Models would need to get financial and other policy supports; the banks and NBFIs should give priority to these projects. Technology transfer institutions or units should be there in place to support private sector. A private sector taskforce can be established to put forward common views without confusing the Government.

Distinguished Discussants Mr. Sohel Ahmed, MD of Grameen Shakti and Mr. Ashraful Ambia, Chief Executive Officer, Walton Hi Tech Industries Ltd.

Mr. Sohel Ahmed, CEO of Grameen Shakti has stated that private sector is more engaged in mitigation projects than into adaptation ones. Mr. Ashraful Ambia, Chief Executive Officer, Walton Hi Tech Industries Ltd. has mentioned that private sector of Bangladesh has adopted the technology and it has shown confidence to get out of HFC faster than many big countries. Additionally, energy label-electronics is required.

Discussion Session

After the session, comments and questions were taken from the floor. Mr. Burton from Liberia asked how to have a balance between climate finance funds in Private and Public organizations. Mr. Raju from Nepal suggested that Bangladesh should showcase the fantastic works done by MSMEs. Bangladesh MSMEs should bundle their initiatives to showcase internationally and grow together. Dr. Fazle R. S. Ahmed explained that green finance has some differences from climate finance. Confusion is being made between them largely due to the absence of a proper definition of climate finance.

Response to the question was first made by Sohel Ahmed, CEO of Grameen Shakti, who explained that private sector will be the enabler in the economy to make it climate friendly. Ms. Ferdaus Ara from BUILD stated that large companies can include the MSMEs within the network of value chain of their business on green products. Mr. Munawar Misbah Moin, Rahimafrooz mentioned that if they preach the right business model, eventually the money will follow; same strategy should be applied for climate-friendly businesses too.



Members of the audience

SESSION 4: PARALLEL SESSION ON COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF CLIMATE FINANCE IN BANGLADESH WITH OTHER DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

Session Chair: Mr. Abdur Rouf Talukder

Secretary, Ministry of Finance

Co-Chair: Dr. Mizan R Khan

Professor, North South University

Keynote Presentation: Climate financing mechanism in Bangladesh: trends of fund flow of Bangladesh climate change trust fund by Ms. Shakila Yasmin, Bangladesh Climate Change Trust Fund, MoEFCC

Presentation 1: Determinants of West African countries participation and benefit from climate finance inflows by Mr. Aman Jean Aristide, Ivory Coast

Presentation 2: Governing Indonesian forest and land use financing: have REDD+ policies let to more harm than good? by Mr. Nanda A Noor, Indonesia

Presentation 3: Mapping climate change investments in Bangladesh: findings from the formulation of the country investment plan by Mr. Shah Mohammad Mahboob,



Mr. Abdur Rouf Talukder, Secretary, Ministry of Finance (left) and Prof Mizan R Khan addressing the audience

Keynote Presentation: Climate financing mechanism in Bangladesh: trends of fund flow of Bangladesh climate change trust fund by Ms. Shakila Yasmin, Bangladesh Climate Change Trust

The keynote paper was presented by Ms. Shakila Yasmin from Bangladesh Climate Change Trust (BCCT), MoEF on "Trends of Fund Flow of Bangladesh Climate Change Trust Fund (BCCTF)". In her presentation she stated that BCTTF is a country driven initiative and it has been established for implementing Bangladesh Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan (BCCSAP) 2009. The presenter discussed on the financing arrangement where she stating that 66 % of the total CCTF will be used for

projects or programs implementation and remaining 34% of total CCTF will be kept as fixed deposit, in addition to the interest acquired from the fixed deposit will be used for projects or programs implementation.

SITUATION ANALYSIS

BCCSAP has six (6) thematic areas from which 44 thematic programs have been developed. She presented the scenario of CCTF from 2009-10 to 2015-16 where the total allocation was USD 375 million. There was total 378 projects with estimated cost of USD 316.15 million which were being implemented by 16 ministries. Out of all these projects, 112 projects have already been completed. By observing the BCCTF allocation during these seven (7) years, it was found that the



Ms. Shakila Yasmin from Bangladesh Climate Change Trust (BCCT), MoEF during her presentation

allocation was higher during the first three years whereas the allocation in the last four years from the Government was lower. While looking into the geographical coverage, it has been revealed that most of the projects have been implemented all over the divisions, however more CCTF projects are located mainly in Chittagong, Khulna and Barisal divisions as the southern part of Bangladesh is considered as more vulnerable. She analyzed the Ministry wise fund flow during these 7 years and the mentioned that the largest stakeholder is Ministry of Water Resources. However considering the large number of projects, the Ministry of Local Government is the largest stakeholder.

CCTF SCOPES AND OVERVIEW

By analyzing the thematic area-wise fund flow, it has been observed that based on the particular activities, thematic area 3, which is infrastructure has the highest frequency and fund allocation, whereas thematic area 6, which is capacity building and institutional strengthening has the lowest fund allocation. The CCTF has 24 types of activities where 85% of the activities of the funds have addressed the adaptation and the rest have focused on mitigation. Additionally, the highest percentage of the fund has been allocated in the activity regarding number of training and training participants which is related to the capacity building. Furthermore, she mentioned about some of the other projects such as floating vegetable garden, solar home system, construction of resilient housing, riverbank erosion work etc.

According to Ms Shakila, there are 26 projects under BCCTF for the research activities. She mentioned some of the recognitions such as Sheikh Hasina's receiving of the "Champions of the Earth 2015" award, FAO National Heritage Award, 2015, Daily Star Climate Champion Award, 2012, National Environment Award, 2013 and 2016 etc.

Presentation 1: Determinants of West African countries participation and benefit from climate finance inflows by Mr. Aman Jean Aristide, Ivory Coast

Mr. Aman Nicaise, a PhD candidate in Climate Change Economics, UCAD, WASCAL SENEGAL presented on the “Determinants of West African countries participation and benefit from climate finance inflows”. He mentioned that Africa’s GHGs contribution to climate change is minimal but the fragility of its economies and high poverty levels make the country a vulnerable one in the world context. Financing in adaptation and mitigation activities is very important to cope with the consequences of climate change. He collected data from various sources from year 2007 to 2016 on the scale and range of projects approved from climate funds in West Africa.

Panel data for the 15 economic communities of West African countries states have been used. The first part of the analysis includes identification of the factors determining the countries participation and the second part involves benefit equation model.

STUDY RESULTS

Mr. Aman Nicaise’s study shows that West African countries with large CO₂ per capita emission and CH₄ emission tend to receive more climate finance. Regulation quality of the states, the level of democracy and the affiliation to the West African Economic and Monetary Union (WAEMU) tend to have positive impact on the allocation of climate finance in the region.



An international participant presenting on comparative analysis of Climate Change

On the contrary, GDP per capita exhibits a negative relationship with climate finance in the region. This means that poorer countries have received more climate funds. The population size influences the probability to be selected to receive climate funds. The study has shown that West African countries with larger carbon emission and methane emission, lower per capita gross domestic product (GDP), good governance with high democracy level and good regulation quality tend to receive more climate finance. Therefore, if countries want to participate and benefit more from climate finance in order to increase their resilience to climate change they should increase their carbon sink capacity and enhance the governance of the funds which they have received.

Presentation 2: Governing Indonesian forest and land use financing: have REDD+ policies led to more harm than good? by Mr. Nanda A Noor, Indonesia

Mr. Nanda A Noor who is a Forest Land Use Analyst at World Resources Institute Indonesia did a presentation titled as “Governing Indonesian Forest and Land Use: Have REDD+ Policies Led to More Harm than Good?”

RESEARCH OVERVIEW

Mr. Nanda A Noor started his presentation with the importance of focusing on SDG 15 which is life on land. In REDD+, where rich developed countries incentivize growing developing country(s) to lower deforestation by “compensating” the forgone economic gains, hoping to prevent pollution and shift to green economy. He mentioned that Indonesia is one of the top countries where deforestation led towards the economic growth and decreased poverty rate. Indonesia REDD+ case has the setup target of voluntary emission reduction of 26-41% by 2030 with the help from Norwegian Government. The 21st century’s worst environmental disaster was Indonesian forest fire in 2015. The challenge associated with that was the governance reformation. It is needed to explore whether climate financing for REDD+ and from the Government can go hand in hand. Issue mapping was involved with the research design where it has five aspects.

RESEARCH LIMITATIONS AND WAY FORWARD

There is a lacking related to financing mechanism and MRV system. As private sector has the profit mindset and there exist a gap regarding understanding the REDD+ education, these cause hindrance. In the conclusion, the presenter mentioned that there is a need for improvement in the top down approach, economic mindset and behavior. Completion of the continuous process of MRV and financial mechanism are also necessary. Furthermore, capacity building of communities including legal rights and knowledge along with enforcing laws are also highly needed. Future research should be conducted to develop theory of change and outcome-resources assessment. Indonesia has huge forest area, but his research has shown that nothing is granted.

Presentation 3: Mapping climate change investments in Bangladesh: findings from the formulation of the country investment plan by Mr. Shah Mohammad Mahboob, Bangladesh

Mr. Shah Mohammad Mahboob, Deputy Chief, MoEFCC, Bangladesh discussed on “Mapping Climate Change Investments in Bangladesh: Findings from the formulation of the Country Investment Plan (CIP)”. Large number of stakeholders including 42 ministries and 65 agencies and departments are involved in it. However, there are so many players in the field, it is crucial to focus on the priority area. In the CIP, there are 285 Priority Investment Areas which were taken

from the current 7th five year plan of the Government. The plan was approved by the National Environmental Committee which was chaired by the Prime Minister Sheikh Hasina. The four (4) pillars of CIP include natural resource management; pollution reduction and control; climate change adaptation, mitigation and resilience; and environmental governance. It was found that money has been invested by the Government in more than 1,200 projects, and after scoping, it was revealed that 170 projects contribute to the scope of CIP.



Mr. Shah Mohammad, Deputy Chief, MoEFCC discussing on Mapping Climate Change in Bangladesh

LIMITATIONS AND CONSTRAINTS

There is huge resource gap while looking into the funding for climate change related projects. Relevant climate change projects invested around USD 365 million in 2016-17, which is only 7 percent of the total required investment (USD 4892 million) for that period. Moreover, the investment distribution among districts is not uniformly allocated as in many districts there is no

investment at all. The right organizational structure is needed in this regard. With the existing trend of investment, it is challenging enough to achieve the target of investing an additional USD 7 billion by 2021, which is required for achieving 7FYP targets. Total value of these projects in the ADP has almost doubled in 2017-18.

Interestingly, annual expenditure by the relevant agencies for the same period has increased only by 34 percent suggesting that the pace of delivery has not been kept with investment allocation decisions. The key issues that are being needed to consider and improve are shared response with prioritizing investments and dialogues, policy support with inclusion of ministries' and agencies' power to analyze and estimate, capacity by assessing the organizational structure and monitor for tracking investments.

DISCUSSION SESSION

This session was then followed by open discussion. Questions were asked to the keynote presenter regarding why there is low fund allocation in agriculture although the recognition is more in this sector. Ms. Shakila responded that the fund availability is dependent on the availability of the projects' dataset and they didn't get sufficient information in the field level.

A question was asked to the second presenter regarding the need of climate finance in West Africa due to poverty driven or climate change situation. The presenter responded that it was an economic research, and Africa is fighting against the climate change consequences with their own money, whereas Africa is suffering the most from the impacts of climate change. On the other hand, their economic stability is not allowing them to fight against the consequences of climate change, hence exploring this climate finance field is essential.

The third presentation got the question on whether the establishment of climate cell will work or not in the Ministry, and issues related to the lack of capacity in the organizational structure of the Government were addressed in the question. Mr. Mahboob responded that the respective people working under the Ministry need to build their capacity and knowledge on the climate change. So, if the cell has some dedicated people, it will contribute significantly in the policy recommendation.

The Chair of the session summarized his points saying that BCCTF in Bangladesh has established with its own resources. The presenter Mr. Mahboob stated that the investment is inadequate and the percentage of investment amount is only around 1 to 1.4% of the GDP. There are still some in-built obstacles for not getting the funds. Regarding the comment from the participant, he mentioned that the climate cell cannot work in an autonomous way as long as it is under Ministry. Hence, it is better to mainstream both finance and climate finance topics to all the 42 ministries. The impact of the strategic objective of the climate change could be related to the activities.

There is a need to sensitize the people and influence the policy makers to allocate more money in the next budget. The Co-Chair mentioned that the donor money or foreign aid arrives based on three things which are the need, Government structure and historical relationship with the donor's interest. The paper on REDD+ approaches a very specific purpose which is to supply oxygen and remove carbon dioxide through preserving the forest in the tropical countries so that CO₂ can be absorbed.

The developed countries don't need to compromise their lifestyle and that's the reason why there is large allocation of money for the REDD+. Moreover, he also thinks that the climate cell in the ministry would not be effective and it has to be independent from the ministry with autonomous outfit.

Key Points

- Respective people working under the Ministry need to build their capacity and knowledge on the climate change. So, if the cell has some dedicated people, it will help in the policy recommendation;
- Prioritize most vulnerable sectors for climate finance allocation;
- Increase carbon sink to facilitate green development;
- Focus on community level capacity building including legal rights and knowledge; and
- Prioritization of investment, estimating finance gaps, dialogue among partners.

SESSION 5: ALLOCATION OF CLIMATE FUNDS TO MITIGATION AND ADAPTATION

Session chair: Dr. Nurul Quadir
Additional Secretary, Ministry of Environment, Forest, and Climate Change (MoEFCC)

Co-chair: Dr. Paul Desanker
Adaptation Program, UNFCCC

Keynote Presentation: Problems and prospects in allocation of climate funds to mitigation and adaptation in developing countries with reference to India by Sheeraz Ahmad Alaie, India

Presentation 1: The role of European Union in climate finance by Ms Masrour Loubna, Italy

Presentation 2: Financing climate smart healthcare: learning from GCF and CCTF
By Mr Mofizur Rahman, ICCDRB

Presentation 3: BRAC-KfW climate bridge fund by Mr Md. Ashaduzzaman Asad, BRAC

Presentation 4: Exploring financial entities to address loss and damage associated with climate change and the role of insurance for risk transfer by Mr Hafizul Islam, CCJ



Dr. Nurul Quadir, Additional Secretary, Ministry of Environment, Forest, and Climate Change (MoEFCC) addressing the audience

Keynote Presentation by Mr. Sheeraz Ahmad Alaie, India

Mr. Sheeraz Ahmad Alaie who is an innovation system expert from India working in the agriculture presented his keynote paper on his thesis work titled as “Problems and Prospects in Allocation of Climate Funds to Mitigation and Adaptation in Developing Countries with Reference to India”. It consists of three (3) broad perspectives which are climate change, climate finance and their impact on agriculture. The focus of the presentation was to shift the paradigm from sustainability to sustainable innovation system that could reduce the emission.

He mentioned that the main factors of climate change are urbanization, industrialization, agriculture, deforestation, change in the land use pattern, and also mentioned about few gases which are responsible for climate change. As climate change is considered as one of the biggest challenges of present times which pose global threat, hence UNFCCC, Kyoto Protocol and Paris Agreement have been pledged. So, the countries which are the developing or less developed and have fewer resources need to adapt, whereas the countries which are developed need to go for mitigation measures. In the country constitution of Article 48-A, it has been stated that “country will strive to protect, preserve and enrich the environment while also sustaining its forests and wildlife”. This catalyzed India to be one of the first countries to formulate a renewable energy program beginning in the 1970.

Climate Finance Windows

Net GHG emission involves 3 major sectors which are energy (58% emission), industry (22%) and agriculture (17%). Climate related poverty in India is another dimension, thus for addressing climate finance, India requires huge amount of money for the next 15 years which is almost USD 2.5 trillion for mitigation and adaptation measures. Climate finance which involves the issues regarding getting the disbursed funds across borders for limiting the increase of earth’s temperature below 2 degree Celsius and focus on human capital are two board issues here. Then he mentioned about major windows of climate finances such as Global Environmental Facility (GEF) Trust Fund, Adaptation Fund, Green Climate Fund (GCF), Clean Technology Fund, and Climate Investment Funds (CIF). Among these entire fund, GCF is the world’s largest climate fund.

Case for the European Investment Bank (EIB) in India

The European Investment Bank (EIB) granted a long term loan of 200 million Euro to India Infrastructure Finance Company Ltd. to finance projects for climate change mitigation in India, where the projects will be mainly used for renewable energy for example solar panel. But in 2017, the financial budget of the Government of India did not focus on climate change administrations. The budget has failed to address the problem of pollution, which simply indicates that environment is not a priority concern for this regime. The mobilization of large financial resources for India is required for the transition to a low carbon economy. He also mentioned about India’s ambitious NDC issue. The identified adaptation programs in the National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC) covered eight areas, where “poverty alleviation and livelihood preservations” and “rural education and infrastructure” have been identified as the first two major areas respectively. Livelihood associated with rice and wheat production of India identified as climate sensitive sectors as the impact of climate change is negative for this sector. For example 0.5 degree Celsius rise in the temperature along with 2 mm increase in the precipitation will drop the production significantly such as around 3% to 15%.

India could experience a 40% decline in agricultural productivity by the 2080s. Hence, he identified the message that a there is a need to take innovation perspectives into account which will mainly work by linking science and social issues. Some of the dimensions such as anticipatory, reflexivity, inclusion and responsiveness must be engaged. As developing countries have been propagating climate finance whereas developed countries have refused to be drawn into that debate, this issue

should be addressed at the international level. Proper financial mechanism needs to be considered. To improve the understanding on the climate change related sectors and their networks, the technology should be sustainable so that it can serve a huge number of population. Considering the agricultural and livelihood sector, the whole livelihood of India is depending on agriculture, thus the funding for formation of innovative technology in the agricultural sectors is needed. Hence, paradigm shift is needed from the productivity to efficiency and profitability to sustainability approach to minimize carbon footprints. The targets for adaptation and mitigation need to be set and the responsible actors should know how to access and utilize the fund.

Presentation 1: The role of European Union in climate finance by Ms Masrour Loubna, Italy

Ms. Masrour Loubna, Università degli studi di Milano, Italy presented on “The Role of European Union in Climate Finance”. She started with the consequences of climate change, for example living in a warm temperature, increasing of precipitation, pollution, sea level rise and loss of biodiversity and highlighted that climate change is already occurring and it is no more a mere expectation.

She mentioned that the climate change hotspots areas are Amazonia, Indonesia, West Africa, Sahel, and Central Asia. She added that all regions all over the world are showing changes. The impact has been seen not only on environment but also on the human. The European Union proposes to protect the environment and promote safeguard for the people on health. She discussed about the renewable energy sources like wind farms, biomass and solar energy. She also mentioned about various adaptation strategies such as reducing water consumption, building sector rule adoption, flood defense system and crop alternative development.



Ms. Masrour Loubna, Università degli studi di Milano, Italy presenting on “The Role of European Union in Climate Finance”

Climate and Energy Targets

Climate and energy targets for the year 2020 highlights the issue regarding 20% cut in greenhouse gas emissions, 20% of EU energy from renewable sources and 20% improvement in energy efficiency. For the year 2030, it is set that there must be 40% cut in greenhouse gas emissions and by the year 2050, about 80%- 95% cut in greenhouse gas emissions. The EU budget has devoted at least 20% of the EU budget to protect the Climate and is managing a €864 million to develop and implement innovative ways to respond to climate change related challenges. They are mainly working for it in response to the UNFCCC, mainly supporting the Paris Agreement from COP21 to keep global warming below 2°C and all countries should work on limiting the increase in the GHGs.

EU is not only for financing the European green projects, but it is the first worldwide donor who provided technical and financial support to developing countries with €9.5 billion in 2013, €14.5 billion in 2014 and €20.2 billion in 2016. They follow a dual strategy by providing the funding in the form of subsidies and utilizing those subsidies to promote private investment. They have already subsidized 240 green projects with a total value of 25 billion euros.

**Presentation 2: Financing climate smart healthcare: learning from GCF and CCTF
by Mr Mofizur Rahman, ICDDR**

Mr. Mofizur Rahman, Research Investigator of Initiative for Climate Change and Health from ICDDR presented his work on “Challenges in Climate-Health Nexus Research Financing”. He addressed the fact that health is not a mainstreamed climate discussion. But climatic impact on the health is one of the top problems of the 21st centuries. Mr. Mofizur Rahman through his presentation questioned why health is not included in the mainstreamed discussion on climate finance. Addressing the climate smart health financing issue, he conducted a study where he collected data from the DG Health and invited some experts to discuss the reasons from his Findings.



Mr. Mofizur Rahman, ICDDR during his presentation

He also mentioned the challenge by stating that the health related data is really difficult to segregate. He shared a part of his research addressing the challenges which he has been facing while conducting the research. Out of 438 CCTF projects, only 4 projects have some relevance to health. Out of cccc projects, no dedicated projects for health have been found. Ministry of Health and Family Welfare and the District Council are associated with conducting the health related projects, though the district councils are not solely focused to the health related activity. The climate impact on health will be coming from two different pathways which are direct effects such as rising temperature and indirect effects such as water security, food security and various social

The next challenge is related to limited scientific evidence. Many researchers have already done or they are doing many researches, but they are not publishing those in the peer reviewed journals. With the unavailability regarding strong scientific linkages of health with climate, it becomes difficult to take action sometimes. The fifth challenge is lack of “inter-disciplinarity”. The health researchers are basically from anthropology background whereas the climate scientists are from different background. Sometimes, the researchers cannot look in the health analysis from the climate perspective. The sixth challenge is “complicated funding mechanism”. Mr. Rahman mentioned that for last 4 or 5 years, he has been interacting with many donors and he found that most of the organizations have environment and health wing which are separate.

Presentation 3: BRAC-KfW climate bridge fund
By Mr Md. Ashaduzzaman Asad, BRAC

Md. Ashaduzzaman Asad from Disaster Management and Climate Change (DMCC) Program of BRAC presented on “BRAC-KfW Climate Bridge Fund” where he mentioned about their effort on trying to create a sustainable financial model of the financial gap from short-term project funding to sustainable provision of services and infrastructure.

The total project grant is EUR 11.935 million where the contribution by German Government through KfW is EUR 11.735 million and BRAC’s own contribution is EUR 200,000. During December 2017, Financing Agreement and a Separate Agreement were signed.

The fund will continue for funding sustainable climate resilience projects and scaling up the pilot projects. Urban areas will be the initial focus where the climate induced migrants have been migrating. There is challenge associated with differentiating climate migrants and seasonal migrants. The target areas are Khulna, Satkhira, Barisal, Sirajganj, Rajshahi and later it will focus on the big cities like Dhaka, Chittagong etc.



Mr Md. Ashaduzzaman Asad during his presentation

Result of this at fund level will be the establishment of permanent structure of a funding facility to support adaptation. Result at project level will be the resilience strengthening of vulnerable population in urban areas. The financial plan comprises of the trust fund model where the income from Government approved investments will be used for project proposals, implementation and administrative expenses. Then he discussed about the time frame and the governance structure mentioning their plan to set up this fund as an autonomous fund within BRAC and it will be separated from other BRAC funds and accounts.

Presentation 4: Exploring financial entities to address loss and damage associated with climate change and the role of insurance for risk transfer by Mr Hafizul Islam, CCJ

The next presentation was Mr. Hafizul Islam, Director of Centre for Climate Justice-Bangladesh (CCJ-B). He discussed on his collaborative research with the Waterloo University, Canada titled as “Exploring Financial Entities and Mechanisms to address Loss and Damage”. Being an environmental lawyer and climate negotiator, he addressed that financing for loss and damage at this moment is very crucial. He defined entities as the financial institution that would be disbursed for loss and damage mechanism e.g. insurance.

He also pointed out that there is no agreed definition on climate finance. He added that in climate finance, loss and damage is not being addressed with financing mitigation and adaptation, whereas loss and damage go beyond adaptation. Due to the complex nature of loss and damage, it is difficult to incorporate it into the climate finance though it is needed. During the negotiation in 2007, adaptation came to forefront. Bali adaptation plan incorporated the term risk and there is another term called harm which addresses that due to atmospheric pollution, there are some climatic harms. Damage for example addresses that if money is needed for restoration of ecology, the money is needed for technical support and capacity to receive that support. There are two financial entities, one is UNFCCC and the other one is national. When the financing issue at global context would be addressed, then 50% would go for the adaptation and the 50% for the mitigation. So one new window is needed for financing loss and damage to avoid competition with the adaptation window.

At the national level, it is needed to propose trust fund for funding the activities to address the challenges in loss and damage, though it is a sensitive political issue. Article 8 of the Paris Agreement which is Loss and Damage does not provide the grants for the liability and compensation approach. But if there is a need, liability is needed to be taken. With accepting the reality, innovative financing entities for loss and damage is required to develop. As developed states are responsible for providing the compensation, developing financial approaches for Loss and Damage is needed. When talking about the insurance, the victims need to provide the premium; hence there is need of subsidized premium mechanism. When it comes to the humanitarian approach, it is effective for slow onset events. Government cannot avoid the responsibility; they need to access the financial entities to provide the subsidy for the poor farmers if any climatic hazards occur.

Discussion Session

The presentation was followed by an open discussion. The first presentation received question regarding the presenter's point of view on the effective strong role of European Union on its work regarding the Climate Change around worldwide. From a presenter from Nepal, it was revealed that Nepal got the fund support for their resilience projects. Being a voice from the LDC, he felt the urge on reducing the emission which is necessary. Hence, more focus should be given on that. One participant commented that EU is the major donors in the field of climate finance but it has national interest. More focus has been given to work on building the resilience of the developing countries and rather than only providing aid for development related work. The chairman answered that it is necessary to find out the sustainable route to reduce the burden from the Government. Hence, mobilizing private sector fund is necessary and Government should play the role of facilitator.

The first presentation received a comment that although EU is investing for financing the poor countries, they are one of the highest polluters globally. Hence, they need to invest more on research for the CO₂ emissions. Additionally, they need to invest more on reducing the risk for potential loss and damage.

From the audience side, Mr. Md. Golam Rabbani from BCAS commented that health is a priority right after the agriculture and water. He then made a suggestion to the presenter that since icddr,b is addressing this climate change and health issue, they should start thinking about designing and developing a project proposal and submit it to GCF for funding. Regarding the second presentation the Chair mentioned that the health related projects are not being mentioned in the GCF as the approved projects address the health as the indirect benefit. Mr. Mofizur Rahman pointed out that funding for the GCF projects requires tested ideas. Before going to proposal submission for GCF funding, the first step is to develop robust evidence.

The third presentation regarding the BRAC-KfW Climate Bridge Fund has received suggestions from the audience. As the projects are being implemented at the local level, they have to include the local level Government as well. In response to the question on either that funding tool is a grant based or loan, he answered that this is a pure grant and BRAC is going to put another 200,000 Euro. They are also trying to think about the income generating activities and models so that the fund can be maximized.

A participant also questioned that whether they have any window for applying funding for the projects focusing on youth. Mr. Asad replied that as 50% funding of the projects is dedicated for institutions outside BRAC, so they can submit proposals, he also added that there will be an independent authority who will be evaluating.

The fourth presenter mentioned that with the incident of the flash flood created loss in the crop sector, huge damage areas are associated with it, for example education, health, or migration. NAP process can address the Loss and Damage measure as a proactive approach. The challenges need

to be addressed by Bangladesh which can set up the model for other countries and develop the bottom approach to financial support for this group. He felt the urge on acting for implementing the Paris Agreement.

The Chair summarized the importance of financing in addition to climate change. He mentioned about some challenges regarding the climate finance linkage with different issues. When the climate finance is linked, the definition of it becomes a challenge. Then, the issue of source allocation, access transparency is also very crucial. There is no place for loss and damage. So it is needed to be separated from adaptation. While looking into the climate financing distribution, 77% of the mobilized funding went to mitigation. So it is important to contemplate about these issues as developing countries like Bangladesh has higher financing for adaptation. The Co-Chair ended the session with the query regarding the difference of adaptation and “loss and damage” at the national level.



Question and answer session with the audience

Key Points

- Huge amount resources is required to address “Climate Related Poverty”;
- Transition from traditional options to “Innovation”;
- Inter-disciplinarily aspects are essential for climate finance projects;
- Autonomous fund for climate finance by separating from other funds (e.g., BRAC-KFW-EU initiative); and
- Separate funding for “Loss and Damage”.

SESSION 6: PARALLEL SESSION ON GENDER AND YOUTH FOCUSED CLIMATE FINANCE

Session chair: Ms. Farah Kabir
Country Director, Action Aid Bangladesh

Co-chair: Mr. Tanvir Mahmud
Head of Program, PROKAS

Keynote Presentation: Gender equality in climate finance: the green climate fund and the gender action plan for women's rights
By Ms. Renata Koch Alvarenga, Brazil

Presentation 1: Youth and sustainable development
By Mr. Burton Dorley, Liberia

Presentation 2: Youth engagement to climate finance governance, Barisal, Bangladesh
By Mr. A.H. Towfiqul Ahmed, Bangladesh

Presentation 3: Assess to financial mechanism for women: Necessity and importance of climate resilient actions
By Mr. Abdur Rahman Rana, CAMET, Bangladesh and Mr. Mahbubur Rahman Apu, NCCB



Ms Farah Kabir and Mr Tanvir Mahmud chairing the session

Keynote Presentation: Gender equality in climate finance: the green climate fund and the gender action plan for women's rights by Ms. Renata Koch Alvarenga, Brazil

The session opened with a welcome speech from the Chair followed by a short introduction of all the presenters. The key note presentation on gender equality in climate finance was divided into five (5) sections- Introduction, Methodology, GCF, Gender Action Plan (GAP) and further strategies. Paris Agreement is the first in history of climate negotiation which talks about human right and gender equality. Since social discrimination faced by women has an impact in decision making process so women should also be considered as leaders rather than mere victims. This paper mainly focused on GCF, GAP and also highlighted the contribution of the Conference of Parties (COP) which highly influenced the presence and involvement of women in climate negotiations. Besides, measures should be taken to encourage climate change mitigation in local and regional level.



Ms. Renata Koch Alvarenga, Brazil during her keynote speech

GCF is relevant to this paper since gender mainstreaming is one of the principles of it. Although GAP is very new, still the standing committee has nothing about gender. But consideration of gender inequality for budgeting is needed. Apart from GCF and GAP, CSO participation is also needed since GCF only funds the national authorities, whereas NGO's and women led organizations are not taken into account. The presentation finally ended with the quote that *"as we can't fight climate change with only half of the population, youth, women and marginalized group should also be involved in it."*

Session Presentation by Mr. Abdur Rahman Rana, CAMET

Presentation on access to financial mechanism for women included a range of discussions. The presentation on necessity and importance of climate resilient actions by Mr. Abdur Rahman Rana, CAMET started with stating about working women living in the coastal belts of Bangladesh as they are suffering from multidimensional climatic hazards. Women take more burdens for temperature rise, global warming and other impacts of climate change.

Climate financing can be a tool for resilience of women though very few interventions are directed towards them. Discussion in this session pressed on the fact that climate finance should make special efforts to make women get rid of poverty and other sufferings. The tool for women's resilience towards climate should include components like learning, actions, investment and resources and capabilities. Climate finance gender equity framework should have strategies for mitigation, adaptation and disaster management. Some recommendations to make women climate resilient included women's wider engagement in climate change related policies, free access to information, gender balanced approach in decision making, capacity building for women and others.

Presentation 1: Youth and sustainable development by Mr. Burton Dorley, Liberia

Mr. Burton Dorley, Liberia responding to Financing Climate Program

Presentation on Youth and sustainable development by Mr. Burton Dorley, Liberia started with a question that why climate programs should be financed. In response to this question many were raised related to climate change impacts. Scarcity of water, sea level rise (SLR), temperature rise, etc. are major impacts of climate, change which lead towards life damage property damage extinction of species etc.

GCF is the global fund for climate change issues but proper use of this fund is also a matter of concern. This paper came up with four (4) components which can ensure right use of the fund, which are Plan, Access, Deliver and Monitor. Planning should be efficient,

effective and equitable. Access to wide range of financial instruments, proper delivery of activities at all levels along with monitoring and evaluation technology are important for proper usage of climate fund. Effective climate financing is not possible without the involvement of youth of a country as they constitute a large portion of a country.

Session Presentation by Mr. Shohanur Rahman, on behalf of UNICEF, Bangladesh

Mr. Shohanur Rahman, on behalf of UNICEF, Bangladesh presented on youth engagement to climate finance governance. The presentation was aimed at sharing the experience of how local level youth organizations are making movements in Bangladesh by providing an example of Barisal. Barisal division is highly vulnerable to climate change, as being a coastal region, it had different fund allocated by Government and international donors but the concern is proper distribution of the funds by maintaining social justice. Maintaining social justice, a program was undertaken by Barisal division for building the capacity of youth. Different NGOs, environmental activists, educational institutions and about ten thousands (10,000) people joined the campaign. In the end "Barisal Youth Declaration" was taken as a reflection of the coastal people. In the reflection, climate finance came as an important agenda where issues like special allocation for women and children in coastal area, children friendly cyclone shelter etc. were highlighted. For ensuring more active participation of youth in mitigation of climate change impacts, capacity building of youth and access to more climate funds etc. were recommended.

In the open discussion session, it was focused whether gender only means women or it is just a socially constructed taboo. The first presenter Renata clarified that in her paper gender inequality specifically indicated inequality between men and women. Later on, the session chair Ms. Farah Kabir clarified that, in a broader scale gender does not necessarily mean women, but since they are 50% of the total population who significantly lag behind the other 50% of the population, inequality towards women is considered when this issue is discussed. In the topic of youth involvement and sustainable development, the experience of voluntary involvement of Bangladeshi youth was shared.

It was also stated that youth are creating network with community people by teaching them the use of internet and introducing mobile apps to help the marginalized farmers. But in case of countries of Africa, climate change is not the most prioritized issue as they have other major issues like unemployment. So, their challenge is to convince their Government that climate change is not contradictory with their other priorities. Another issue was raised by Mr. Nikhilesh from India is that in this century young generation are being misinformed about climate change impacts and sustainable development, thus it is important to guide them in the right track. To overcome the problem, it is important to raise awareness through observing the adverse impacts in real world and cross-checking information from different sources. The session finally ended with a concluding note of the Chair and Co-Chair where they both emphasized the guideline, allocation criteria and finance instruments which can ensure proper distribution of the budget and inclusion. Furthermore, they also stated that sex, age disaggregated data on climate finance is needed for this purpose.

Key Points

- Access to wide range of financial instruments, proper delivery of activities at all the levels, and finally monitoring and evaluation technology are important for proper use of climate fund;
- Women's engagement in climate change related policies, free access to information, gender balance in decision making, capacity building for women etc. were recommended to make women climate resilient;
- For ensuring gender integrated climate finance mechanism, sex, age disaggregated data on climate finance are needed;
- Climate finance could be a tool for "women empowerment and resilience";
- Design specific programs for the "well-being" of children; and
- Youth should be engaged in all climate finance projects.

SESSION 7: PARALLEL SESSION ON INNOVATIVE CLIMATE FINANCING MECHANISM-CASE STUDIES AND INITIATIVES

Session chair: Dr. Atiq Rahman
Executive Director, BCAS

Co-chair: Mr. Md. Iftexhar Hossain
Deputy Secretary, Economic Relations Division (ERD)

Keynote Presentation: Country driven climate finance
By Mr. Raju Pandit Chetri, Nepal

Presentation 1: Mobilizing private and institutional finance for climate resilience and adaptation in the developing world by Ms. Fury Jain, India

Presentation 2: The indigenous solution: a perspective on community-based adaptation programs with a special focus on indigenous knowledge systems
By Mr. D.S. Bhagabati, India

Presentation 3: Sustainable financial in local resilience building initiatives: a case of Co-management Organization (CMOs) from USAID's CREL project and Mr. By Mr. Utpal Dutta, CREL Project, Bangladesh

Keynote Presentation by Mr. Raju Pandit Chetri, Nepal



Mr. Raju Pandit Chetri, Nepal

The keynote presentation entitled as "Country Driven Climate Finance" was presented by Mr. Raju P. Chhetri from Nepal. In his presentation, he considered climate finance as a key instrument for helping developing countries to adapt or take low carbon development pathways. He highlighted several mechanisms for the LDCs. He emphasized on capacity building and technology transfer. He also highlighted some funds under the UNFCCC and also outside the UNFCCC.

In his presentation, Mr Chhetri said that the developing countries should know about the funds which they can access directly, identify the available resources, build network and collaborate with others. He said that the countries should have control over their own resources and come out of comfort zone. Finally, he emphasized on capacity building at national and international level.

Presentation 1: Mobilizing private and institutional finance for climate resilience and adaptation

The next presentation "Mobilizing Private and Institutional Finance for Climate Resilience and Adaptation in the Developing World" was given by Ms. Fury Jain from India. In her presentation she focused more on sub-sovereign financing and how financing can be made affordable and sustainable. She talked about institutional finance or private finance.

She talked about climate resilient crops and seeds, and insurance and risk transfer for the poor farmers. For this the Government should play the role of a facilitator. Next, she emphasized on capacity building within the city. Her presentation mainly focused on developing world where she considered privatization as the only way towards its progression.



Ms. Fury Jain from India focusing on sub-sovereign financing

Presentation 2: The indigenous solution: a perspective on community-based adaptation

The second presentation "The Indigenous Solution: a Perspective on Community-based Adaptation Programs, with a Special Focus on Indigenous Knowledge Systems" was delivered by Mr. D.S.



Mr. D. S. Baghabati India presenting on Indigenous Knowledge System

Bhagabati from India. His presentation was mainly on indigenous people of Assam, who are one of the most vulnerable people due to climate change. According to him, Community Based Adaptation (CBA) and traditional knowledge system can be considered as solution to this problem.

He exhibited that how stilt houses were improved to concrete stilt houses to make the houses more sustainable during flood and other disasters. He also highlighted how agricultural production is getting depleted due to excessive flood and siltation and vulnerability due to over dependency on the embankments. As a reaction to these problems, vast migration occurs in that region. To improve the situation research and alternative channels of finance is important. In conclusion he said that localized, grass-root approach of financing is required for applying community based adaptation.

Presentation 3: Sustainable financial in local resilience building initiatives: a case of Co-management Organisation (CMOs) from USAID's CREL project
By Mr. Utpal Dutta and Mr. S.K. Ray, CREL Project, Bangladesh

The final presentation of this session was titled "*Sustainable Financing in Local Resilience Building Initiative: A case of Co-management Organizations (CMOs) from USAID's CREL Project*" a presented by Mr. Utpal Dutta and Mr. Shekhar Kanti Ray from CREL project, Bangladesh. In the presentation co-management organizations were considered mainly for root level organizations. The project mainly focused on forest protected areas and ecologically critical (ECA) areas.

The project areas were Madhupur, Tangail and Mymensingh. They briefly discussed the four results of the project, mentioned about building resilience through community approach and how they are trying to get funds from different sources. It was mentioned that for ensuring co-management, the Government, civil and community based organizations (CBOs) should collaborate.



Mr. Utpal Dutta from CREL project

It is a multi-stakeholder organization where the community people are the head and Government representatives are the members. For resilience building approach they went to different villages, conducted assessment and then consulted with upper level including Union or Upazila level. They named the process Participatory Climate Vulnerability Assessment (PCVA) which covered 950 villages. The villagers prepared adaptation plans which were included into Annual Development Plan of CMC, Local Government Institutions (LGDs).

The implementation of adaptation plans was done through co-management approach. For sustainable financing ,the project considered resource mobilization by sharing Government revenue, linking with CSR fund of corporate and private sectors, acquiring income from Community Managed Organizations (CMO) managed enterprises and motivating Government, NGOs etc. The main objective of the project was to ensure community participation and capacity building at local level.

Key Points

- Emphasis on capacity building at national and international level;
- Focused on developing world and considered privatization as a way towards progression;
- Community based adaptation and traditional knowledge system can be a solution to this problem. Localized, grass-root approach of financing is required for applying community based adaptation; and
- For sustainable financing, resource mobilization could take place by sharing Government revenue, linking with CSR fund of corporate and private sectors, obtaining income from CMO managed enterprise and motivating Government, NGOs and project resources.

SESSION 8: HIGH LEVEL PLENARY SESSION DISCUSSIONS ON MOBILIZING CLIMATE FINANCE

Session chair: Dr. Ainun Nishat
Professor Emeritus, C3ER, BRAC University

Keynote: Mr. A.K.M. Mamunur Rahsid
Climate Change Specialist, UNDP

Session Panelists:

- Mr. Md. Raisul Alam Mondal, Director General, Department of Environment (DoE);
- Dr. Paul Desanker, Manager, Adaptation Programme, UNFCCC;
- Dr. Saleemul Huq, Director, ICCCAD;
- Dr. Atiq Rahman, Executive Director, BCAS; and
- Dr. Ahsan H. Mansur, Executive Director, Policy Research Institute (PRI)

Keynote Presentations**Mr. A.K.M. Mamunur Rashid, Climate Specialist, UNDP**

The keynote presentation was delivered by Mr. A.K.M. Mamunur Rashid, Climate Specialist, UNDP. He mainly described the methods to access climate finance. He said that Bangladesh does not have enough capacity to utilize money, even having the access to it. So, utilization is equally important. Good quality programmes should be taken for capacity building. Also, Mr. Rashid mentioned that there is a lack of national ownership. He then discussed the blockage for which many LDCs are not able to access climate finance. In his presentation, he mentioned three building blocks for climate finance.

Mr. Rashid discussed about the demand side, supply side and accountability of climate finance. He further said that Bangladesh needs to diversify the sources to mobilize finance. He mentioned that the country has to keep in mind that Climate Finance is not only about Green Climate Fund (GCF), rather it should look beyond GCF and consider the small grants and other sources like GEF, Adaptation Fund, Bilateral Funds, Multilateral Funds, etc. He also addressed the key enabling factors to mobilize climate finance and the changes that are required. He said that the Government as whole needs to work with the community and different organizations and promote more innovative ideas for low carbon and climate adaptive development. Then he showed an example of a project on vertical agriculture which was taken at the aftermath of cyclone Aila.



Mr. A.K.M. Mamunur Rashid, Climate Specialist, UNDP during his presentation

Dr. Paul Desanker, Manager, Adaptation Programme, UNFCCC

The next speech was given by Dr. Paul Desanker, Manager, Adaptation Programme, UNFCCC. He discussed five (5) points. Firstly, he talked about the short, medium and long term intended outcomes but there is no clear instrument like this for mitigation. In his second point, he talked about the multiple sources of funding.

In the third point, he discussed about the responsibilities and roles at national level. Fourthly, he said that there has to be a certain level of trust between different actors and players. Finally, he emphasized on learning and knowledge sharing so that various actors can act accordingly.



Dr. Paul Desanker, Manager, Adaptation Programme, UNFCCC

Mr. Showkat Ali, Director, Department of Environment (DOE)

Mr. Showkat Ali, Director, Department of Environment (DOE) during his presentation

The third speaker was Mr. Showkat Ali, Director, Department of Environment (DOE). He mentioned that proper utilization is as equally important as getting access to the funds. He emphasized on improving understanding on climate change issues for all the ministries, civil society, NGOs, vulnerable communities, etc. He mentioned that accreditation is difficult for Government agencies in Bangladesh. This is because the auditing mechanism of GOB does not fully match with the that of GCF mechanism.

To function properly, there should be a linkage between the auditing mechanisms. He also mentioned that MRV needs to be strengthened which is the key in the climate finance framework. He also said that for getting access to international finance, it is very important to establish that the projects which are being done are adaptation related projects. This is because the sponsors or supporters want to make sure that the project that is going to be funded is not a development project but adaptation project.

Dr. Ahsan H. Mansur, Executive Director, Policy Research Institute (PRI)

*Dr. Ahsan H. Mansur, Executive Director,
Policy Research Institute (PRI)*

The next speech was delivered by Dr. Ahsan H. Mansur, Executive Director, Policy Research Institute (PRI). He discussed about the long-time economic progress of Bangladesh and growth strategies. He marked a number of hotspots in Bangladesh such as the coastal belts, rivers, estuaries, haor areas, Barind areas, Chittagong hill tracks, urban centers, etc. He said that lack of attention to these areas have caused massive migration. He also mentioned that Bangladesh spends very small percentage for climate change related interventions. Moreover, no money is spent for maintenance of the existing projects. The Government has to allocate resources and find innovative sources of financing. More importantly, community involvement is needed to ensure proper maintenance.

Dr. Saleemul Huq, Director, ICCCAD

The concluding speech was delivered by Dr. Saleemul Huq, who emphasized on capacity building, decision making and learning from knowledge. He mentioned about Article 11 of Paris Agreement and the importance of long-term capacity building at the national level. For decision making, he put emphasis on evidence, knowledge and research because lack of knowledge makes any project unsuccessful. Hence, he emphasized that Bangladesh should be able to identify the mistakes and learn from those so it is essential to be fully aware of the institutional structure and knowing the rules.

Key Points

- Enabling environment to mobilize climate finance
 - Capacity to access
 - Capacity to utilization
- Accountability at local to national levels;
- Diversification of sources
 - Public sources
 - Private sector (national and international)
 - Bilateral and multilateral funding windows
- Active role of relevant institutions in mobilizing climate finance;
- Operations and Maintenance of the existing projects are important. The Government has to allocate resources and find innovative sources of financing for O&M. Community involvement is needed to ensure proper O and M.

CONCLUDING SESSION

- Session chair:** Dr. Atiq Rahman
Executive Director, BCAS
- Chief Guest:** Mr. Abul Maal A. Muhith
MP, Honorable Minister, Ministry of Finance
Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh
- Special Guest:** Dr. Kamal Uddin Ahmed
Member, Bangladesh Planning Commission
- Conference Summary:** Dr. Monirul Q. Mirza
University of Toronto; and
Mr. Md. Golam Rabbani
Fellow, BCAS

Session Panelists:

- Mr. Joel Harding, DFID Bangladesh;
- Dr. Shahnaz Karim, PROKAS, British Council;
- Dr. Saleemul Huq, Director, ICCCAD;
- Dr. Ainun Nishat, Professor Emeritus, C3ER, BRAC University; and
- Ms. Nihad Kabir, President, Metropolitan Chamber of Commerce and Industries (MCCI)



Distinguished panelists at the concluding session of ICCF 2018



Dr. Monirul Q. Mirza, University of Toronto addressing the audience

The Concluding Session of the conference was conducted by Mr. Md. Golam Rabbani and Dr. Monirul Q. Mirza who shared some of the key discussion points and findings from the different plenary and parallel sessions held over the two days of the conference. There were a total of 24 thematic presentations and 17 poster presentations over the course of the conference. The key take-home points from the conference include the need for appropriate and effective governance of climate finance to effectively access and utilize climate change funds. Appropriate policies must be in place in order to do so. Furthermore, capacity building of

relevant agencies is of paramount importance. Also, gender integration in all climate change projects as well as consideration towards the wellbeing of children and youth have been recognized as essential.

Dr. Saleemul Huq, in his closing statement, raised three (3) key points. First, he referred to the series of unprecedented events that took place in the preceding year. These include hurricanes in North and Central America, flash floods in South Asia, particularly in Bangladesh as well as the forest fires in the state of California. He stressed that these are examples of severe environmental mishaps that can be significantly attributed to climate change. The emergence of climate change as a major threat to humankind across the globe is therefore undeniable. Secondly, he mentioned about the Bangladesh Climate Change Trust Fund's 'fixed deposit' window which has been kept as a reserve for emergencies and proposed to explore the possibility of utilizing those funds for financing 'loss and damage' projects in the country. Lastly, he stressed the growing need for sharing knowledge on climate change, particularly on climate finance. By providing a platform for promoting mutual learning among different countries, this conference marks a step in the right direction.

Dr. Ainun Nishat began with mentioning the four (4) building blocks of climate action as defined by Bali Action Plan 2007 — mitigation, adaptation, finance and technology transfer. Following the Paris Agreement in 2015, a lot of attention is now being given on capacity building and transparency in international climate negotiations. Therefore, it is essential to develop partnerships to promote inclusiveness and transparency. He also added that monitoring mechanisms and fiduciary management system in the country are quite outdated and need to be improved. Project preparation processes as well as funding



Dr. Ainun Nishat addressing the audience

allocation decisions need to be participatory. As Bangladesh is expected to receive large amounts of funds for climate action in the coming years, it is essential to develop necessary capacity for managing and implementing these funds. The country is learning and moving ahead and he is hopeful that over time other countries will be able to learn from Bangladesh's experience with climate finance.



Dr. Shahnaz Karim in her closing speech

Dr. Shahnaz Karim in her closing remarks praised the initiatives of the conference and appreciated the fact that special focus was given on the role of gender and youth. She spoke briefly about the PROKAS program, particularly the CFTM project and its efforts to improve the efficacy of climate fund access and utilization in Bangladesh. She is hopeful that the project will continue to contribute to the process of enhancing the effectiveness of climate finance in the country.



Mr. Joel Harding addressing the guests

Mr. Joel Harding shared some of the successes of DFID funded climate change focused projects in Bangladesh. He expressed his delight in being able to support this conference.



Ms. Nihad Kabir during her speech

Ms. Nihad Kabir emphasized the need for greater involvement of the private sector in promoting climate action in the country. There is still a dearth of information out there on the role of the private sector in climate finance. She also suggested allocating funds in the upcoming budget to promote the use of electric vehicles in the country.

Furthermore, the appetite for financing and undertaking green and environmentally friendly projects among the private sector in the country will need to be enhanced. Public-private partnerships are an important way forward for tackling climate change in Bangladesh.

Dr. Kamal U. Ahmed began by reiterating the importance of mobilization of climate finance in the face of emerging climate change impacts in the country. He highlighted that adaptation financing only



Dr. Kamal U. Ahmed during his speech

makes up a small proportion of overall global climate funding and private sector financing towards adaptation is nearly zero. There is invariably greater interest in mitigation as it reaps financial returns. Bangladesh, in its INDCs, has identified that USD 45 million would be required to meet the country's adaptation needs. Therefore there is a crucial need to scale up funding towards adaptation, especially from the private sector.

He added that despite the commitment made by GCF to mobilize billions of dollars, developing countries are subject to a number of hindrances that inhibit access to these funds. Firstly, there still remain difficulties in making a distinction between climate change projects and regular development projects. There is an issue that came to the forefront during the country's recent experience with a project proposal submission to GCF. Furthermore, lack of technical and institutional capacity as well as proper transparency and accountability of climate finance flow continue to pose a challenge.

Dr. Atiq Rahman in his closing remarks, pointed out that in addition to fighting against climate change, Bangladesh would also need to commit the implementation of its Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Therefore, focus must be on both mitigation and adaptation activities. Mitigation schemes would need to be pro-developmental which would in turn reduce the need for adaptation investments over time. For instance, investing in solar home systems can help to promote education among young children in remote areas, whereas investing in improved cook stoves can serve to increase the productivity of women by reducing health hazards. Sustainable development trajectory for Bangladesh would be environmentally responsible rapid economic growth.

Mr. Abul Maal A. Muhith, MP, Honorable Minister, Ministry of Finance, Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh, began with asserting that poverty alleviation will continue to be the foremost objective of the current administration. Bangladesh has taken several steps over the years for advancing up the ladder of economic growth.

In his speech, he emphasized on the importance of climate change adaptation, mitigation and development, each of which are critical phenomenon for Bangladesh. He stated that climate change financing became an important subject after the Rio Summit. A number of funds have been created and several obligations have been created and even implemented since the Summit, which is quite commendable.

Mr Muhit explained the position of Bangladesh, a country vulnerable to the impacts of climate change and in need of global attention. He mentioned that Bangladesh is a very small recipient of the global funds. In his speech, he recollected efforts from the Government of Bangladesh to create the Bangladesh Climate Change Trust Fund (BCCTF) to support Bangladesh's own climate needs, instead of solely depending on the foreign funds. He stated that BCCTF has set an example across the globe which is commendable for Bangladesh. He also mentioned about the Bangladesh Climate Change Resilience Fund (BCCRF) as an initiative of the Bangladesh government in addressing climate change.



Mr. Abul Maal A. Muhith, MP, Honorable Minister, Ministry of Finance, Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh addressing the audience

Mr Muhit mentioned that there has been a number of recommendations which came through the conference- one of which is related to setting up of a loss and damage fund. He welcomed the suggestion in his speech and recognized it as a well thought-out recommendation. He mentioned about the number of steps Bangladesh has taken in enhancing its economic growth. However, he suggested that the main reason for the limited success of development efforts in the country so far has been the lack of proper operations and maintenance (O&M). He would therefore be keen to receive recommendations on how to set up mechanisms and facilities to ensure proper O&M. He also underscored the importance of involving local communities as well as local Government institutions in the O&M project.

Alluding to Dr. Saleemul Huq's suggestion, he expressed his interest in setting up a dedicated fund for financing loss and damage projects in the country. The Honorable Minister closed his speech by remarking that things are not as dire as it seems and Bangladesh has been making steady progress in terms of economic development as well as climate change action and the situation is only likely to improve with continued effort.

Key Points

- Huge financial resources required to address the challenges of climate change;
- Appropriate and effective climate finance governance is essential;
- Policies for: access to fund, incentives and regulatory risk reduction for private sector;
- Capacity building for winning finance from international sources (e.g. GCF);
- Gender integration for all climate finance projects;
- Well-being for children and youth is required in climate finance projects; and
- Diversification of national and international funding sources.

POSTER PRESENTATION SESSION

Poster Presentation

The International Conference on Climate Finance (ICCF 2018) hosted a poster presentation session where participants from Bangladesh and overseas presented a range of issues on climate finance. The poster presentation was received with highest appreciation both by the organizers, international representatives and the observers. The poster presentation was also an opportunity for the participants and presenters to learn from each other about their respective work and have a chance to build network within the climate finance academic and research circle.

Statistics of the Presenters

52 percent of the presenters were from overseas whereas 48 percent of the presenters were Bangladeshi. Of the presenters, 45 percent of the presenters held oral presentations and the remaining presented posters. 70 percent of the presenters were male and remaining 30 were female.

Some topics of the oral presentations included, among others: Direct Access and Devolution of Climate Finance: LAPA experience in Nepal; Issues and Models in Financing Climate Resilience; Governing Indonesian Forest & Land Use Financing; Determinants of climate finance in West African Countries; Problems and prospects in allocation of climate funds to mitigation and adaptation in developing countries with reference to India etc.

Key Messages from Poster Session

Discussion from the poster session brought a number of key messages ranging around issues of access to climate funds to opportunities. Presenters expressed that a wide range of financial instruments, proper delivery of activities at all the levels, and finally monitoring and evaluation mechanism are important for proper use of climate fund. Further to the oral presentations, it was also echoed in the poster presentations that women's engagement in climate change related policies, free access to information, gender balance in decision making, capacity building for women to make women climate resilient. There was a felt emphasis on capacity building at national and international levels as well. One of the presenters posited that community based adaptation and traditional knowledge system can be a solution to a number of problems directly related to climate change disasters. Young presenters also stated that respective people working under the Ministry need to build their capacity and knowledge on the climate change and climate finance. Also, projects need to identify and prioritize the most vulnerable sectors for climate finance allocation. These key messages were noted by representatives from the Government and non-government sectors and has remained as one of the most valuable contributions of ICCF 2018.

Posters of the ICCF 2018

A total of 18 posters were displayed for presentation with a wide range of topics on climate finance. Poster was presented by presenters from eight (8) countries Vietnam, India, Cameroon, Pakistan, Russia, Nepal, Thailand and Bangladesh



List of Presenters

Name of the presenter	Gender	Country	Type of Presentation
Ms. Renata Koch Alvarenga	Female	Brazil	Oral
Mr. Raju Pandit Chhetri	Male	Nepal	Oral
Mr. Iseoluwa Akintunde	Male	Nigeria	Oral
Ms. Fury Jain	Female	India	Oral
Mr. Nanda Asridinan Noor	Male	Indonesia	Oral
Mr. AMAN JEAN ARISTIDE NICAISE	Male	Ivory Coast	Oral
Mr. Burton Dorley	Male	Liberia	Oral
Mr. Ha Thanh Lan	Male	Vietnam	Poster
Ms. Masrour Loubna	Female	Italy	Oral
Mr. V Nikhilesh Paliath	Male	India	Poster
Ms. Marie Nicole Essola	Female	Cameroon	Poster
Mr. Dikshit Sarma Bhagabati	Male	India	Oral
Ms. Farzana Yasmin	Female	Pakistan	Poster
Mr. SHEERAZ AHMAD ALAIE	Male	India	Oral
Mr. Shubham Chaudhary	Male	India	Poster
Mr. Pavel Porozov	Male	Russian Federation	Poster
Mr. Pradeep Bhattarai	Male	Nepal	Poster
Mr. Shashi Arvind Kumar	Male	India	Poster
Mr. Yuhan Satapo	Male	Thailand	Poster
Mr. Paul Steele	Male	UK	Oral
Mr. Md. Dolon Uddin	Male	Bangladesh	Poster
Mr. Md. Tarak Aziz	Male	Bangladesh	Poster
Ms. Shakila Yasmin	Female	Bangladesh	Oral
Mr. Mohammed Mofizur Rahman	Male	Bangladesh	Oral
Mr. M. Abdur Rahaman Rana	Male	Bangladesh	Oral
Ms. Niger Dil Nahar	Female	Bangladesh	Poster
Mr. Sohanur Rahman	Male	Bangladesh	Poster
Mr. Shah Mohammad Mahboob	Male	Bangladesh	Oral
Ms. Farah Anzum	Female	Bangladesh	Poster
Mr. Md. Ashadudzaman Asad	Male	Bangladesh	Oral
Ms. Marzia Akther	Female	Bangladesh	Poster
Ms. Remeen Firoz	Female	Bangladesh	Oral
Mr. Munawar Misbah Moin	Male	Bangladesh	Oral
Mr. Md. Shahin Reja	Male	Bangladesh	Poster
Mr. AH Towfique Ahmed	Male	Bangladesh	Oral

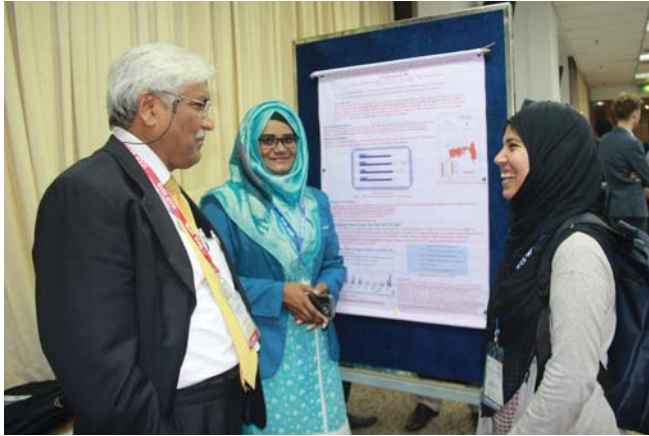
List of Presenters (Continued)

Ms. Afrida Nurain	Female	Bangladesh	Poster
Mr. Shekha Kanti Roy	Male	Bangladesh	Oral
Mr. Md. Jahedul Huq	Male	Bangladesh	Poster
Ms. Raisa Bashar	Female	Bangladesh	Oral
Mr. Nasimul Islam	Male	Bangladesh	Poster
Mr. Ranjir Kumar Chakraborty	Male	Bangladesh	Oral
Mr. A.K.M. Mamunur Rashid	Male	Bangladesh	Oral
Ms. Ferdous Ara Begum	Female	Bangladesh	Oral



Participants at International Conference on Climate Finance (ICCF) 2018

Glimpse of ICCF 2018



Glimpse of ICCF 2018



International Conference on
Climate Finance (ICCF) 2018



Bangladesh Centre of Advanced Studies (BCAS)
House-10, Road-16A, Gulshan-1, Dhaka-1212, Bangladesh
Email: info@bcas.net
Website: www.bcas.net