



Enabling Policy Environments for Climate Finance

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Overview



Empowered lives.
Resilient nations.

- Climate Public Expenditure & Institutional Review (CPEIR)
 - Introduction
 - Linking CPEIRs to NAMAs and LEDS
- National Climate Funds
 - Introduction
 - Lessons learned
- Key Takeaways



CPEIR: Introduction



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- Objective: Review of allocation, management and results of public expenditures related to climate change.
- Methodology based on WB Public Expenditure Review
- Completed: Bangladesh, Cambodia, Indonesia, Nepal, Samoa, Thailand, Indonesia (UNDP); Morocco, Philippines (WB)
- Ongoing: Vietnam (UNDP/WB); Ethiopia, Tanzania, Uganda (ODI)
- More are expected in Africa, Asia, Latin America and Pacific



Towards a climate fiscal framework



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- Assess how climate change is reflected in national policies, institutions & public expenditures
- Link CC policy priorities with core national fiscal framework and national development planning
- Promote an inclusive multi-stakeholder approach
- Coordination by finance & planning ministries critical with technical input from environment and line ministries
- Help to quantify and track CC related expenditure in the national budget
- The budget is key since much climate expenditure is already in the budget







- CPEIRs help to set a baseline against which future expenditures can be measured and monitored
- Provided that there is alignment of:
 - boundaries
 - Disbursement period
 - GHG inventory period

A CPEIR can become THE instrument to measure country effectiveness to implement a specific mitigation action



Examples of ongoing work to further link CPEIR & NAMA/LEDS



UNDP Low Emission Capacity Building (LECB) Programme:

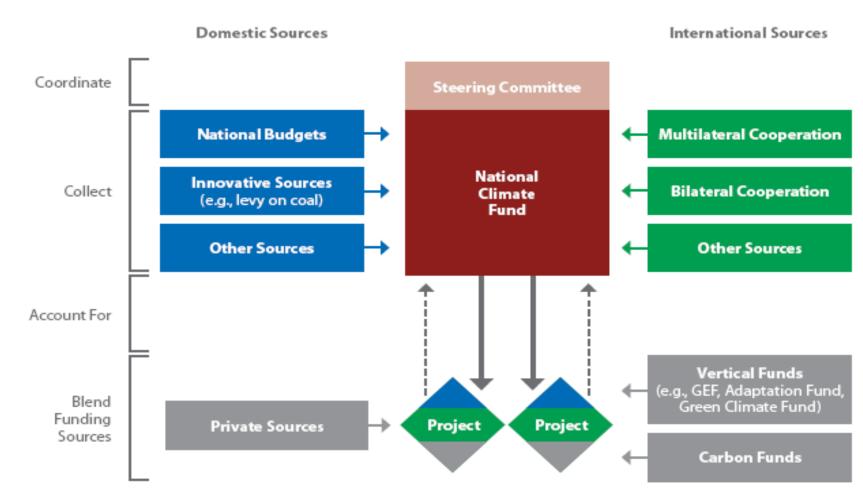
- Chile & Mexico: CPEIR-like assessment factoring in the private sector financial flows
- Indonesia & Viet Nam: LECB Programme can build on the completed / ongoing CPEIRs
- Example Indonesia Mitigation Fiscal Framework:
- Framework for appraising, monitoring cost-effective actions
- Inter-ministerial cooperation to ensure necessary budget, policies & practices in place
- Prioritization of policies & funding for climate mitigation
- Alignment of budgets & fiscal incentives for leveraging private & CSO investments.



National Climate Funds



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Source: Flynn (2011).



Lessons Learned



- Clearly define the functions of the fund
- Ensure that the objectives are well-defined & practical
- Have realistic expectations of capitalization
- Undertake stakeholder engagement to identify needs and requirements
- Ensure unambiguous appraisal & performance criteria, including fiduciary standards
- Incorporate design elements that are stable but flexible to adjust over time
- Establish capacity development as a key element of the fund



Key Takeaways



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- Both CPEIRs & NCFs perform significant policy functions for guidance on climate finance
- Encourage a holistic & comprehensive view of climate expenditures
- CPEIRs link climate policy priorities to national budget so climate is part of budget framework ...
- ...and link budget to climate so climate strategies are prioritised & costed
- Introduce CC tagging to budget & performance-based budgeting
- Foundation to establish baseline and MRV framework for financial support for NAMAs





Thank you

For further information please contact

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For more information



CPEIRs:

 Methodological note & Asia-Pacific case studies: <u>www.aideffectiveness/climatechangefinance</u>

NCFs:

- Blending Climate Finance Through National Climate Funds: A Guidebook for the Design and Establishment of National Funds to Achieve Climate Change Priorities
- NCFs in Asia Lessons Learned with case studies:

