

Delivering effective climate finance

The new fund must be effective in reducing emissions and building resilience. How it is designed, governed and delivered will have a direct impact on effectiveness and the ability of developing countries to implement adaptation and mitigation actions.

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RESPONDING to climate change requires urgent steps to prepare for climate related disasters, protect social and natural systems, arrest and reduce greenhouse gas emissions, and restructure economies towards activities with low carbon footprints. The marginal cost of this transition and trade-off with growth and development are key issues that developing countries are dealing with. In developing countries, the estimated cost of additional investments to finance mitigation and adaptation efforts are estimated to be US\$100 billion per year by 2020.

The poorest countries have done the least to contribute to the problem of climate change, yet they suffer the worst impacts. Finance needs to be available to them to help them adapt to the changes in their climate and to benefit from low carbon growth.

Concrete sources of finance to meet the US\$100 billion a year commitment have yet to be identified and recent events have shown the risks inherent in relying solely on voluntary public funds

to meet climate finance commitments. In addition to ensuring the availability of funds, it is also necessary to improve access to funding by those most in need. The increased multiplication and fragmentation of funding streams make it more difficult to access climate finance, particularly in countries with limited capacity. There should instead be an emphasis on consolidating existing funds, simplifying application procedures and improving efficiency and effectiveness.

While climate finance commitments remain below the level that is required to support this adjustment, particularly for adaptation efforts, international and national financial allocations for climate resilience activities are increasing. In terms of the Cancun decisions, developed countries were to submit information on their commitments to fast start climate finance. So far, 10 countries have submitted reports, all of whom have reported the availability of finance for both mitigation efforts and adaptation responses. This is being complemented by developing countries' own efforts -- in India for example, 5 out of 8 prior-

ity actions arising out of a low carbon development strategy were for adaptation actions.

There are some difficulties with the comparability of the data regarding fast start finance, and actual disbursements against climate finance commitments are relatively low. Failure to release pledged funds is likely to weaken trust between developed and developing countries. Another key challenge is ensuring developing countries can swiftly access international finance; for complex procedures and bureaucratized processes are hindering access. At the national level, revenues obtained through existing tax bases as well as through new instruments such as carbon taxes will remain central to financing climate responses. Multilateral support through emerging global financial instruments such as the Green Climate Fund is critical to support developing countries with the incremental costs of the transition.

Limited resources for climate resilience should prioritize investments that deliver co-benefits such as poverty alleviation, job creation and infrastructure development. Inadequate resources for

climate resilience should be leveraged with capital flows for impact at scale.

In addition, increasing private sector investment in low carbon technologies requires projects to be structured in ways that ensure bankability. Investments from banks, holding groups, manufacturing companies and other enterprises are growing. For example, the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change Special Report on Renewable Energy Sources and Climate Change Mitigation concludes that renewable energy investments are rising and likely to grow further without enabling policies, but larger gains are possible with public sector policy support. This emphasizes the important role governments have to play in resolving institutional, informational, regulatory, and policy bottlenecks for enhanced private sector participation.

It is important that this fund is different to existing funds in the way it operates. It needs to be able to operate at scale, provide direct access to entities in country/ government and deliver funds to address climate change adaptation and mitigation where the need is greatest. The new fund must be effective in reducing emissions and building resilience. How it is designed, governed and delivered will have a direct impact on effectiveness and the ability of developing countries to implement adaptation and mitigation actions.



Climate change influenced frequent natural disasters destroy life and home- stead and turn the survivors into climate refugees



Any future international financial system that is to meet the needs of developing countries in their attempt to adapt to climate change will need to consider these points. Otherwise, the system runs the risk of the tail wagging the dog.

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Flood management: Reducing vulnerability

Short-term and long-term risk reduction action plan will have to be developed based on the assessment of community risk. The assessment of community risk should be the basis of the planning process for national annual development.

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From all the available information and data, it can be predicted that frequency, intensity and severity of flood would be increased in Bangladesh in future. Indeed all disasters affect the whole community. But the rich people generally are not affected by the natural calamity; if they are affected hardly ever, they can recover their losses personally or by using the social and state power. By taking this into consideration, we should give utmost attention to the less fortunate; generally disaster is accentuated by the poverty in their life.

In the last two decades, the NGOs have experimented several types of preparedness activities at the community level to combat flood to reduce the damages caused by it; though there is a sig-

nificant scope to confirm that most of the preparedness initiatives at community level are not new, rather the people living in the areas prone to disasters have developed some techniques and mechanisms traditionally with wisdom of the families who experienced natural calamities, and some interventions known as popular science have been used in reduction of damages, vulnerabilities and risks of disasters.

Yet it can be said without any shilly-shallying that all kinds of initiatives taken by the GO and NGOs are increasing day by day in this land to combat flood, nevertheless any permanent way out from the severity of the deluge remaining beyond our imagination.

Now it is time to find out the root causes of the gloomy story.

Neither from the eye of the academician, nor from the judgment of policy analyst, rather from the experience of grassroots involvement, can we articulate some prime limitations of the initiatives that can be expressed as lack of learning from the strategy of the people to combat disaster.

Presently three schools of thought are found all over the world for flood disaster management.

First is to combat flood with the aim of food security. Second school is living with flood. And third one is to reduce the damage to lives and assets caused by flood, which would ensure normal livelihood of the people.

Analysing the school of thoughts, it can be concluded that structural measures, i. e. dam, groin, barrage and other infrastruc-

ture can protect the settlements as well as agricultural field which will ensure the livelihood as well as food security.

It can be stated without any deep scientific analysis that riverine Bangladesh surrounded by thousands of rivers and canals cannot be fenced by the dams. It is feasible neither physically nor economically. This initiative may create other troubles like water logging. In 1960's, the then government implemented the coastal embankment project. Altogether 4000 km of high embankments with 780 sluice gates were built under the project. This resulted in a sudden increase in rice production in the region. Farmers were able to harvest two or even three bumper crops per year. The temporary drainage congestion, which first appeared in 1982, gradually turned into permanent water logging and reached such an extent that, by 1990, an area of 100,600 hectares was permanently waterlogged.

Ignoring the people's indigenous knowledge, in some cases exotic technology might be unsuccessful to achieve the aim. There are many examples. In 2004,

Bangladesh water development Board (BWDB) took an initiative to build earthen embankment on the west side of the Padma River in Faridpur district. Public opinion manifested immediately that such embankment could not contain the river erosion, even the dam would not be able to sustain itself. But BWDB started the work in mid June and expended upto Taka 200 million. Unfortunately, the embankment broke down within a month of construction. Another example might be relevant to understand the futility of this school of thought. Bangladesh Water Development Board, Dhaka Water Supply Authority and Dhaka City Corporation implemented the "Integrated Flood Control Project" at cost of Taka 3500 million. But in 1998, 74 wards (administrative zone of City Corporation) had been flooded out of 90 of Dhaka city.

There is another scenario of dam and embankment dependent flood protection initiatives.

Although all the dams are built in such a way that they could sustain the heavy pressure of water, but it is a fact that breakdown of dam is a common event in our country and it also happens because of corruption in construction work.

Due to oversiltation riverbed gradually rises and the dam built on the bank of the river loses its effectiveness.

Unfortunately flood control initiatives through structural measures has been fabricated in people's mind in such way that now most of the people living in the areas prone to flood believe that dam and other similar infrastructure could relieve their distress caused by flood. The writer conducted a study on the vulnerability of remote chars of Dewangonj Upazila. The study revealed that people of all the villages were for embankment to contain the flood and river erosion.

Followers of the second school believe that all sorts of controls on nature by human beings should be relinquished and the nature should run in its own way. According to this view water should flow on in its own course, keeping the flood plain on its two sides water-fed. As a result, formation process of land will get enhanced through siltation during flood period when the river side flood plain will be inundated. In this context it is very important to keep in mind that formation

stage of Bengal delta has not been completed till now and that normal formation course of the delta should not be hampered. Furthermore, production of fish would continue as a natural process. In addition, through the natural process ground water refilling would also continue.

Besides, short-term and long-term risk reduction action plan will have to be developed based on the assessment of community risk. The assessment of community risk

should be the basis of the planning process for national annual development.

And people opine that NGOs' efforts would be sustainable if they run their programme considering the disaster risk reduction strategy. To reduce the vulnerability and damages caused by disasters, economic capacity of people of the disaster prone areas needs to be strengthened.

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