



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

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# 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