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Pathway to NDC 3.0: Regional Webinar on NDC Implementation and Investment Planning

Webinar for the Caribbean

- Date: 11th February 2025
- Time: 11:00 AST | 9:00 CST | 16:00 CET
- Mode: Virtual

HOUSEKEEPING

1. Please mute your microphones and turn off your camera unless you are speaking.

2. Please raise your (virtual) hand if you would like to take the floor or write question in chat.

3. This session is recorded and will be shared for stakeholders who were not able to participate.

4. The presentations shown in the webinar will be shared on our webpage.

Main Objective:

“To enhance the capacities of the Caribbean countries in developing and implementing ambitious and actionable NDCs by providing comprehensive guidance to facilitate the preparation of effective financing strategies.”

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AGENDA

Time	Session	Moderator / Speaker
5'	*Welcome and introduction to the Webinar* *Objectives and expected outcomes*	Jason Williams, Regional Specialist on NDCs and LT-LEDS, UNFCCC RCC Caribbean
5'	*Welcome and Opening remarks*	Stelios Pesmajoglou, Mitigation Manager, UNFCCC secretariat
10’	*Scene Setting* • *Urgency of NDCs 3.0* • *COP29 Key Takeaways*	Vintura Silva, Team Lead, NDC Technical Support Unit, UNFCCC secretariat
15’	*Presentation: Preparing for NDC Implementation*	Susanne Christina Olbrisch, Climate Policy Specialist, UNDP
20’	*Presentation: Investment Planning for NDCs*	Adrian Flores Aguilar, Climate Finance Associate, NDC Partnership

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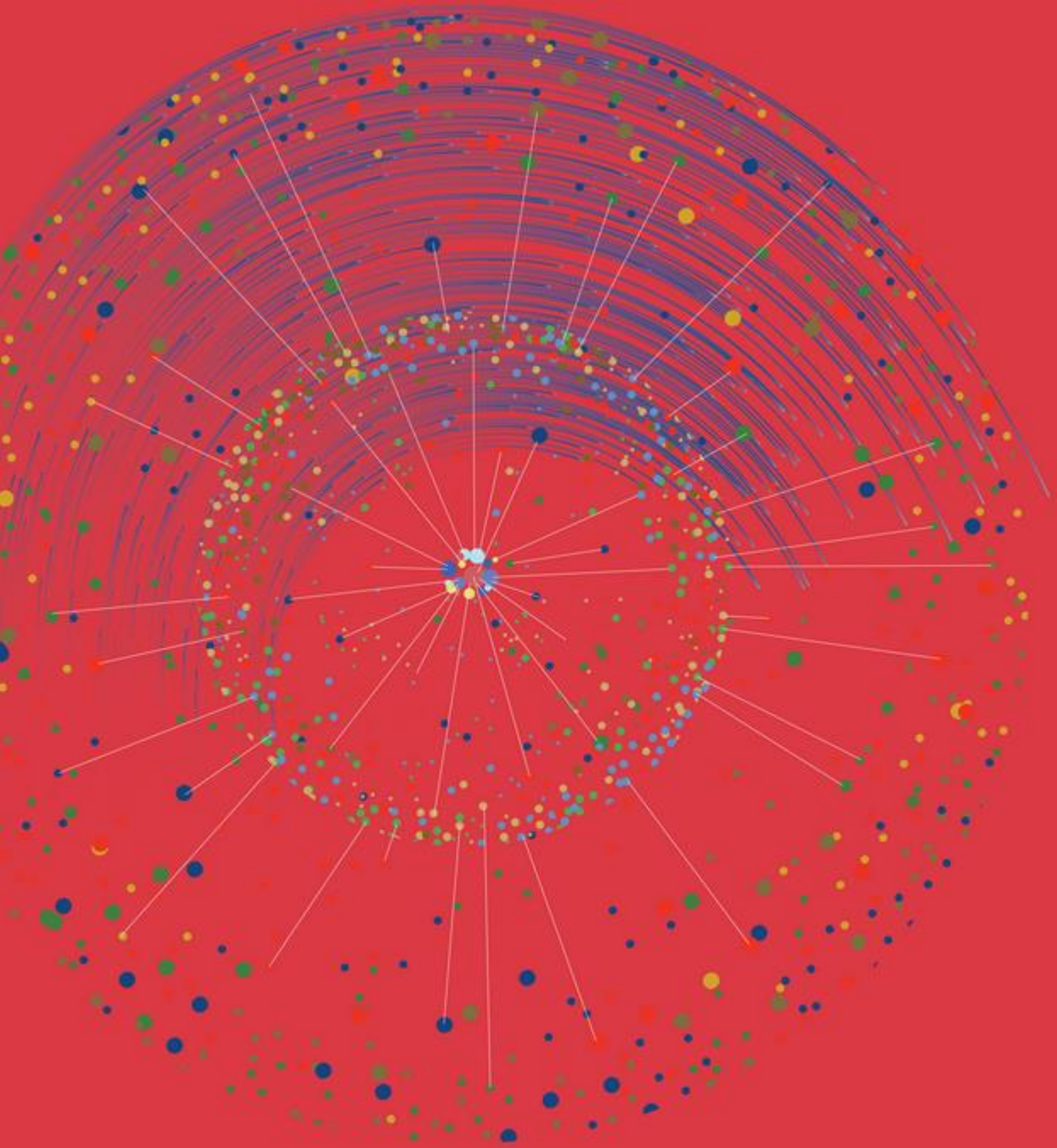
AGENDA

Time	Session	Moderator / Speaker
20’	*Country Presentations: Experiences and Challenges Countries share their experiences and challenges on good practices and key lessons learned in the context of developing NDC Investment and/or NDC Implementation Plans and advancing to the mobilization of funding to implement the plans.*	Moderator: Jason Williams, NDC & LT-LEDS Regional Specialist, UNFCCC RCC Caribbean • Kishan Kumarsingh, Head, Multilateral Environmental Agreement Unit, Trinidad and Tobago • Ide Sosa, NDC 3.0 Project Coordinator, National Climate Change Office, Belize
10’	*Question and Answer (Q&A) Session*	Moderated by Jason Williams, Regional Specialist on NDCs and LT-LEDS, UNFCCC RCC Caribbean
5’	*Next Steps and Closing Remarks*	Mayra Santaella, Regional Lead, UNFCCC RCC Caribbean



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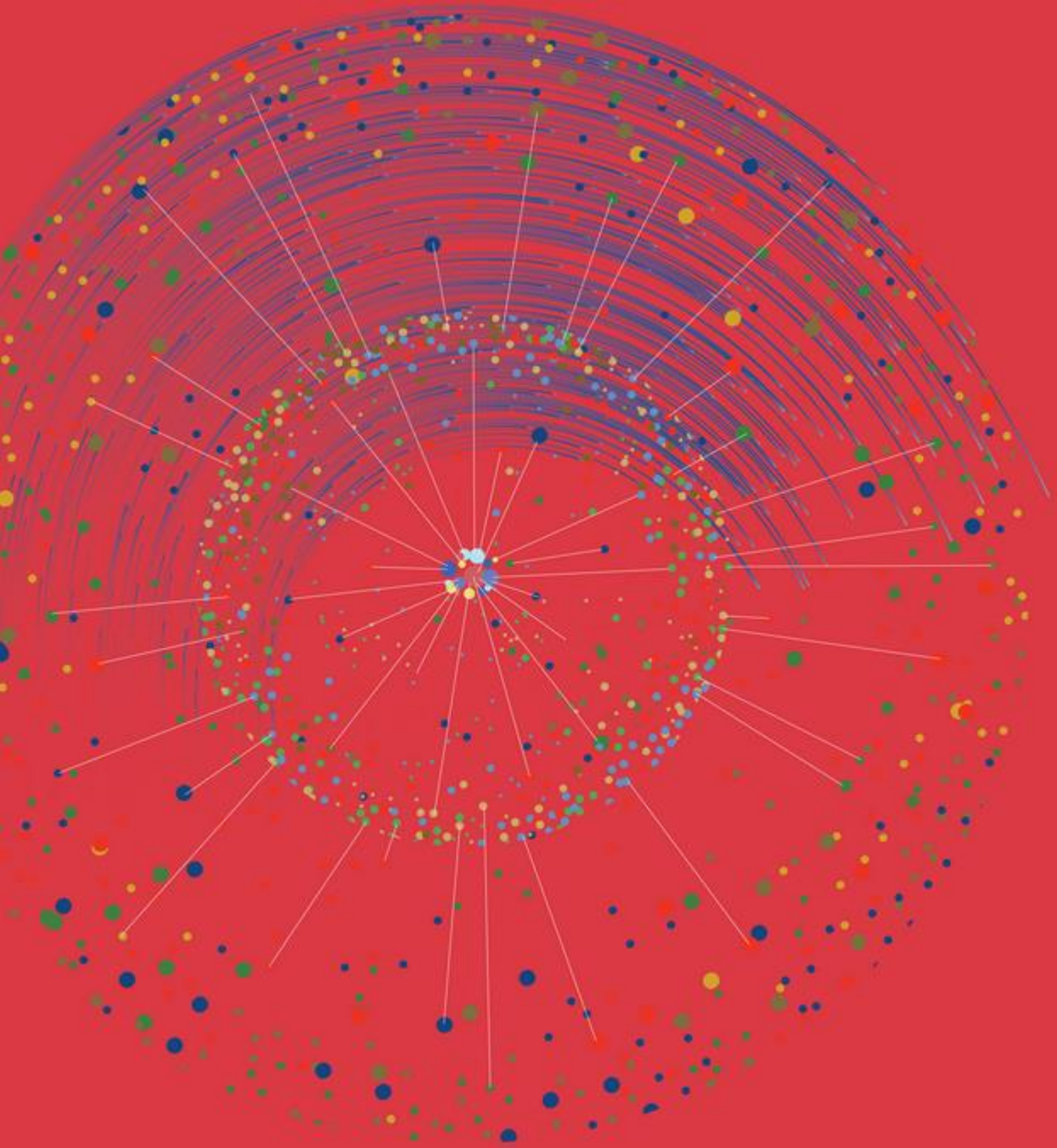
Opening Remarks

Stelios Pesmajoglou, Mitigation Manager, UNFCCC secretariat



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Scene Setting

Vintura Silva, Team Lead, NDC Technical Support Unit, UNFCCC secretariat

OUTCOME OF COP29

Caribbean Webinar on NDC Investment Plans and NDC Implementation Plans

11 Feb 2025

United Nations
Climate Change Secretariat

Key Decisions

- Baku Climate Unity Pact:
  - New Collective Quantifiable Goal on Climate **Finance** (NCQG)
  - Global Goal on **Adaptation / Baku Adaptation Roadmap**
  - Sharm El-Sheik **Mitigation** Ambition and Implementation Work Programme
- Other decisions:
  - Operationalization of **Article 6** (market and non-market cooperative approaches) through adoption of decision on Articles 6.2, 6.4 and 6.8
  - Workplan on **Response Measures** for the period 2026-2030
  - Extension of the work programme on **gender**
  - Arrangements with the new **Loss and Damage Fund**
  - Extension of the mandate of the working group facilitating the implementation of the Local Communities and **Indigenous Peoples** Platform.

No Agreement

- Parties could not reach agreement on the following issues and agreed to continue consideration at future sessions:
  - UAE **Global Stocktake** Dialogue;
  - **Just Transition** Work Programme;
  - Review of the progress, effectiveness, and performance of the **Adaptation Committee**;
  - Second review of the functions of the **Standing Committee on Finance**;
  - Seventh review of the **Financial Mechanism**;
  - Linkages between the **Technology Mechanism and the Financial Mechanism**;
  - Report on the annual dialogue on the **GST informing NDC preparation**;
  - Procedural and logistical elements of the overall **GST process**.

➢New collective quantified goal on climate finance (NCQG):

- **Goal of at least USD 300 billion per year by 2035** for developing countries' climate action from a wide variety of sources (public and private, bilateral and multilateral, including alternative sources)
- **Call** on all actors to work together to scale up financing to developing countries for climate action from all public and private sources to at least **USD 1.3 trillion per year** by 2035
- **Developed countries** to take the **lead**; Developing countries are encouraged to make contributions on a voluntary basis
- **Acknowledgement** of the need for public and **grant-based resources** and highly **concessional finance**, particularly for adaptation and responding to loss and damage, especially for those most vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change and with significant capacity constraints, such as the least developed countries (LDCs) and small island developing states (SIDS).

Article 6

- Operationalization of the market-based cooperative implementation of the Paris Agreement (Articles 6.2 and 6.4):
  - Concluded negotiations on **modalities for setting up** the Paris Agreement’s carbon markets;
  - **Aim**: Ensure that Article 6 activities deliver an overall mitigation in global emissions and comply with agreed-upon environmental safeguards, and monitoring and reporting provisions;
  - **Expectation**: Support progress toward the goals of the Paris Agreement in a cost-efficient manner.

Sharm El-Sheik Mitigation Ambition and Implementation Work Programme

- Noted key findings summarized in the 2024 annual report on the topic of “Cities: buildings and urban systems”
- Provided further guidance to the secretariat re the organization of future global dialogues and investment-focused events with the aim to enhance participation and effectiveness
- Discussions on the creation of a digital platform to facilitate implementation of mitigation actions by enhancing collaboration between governments, financiers, and other stakeholders on developing investable projects in a country-owned and nationally determined manner:
    - Submissions on the design and features of the platform are expected by 1 May 2025 to inform an exchange of views at SB 62 (June 2025).

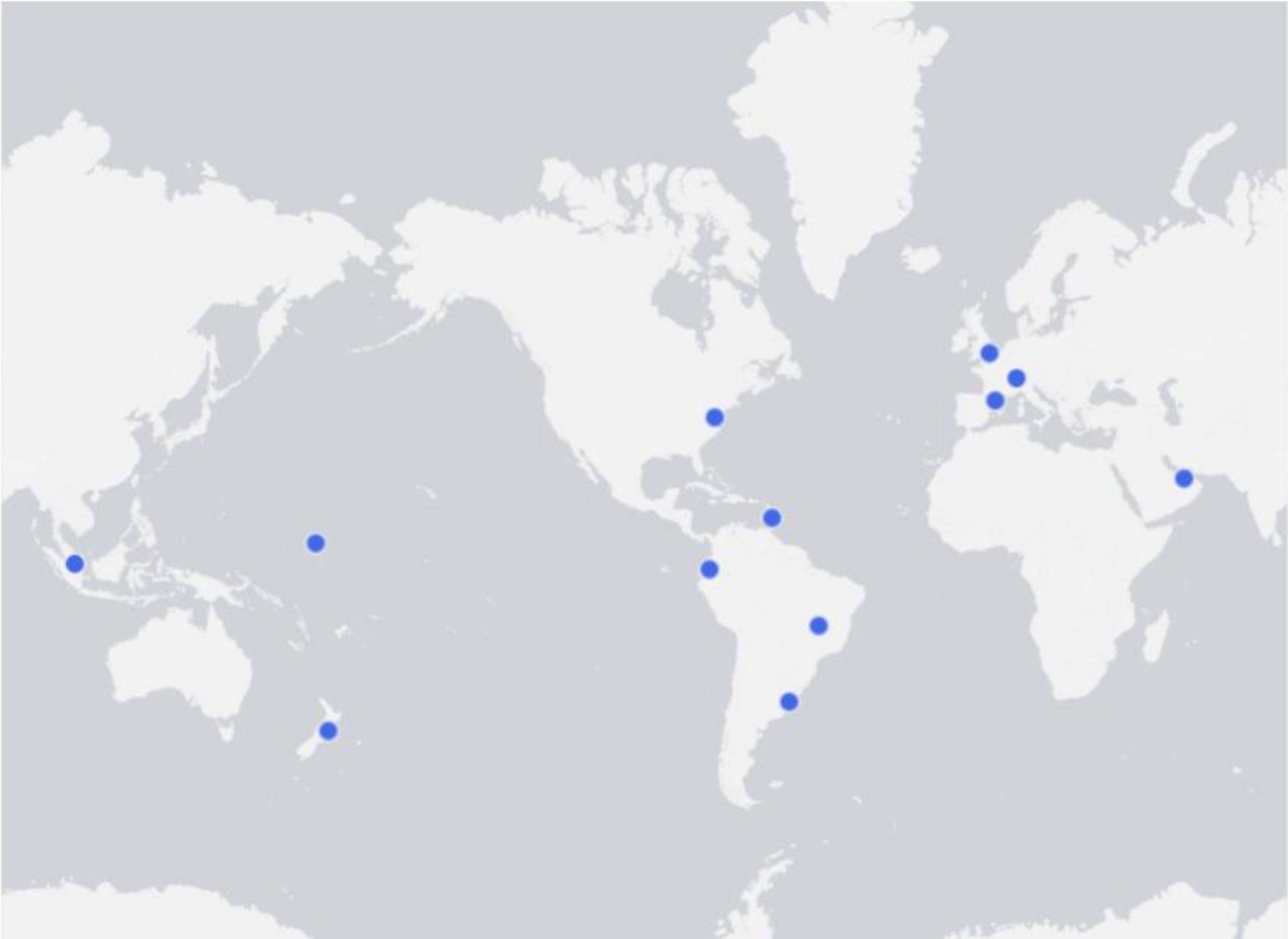
Reflections

- Given global geopolitical uncertainties, the outcome of COP29 can be characterized as successful
  - Not everyone got what they wanted or needed
  - Overall financial package is less than what developing countries were hoping for
  - **Challenge:** mobilizing the 300 billions per year
  - **Opportunity**: making the difference with the increased amount of resources

- For NDCs:
  - No substantive outcome on Features of NDCs; will resume discussions at CMA8 (2026)
  - NDC-related decision text was not adopted as result of disagreements on the overall outcome under the UAE GST Dialogue (**difficultly**: creating a space to discuss mitigation-related issues)
    - Decision from COP28 still applies and during COP29 there was a general recognition of the importance of NDC3.0 (numerous NDC-related events throughout the session)
  - **Highlight**: in-session NDC submission from UAE, Brazil; announcement from UK
  - **Challenge**: meeting the February deadline
  - **Opportunity**: announcement of a Political campaign on NDCs – details to be worked out

New NDCs communicated to the secretariat since 1 November 2024

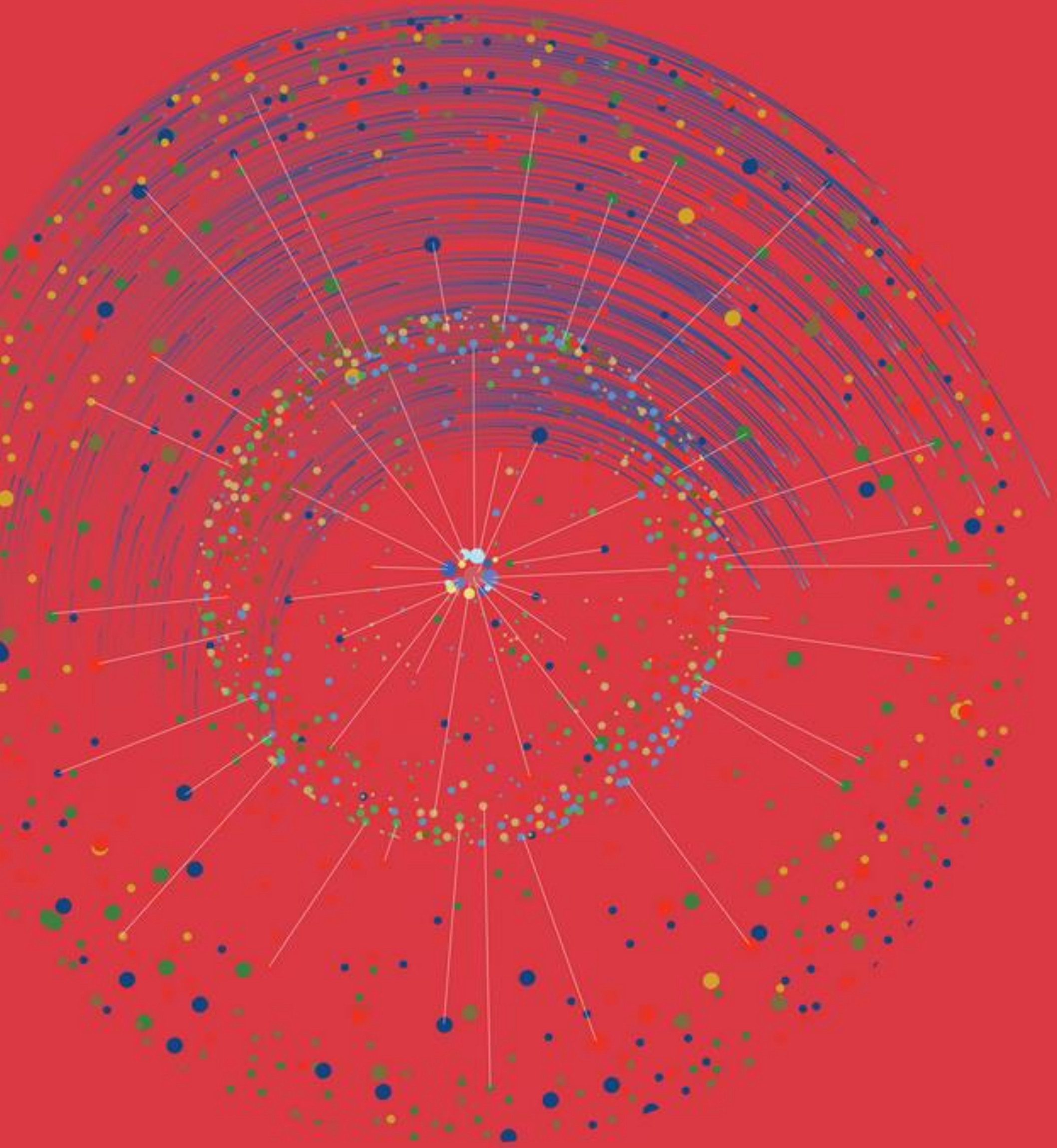
https://unfccc.int/ndc-3.0



Thank You!

NDC (LT-LEDS) Technical Support Unit

United Nations
Climate Change Secretariat



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Preparing for NDC Implementation

Susanne Christina Olbrisch, Climate Policy Specialist, UNDP

Preparing for NDC Implementation

Introduction

Objective

Foster understanding of UNDP climate finance tools and how they can be useful for countries

For UNDP staff, government counterparts, interested public

Different tools answer different questions - Select tools depending on country interests

Know where to find more info on each tool.

→ Allocating existing funding better

→ Mobilizing additional funding

→ Moving from planning to implementation

→ Tracking and monitoring implementation

Climate Finance Tools

Linking to further agendas

SDG Finance

Biodiversity Finance

Energy Finance

Contribute to UNFCCC process

Negotiation context

Reporting requirements

Transparency requirements

Linking to further finance work

Green Bonds

Coalition of Finance Ministers

Internationally Transferred Mitigation Outcomes

Green Recovery

Climate Public Expenditure and Institutional Review

https://www.undp.org/asia-pacific/publications/climate-public-expenditure-and-institutional-review-cpeir-%E2%80%93-methodological-note

Climate Public Expenditure and Institutional Review

Identify amounts of public resources already spent on mitigation by using national budget tags, making use of existing reporting frameworks.

- Helps Ministries of Finance, Planning & Environment to gather evidence on the full breadth of climate change related expenditures in their budgets.
- Include range of approaches e.g. budget marking & scoring, engagement of civil society in budget accountability on climate change & attempts to develop overarching climate change fiscal & financing frameworks.

Climate Budget Tagging

https://www.undp.org/publications/knowing-what-you-spend-guidance-note-governments-track-climate-change-finance-their-budgets

Climate Budget Tagging

- Climate Budget Tagging is a tool for monitoring and tracking of climate-related expenditures in the national budget system.
- It provides data on climate change relevant spending, enabling government to make informed decisions and prioritize climate investments.
- It encourages planning officers and policy managers to incorporate climate considerations in project design.
- By generating data on climate change investments which usual budget classification would not do, it enables public scrutiny on government's and donors' spending on tackling climate change issues strengthening accountability and transparency.

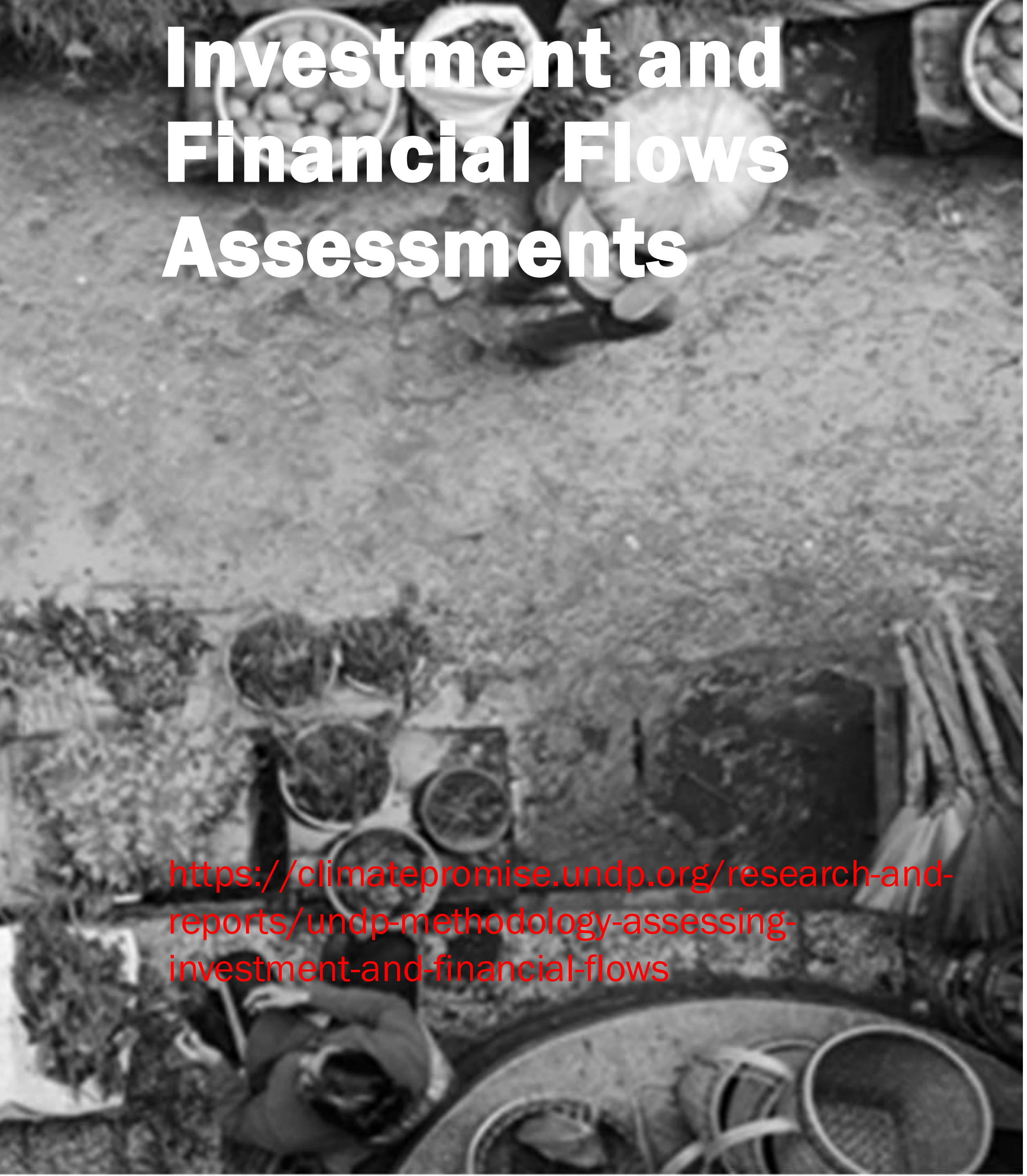
Private Climate Expenditure and Institutional Review

https://ndcpartnership.org/toolbox/private-sector-climate-expenditure-and-institutional-review-pceir

Private Climate Expenditure and Institutional Review

- Barrier to up-scaling mitigation activities: Lack of capacities to assess a complete costing of scaled-up mitigation activities and to generate budget.
- Using public sector funds to alter risk & return profile of individual investments, rather than meeting full cost of mitigation or adaptation activities.
- Provide guidance to countries to capture a full picture of private financial flows for climate change mitigation & to support decision making on the use of public funds to incentivize private sector investment.

Investment and Financial Flows Assessments



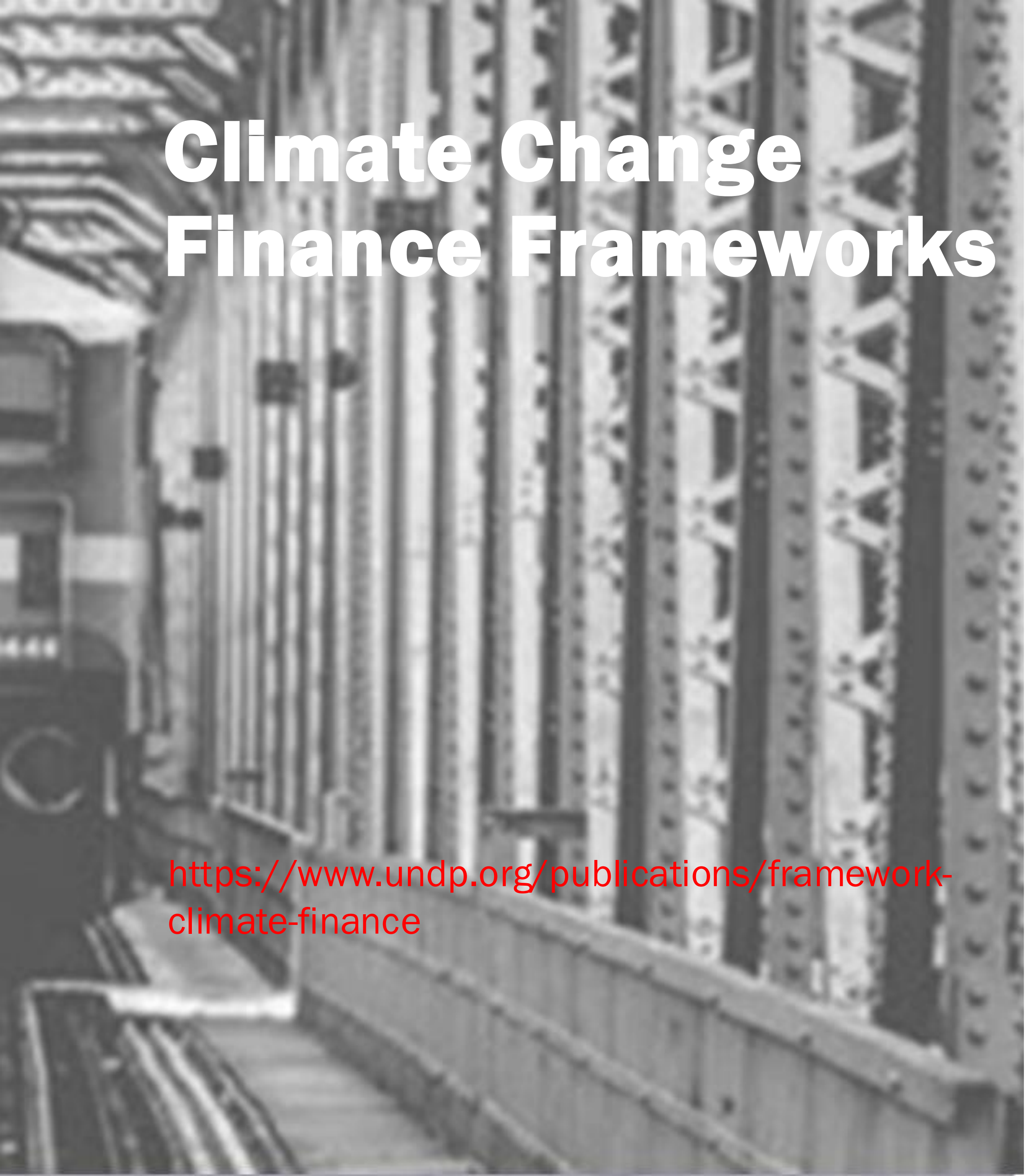
https://climatepromise.undp.org/research-and-reports/undp-methodology-assessing-investment-and-financial-flows

- Creating Investment Plans -

Investment and Financial Flows Assessments

Supports countries to identify changes and increases in investment & financial flows needed to mitigate/adapt to climate change as described in the NDC.

- Implementation bottleneck: Questions regarding costs of these measures, potential funding sources, implementing entities & timing of investments.
- Assessments address these questions, not only to quantify the costs of measures within their NDCs, but also analyze full national investment landscape to determine funding sources, implementation entities, investment timings.
- The full financial landscape of public & private sector investments is assessed to structure finance efficiently & to budget additional mitigation efforts coherently.



Climate Change Finance Frameworks

https://www.undp.org/publications/framework-climate-finance

Climate Change Finance Frameworks

- Definition of what constitutes climate change related activities in a robust, nationally-determined and commonly agreed way by stakeholders
- Costing of planned climate change response actions
- Measurement of resources available to address climate change mitigation and/or adaptation
- Identification of the institutional entry points to bring public sources of climate change relevant finance into the national prioritization of the budget
- Ensuring accountability over the use of climate change related finance, both domestically vis-à-vis the national public and beneficiaries, particularly for the poor and vulnerable.

→ Allocating existing funding better

→ Mobilizing additional funding

→ Moving from planning to implementation

→ Tracking and monitoring implementation

Climate Finance Tools

Linking to further agendas

SDG Finance

Biodiversity Finance

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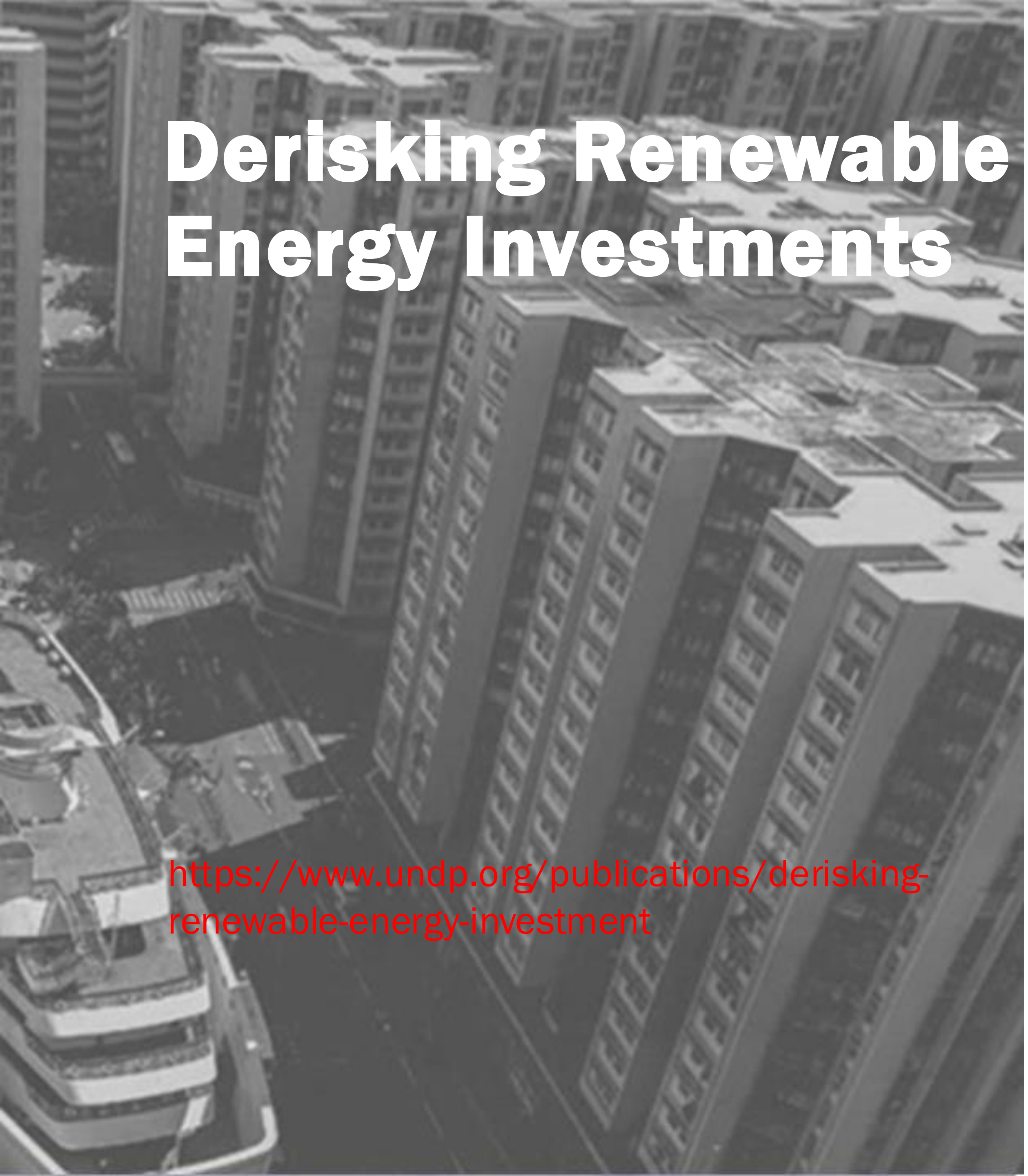
Derisking Renewable Energy Investments



https://www.undp.org/publications/derisking-renewable-energy-investment

Derisking Renewable Energy Investments

- In energy sector, investment risks major barrier for scaled up finance into renewables.
- The tool focuses to reduce & remove policy, legislative, regulatory, institutional, financial, & awareness barriers.
- The tool aims to remove barriers & facilitate private renewable energy investments necessary to deliver systematic energy transition:
  - Reducing risk through policy derisking to remove underlying barriers that cause investment risks
  - Transferring risk through financial derisking passing on investment risks to public actors
  - Compensating for risk through the public sector provision of financial incentives to private sector.

Biodiversity Finance Assessments

https://www.biofin.org/index.php/about-biofin/biofin-approach

Biodiversity Finance Assessments

- Under the International Convention on Biodiversity countries commit to protect, sustain & equitably share the benefits of biodiversity.
- Aichi Targets call to create National Biodiversity Strategies & Action Plans for implementation.
- UNDP’s Biodiversity Finance Initiative (BIOFIN) helps countries cost, plan & pay for action on biodiversity, to implement their National Biodiversity Strategy & Action Plans & achieve the Aichi Biodiversity Targets.

Integrated National Financing Frameworks

https://sdgintegration.undp.org/INFF

- Aligning Climate and Development Goals -

Integrated National Financing Frameworks

- Tool to finance national priorities and operationalize the Addis Ababa Action Agenda at the national level.
- A country's sustainable development strategy lays out what needs to be financed.
- Integrated national financing frameworks spell out how the national strategy will be financed and implemented.
- Four building blocks:
    - Assessments and diagnostics
    - Design of the financing strategy
    - Mechanisms for monitoring, review and accountability
    - Governance and coordination mechanisms.

Questions
&
Discussion

For more information, reach out to:

susanne.olbrisch@undp.org

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Investment Planning for NDCs

Adrian Flores Aguilar, Climate Finance Associate, NDC Partnership

February 2025

PATHWAY TO NDC 3.0: REGIONAL WEBINAR ON NDC IMPLEMENTATION AND INVESTMENT PLANNING

CLIMATE INVESTMENT PLANNING AND MOBILIZATION FRAMEWORK

CLIMATE INVESTMENT PLANNING AND MOBILIZATION FRAMEWORK

WHY DID WE DEVELOP THE FRAMEWORK?

GREATER NEED TO EXPEDITE THE IMPLEMENTATION OF NDCs, NAPs, LTS

Global climate action has transitioned from planning to implementation. As we prepare for a new round of NDC updates and LTS development, we must ensure they are investment ready

CHALLENGE ACROSS THE CLIMATE FINANCE SPECTRUM

Climate finance is available, it just isn’t flowing where needed and/or climate finance is not accessible at speed or scale

The Global Landscape of Climate Finance 2023 estimates average global climate finance needs of USD 8.976 billion annually by 2030 and USD 10.769 billion by 2050

CLIMATE INVESTMENT PLANNING AND MOBILIZATION FRAMEWORK

DRAWING FROM NDC PARTNERSHIP AND THE GREEN CLIMATE FUND EXPERIENCE

The Climate Investment Planning and Mobilization Framework builds from NDC Partnership's **NDC Investment Planning Guide** and GCF's **Investment Planning Framework.**

Wind power generation
Mongolia

CLIMATE INVESTMENT PLANNING AND MOBILIZATION FRAMEWORK

FEATURES OF THE FRAMEWORK

- Emphasis on Coordination and Implementation Mechanisms
- Value of Evidence-based Decision-Making
- Navigating Policy-Financial Intersections
- Integrated Financial Planning
- Transformational investment planning and mobilization

CLIMATE INVESTMENT PLANNING AND MOBILIZATION FRAMEWORK

TARGET AUDIENCES

The Framework aims to **countries** in navigating these complex processes from identifying needs to mobilizing resources. This Framework can also be useful for:

- **Financing and implementing partners**
- **Civil society organizations**
- **Private-sector actors**

Scoping mission to Cuba
February 2023

CLIMATE INVESTMENT PLANNING AND MOBILIZATION FRAMEWORK

CLIMATE INVESTMENT PLANNING IS NOT ONE-SIZE FITS ALL

The Framework recognizes that different countries and financiers may begin at various entry points, and progress may not follow a linear trajectory.

1. **Investment planning is acknowledged as a dynamic and iterative process, shaped by each country's unique context, ambition, and capabilities.**

2. **The Framework provides a common reference point and language for countries to navigate the progressive steps involved in moving from planning for the implementation of climate goals to identifying and mobilizing finance for investment needs.**

INVESTMENT PLANNING

FINANCE MOBILIZATION

	1. Investment Planning and Mobilization Capacity	2. Identifying and Prioritizing Investment Needs	3. Financing Strategy	4. Programming With Finance Partners (BLENDED / PUBLIC / PRIVATE)	5. Development of Projects and Programs	6. Project and Program Implementation
COMPONENTS	1. Institutional arrangements and expertise 2. Stakeholder engagement 3. Mapping existing investment frameworks 4. Mainstreaming climate goals 5. Monitoring and reporting	1. Identifying evidence-based investment needs 2. Social cost-benefit analysis 3. Prioritizing investment needs 4. Feedback loop for NDCs, NAPs, and LT-LEDS	1. Mapping sources of finance for prioritized investments 2. Pipeline stocktaking 3. Identifying finance partners and setting up a detailed financing plan 4. Strengthening enabling environments and de-risking	1. Programming dialogue with finance partners 2. Concept preparation for public and blended finance 3. Unlocking private sector–led investments	1. Project and program preparation and approval for international and national public sector and blended financing	1. Project and program implementation and monitoring
OUTCOMES	Implementation capacity in place and climate priorities mainstreamed	Prioritized, evidence-based set of mitigation & adaptation investment needs identified	Financial plan identifying best-fit financial sources and strengthened enabling environments	Projects identified and financiers engaged	Projects / Programs developed & approved	Projects / Programs Implemented, monitored & reported
SUPPORT	• Coordination mechanisms • Key ministry capacities • Central Bank capacities • Stakeholder engagement mechanisms • Economic advisors • MRV	• Emissions scenarios • Climate risk and vulnerability assessment • Common practice analysis • Cost-benefit analysis • Option identification, analysis & costing	• Financial flow tracking • Financial source mapping • Assessing financing options (private/blended/public) • Investment analysis • Barrier analysis • Policy/regulatory change	• Country programs • Concept note development • Additionality • Addressing barriers to private sector investment • Structuring investments for private sector de-risking	• Project financial structuring • Feasibility studies Environmental, social and gender studies • Risk assessments • Pre-contract services • Advisory services • Climate impact potential	• Programmatic investment decisions • Project implementation • Project monitoring & evaluation

	INVESTMENT PLANNING			FINANCE MOBILIZATION		
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CLIMATE INVESTMENT PLANNING AND MOBILIZATION FRAMEWORK

INVESTMENT PLANNING

Climate investment planning refers to the process of developing a strategy for identifying and allocating financial resources to investments or projects with the goal of achieving specific climate objectives.

This planning process involves assessing and addressing capacity gaps, identifying and prioritizing investments, and creating a roadmap for catalyzing available public and private financial resources in a way that aligns with climate goals.

CLIMATE INVESTMENT PLANNING AND MOBILIZATION FRAMEWORK

STAGE 1: INVESTMENT PLANNING AND MOBILIZATION CAPACITY

To effectively achieve a country's climate objectives and align investments with NDC/NAP/LT-LEDS, this stage aims to establish strong institutional capacities, coordination, stakeholder engagement, and integration of climate priorities into broader development and investment plans.

Outcome: Implementation capacity in place and climate priorities mainstreamed

1. Institutional arrangement and expertise
2. Stakeholder engagement
3. Mapping existing investment frameworks
4. Mainstreaming climate goals
5. Monitoring and reporting

CLIMATE INVESTMENT PLANNING AND MOBILIZATION FRAMEWORK

STAGE 2: INVESTMENT NEEDS IDENTIFICATION AND PRIORITIZATION

Aligning with climate policy instruments, countries must conduct additional evidence and analysis to identify specific, prioritized measures, leveraging this information to structure investments and attract funders, ultimately meeting climate targets through system-level transformation.

Outcome: Prioritized, evidence-based set of mitigation & adaptation investment needs identified

1. Evidence-based investment needs identification
2. Cost-benefit analysis
3. Investment needs prioritization
4. Feedback loop for NDC/NAP/LT-LEDS

CLIMATE INVESTMENT PLANNING AND MOBILIZATION FRAMEWORK

STAGE 3: FINANCING STRATEGY

Building upon a set of prioritized investment needs, a country can analyze financing gaps, explore options, identify barriers and solutions, and assess comparative advantages of different sources of finance, leading to the development of a financing plan for NDC/NAP/LT-LEDS investment needs and pathways to best-fit finance.

Outcome: Financial plan identifying best-fit financial sources and strengthened enabling environm ents

1. **Mapping sources of finance for prioritized investments**
2. **Pipeline Stock Taking**
3. **Identifying finance partners and setting up a detailed financing plan**
4. **Strengthening enabling environments and de-risking**

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CLIMATE INVESTMENT PLANNING AND MOBILIZATION FRAMEWORK

FINANCE MOBILIZATION

Climate finance mobilization encompasses processes of raising and channeling financial resources to support prioritized activities and projects addressing climate change, involving engagement with financiers to align portfolios with investments and structuring projects, with the flexibility to tap into resources from public, private, or blended sources based on prioritized needs and the finance landscape.

CLIMATE INVESTMENT PLANNING AND MOBILIZATION FRAMEWORK

STAGE 4: PROGRAMMING WITH FINANCIAL PARTNERS

Stage 4 is a pivotal phase in the climate investment process, involving intensified collaboration with selected financial partners for project ideation and development, with steps differing for public and private sector investments.

Outcome: Projects identified and financiers engaged

1. Programming dialogue with finance partners
2. Concept preparation for public and blended finance
3. Unlocking private sector led investments

GET IN TOUCH

Adrian Flores Aguilar

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CIPMF

NDC PARTNERSHIP

Country Experiences: From Investment Planning to Finance Mobilization

Kishan Kumarsingh
Head, Multilateral Environmental Agreement Unit
Trinidad and Tobago

Ide Sosa
NDC 3.0 Project Coordinator,
National Climate Change Office
Belize

RCC Caribbean
Collaboration for Climate Action
Windward Islands Research & Education Foundation
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UN environment programme

RCC Caribbean

Collaboration for Climate Action

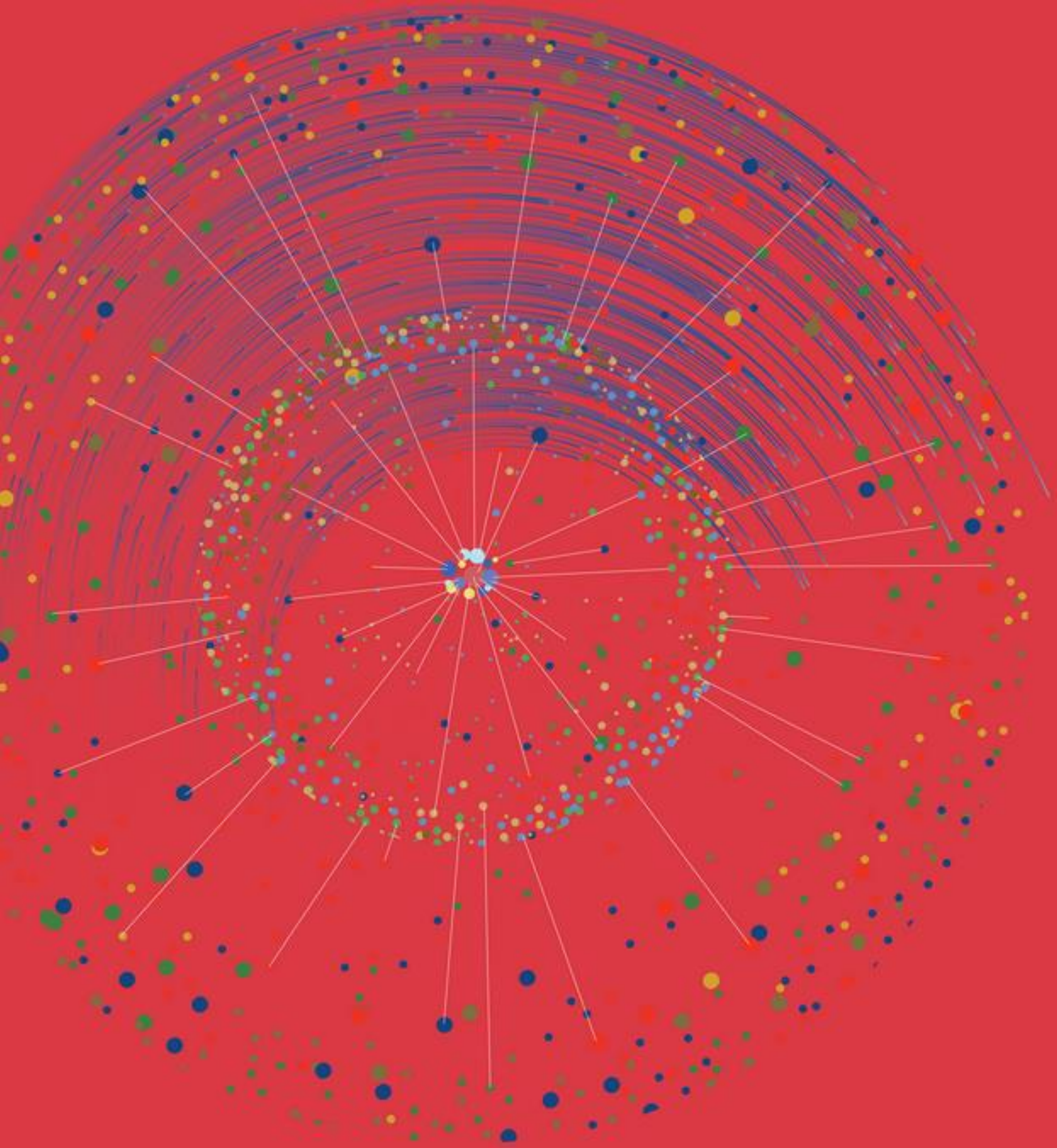
NDC PARTNERSHIP

UNDP

Empowered lives. Resilient nations.

UN environment programme

Question and Answers (Q&A)



RCC Caribbean
Collaboration for Climate Action

WINDWARD ISLANDS RESEARCH & EDUCATION FOUNDATION

NDC PARTNERSHIP

UNDP
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Next Steps & Closing Remarks

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Thank you

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