



United Nations
Climate Change Secretariat



Workshop Report

Technical Workshop on Climate Finance in the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN)

Park Inn by Radisson
Quezon City, Philippines
29 – 30 October 2019

Background

- 1 The Technical Workshop on Climate Finance in the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) was organized under the auspices of the Needs-based Climate Finance Project of the UNFCCC secretariat with the support of the Collaborative Instruments for Ambitious Climate Action (CI-ACA) project and hosted by the Philippines Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR) from the 29-30 of October 2019 in Quezon City, Philippines.
- 2 The Needs-based Climate Finance Project is in response to the decision of the Conference of the Parties at its twenty-third session (COP 23) requesting the UNFCCC secretariat “to assist developing country Parties in assessing their needs and priorities and in translating the climate finance needs into action” (6/CP.23, para 10). In addition, the Conference of Parties meeting as the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol requested the UNFCCC secretariat to support the financing of climate projects (3/CMP.1, 6/CMP.11 and 12/CMA.1). Collectively, these mandates form the basis for assisting developing countries assess their needs relating to the implementation of the nationally determined contributions, national adaptation plans and climate strategies and for mobilizing support to address these needs.
- 3 The Project also supports the implementation of the ASEAN Working Group on Climate Change (AWGCC) Action Plan under the programme area 4: Climate Finance and fulfils the mandate of the 10th meeting of the AWGCC.
- 4 The Project was also officially endorsed by the AWGCC and the ASEAN Senior Officials on the Environment (ASOEN) on 28 August 2019 and 9 September 2019 respectively and appointed Brunei Darussalam and the Philippines to co-lead the Project.
- 5 The Technical Workshop was attended by over 45 experts from 8 southeast Asian countries, bilateral, multilateral, UN agencies and international organizations. Each country sent representatives from both the environment/climate and finance agencies, marking the first time that both agencies have engaged on climate finance. This is the first time that both agencies are engaged on climate finance at the regional level. The list of participants can be found in **ANNEX A**.

- 6 The objective of the Technical Workshop was to begin designing the technical work under the project to be undertaken over the next six months. The outcomes of this workshop and the technical work will further guide the development of the ASEAN Climate Finance Mobilization and Access Strategy.
- 7 The workshop also provided an opportunity to take stock on the state of climate finance in Southeast Asia and to exchange knowledge and information among experts in the sub-region to assist ASEAN Member States (AMS), through the AWGCC, in developing the ASEAN Climate Finance Mobilization and Access Strategy.

Technical Workshop Programme

- 8 The programme of the Technical Workshop on Climate Finance can be found in **ANNEX B**.
- 9 The workshop was held over two days and comprised of presentations communicating the overview of climate finance internationally and in the ASEAN region. This was followed by presentations from country representative on their experiences with accessing climate finance. On Day 2 of the workshop information was shared on various sources of climate finance, enhancing mobilization and access to climate finance, and on finance instruments. Finally, options for the development of the climate finance and access strategy were presented to participants. The workshop concluded with a discussion and delineation of potential next steps in the region.

Technical Workshop on Climate Finance Proceedings

Opening

- 6 Mr. Jonas R. Leones, Undersecretary for Planning, Policy and International Affairs, Department of Environment and Natural Resources, began proceedings by welcoming the participants. In his welcome remarks, Mr. Leones, affirmed the project will foster the sharing of experience and expertise and promote a common understanding on the critical issue of climate finance among AMS while supporting coordination on this issue through the region.
- 7 Mr. Yolando Velasco, Manager, Climate Finance, Finance, Technology and Capacity-building, UNFCCC Secretariat, then shared the background and structure of the Needs-based Finance (NBF) project.

Session 1: Overview of International Climate Finance

- 8 Mr. Grant Kirkman, Team Leader, Climate Finance, UNFCCC secretariat, presented an overview of climate finance flows in the ASEAN region. His presentation shared information on the various types of climate finance flows in the region – international public climate finance, international private climate finance, and domestically sourced public and private climate finance. Key points raised in this presentation were:

- According to the OECD, in the ASEAN region, international climate development finance flows amount to USD 3.2 billion per year, which rises to USD 6 billion annually on average when including finance for development projects that have climate as a co-benefit.
- The spread of this climate finance source is disparate, with Vietnam, Indonesia and the Philippines receiving 83% of climate development finance. There is an almost even split between finance coming from bilateral sources (with Japan as a major donor) and multilateral development banks.
- Bilateral flows are predominately concessional debt, with more grants allocated to adaptation projects proportionally while MDBs focus financing on non-concessional debt, particularly in mitigation.
- In terms of international private flows, total investment in renewable energy averages USD 5 billion per year, with a 76% growth in these investments in 2018.
- On domestic public in climate finance, data from UNDP's Climate Public Expenditure and Institutional Review (CPEIR) conducted in Cambodia, Indonesia and the Philippines, showed that climate government expenditure ranges from 3-6% of the national budget.
- Up to 2018, green bonds worth USD 5 billion have been issued in the region; the market potential for green bonds is tagged at USD 15 billion.

- 9 This was followed by a presentation from Ms. Athena Ballesteros, Consultant, NBF Project who further discussed the green bond market. She also raised the point of the data gaps and uncertainties with regard to capturing climate finance flows in ASEAN, specifically in terms of southeast Asia to southeast Asia flows, sectors outside of energy, and in terms of non-concessional, private and philanthropic lending. She emphasized on the opportunity offered by philanthropic lending and the importance of tracking these flows.
- 10 At this point, the floor was opened for discussion. The first question came from the representative of the Embassy of the United Kingdom on the imbalance between adaptation finance and mitigation finance. Mr. Kirkman responded that part of the reason the share of adaptation finance is smaller than mitigation finance that several adaptation projects are funded through grants, a source which is not commercially viable hence the challenge is how to make adaptation projects financially viable to crowd in private sector finance.
- 11 The next comment on tracking private sector investments came from the representative of WWF, who suggested that reporting on lending in certain sectors be mandated to allow for better understanding of finance flows. Ms. Ballesteros agreed and suggested that through the development of the ASEAN Climate Finance Mobilization and Access strategy more bottom-up and peer to peer sharing of tools and frameworks for tracking finance flows could be made possible.

Session 2: Overview of Climate Finance in the ASEAN

- 12 Session 2 provided an overview of climate finance in the ASEAN region and consisted of presentations from Mr. Stefanos Fotiou, Director, Environment and

Development, UN Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific, on SDG implementation and climate action in ASEAN and Mr. Joao Aleluia, Lead Technical Regional Advisor, Ci-ACA Project, on the current status and future perspectives of carbon pricing in the ASEAN region.

- 13 Mr. Fotiou presented various barriers to and needs of climate finance in the ASEAN region. He emphasized that green investments make business sense. Domestic resource mobilization and domestic private financing was presented as a gamechanger for mobilizing climate finance, the associated requirement to catalyze these flows is for commercial banks to begin producing mitigation and adaptation financing instruments at scale.
- 14 Mr. Aleluia elaborated on the potential for synergies between carbon pricing and climate finance. He additionally gave a brief overview of the Collaborative Instruments for Ambitious Climate Action (CI-ACA) project through which a study on the MRV systems and carbon pricing initiatives in the ASEAN region was undertaken.
- 15 The floor was then opened to questions. The representative from Malaysia asked how central banks could balance competing priorities that require funding support at the same time. Mr. Fotiou responded that it is important to not see the various areas of development in isolation; there is evidence to show that if climate change is not addressed growth and development outcomes will suffer. Hence, it is important to see these priorities as interlinked and leverage the synergies between them. A question was raised on the use of proceeds from the Singapore carbon tax, the representative from Singapore informed the participants that these levies are reinvested in climate action projects such as energy efficiency.

Session 3: Country experiences in climate finance

- 16 Session 3 highlighted efforts at the national level to mobilize climate finance, including the identification of priority climate finance needs and priorities. Country representatives were requested to present on one or all of the following topics:
 - Country experiences in strengthening national institutions to be able to mobilize and access climate finance;
 - Challenges in accessing climate finance;
 - Priority needs in financing climate actions.
- 17 Cambodia shared that they have begun recognizing climate considerations in national planning. However, the additional costs associated with financing climate action as opposed to conducting business as usual activities is a barrier. Currently, the majority of climate finance for Cambodia is in the form of grants.
- 18 Brunei Darussalam shared that their needs and challenges with regard to climate finance center around capacity-building, technology, policy, and coordination. Furthermore, an urgent priority for Brunei is the establishment of a National Designated Authority (NDA) which will help them access the Green Climate Fund (GCF) and open other opportunities. They request technical assistance and

exchange of best practices with regard to establishing the NDA and also to strengthen institutional arrangements.

- 19 Indonesia is working towards establishing national level mechanisms and structures to support access to climate finance through steps such as budget tagging and national consultations on climate finance sources. Indonesia has recently launched a Public Service Agency on Environmental Funds, this agency acts as complementary to the state budget mechanism and has more flexibility to reach diverse financial entities, not only government entities. The major financial instrument under this Agency will be grants. Their challenges with regard to accessing climate finance revolve around the lack of capacity in articulating needs into quality projects and programmes as well as inability in meeting the criteria and requirements of resource providers, such as the GCF, thus making it difficult to successfully access funds.
- 20 Laos is in the process of setting up the National Designated Authority (NDA). They raised the issue of financing for disaster risk reduction, as the priority area for the country is adaptation, and the need to integrate this with their climate finance strategy. They further emphasized the importance of better domestic coordination on climate strategies.
- 21 The representatives from Malaysia indicated that their challenges with regard to accessing climate finance center around developing adequate support and tracking tools, with a view to reporting to UN Climate Change. Furthermore, as different funds have different requirements they see building domestic capacity to access international funds as a priority. The Central Bank of Malaysia is in the process of developing a taxonomy to identify financial risks related to climate change and the impacts of climate risk on the financial system. However, there is a need for raising awareness and building capacity on the role of financial institutions, both in managing climate-related risks and shifting capital to low carbon emitting sectors, to ensure orderly transition to a low carbon economy.
- 22 The Philippines has developed a National Climate Change Action Plan which serves as the blueprint for climate action in the country. The passing of the Climate Change Act in 2009 has supported the allocation of substantial funds to climate change activities. As per the Philippines's climate change expenditure tagging 97% of funds allocated to climate change activities are channeled towards adaptation, of which considerable amounts are for the construction and maintenance of flood mitigation structures and drainage systems. A major challenge facing the country is access to international funding. The Climate Change Commission (CCC) has been working with agencies to increase capacity to apply to funds. Given that there are different focal points for different funds, the CCC has proposed an inter-agency coordination mechanism to share lessons between focal points. They have also developed a screening and evaluation tool to evaluate the quality of project proposals.
- 23 Singapore shared that they are financing small scale projects typically through budget allocations while long-term infrastructure projects are financed through tax revenue and government bonds. In terms of challenges, the representative of Singapore stated, that green finance is not yet happening at scale and that it is

still early days for the market, consequently there is still a small market for green bonds and there is a need to create demand for green investment.

- 24 Thailand has made considerable progress on developing an NDC roadmap and the National Adaptation Plan. They shared the sources of climate finance are wide ranging – Adaptation Fund, GCF, Global Environment Facility, NAMA Facility, and bilateral sources. A study on approaches to enhance capacity on international climate finance access revealed that in terms of financial instruments guarantees are the most appropriate to address the challenges facing Thailand. challenges and opportunities for climate finance has revealed that for Thailand

Session 4: Country-driven climate finance needs and prioritization

- 25 This session discussed the regional need of climate finance and prioritization. The session also looked into the climate finance needs of developing countries, in general, and southeast Asian countries, in particular, as articulated in the national reports to the Convention secretariat such as NDCs, national communications, biennial update reports and technology needs assessments. It consisted of a presentation from Mr. Tri Sulistyo Saputro, Environment Officer, ASEAN secretariat on climate finance needs in the ASEAN region and a presentation from Mr. Velasco on the Qualitative and Quantitative Climate Finance Needs of Southeast Asian countries.
- 26 Mr. Saputro elaborated on the AWGCC Action Plan which has climate finance as a priority and outlined some common needs and challenges for the region. These include gap analyses and need articulation, capacity building to participate in future market mechanisms, technology development and transfer, research and development, support on GHG inventory, MRV, and monitoring and evaluation systems, understanding and addressing sector-specific needs, and outreach and awareness raising. Some of these challenges were reflected in the country needs presentations from Session 3.
- 27 Mr. Velasco indicated that while some countries have mentioned their quantitative finance needs in their NDCs cross-cutting needs, such as capacity-building, are not explicitly articulated. The quantum of finance needs articulated in NDCs from the region, however do not match the high-level finance needs estimates. Part of the reason for this mismatch is the difficulties in access to finance but also in the capacity of countries to absorb finance. Some of the AMS are in the process of revising their NDCs, putting them in a good position to reflect on finance needs to be included in the NDC.
- 28 The floor was then opened to comments and questions. Mr. Velasco commented that it is important to have a concrete quantitative target for mobilization and support and to put a number to the scale of climate finance required to make a significant impact on climate change.
- 29 Cambodia agreed with Mr. Velasco's assessment and stated that they need to clearly identify resource needs before mobilizing resources. For Cambodia, in the short term, there is a need for external support but the amount of external support

has not been identified. For the long-term there is a need for policy formulation and strategy support on how to mobilize internal resources.

- 30 The moderator then requested input from the participants on potential areas of collaboration in the region in terms of climate finance. Malaysia suggested that the development of projects that benefit all AMS. Currently there are very few projects that do this. The advantage of such a flagship project would also help increase visibility of ASEAN efforts internationally. Singapore suggested to raise capacity of AMS on how to develop bankable projects and access international funds. They also suggested harmonizing guidelines in financing project loans so as to make them easier to access and more attractive.
- 31 The participants were then divided into two breakout groups to discuss, among others, among others, the following:
- What are the key climate needs and priorities of the countries and the region?
 - What information is useful for the development of needs-based climate finance strategies?
 - What type of information do countries use when formulating funding proposals for projects and programmes?
 - Which tools and approaches have countries used to assess sectoral needs, and what are the findings?

Day 2 proceedings

- 32 Day 2 began with reporting back the outcomes from the breakout sessions.
- 33 On the question of key climate finance needs of the region, countries mentioned the need for regional level harmonization of standards and encourage information sharing and transferability. In addition to standards, there is a need to put in place robust MRV systems to track and evaluate the impact of finance flows. Capacity-building emerged as a major need in the region. Countries recommended building capacity on tracking of climate finance flows, proposal development, and project pipeline development. Capacity-building and awareness raising was recommended for both institutions who could supply climate financing and also to the beneficiaries of the financing. Countries additionally suggested the formation of a regional finance facility which could focus on higher-risk sectors like adaptation. Finally, calls were made for increased engagement with the private sector and academia and to encourage south-south exchanges to promote innovative financing models.
- 34 On the information needed to develop a needs-based climate finance strategy, countries recommended climate risk assessments, technology needs assessments (TNAs), models detailing the impacts of climate change, mapping the sources and flows of climate finance in the region. Furthermore, market analyses and assessments were suggested as a means to gauge the potential of certain sectors to attract climate finance.

- 35 On the types of information that countries are using to formulate funding proposals for projects and programmes, participants shared that area-based site-specific vulnerability assessments were important to understand needs. Matching the funding criteria with the project rationale was another important area of consideration. As a number of countries in the ASEAN region are now categorized as lower- to upper-middle income, the potential for attracting co-financing has become a consideration as well.
- 36 Finally, on the tools and approaches countries use to assess sectoral needs, participants listed modeling costing tools such as marginal abatement cost curves especially in adaptation, NDCs, NAPs, TNAs, cost-benefit analyses, Partnership for Market Readiness tools, expert consultations, risk management assessments for commercial banks, and sub-national data and trends assessments to gain a more accurate understanding of funding needs.
- 37 In the discussion on the breakout reports it was emphasized that along with targets, any roadmap would need timelines to guide the achievement of the targets. Additionally, the representative from GIZ brought up that an approach to the regional level strategy could be to first assess the needs and vulnerabilities with regard to mitigation and adaptation as a region and subsequently look to accessing finance.

Session 5: Sources of Finance

- 38 This session was aimed at presenting the different sources of climate finance, domestic and international (bilateral, multilateral and regional), both public and private. The session consisted of three presentations by Mr. Edgardo Tongson, Chief of Party, Sustainable Finance, World Wildlife Fund, Mr. Bjoern Surborg, Coordinator, Climate Change and Disaster Risk Management, GIZ, and Mr. Renato Redentor Constantino, Executive Director, Institute for Climate and Sustainable Cities (ICSC) Vulnerable 20 Expert Advisory Group (V20)
- 39 Mr. Tongson pointed out that individually countries may be too small, but put together could create a large enough asset class to be able to better compete and increase the potential of access to finance.
- 40 Mr. Surborg presented on bilateral finance in the ASEAN region. The vast majority of bilateral finance goes towards funding mitigation activities. Additionally, bilateral funding is provided largely through grants, while multilateral public finance flows are channeled through loans. He provided some examples of bilateral funding channels.
- 41 Mr. Constantino presented the Philippines experience with adaptation finance and shared that the vision that the climate response should be mainstreamed in development and industrialization priorities. The Philippines can also offer lessons on mobilizing domestic public finance. He also shared that the adaptation sector is dominated by reconstruction and rehabilitation projects rather than more long-term adaptation planning.

Session 6: Enhancing mobilization of and access to climate finance

- 43 This session was aimed at discussing challenges and opportunities in mobilizing and accessing climate finance. In particular, the session outlined a general comparative analysis of requirements, guidelines and conditions for accessing the different international public climate finance.
- 44 Mr. Noel Verdote, Head, Finance and Investment Center, Association of Development Finance Institutions in Asia and the Pacific, presented challenges and opportunities with regard to accessing and mobilizing international public finance. The lack of clarity on the definition of climate finance and lack of capacity to generate quality project proposals were cited as major barriers to greater access to finance. In spite of these and other challenges associated with international public finance, this source also offers a number of advantages and opportunities such as providing concessional term or long-term financing helping to improve project viability and allows for knowledge transfer and sharing of international best practices.
- 45 Mr. Koji Fukuda presented on the topic of strengthening national capacities to access climate finance and urged countries to look beyond the GCF as potential source of finance. Mobilizing bilateral public climate finance has a role to play in the overall climate finance ecosystem. While certain issues and challenges may be country-specific, there are common enablers among countries such as planning capacity and proposal writing skills that can be leveraged to enhance access. He also proposed adopting a tiered approach for accessing public climate finance given the diversity in development in the ASEAN region.
- 46 Mr. Tony Ng, National Environmental Agency, Singapore, shared his country's experience with collaborative instruments in incentivizing ambitious climate action, namely the background, development and implementation of the carbon tax and the subsequent work in collaboration with UN Climate Change CI-ACA project and PaSTI-JAIF project on building regional capacity of AMS in MRV systems as a foundation to a potential regional carbon market.
- 47 There were a number of questions on the presentation from Singapore about the use of proceeds, the political challenges of establishing a carbon tax, and third-party verification. Mr. Ng shared that proceeds are reinvested into energy efficiency through grants and incentives and also households receive incentives to offset the increased costs. Political challenges were mitigated through the long-term nature of the process and the many steps taken before the tax, such as consultations with emitters. Singapore is currently working on developing domestic capacity to audit so this cost can be lowered over the longer-term. He proposed that there could be a pool of ASEAN experts on validation in the future and brought up the proposal of the MRV Hub for the region as a potential platform where this expertise could be developed.

Session 7: Financial instruments

- 50 This session presented different financial instruments deployed at the country and sub-regional level to mobilize climate finance, and the types of activities they are supporting.
- 51 Ms. Paola S. Alvarez, Assistant Secretary, Department of Finance, Philippines, presented an overview of the Philippines climate and disaster risk financing. She provided examples of climate and disaster risk financing the Philippines is implementing, such as using parametric insurance to support insurance payouts in the immediate aftermath of a natural disaster and empowering microinsurance providers.
- 52 This was followed by a presentation from Mr. Aleluia on the synergies between climate finance and carbon pricing in the ASEAN region. He pointed out that carbon markets can support leveraging additional sources of climate finance by being a source of finance. Revenues from carbon pricing instruments could be rechanneled into loans and grants for additional mitigation and adaptation activities.
- 53 The session concluded with a presentation by Ms. Coballes, from the Embassy of the United Kingdom, Manila on the Green Investment Group and the important of creating a green investment bank. She shared that green investment banks can importantly act as catalysts for commercial banks to move together greater green lending.

Session 8: Development of ASEAN Climate Finance Strategy

- 55 In this session, Ms. Federica Chiappe, NBF Project Consultant, presented a proposal of possible content and processes in developing the ASEAN Climate Finance Mobilization and Access Strategy.
- 56 The strategy could support the region in enhancing access to technology, signaling for investment at scale, achieving SDG targets, enhancing cooperation and alignment between AMS, equal and inclusive access to institutions and services for all AMS, and ensure protections for citizens. The technical annex will provide the evidence base and technical foundation for developing the strategy.
- 57 During the discussion session, Mr. Fotiou advised that it would be important to focus on a regional scope. With regard to project pipelines, it should be ensured projects are truly regionally owned. Furthermore, the strategy could be based upon work that the AWGCC has already done and agreed upon with regard to climate actions such as through the ASEAN multisectoral framework.
- 58 Ms. Chiappe agreed that the ASEAN multisectoral framework could be a starting point and at the same time the strategy would take the analysis further from a practical point of view to mobilize climate finance on the ground.
- 59 Mr. Kirkman reiterated that the strategy is a country driven process and will be owned by the AMS and that furthermore time is of the essence and the focus must be on practical action while building upon work that has already been done in the region.

- 60 Ms. Ballesteros posed the question of the value add of the strategy to the country participants. The representative from the Department of Finance of the Philippines responded that they support further cooperation between the AMS especially in terms of climate finance. The representative of the ASEAN secretariat added that the diversity of AMS needs to be acknowledged and the strategy could help with coordinating climate finance work on a sectoral level.
- 61 Ms. Chiappe added that there are a number of gaps in data on estimation of finance needs and potential sources which could be addressed through the work undertaken to develop the strategy. The representative from Malaysia shared that there is a Task Force established to perform study on the role of central banks in addressing climate and environment-related risks under the ASEAN Central Banks' Governor Meeting, the inputs could further support the development of the ASEAN Climate Finance Mobilization and Access Strategy.
- 62 The representative from the Philippines added that it would be important to ensure that the strategy builds upon already accomplished work on the region in a complementary manner.

Session 9: Planning for the Project Implementation

- 63 Mr. Velasco shared the proposed timeline (Nov 2019 – Nov 2020) for the next steps for the development of the ASEAN Climate Finance Mobilization and Access Strategy.
- 64 The ASEAN secretariat requested a clarification on the process of conducting the consultations with AMS as well as the process of presenting the strategy to ASOEN. Mr. Velasco responded that the consultations would be done online, however any opportunity between November 2019 and February 2020 where AMS representatives will be gathering together could also be leveraged. These opportunities may be leveraged in close cooperation with the ASEAN secretariat and UN ESCAP. On presenting the strategy to ASOEN, Mr. Velasco added that once the strategy is ready AMS can plan the best way to bring it to ASOEN.
- 65 The ASEAN secretariat suggested communication with AMS be channeled through the working group focal points and in case any additional focal points are required to channel the request through the ASEAN secretariat. They also added that the goal is to utilize publicly available data to develop the strategy to the extent possible in order to reduce the burden of data collection on the AMS.
- 66 The Director of Environmental Bureau of the DENR then closed proceedings by thanking all participants and confirming their cooperation in developing the ASEAN Climate Finance Mobilization and Access Strategy.

Annex A

		First Name	Last name	Position	Ministry/Organization
1	Ms.	Roslyna	Rosli	Assistant Professor	Universiti Teknologi Brunei Darussalam
2	Ms.	Farahiyah	Kawi		Universiti Teknologi Brunei Darussalam
3	Ms.	Vichet Ratha	Khlok	Deputy Director	Ministry of Environment, Kingdom of Cambodia
4	Mr.	Bunheng	Sok	Officer	Ministry of Economy and Finance, Kingdom of Cambodia
5	Mr.	Worapon	Mathurosmatanee	Environmentalist	Office of Natural Resources and Environmental Policy and Planning, Kingdom of Thailand
6	Mr.	Chanwit	Limpiyapan		Ministry of Finance, Kingdom of Thailand
7	Mr.	Souphasy	Komany	Director, Division of Climate Change Management Promotion, Department of Climate Change	Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment, Lao People's Democratic Republic
8	Mr.	Saychai	Lithchana	Deputy Director Division, State Reserve Department	Ministry of Finance, Lao People's Democratic Republic
9	Ms.	Marhaini	Binti Mat	Principal Assistant Secretary	Ministry of Energy, Science, Technology, Environment and Climate Change, Malaysia
10	Ms.	Sok Sim	Loong	Analyst	Central Bank of Malaysia
11	Ms.	Endah Tri	Kurniawaty	Deputy Director	Ministry of Environment and Forestry, Republic of Indonesia
12	Mr.	Irnaldi	Prayudha		Ministry of Finance, Republic of Indonesia
13	Mr.	Albert	Magalang	Chief, Climate Change Division, Environmental Management Bureau	Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR), Republic of the Philippines
14	Mr.	Tony	Ng	Senior Assistant Director	National Environment Agency, Republic of Singapore
15	Ms.	Natalia	Derodofa	Senior Officer of Environment Division	ASEAN Secretariat
16	Mr.	Tri Sulistyono	Saputro	Environment Officer	ASEAN Secretariat
17	Mr.	Victor	Abainza	Senior Consultant	Association of Development Financing Institutions in Asia and the Pacific (ADFIAP)

18	Mr.	Noel	Verdote	Head, ADFIAP Finance and Investment Center (AFIC)	Association of Development Financing Institutions in the Asia and the Pacific (ADFIAP)
19	Mr.	Koji	Fukuda	Chief Advisor	Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA)
20	Mr.	Akarapon	Houbcharaun	Manager	Thailand Greenhouse Gas Management Organization (TGO)/ MONRE
21	Mr.	Edgardo	Tongson	Chief of Party, Sustainable Finance	World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF), Philippines
22	Mr.	Stefanos	Fotiou	Director, Environment and Development Division	United Nations ESCAP
23	Mr.	Bjoern	Surborg	Coordinator for Climate Change and Disaster Risk Management	Deutsche Gesellschaft für International Zusammenarbeit (GIZ)
24	Ms.	Angela Consuelo	Ibay	Head, Climate and Energy Programme	World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF), Philippines
25	Ms.	Kathleen Anne	Coballes	Climate Change and Energy Attaché	British Embassy Manila
26	Ms.	Apaphatch	Hunsiritrakun	Technical Expert	Thailand Greenhouse Gas Management Organization (TGO)
27	Ms.	Monica	Edralin	Programme Analyst	United Nations Development Programme
28	Ms.	Maria Theresa	Espino-Yap	Programme Analyst	United Nations Development Programme
29	Mr.	Juherm	Kim	Country Representative	Global Green Growth Institute (GGGI)
30	Mr.	Joao	Aleluia	Consultant	Collaborative Instruments for Ambitious Climate Action (CI-ACA), RCC Bangkok
31	Ms.	Paola Sherina	Alvarez	Assistant Secretary	Department of Finance, Republic of the Philippines
32	Ms.	Rachel Anne	Herrera	Commissioner	Climate Change Commission, Republic of the Philippines
33	Ms.	Lyka Ranelle	Dela Cruz	Executive Assistant	Climate Change Commission, Republic of the Philippines
34	Ms.	Willa Nicole	Tac-an	Planning Officer II	Department of Finance, Republic of the Philippines
35	Ma.	Cecilia	Garcia	Administrative Aide	DENR-EMB, Republic of the Philippines

36	Mr.	William P.	Cuñado	Director, EMB	DENR-EMB, Republic of the Philippines
37	Ma.	Gerarda Asuncion D.	Merilo	Supervising Environmental Management Specialist	DENR-EMB, Republic of the Philippines
38	Ms.	Liz	Silva	Senior Environmental Management Specialist	DENR-EMB, Republic of the Philippines
39	Ms.	Maria Amber	Hagada	Senior Environmental Management Specialist	DENR-EMB, Republic of the Philippines
40	Mr.	Rolando	Abad	Science Research Specialist	DENR-EMB, Republic of the Philippines
41	Mr.	Joshua	Gabriel		DENR-EMB, Republic of the Philippines
42	Ms.	Hanna Necole	Ramos		DENR-EMB, Republic of the Philippines
43	Mr.	Yolando	Velasco	Manager, Climate Finance	UN Framework Convention on Climate Change Secretariat
44	Mr.	Grant	Kirkman	Team Leader, Climate Finance	UN Framework Convention on Climate Change Secretariat
45	Ms.	Athena	Ballesteros	Consultant, NBF Project	Growald Family Fund
46	Ms.	Mary Katherine	Laekemaeker	Consultant	Climate Finance, UN Framework Convention on Climate Change
47	Ms.	Frederica	Chiappe	Consultant, NBF Project	
48	Ms.	Saudamini	Bagai	Consultant	RCC Bangkok
49	Ms.	Siyapah	Surathumrong	Team support	RCC Bangkok

Annex B



United Nations
Climate Change Secretariat



Technical Workshop on Climate Finance in the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN)

Park Inn by Radisson
Quezon City, Philippines
29 – 30 October 2019

PROVISIONAL PROGRAMME

The objective of the Technical Workshop on Needs-based Climate Finance is to design the ASEAN Climate Finance Mobilization and Access Strategy which will guide the development of the finance strategy for the next six months. The workshop will provide an opportunity to take stock on the state of climate finance in southeast Asia and exchange knowledge and information among experts in the region.

DAY 1: 29 October

Time	Description	Speakers and facilitators
08:30– 09:00	REGISTRATION	
09:00 – 09:30	<p>Opening session</p> <p>Opening remarks, welcoming the participants and introduction of the Technical Workshop.</p>	<p><i>Opening by ASEAN Climate Finance Strategy Co-Leads</i></p> <p>Albert Magalang, Chief, Climate Change Division, Environmental Management Bureau, Department of Environment and Natural Resources, Philippines</p> <p>Hajah Roslynn binti Haji Rosli, Associate Professor, Universiti Brunei, Brunei Darussalam</p> <p><i>Welcoming remarks</i></p> <p>Jonas R. Leones Undersecretary for Planning, Policy and International Affairs Department of Environment and Natural Resources</p> <p><i>Introduction, overview and expectations of the Technical Workshop</i></p>

Time	Description	Speakers and facilitators
		<p><i>Yolando Velasco</i> Manager, Climate Finance, UNFCCC Secretariat</p>
<i>Group photo</i>		
Overview of climate finance at the international and Southeast Asian regional level		
09:30 – 10:30	<p>Session 1: Overview of International Climate Finance</p> <p>This session will provide an overview of the public and private climate finance flows at the global and ASEAN level based on information contained in the biennial assessment and overview of climate finance, OECD-DAC, BNEF and other official communication provided by Parties.</p>	<p><i>Overview of the State of Climate Finance and Climate Finance Needs</i></p> <p>Grant Kirkman, Team Leader, Climate Finance, UNFCCC secretariat</p> <p>Athena Ballesteros, Consultant, NBF Project</p> <p>Open discussions</p> <p>Moderator:</p> <p>Souphasay Komany, Director, Division of Climate Change Promotion, Department of Climate Change, Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment, Lao</p>
10:30 – 10:45	<i>Coffee break</i>	
10:45 – 12:00	<p>Session 2: Overview of Climate Finance in the ASEAN</p> <p>This session will provide an overview of the state of climate finance at the Southeast Asian region, including progress made and challenges. The session will also provide information on the assessment of country- and regional-level climate finance barriers, priorities and investment needs for southeast Asia, considering structural differences and opportunities. The status of carbon pricing initiatives in the region will also be presented as a strategy identified by ASEAN countries to mobilize climate finance.</p>	<p><i>Overview of the State of Climate Finance in the ASEAN</i></p> <p>Stefanos Fotiou, Director, Environment and Development UN Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific</p> <p><i>Carbon Pricing in Southeast Asia: current status and future perspectives</i> Joao Aleluia, Lead Technical Regional Advisor, Ci-ACA Project</p> <p>Open discussions</p> <p>Moderator:</p> <p>Albert Magalang, Chief, Climate Change Division, Environmental Management Bureau, Department of Environment and Natural Resources, Philippines</p>
12:00 – 13:00	<i>Lunch break</i>	

Time	Description	Speakers and facilitators
13:00 – 14:15	<p>Session 3: Country experiences in climate finance</p> <p>This session highlights efforts at the national level to mobilize climate finance, including the identification of priority climate finance needs and priorities. The country presentations include the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Country experiences in strengthening national institutions to be able to mobilize and access climate finance; • Challenges in accessing climate finance; • Priority needs in financing climate actions. 	<p><i>Cambodia</i> <i>Brunei Darussalam</i> <i>Indonesia</i> <i>Laos</i> <i>Malaysia</i></p> <p><i>Open discussions</i> Moderator: Saudamini Bagai, RCC Bangkok</p>
14:15 – 14:30	<i>Coffee break</i>	
14:30 – 15:30	<p>Session 3: Country experiences in climate finance</p> <p>Continuation...</p>	<p><i>Myanmar</i> <i>Philippines</i> <i>Singapore</i> <i>Thailand</i></p> <p><i>Open discussions</i> Moderator: Saudamini Bagai, RCC Bangkok</p>
15:30 – 16:30	<p>Session 4: Country-driven climate finance needs and prioritization</p> <p>The aim of this session is to discuss about the regional need of climate finance and prioritization. The session will also look into the climate finance needs of developing countries, in general, and southeast Asian countries, in particular, as articulated in the national reports to the Convention secretariat such as NDCs, national communications, biennial update reports and technology needs assessments.</p>	<p><i>Climate finance needs and priorities in the ASEAN</i></p> <p>Tri Sulisty Saputro, Environment Officer, ASEAN secretariat</p> <p>Yolando Velasco, Manager, Climate Finance, UNFCCC secretariat</p> <p><i>Open discussions</i> Moderators: Maria Theresa Espino-Yap / Monica Edralin, Programme Analyst, United Nations Development Programme</p>

Time	Description	Speakers and facilitators
16:30 – 17:30	<p>Breakout group discussions and plenary reporting</p> <p>Participants will be invited, to discuss, among others, the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What are the key climate needs and priorities of the countries and the region? • What information is useful for the development of needs-based climate finance strategies? • What type of information do countries use when formulating funding proposals for projects and programmes? • Which tools and approaches have countries used to assess sectoral needs, and what are the findings? 	<p><i>Breakout group Moderators:</i></p> <p>Breakout Group 1: Athena Ballesteros, NBF Project Consultant</p> <p>Breakout Group 2: Grant Kirkman, Team Leader, UNFCCC secretariat</p>
17:30 – 18:30	Cocktails and Reception hosted by the Department of Environment and Natural Resources, Philippines	

DAY 2: 30 October

Time	Description	Speakers and facilitators
Climate Finance Sources and Financial Instruments		
09:00 – 9:30	Plenary report	<p>Moderator:</p> <p>Albert Magalang, Chief, Climate Change Division, Environmental Management Bureau, Department of Environment and Natural Resources, Philippines</p>
09:30 – 10:30	<p>Session 5: Sources of climate finance</p> <p>This session is aimed at presenting the different sources of climate finance, domestic and international (bilateral, multilateral and regional), both public and private.</p>	<p><i>Sources of Climate Finance in the ASEAN</i></p> <p>Edgardo Tongson, Chief of Party, Sustainable Finance, World Wildlife Fund</p> <p>Bjoern Surborg, Coordinator, Climate Change and Disaster Risk Management, Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ)</p> <p>Renato Redentor Constantino, Executive Director, Institute for Climate and Sustainable Cities (ICSC) Vulnerable 20 Expert Advisory Group (V20)</p> <p>Moderator:</p> <p>Chanwit Limpiyapan, Ministry of Finance, Thailand</p>
10:30 – 10:45	<i>Coffee break</i>	

Time	Description	Speakers and facilitators
10:45 – 11:45	<p>Session 6: Enhancing mobilization of and access to climate finance</p> <p>This session is aimed at discussing challenges and opportunities in mobilizing and accessing climate finance. In particular, the session will outline a general comparative analysis of requirements, guidelines and conditions for accessing the different international public climate finance.</p>	<p><i>Mobilization of, and Access to, Climate Finance</i></p> <p>Noel Verdote, Head, Finance and Investment Center, Association of Development Finance Institutions in Asia and the Pacific</p> <p><i>Strengthening National Capacities to Access Climate Finance</i> Koji Fukuda, Chief Advisor, Japan International Cooperation Agency</p> <p><i>The Role of Collaborative Instruments in Incentivizing Ambitious Climate Actions</i> Tony Ng, National Environmental Agency, Singapore</p> <p><i>Open discussions</i></p> <p>Moderator: Sok Sim Loong, Analyst, Central Bank of Malaysia</p>
11:45 – 12:45	<p>Session 7: Financial instruments</p> <p>This session will present different financial instruments deployed at the country and sub-regional level to mobilize climate finance, and the types of activities they are supporting. This session will also look into the role of the private and the banking sector in the mobilization of resources to support mitigation and adaptation actions in the region, including public-private partnerships.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How can investment patterns be oriented to facilitate economic diversification and sustainable development to meet the goals set out under the Convention and the Paris Agreement? • Which sectors and climate priorities can the private sector play an active role in the region? • How can fiscal policies incentivize public and private sector investments in climate action? 	<p><i>Overview of Financial Instruments Deployed in Southeast Asia</i></p> <p><i>Mitigating the Impacts of Climate Change through Insurance and Risk Transfer Mechanisms</i> Paola Sherina Alvarez, Assistant Secretary, Department of Finance, Philippines</p> <p><i>Climate finance and carbon pricing: synergies and opportunities for ASEAN Member States</i> Joao Aleluia, Lead Technical Regional Advisor, Ci-ACA Project</p> <p><i>Open discussions</i></p> <p>Moderator: Stefanos Fotiou, Director, Environment and Development UN Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific</p>
12:45 – 13:45	<i>Lunch break</i>	
13:45 – 14:45	<p><i>Session 8: Development of ASEAN Climate Finance Strategy</i></p> <p>This session will focus on the possible content and processes in developing the ASEAN Climate</p>	<p><i>Possible Elements of the ASEAN Climate Finance Mobilization and Access Strategy</i> Federica Chiappe, NBF Project Consultant</p>

Time	Description	Speakers and facilitators
	<p>Finance Mobilization and Access Strategy. This will be pursued in two parts: First, by framing the scope and framework for the assessment; and second, by developing a preliminary structure for the content of the strategy.</p> <p>This will include framing the scope for quantifying and qualifying climate finance needs, including geographic coverage, time span, sector coverage and consensus on socio-economic and climate change scenarios to use as the basis for framing current and future needs.</p> <p>The experts will agree on the outline of the finance strategy and identify data requirements, including availability and gaps.</p>	<p><i>Open discussions</i></p> <p>Moderators:</p> <p>Natalia Derodofa, Senior Officer, Environment Division, ASEAN secretariat</p> <p>Albert Magalang, Chief, Climate Change Division, Environmental Management Bureau, Department of Environment and Natural Resources, Philippines</p>
14:45 – 15:00	<i>Lunch break</i>	
15:00 – 15:30	<p>Session 9: Planning for the Project Implementation</p> <p>This session is aimed at developing a work plan for project implementation and for possible outreach activities, including at COP 25 in Santiago, Chile.</p>	<p><i>Workplan, activities and indicative timelines</i></p> <p>Yolando Velasco, Manager, Climate Finance, UNFCCC secretariat</p> <p><i>Open discussions</i></p> <p>Moderator:</p> <p>Hajah Roslyna binti Haji Rosli, Associate Professor, Universiti Brunei, Brunei Darussalam</p>
15:30 – 16:00	<p><i>Summary of next steps and closing remarks by ASEAN Climate Finance Strategy Co-Leads</i></p> <p>Hajah Roslyna binti Haji Rosli, Associate Professor, Universiti Brunei, Brunei Darussalam</p> <p>Albert Magalang, Chief, Climate Change Division, Environmental Management Bureau, Department of Environment and Natural Resources, Philippines</p>	