Bangladesh
Climate Public Expenditure and Institutional Review (CPEIR) (Findings)

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PEI /SANDEE Workshop (12-13 August 2012)
Findings: Climate Expenditure

- GoB spends **6% to 7%** of its annual combined budget on climate sensitive activity
- Annual sum of **US$1bn** or just over **1% of GDP**
- Climate spend increased in absolute terms over last two years, but slight declined in relative terms
- From 2009/10 to 2011/12, **77% of** climate sensitive budgets **from domestic resources** and 23% from foreign donor resources
- **97%** spent on adaptation
- **Loan funding** increased from **58% to 82%** of foreign funds between 2009/10 and 2011/12
- Climate **Trust funds (US$ 300 million)** are very small share of total
- **Social protection** for climate vulnerable very large share of finance, but much less attention
Findings: Policy

• Despite a lot of potential opportunities, private sector involvement is at initial stage
• Many NGOs involved and danger of duplication
• Participation of stakeholders has increased, but participation of poor people still limited
• Bangladesh has adopted a National Sustainable Development Strategy 2010-2021 (NSDS) emphasising three pillars of Sustainable Development. BCCSAP strategy does not specify which one, out of 28 adaptation modalities, should be prioritized
Findings: Institutional

• Complexity
  – Financial (5 Mechanisms)
  – Institutional (37 Ministries, Plus LG, Plus NGOs, Plus Others)
  – Policy (Multi layered, Multi sectoral, Unbalanced Influences)
  – Local Governance Structure (District Administration, Elected Authorities)

• Urgent need for Co-ordination and Better Organisation

• Existing Architecture should be used to address Climate and Climate Change on an Integrated Basis
  – Budgets
  – Policies
  – Institutions
  – Programmes
  – Projects