

2018 SCF Forum

The Climate Finance Architecture: Enhancing collaboration, seizing opportunities

Dates: 5–6 July

Venue: Songdo, Republic of Korea

Attendance: 120–150 attendees expected

Objective

To identify trends, developments and challenges under the climate finance architecture at international and national level with a view to:

- (a) Improving climate finance flows from international to national levels;
- (b) Enhancing collaboration between the UNFCCC climate funds¹ and other actors;
- (c) Exchanging experiences and identifying opportunities for further collaboration at international and national level.

A. Global climate finance architecture

- The big picture; Who does what (scale and scope of climate finance flows)
 - 2016 SCF BA findings;
 - Private, alternative finance (South-South cooperation, voluntary contributions, etc.).
- State of play of the climate finance architecture, including the UNFCCC climate funds, and lessons learned
 - Country ownership;
 - Accessibility of climate finance, as well as sustainability, predictability and effectiveness, (issues related to funds criteria and policies, including gender);
 - Effectiveness of climate finance in unlocking countries' potentials and catalyzing transformational change;
 - Role of climate finance architecture in relation to mobilizing national and, where appropriate, sub-national actors and enhancing complementarity with national financial flows;
 - How the UNFCCC climate funds are helping in unlocking other sources of funding.
- New developments in the climate finance architecture in support of the goals of the Paris Agreement (concrete examples of e.g., green bonds, policies), including challenges related to expanding the use of new climate instruments

B. National climate finance architecture

- Climate finance governance at the national level (e.g. alignment of policies and investments with NDCs, NAPs, national development plans and strategies, private sector)
- Stakeholder engagement at the national level for the mobilization of resources
- Successes and challenges in reducing financial risks and leveraging public and private investments in developing countries
- Challenges experienced in accessing funds from different sources, especially by LDCs, SIDS and Africa

C. Identify opportunities and possibilities for further collaboration:

- Among the international actors in the climate finance architecture
- Among UNFCCC climate funds, and
- Between international actors and the national climate finance architecture

¹ GCF, GEF, LDCF, SCCF, Adaptation Fund.

Figure 1: Schematic overview of interacting bodies within the global finance architecture to be discussed at the forum

