



A programme by _____



BINIYOG-BRIDDHI PHASE II



ABOUT THE BINIYOG BRIDDHI PROGRAMME

Key Pillars of Biniyog Briddhi

CAPACITY BUILDING

**Pillar 1: Incubators,
accelerators and
impact
entrepreneurs**

CATALYTIC FUNDING

**Pillar 2: Impact
entrepreneurs and
investors**

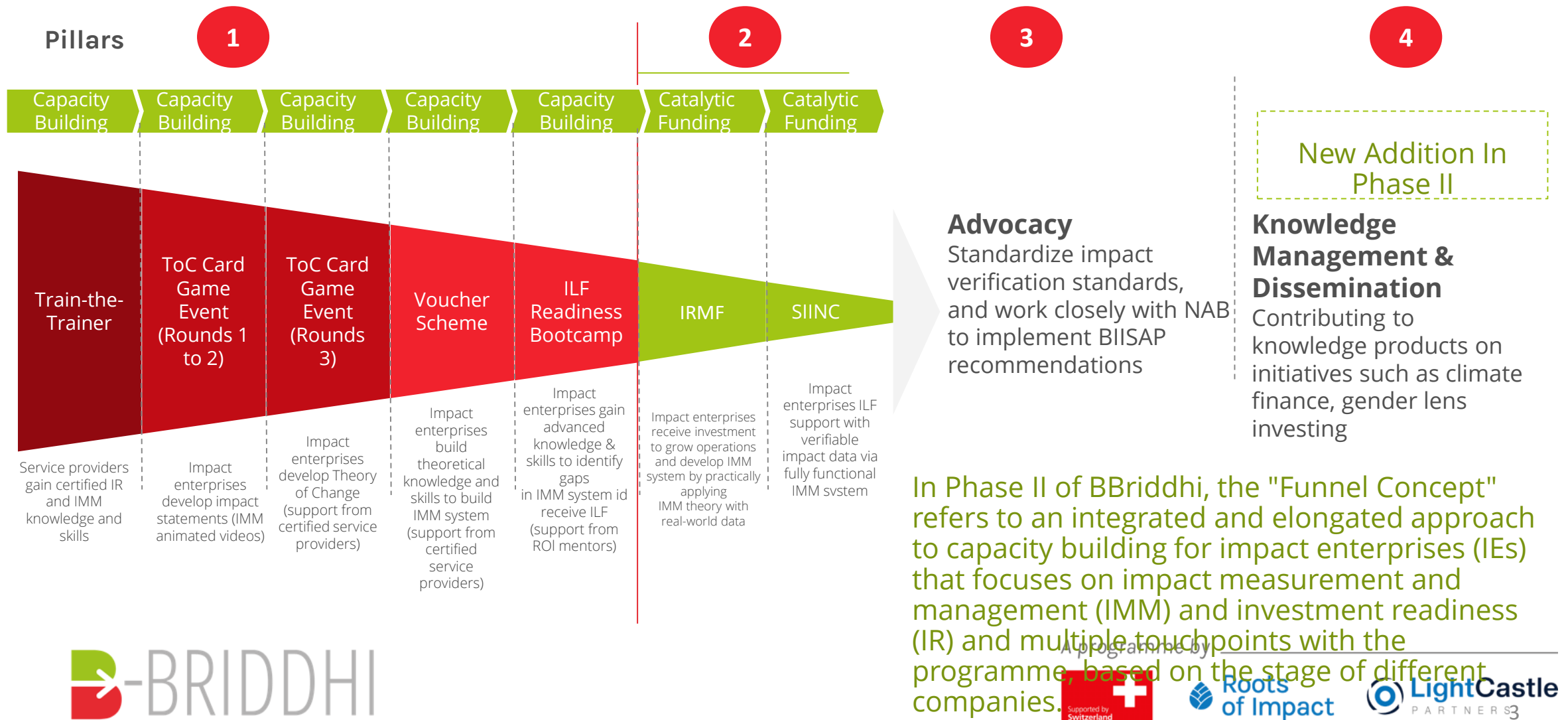
ADVOCACY

Pillar 3: Advocacy

KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT

**Pillar 4: Disseminate
learnings for
ecosystem growth**

PHASE II OF B-BRIDDDHI



ACHIEVEMENTS FROM PHASE I



LOW-INCOME CUSTOMERS
REACHED



IMPACT ENTERPRISES
CATALYZED & FUNDED



NET BENEFITS FOR LOW-
INCOME CUSTOMERS



IMPACT ENTERPRISES
RECEIVED IMM & IIR SUPPORT



MAJOR KNOWLEDGE
RESOURCES CREATED

THE CLIMATE FINANCE INITIATIVE IN B-BRIDDDHI

- 'Co-benefit' – B-Briddhi Phase II incorporates a climate adaptation lens. Some Impact Enterprises also create or have the potential to create positive environmental impact that can be incentivised with Impact-Linked Finance.
- Both, carbon credits and Impact-Linked Finance, create opportunities for creators of a positive 'externality' – the entrepreneurs - to be financially rewarded.
- Significant synergies between the data management for accessing climate finance and the programme's capacity building efforts focused on impact measurement and management.

SIINC Transactions in B-Bridddhi Phase I

Apon Bazaar



Discount stores inside large RMG factories, offering discounted products to factory workers (especially women), interest-free credit purchase facilities and point-based loyalty benefits.

iFarmer



Enabling small-scale farmers and agribusinesses to gain access to finance, technology and inputs. The company uses its tech-enabled supply chain network to aggregate fresh produce from farming communities to provide better market access.

CMED Health



Holistic AI-driven digital healthcare platform for offices, schools, and factories, particularly prevalent in rural areas where health coverage is significantly lower.

MedEasy



Online pharmacy and digital healthcare platform providing doctor video consultations and medicine home delivery across rural and urban Bangladesh, specifically targeted for patients dealing with chronic healthcare issues.

IRMF Transactions in B-Briddhi Phase I

SolShare



ICT-based clean energy and e-mobility services

HelloTask



Digitizing the gig economy for domestic workers

AgroShift



Connecting agriculture produce supply chain to RMG factory workers at a discount

ATEC Global



IoT clean cookstoves and biodigesters for rural families

Shuttle BD



Mass-transit startup for affordable transportation

Reverse Resources



SaaS platform for textile industry to redefine waste as a resource

Light of Hope



Learning platform for early childhood education

WeGro



Agri-fintech connecting financiers with farmers

iPAGE



AI-informed crop and weather advice for smallholder farmers



A programme by



ORIENTATION SESSION FOR SDC TEAM

Climate Finance for Impact Enterprises in Bangladesh

05 May 2025



Why climate finance?

- › Urgent action is needed by all actors globally to avert the greatest climate impacts
- › Numerous actors including individuals, private sector, and government are funding climate actions
- › This funding could provide important revenues to impact enterprises

What did we do?



A programme by _____





Overview

- › **Objective:** To empower an ecosystem of social enterprises in Bangladesh to understand if and how they can leverage climate finance to grow and scale their impact.
- › **Timeframe:** October 2024 to March 2025, workshops and company-specific assessments in Dhaka in February 2025

Deliverables



1. Bangladesh Climate Finance Market Scoping



2. Climate Finance Navigator



3. Training workshop for impact enterprises and partners



4. Climate finance readiness assessment of five impact enterprises

Key concepts of climate finance



A programme by _____



Climate finance is..

- › Impact linked finance
- › Funding is associated with an outcome, not with an effort/vision/idea
- › Carbon is the primary metric used
- › Rigorous methodologies exist which define when, where and how carbon impacts can be accounted

Carbon footprint and carbon handprint

CARBON HANDPRINT



A measure of how much products and services are helping others cut their GHG emissions.

You want it to be BIG.

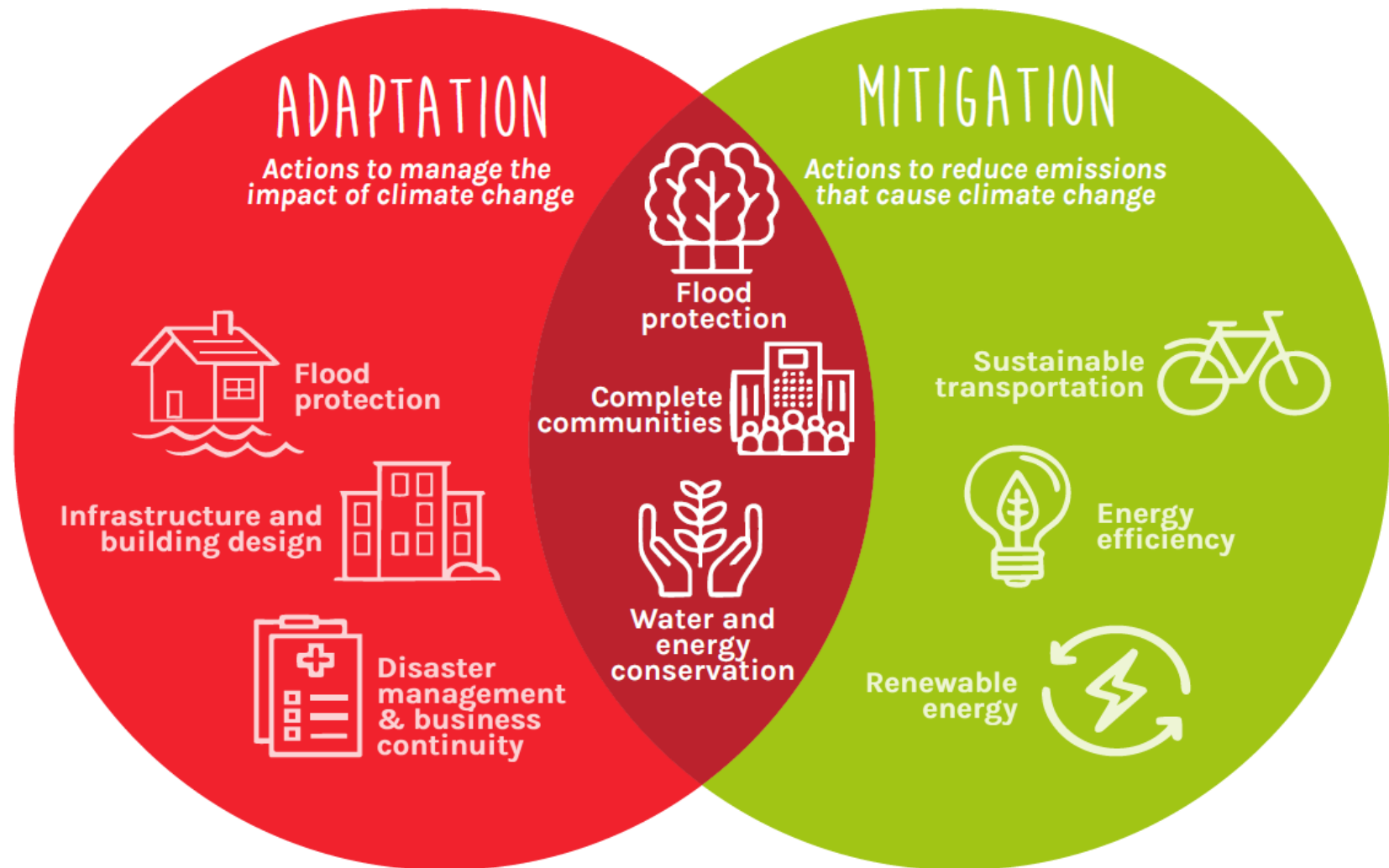
CARBON FOOTPRINT



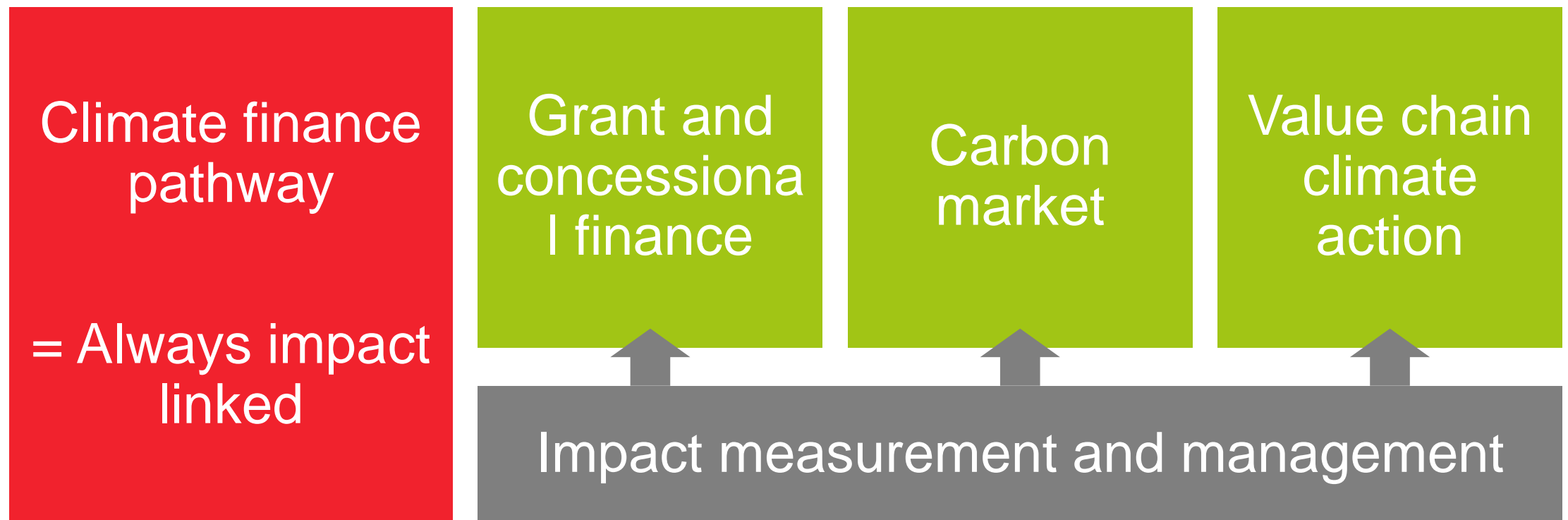
A measure of GHG emissions for an individual, event, organization, services, place or product.

You want it to be SMALL.

Mitigation and adaptation



Climate finance pathways



Climate finance pathways

CLIMATE FINANCE PATHWAY	CONCESSIONAL AND GRANT FINANCE	CARBON MARKET		VALUE CHAIN CLIMATE ACTION
Project funder	Development partners & government Bangladesh	Foreign governments	Voluntary private sector buyers	
Aim	Contribute to Bangladesh NDC	Contribute to foreign government NDC	Compensate residual emissions	Reduce value chain emissions
Project monitoring	Project based monitoring approach agreed bilaterally	Voluntary carbon standards		Value chain intervention

**note: these pathways represent the most common scenarios, but approaches sometimes vary*

Climate finance navigator



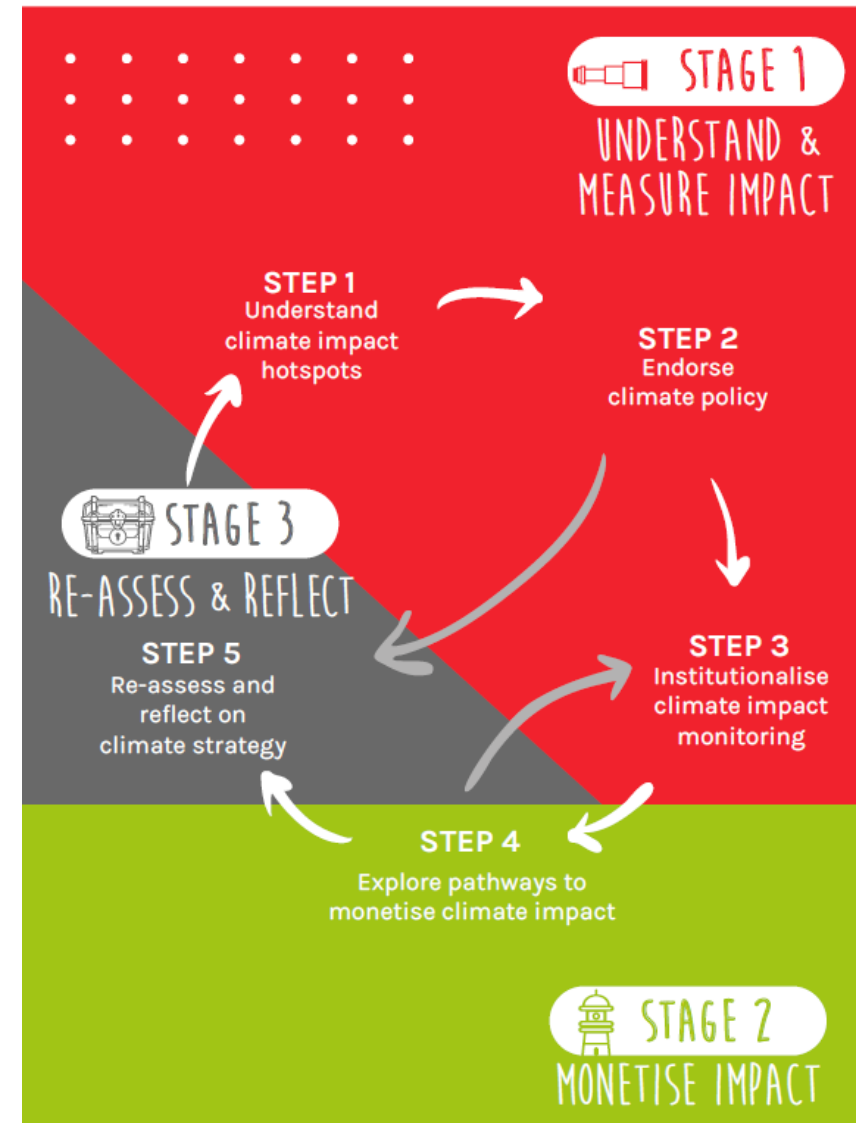
CLIMATE FINANCE NAVIGATOR TOOLKIT

A Practical Toolkit for Increasing Climate
Finance Readiness of Impact Enterprises



Understand and measure impact

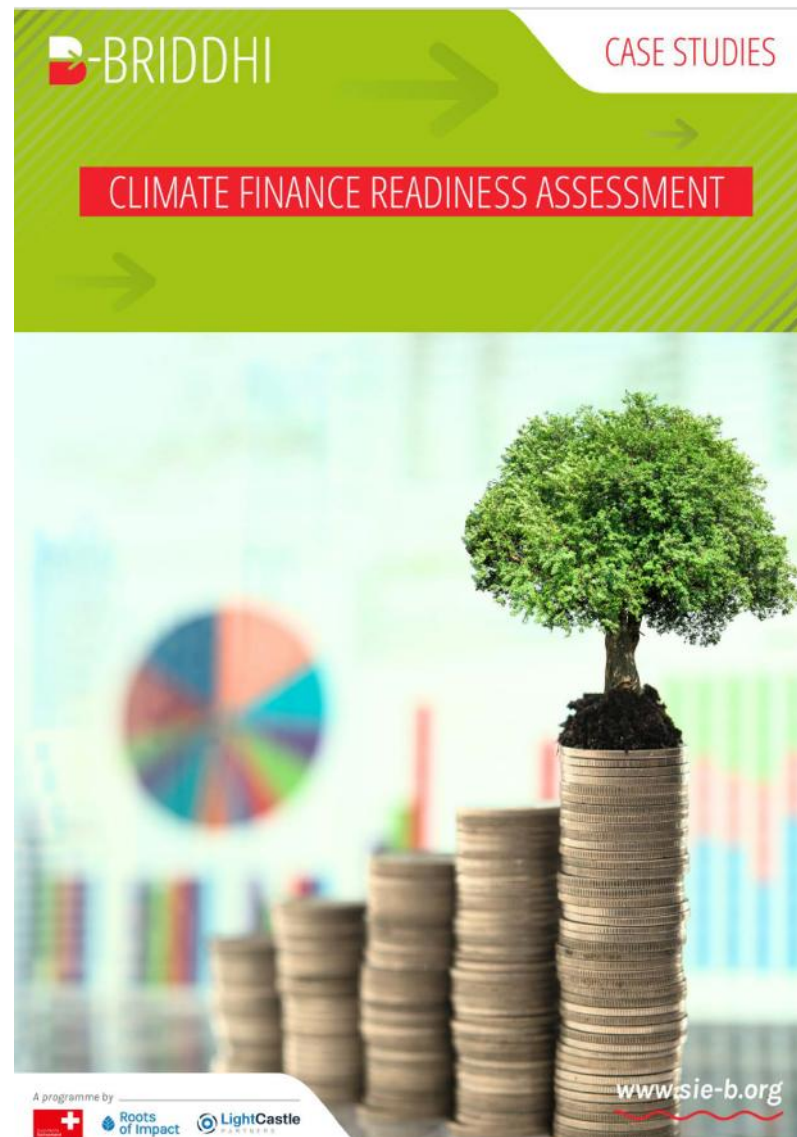
- › Understand climate impact
- › Endorse climate policy
- › Institutionalize climate monitoring
- › Explore pathways for monetization
- › Re-assess and reflect



Practical exercise during the workshops



Climate finance readiness report



Climate Finance for Impact Enterprises in Bangladesh

Supplementary Information

prepared by Naomi Rosenthal and Lars Osterwalder in February 2025

Courses on c IPAGE: Climate finance readiness assessment

Resource reference
Securing Climate
carbon credits and

Masterclass in Int
Free online course
Most suitable for SI

Introduction to Ca
Online course for U
May be suitable for

Free webinar recor
looking for specific
• [VMO42: 24](#)
• [Plastic Pros](#)
• [Gold Stand](#)

Indicators for

The Global Goal or
parties agreed on i
global targets and i
published by the W

The United Nations
the GGA along five

Climate impact clearly understood, described and managed	
Mitigation vs. adaptation, carbon handprint vs. footprint	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The biggest impact for IPAGE lies in their carbon handprint (rather than the footprint), but there is also some potential around the positive impact associated with climate adaptation.• Initial calculations have been made by IPAGE for mitigation (carbon reduction) related to the optimized fertilizer regimen they recommend to farmers, typically replacing TSP with DAP, and reducing use of urea.• Potential opportunity for mitigation (sequestration) for soil carbon, although only some data is available and no real action to increase soil carbon has been undertaken by IPAGE.• Case for climate adaptation not yet clearly formulated - although farmer resilience/livelihood (through increased and stable farm yields) is an objective.
Climate finance applicability, incl. scale and priorities	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Initial estimates of carbon potential related to existing activities (fertilizer regimen) is limited - reduction of emissions from fertilizer by about 3%.• To have a higher impact, and make a carbon credit approach viable, it would be necessary to apply more holistic management practices for regenerative agriculture. These include optimized irrigation practices, zero/low tillage, residue management, manure management, and agroforestry systems etc. as applicable for various farm systems. Many of these same farm interventions are also those that are recommended for adaptation purposes.• The scale of farmers (23,000 farmers served/85,000 hectares) is large enough that climate finance could become relevant in the near future, if the right on farm actions are selected that drive the climate impact.
Climate policy, statement or strategy in place	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• So far, no climate policy is in place, but the IPAGE team is planning to develop this.
Actions taken to deliberately increase climate impact	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The actions taken on farm to date are focused on optimizing farm yields, and lowering cost of inputs to the farmers. For that reason, the priority has been on improving the fertilizer regimen, which has a limited climate benefit. Additional practices could be explored to deliberately increase the climate impact.
Estimate of potential impact over the next ca. 5 years	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• If IPAGE continues to focus on improved fertilizer combinations only, the potential impact will be low• Current savings amount to approximately 6,100

Key findings



A programme by _____



Climate finance is relevant

Finding #1: Climate impact and associated climate finance is relevant and accessible for impact enterprises in Bangladesh.

- › Accessing green finance under the Bangladesh Bank sustainable finance scheme
- › Joining established carbon credit programs, through grouped projects
- › Leveraging grant financing to support carbon credit project development
- › Leveraging value chain partnerships using robust monitoring and a clear climate communication strategy

Focus is on carbon credits

Finding #2: When considering climate finance, impact enterprises often focus on mitigation, and carbon credits in particular.

- › Assess carbon footprint, carbon handprint and impact on climate adaptation
- › Establish a sound climate rationale - outlining main hotspots alongside a theory of change
- › Consider minimum size of projects – for carbon credits – several 10,000 tons is a minimum

Revenue from carbon credits is unreliable

Finding #3: Carbon credits can provide relevant revenue streams, but are unreliable.

- › Carbon credit revenue can be relevant
- › Carbon markets are currently undergoing volatility - uncertainty as to:
 - › the volume of carbon credits that can be generated
 - › whether and when it will be possible to sell the generated carbon credits
 - › what price will be paid for the carbon credits
- › In Bangladesh, only roughly 15% of issued carbon credits are sold, globally 50%

ITMOs are an opportunity

Finding #4: Government driven carbon markets may present a mid term opportunity for impact enterprises.

- › The government of Bangladesh is expected to release clear policy for Article 6 of the Paris Agreement by the end of 2025
- › Opportunity for impact enterprises to access finance through bilateral agreements and internationally transferred mitigation outcomes (ITMOs)
- › Two key bottlenecks must be overcome: project size and policy uncertainty

Get a carbon project developer involved

Finding #5: It is advised that impact enterprises seeking carbon credits partner with a carbon credit project developer. Some technical assistance may be needed to ensure impact enterprises are able to enter into a trusted partnership.

- › Impact enterprises should be aware of the costs associated with carbon project development and potential revenues and their timing, to understand and ensure fair distribution of all costs and revenues between the impact enterprise, the developer and all other project participants.

Partner with a carbon project developer

Finding #5: Impact enterprises should partner with an experienced carbon project developer.

- › Impact enterprises should be aware of the costs associated with carbon project development and potential revenues and their timing, to understand and ensure fair distribution of all costs and revenues between the impact enterprise, the developer and all other project participants.
- › Impact enterprises may need technical support (around project development costs, revenues, risks) to ensure they are able to enter into a strong and trusted partnership
- › Carbon project developers can support the sale of issued credits, especially where there is no clear purchaser already defined at the outset of the project

Include climate in impact monitoring

Finding #6: In order to prepare for the possibility of accessing all forms of climate finance, it makes sense to include relevant climate related indicators within impact measurement and management.

- › Indicators on mitigation and/or adaptation
- › Building a strong, evidence-based foundation for accessing climate finance
- › Impact Enterprises visited in Bangladesh are not entirely prepared for the rigorous climate impact measurement and monitoring required for international (carbon) standards

Consultations with impact enterprises



iPAGE
Ag-tech company



Kamrul Biogas
Installation of biogas
systems



BRTL
Plastic waste
collection and
recycling



Drinkwell
Operation of water
kiosks



**Classical Handmade
Products (CHP)**
Handmade homeware
products

Implications for impact enterprises ecosystem



A programme by _____



Implications for Impact Enterprise Ecosystem

- › Building awareness and technical knowledge about climate finance is foundational
- › Connections can be facilitated for grouped climate finance approaches
- › Matchmaking between impact enterprises and project developers
- › Building capacity and experience in monitoring and measurement forms the basis of all forms of climate finance, which is a rigorous form of impact linked finance

Thank you!

Naomi Rosenthal (NaomiSRosenthal@gmail.com)

Lars Osterwalder (Lars.Osterwalder@gmail.com)



A programme by _____

