Bangladesh Climate Change Resilience Fund (BCCRF)

Country Ownership and Enhancing Direct Access

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GCCA:

Close to 300 M€ for almost 40 countries.

To strengthen dialogue and cooperation on CC with LDCs and SIDS (EC 2007).

Platform for dialogue and cooperation on climate policy.

Funding instrument providing technical and financial support to integrate CC into development policies and budgets and to implement adaptation and mitigation interventions.
GCCA: 5 priority areas

1. Mainstreaming CC into poverty reduction and development efforts
2. Adaptation
3. Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation
4. Enhancing participation in the global Carbon market
5. Disaster Risk Reduction
GCCA: Funding modalities

1. General Budget Support

2. Sector Budget Support

3. Other modalities and sector policy support programmes and projects (decentralized, joint management, multi-donor funds).
Bangladesh Climate Change Resilience Fund (BCCRF)  WHY?

- Help protect and improve lives of 10 million climate vulnerable people by supporting the implementation of the BCCSAP.

- Piloting multi-DPs (Development Partners) support, preparing capacities for 2020 and beyond.

- Opportunity to harmonise and align with expected increase in CC related interventions.

- Favour coordination and collective voice among DPs.
BCCRF: Financial data

• Current donors: EU, Australia, Denmark, UK, Sweden, Switzerland and USA.

• 190 M$ pledged to date: - 83% committed
- 50% disbursed to WB
- 12% disbursed by WB to Implementing Partners

  90% to be implemented by GoB (institutions/agencies)
Screened by: consistency with BCCSAP, experience of the agency, readiness, targeted results, complementarity, social and environmental aspects. Amount between 15-25 M$.

  10% by NGOs through Calls for Proposals: 0.3-0.4 M$/action

• EU funding: 8.5 M€ (from GCCA) + 20 M€ (from DCI geographic budget).
BCCRF: Challenges

- Ownership (phasing out of WB and exit strategy)
- Scaling up while ensuring quality, accountability, effectiveness and transparent delivery.
- More efficient identification, designing, selection and implementation processes (adaptation to local conditions).
- Increased integration and linkages between and within GoB institutions/agencies (e.g. technical components coming from line ministries supporting technical skills of MoEF).
- Merge BCCRF with other funding mechanisms, such as BCCTF.
- Capacity building (currently overlapping interventions)
BCCRF: Lessons learnt

- Country ownership to be as far as possible confirmed right from the beginning (NIE).
- If local conditions allow, prefer Government direct implementation, supported by TA, rather than IO as fund manager. In all cases, gradually transfer responsibilities.
- Develop effective mechanisms for Civil Society and Private Sector participation at decision-making, implementation and monitoring levels.
- Avoid unrealistic initial expectations (MTR preliminary findings).
- Stronger emphasis initially required on long term strategy, capacity building and programmatic aspects.
THANK YOU