CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT FOR POLICY MAKERS TO ADDRESS CLIMATE CHANGE

The UNDP Investment & Financial Flows Methodology

- a tool for decision-makers

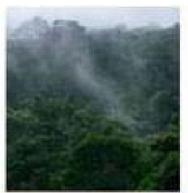


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UNDP ENVIRONMENT & ENERGY GROUP



Project snapshot

- \$6M global project launched May 2008 in19 countries
- Funded by Norway, Switzerland, Finland, UNDP, UNF

LAC region (10)
Colombia
Costa Rica
Dominican Rep.
Ecuador
Honduras
Nicaragua
Paraguay
Peru
St Lucia
Uruguay

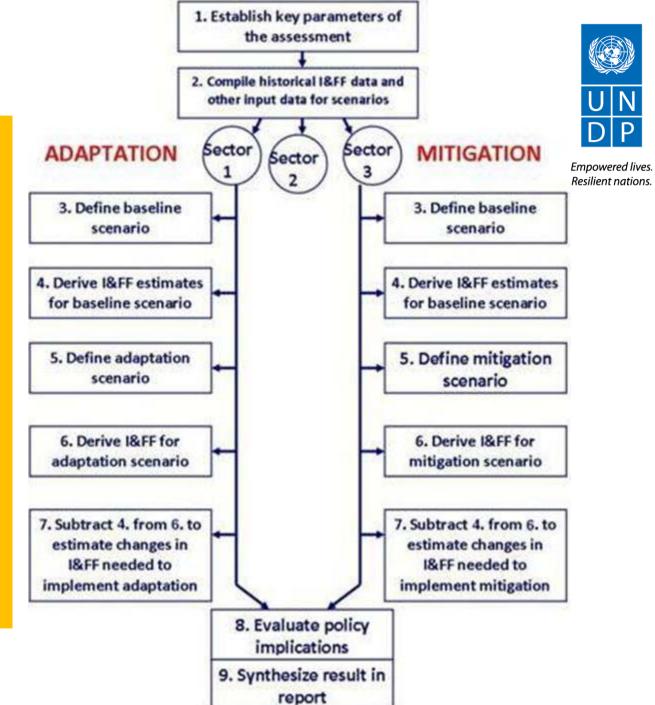
Gambia
Liberia
Namibia
Niger
Togo

Algeria
Asia-Pacific (2)
Bangladesh
Nepal

III Arab States (1)

Eastern Europe (1)
Turkmenistan

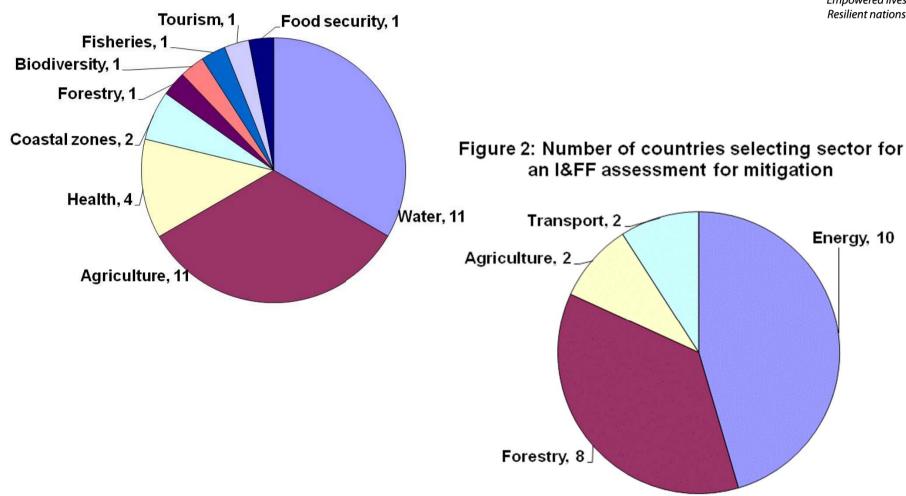
From a development perspective, what does my country need to do to address climate change in selected key sectors, and what financial landscape will be required to achieve those needs?



Key sectors identified for I&FF assessments

Figure 1: Number of countries selecting sector for an I&FF assessment for adaptation



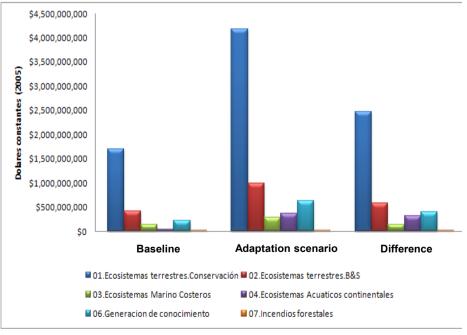


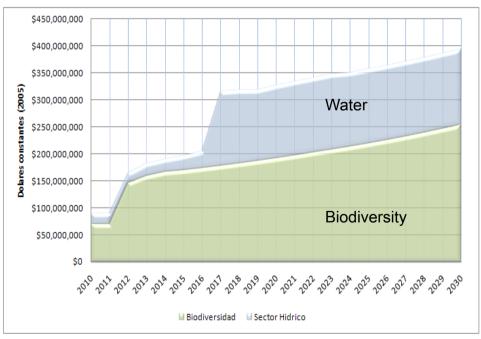
Examples from Costa Rica



Total cumulative sum of investments (2010-2030) in biodiversity sector, by investment type

Annual incremental cost of investments (2010-2030) for biodiversity and water sectors





Overview: Results by sector

Sector (M=Mitigation, A=Adaptation)	Country	Measures	Annual Incremental Cost (Million US\$)
Energy (M)	Bangladesh, Dominican Rep. Gambia, Liberia, Namibia, Togo, Turkmenistan, Uruguay	Renewable energy, energy efficiency, modernizing power plants	20 (Gambia) – 950 (Bangladesh)
Transport (M)	Ecuador, Honduras	Transportation plan, filters in engines, emission control centres	60 (Honduras) – 120 (Ecuador)
Forestry (M)	Ecuador, Gambia, Honduras, Liberia, Niger, Paraguay	Afforestation & reforestation, institutional strengthening	5 (Paraguay) – 150 (Honduras)
Agriculture (A/M)	Bangladesh, Colombia, Ecuador, Gambia, Liberia, Namibia, Niger, Paraguay,	Resistant livestock species & crops, early warning systems, restoration of soil quality, capacity building	0.6 (Gambia) – 1890 (Bangladesh)
Water (A)	Bangladesh, Costa Rica, Dominican Rep. Gambia, Honduras, Peru, Turkmenistan	Water supply & sanitation, erosion & flood control, implementing water law, rainwater harvesting	-0.1 (a net saving!) (Gambia) – 230 (Bangladesh)
Health (A)	Paraguay	Fighting dengue, malaria & otherdiseases	7 (Paraguay)
Tourism (A)	Dominican Republic	Beach management, hurricane management by insurance	40 (Dominican Republic)
Biodiversity (A)	Costa Rica	Conservation of ecosystems	60 (Costa Rica)
Fisheries (A)	Peru	Awareness raising, infrastructure for	13 (Peru)

Insights on conditions that enable accurate climate related financial needs <u>assessments – Experiences from I&FF</u>

Resilient nations

work

- The I&FF assessments are not a mere costing exercise, but an analysis of the whole financial landscape of a sector
- There is a large span of incremental l&FF estimates within the same sector for different countries, depending on national context, country size, sectoral scope, number of measures analysed, discount rate used, etc.
- In many cases, the assessment results show that shifts in investments are necessary, e.g. from one technology to another, or one subsector to another, while additional incremental investments are required



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Resilient nations.

- In **Dominican Republic**, the government maintained the inter-ministerial review committee established for the I&FF assessments; it is now supporting development of CC policy
- In **Turkmenistan**, environmental standards for energy efficiency and improved water management are being integrated into the legislative framework as result of I&FF recommendations
- In Bangladesh, I&FF provided baseline information for climate public expenditure & investment review (OECD/ADB/UNDP)
- In **Niger**, I&FF results have been incorporated into National Action Plan for Climate Change and National Development Plan
- In Togo, national climate change negotiators and parliamentarians were briefed on the I&FF results and political implications
- In **Paraguay**, I&FF results feeding into national CC policy and national mitigation plan (via *Climate Policy 2012* project)

Components of UNDP's climate finance readiness framework

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Financial Planning

- Assess needs and priorities, and identify barriers to investment
- Identify policy-mix and sources of financing

Accessing Finance

- Directly access finance
- Blend and combine finance
- Formulate project, progamme, sector-wide approaches to access finance

Delivering Finance

- Implement and execute project, programme, sector-wide approaches
- Build local supply of expertise and skills
- Coordinate implementation

Monitor, Report & Verify

- Monitor, report, and verify flows
- Performance-based payments





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Annex: Sequencing of national activities



Preparation stage

Preworkshop preparation (~2 months) National
Dialogue on
negotiations
(~3 days)

Implementation stage

Assessment of I&FF to address key CC mitigation/adaptation options for 2-4 key economic sectors

- Key line ministries engaged
- Key sectors identified
- National issues papers prepared

- National dialogue on:
- Bali Action Plan:
 Adaptation,
 mitigation,
 technology transfer,
 financing, REDD
- Key sectors & I&FF introduction

- UNDP methodology on assessing I&F flows
- Backstopping from Regional Centres of Excellence & UNDP

Reporting stage

National
Dialogue on
report
results
(~2 days)

- Update on UNFCCC negotiations
- I&FF assessments presented
- Follow up steps discussed