

The who's and how's of allocating loss and damage funds



POLITICS OF CLIMATE CHANGE

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During the negotiations on funding for loss and damage in COP27 in Egypt last November, representatives of developed countries had a lot of reservations about such a proposal. My answer to them was that, while their questions were quite legitimate, they would only get answers after we received a political commitment from their leaders to establish the funding mechanism in the first place.

Fortunately, the leaders of all the countries agreed to establish the funding mechanism at COP27 and also to set up a Transitional Committee to address the questions that were being asked. The negotiations at COP28 in Dubai in November this year will be when we will once again agree on how to address those questions and get the funding up and running.

In the meantime, it can't hurt to share some of my own thoughts on the questions that need to be addressed.

How much money is needed?

Given the ongoing impacts of climate change, the estimates of the total losses and damages run into many trillions of US dollars. However, it is not expected that such sums of money would need to be made available, at least not immediately. So, in the short term, a few tens of billions of US dollars a year to support the poorest and most vulnerable communities would be worth targeting. It is important to note that such funds are to address loss and damage and are different from funds used for adaptation and mitigation.

Where would the money come from?

There is an assumption that money would have to flow from the governments of developed countries to the governments of developing countries, but this need not be the only option. There are many ideas being floated for sourcing the money, including making polluters pay.

My own preference is for all countries to agree to impose a tax on every fossil fuel company registered in their jurisdiction and put that money into a new Global Loss and Damage Fund. This would immediately generate a lot of funds and would not even hurt the fossil fuel companies, as they would retain most of their exorbitant profits.

Who would manage the funds?

There are quite a few ways in which to manage the funds, including

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Though not an LDC or a member of the CVF, Pakistan, with its lengthy and devastating floods of 2022, could very well use climate loss and damage funds.

PHOTO: REUTERS

employing existing entities such as the Green Climate Fund (GCF) and Adaptation Fund (AF) under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), or other funds outside the UNFCCC.

My own view is that we are likely to end up with a mosaic of funding channels for different activities, some under the UNFCCC and some outside it. It will, however, require close collaboration amongst all the funding entities to ensure synergies and avoid overlaps.

Who would be eligible to receive funds?

This is a tricky question in the context of the UNFCCC since there are several groups, such as the Least Developed Countries (LDCs), the Small Island

Developing States (SIDS), as well as some countries in Africa, who are formally defined as "particularly vulnerable." But these lists exclude countries such as Pakistan, which suffered unprecedented flooding last year. So there will need to be some give and take, again in good faith, amongst the developing countries themselves as to which countries should be eligible to receive funds.

How would funds be allocated?

Besides the question of which developing countries should be deemed eligible to receive funds, deciding on the ultimate recipients at the local or community levels is also important, and they could belong to some middle-income countries as well.

In my view, this is by far the most important as well as most urgent question to be addressed, and put off for the cumbersome UNFCCC negotiations process, which will inevitably take time. Those in charge of existing funds that have already been committed, such as the Global Shield and the Loss and Damage window under the V20 Fund of the Climate Vulnerable Forum (CVF), should pay close attention to this question. The test now will be to see how quickly they are able to respond to the needs of communities already suffering from impacts of human-induced climate change.

How can funds be accessed, and by whom?

Accessing any of the existing channels

of funds requires an exhaustive process of applications from countries or entities, with funds typically taking years to be delivered. Addressing the needs of communities suffering from the adverse impacts of human-induced climate change will require a nimble and more proactive approach to taking the funds to the victims instead of waiting for applications. This is very much the domain of global humanitarian actors such as the Red Cross, Red Crescent, and the World Food Programme (WFP). It is therefore essential that humanitarian actors be brought into these discussions.

Who should coordinate actions?

As it is likely that we will end up with a mosaic of actors, some under the UNFCCC and others outside it, there is a need for someone to act as a coordinator. My advice is for the secretary general of the United Nations to appoint a special envoy for loss and damage for at least five years to coordinate between the UNFCCC, the UN OCHA, and each individual country and stakeholder.

As we have only just started facing loss and damage from human-induced climate change, this role will become increasingly more important, requiring actions on a daily basis.

Most importantly, who pays for loss and damage from human-induced climate change?

We must always remember that for every impact that is currently occurring, whether in poorer or richer countries, the people who are paying for the losses and damages are the victims themselves. Sometimes they get assistance from their neighbours or from local and national governments, but this is usually much less than what they need. Therefore, the challenge before the UNFCCC is to get the new funding systems to help the poorest victims access funds for addressing loss and damage as quickly as possible.

Let COP28 be the place where this begins as a practice.



Government of the Peoples Republic of Bangladesh
Prime Minister's Office
Bangladesh Export Processing Zones Authority
BEPZA Complex, House: 19/D, Road: 6, Dhanmondi, Dhaka 1205
www.bepza.gov.bd

Ref. No. 03.06.2616.308.07.214.22 Date: 16.01.2023

Invitation for Tender

No-01/2022-2023

Sealed tenders are hereby invited from the eligible Suppliers for the following goods and service as per terms & conditions stated below.

1	Ministry/Division	Prime Minister's Office
2	Agency	Bangladesh Export Processing Zones Authority (BEPZA)
3	Procuring Entity Name	Bangladesh Export Processing Zones Authority (BEPZA)
4	Procuring Entity District	Dhaka
5	Invitation for	Open Tendering Method (OTM)
6	Invitation Ref. No and date	Ref. No. 03.06.2616.308.07.214.22- Date: 16.01.2023
KEY INFORMATION		
7	Procurement Method	Open Tendering Method (OTM) (Framework Contract)
FUNDING INFORMATION		
8	Budget and Source of Funds	Self Finance of BEPZA
9	Development Partners (if applicable)	Not Applicable
PARTICULAR INFORMATION		
10	Project/Program Code (if applicable)	Not Applicable
11	Project/Program Name	Not Applicable
12	Tender Package No.	Not Applicable
13	Tender Package Name	Supply of Dry Food for BEPZA Executive Office
14	Tender Publication Date	On or before 22 January 2023
15	Tender Last Selling Date	15 February 2023 During office hour
16	Tender Last Submission Date and Time	16 February 2023 at 12.00 PM
17	Tender Opening Date and Time	16 February at 12.30 PM
18	Name & Address of the Office (s)	
	Selling of Tender Document (Principal)	Accounts Section, BEPZA Complex, House: 19/D, Road: 6, Dhanmondi R/A, Dhaka 1205.
	Receiving of Tender Document	Executive Director (Admin) Bangladesh Export Processing Zones Authority (BEPZA), BEPZA Complex, Level-04, House 19/D, Road No # 6, Dhanmondi, Dhaka 1205.
	Opening of Tender Document	Executive Director (Admin) Bangladesh Export Processing Zones Authority (BEPZA), BEPZA Complex, Level-04, House 19/D, Road No # 6, Dhanmondi, Dhaka 1205.
19	Place/Date/Time of Pre-Tender Meeting	Not Applicable
INFORMATION FOR TENDERER		
20	Eligibility of Tenderer	The invitation for tender is open to all eligible tenderer's who satisfy the following: a) The tenderer shall have a minimum of 03 (three) years of overall experience.

21	Brief Description of related Services	Supply of Bakeries, Grocery & other food items for BEPZA Executive Office		
22	Tender document price	Tk. 1000.00 (One thousand Taka Only)		
23	SN	Types of Goods & Service	Location	Tender security Amount (BDT)
	(i)	Dry Food (as stated in the tender documents: Section 6)	Dhaka, Bangladesh	TK. 25,000.00
PROCURING ENTITY DETAILS				
24	Name of Official Inviting Tender	Md. Zakir Hossain Chowdhury		
25	Designation of Official Inviting Tender	Executive Director (Admin), Bangladesh Export Processing Zones Authority (BEPZA)		
26	Address of Official Inviting Tender	BEPZA Complex, Level-04, House: 19/D, Road: 6, Dhanmondi Dhaka 1205, Bangladesh.		
27	Contract Details of Official Inviting Tender	Phone: +880241060852 Fax: 029635314 E-mail: ed.admin@bepza.gov.bd		
28	Special Instruction:			
	(a)	Eligible tenderer/manufacturer/suppliers/firms/authorized representative may purchase tender documents from the offices mentioned in SN-18 on submitting written request in their letter head pad.		
	(b)	Any false, forged and misleading documents furnished by Tenderer shall result in rejection of the tender.		
	(c)	In case of any confusion arises due to printing mistake or other reason, the Public Procurement Rules-2008 will govern.		
	(d)	Tender should be submitted original along with one duplicate copy and it should be mentioned on the cover sheet.		
	(e)	Tender shall be valid for a period of 90 (Ninety) days from the date of opening the Tender(s). The tender notice is also available at web site: www.bepza.gov.bd		
29	The procuring entity reserves the right to accept any or reject all the Tenders or, annul the Tender Proceedings.			



16.01.2023
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