

Articulating and translating needs identified in country-driven processes into projects and programmes

Presentation by the secretariat

In-session workshop on long-term climate finance in 2018



Content of the presentation

- I. Key messages relating to articulating and translating needs into projects and programmes from the 2017 LTF workshop
- II. Views and insights gathered from country representatives and practitioners during the outreach activities undertaken by the secretariat

I. Key messages relating to articulating and translating needs into projects and programmes from the 2017 LTF workshop

Developing countries could consider:

- **Institutionalizing national climate finance assessments** as a regular exercise to help increase understanding of their needs
- Adopting a ‘whole-of-government’ approach to **enhance coordination** across sectors and institutions and ensure buy-in for climate-related policies and measures
- Enhancing their **engagement with non-government stakeholders** to translate climate finance needs into action and improve access to climate finance

Developing countries could consider: (continued)

- Assigning a greater role to **national champions** in steering processes, coordinating efforts and aligning policies
- Increasing their efforts to identify and communicate **opportunities for private finance**, particularly with regard to adaptation finance
- Enhancing their engagement with the private sector, for example by reaching out to a **consortium of businesses** rather than individual actors

Providers of international support should continue their efforts:

- To build their support on **existing national systems** and institutional knowledge
- To **target their support** to recipient countries' needs
- To **strengthen coordination** to enhance complementarity and avoid overburdening the administrations of recipient countries
- To assist countries across the **whole project cycle**

Providers of international support should continue their efforts: (continued)

- To fill gaps in capacity-building and technical assistance for the development of policies, policy frameworks and project pipelines in developing countries

II. Views and insights gathered from country representatives and practitioners during the outreach activities undertaken by the secretariat

Articulating developing countries' support needs

- Lack of available **climate data** remains as a hindrance
- Countries are seeking technical support, guidance and peer-learning opportunities to enhance **stakeholder engagement** during needs assessment
- Institutionalizing needs assessment requires engagement and **ownership** of all government institutions
- **Local adaptation plan** is needed to articulate and translate the most vulnerable communities' needs into projects and programmes

Translating needs into projects and programmes

- Countries are facing barriers in translating the needs into projects and programmes, such as:
 - a) Difficulty in identifying the appropriate **funding source**;
 - b) Complexity of **stakeholder consultations**;
 - c) **High costs** associated with project preparations
e.g. technical studies and analyses.

Translating needs into projects and programmes

- **Institutional arrangements** at the national level play a key role in the translating needs into projects and programmes
- Many countries have inter-ministerial groups on climate change; **ministry of finance** should be consulted in prioritizing projects against national strategy and managing resources and timelines
- There are **initiatives and support** available to strengthen institutions arrangements and help countries translate priorities into projects and programmes

Translating needs into projects and programmes

- **Capacity-building** should have long-term perspectives and be tailored to meet the various needs of different national actors
- Project preparation support should enable countries to target funding opportunities from **various sources** of climate finance
- **National climate finance strategy** can serve as a stepping-stone to prepare projects and programmes

Ways to catalyse private sector engagement

- Public interventions are needed to:
 - a) Mitigate risks faced by **small private sector actors**, including through guarantees and credit financing
 - b) Set conducive policy frameworks
- Broader array of **financial instruments** could be utilized to harness scaled-up private investments, such as green bonds