Financing Climate Change and Sustainable Development:

*pursuing Integrated National Financing Frameworks*
Landing the SDG agenda at the national and local levels: integration into national and sub-national plans for development; and into budget allocations. Will need to be linked to the new UNDAF Guidelines.

Focus on priority areas defined by respective countries. Support an integrated approach, including synergies and trade-offs. Bottlenecks assessment, financing and partnerships, and measurement.

Support – skills and experience - from respective UN agencies to countries, which should be made available at a low cost in a timely manner;
Orders of magnitude of investment requirements for various sectors taken from the literature

- Oceans
- Forests
- Biodiversity
- Climate change mitigation
- Climate change adaptation
- Universal access to energy
- Renewable energy
- Energy efficiency
- Land and agriculture
- Infrastructure (non-energy)
- Millennium Development Goals

Annual investment requirements (billion US$ per year)
Public and private finance in developing countries

Source: World Development Indicators and OECD data
Number of Asia-Pacific countries for which each international resource flow was the largest received in each year, 1990-2011

Source: Asia Pacific Effective Development Cooperation Report, APDEF UNDP 2014
Analytics and Evidence-Gathering on Development Finance

DFAs Completed and Underway
- Papua New Guinea
- Vietnam
- Philippines
- Lao PDR
- Bangladesh
- Fiji
- Myanmar

DFAs Pipeline tbc
- Nepal
- Cambodia
- Mozambique
- Vanuatu, Tonga, RMI, Cook Islands (tbc)

Strategic International Development Cooperation Reviews Completed
- Thailand
- Indonesia
Establishing climate financing frameworks at the country level

Establishing a baseline of current public expenditures

Considering where and how to scale up

Establishing systems for a climate responsive budget
AVERAGE CLIMATE EXPENDITURE
AS PERCENT OF TOTAL GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE

Uganda: 0.93%
Nepal: 6.68%
Thailand: 2.69%
Samoa: 13.25%
Tanzania: 5.48%
Cambodia: 5.62%
Vanuatu: 12.90%
Bangladesh: 6.51%
Indonesia: 0.32%
BANGLADESH
Climate Expenditure Data
2010 - 2014

ANNUAL CLIMATE EXPENDITURE

SNAPSHOT OF CLIMATE EXPENDITURE 2014

80% of climate related programs are funded DOMESTICALLY
External sources 20%

1.81 Billion US dollars
Climate Relevant Expenditure in 2014

1.12 BILLION USD
ADAPTATION

92 MILLION USD
MITIGATION
Weighting climate related expenditure
Weighting climate related expenditure

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Low Relevance</th>
<th>Medium Relevance</th>
<th>High Relevance</th>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>Uganda</td>
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<td>80%</td>
<td>20%</td>
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## Top spending ministries

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<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Public Works &amp; Transport</th>
<th>Agriculture</th>
<th>Water or Irrigation</th>
<th>Energy</th>
<th>Environment</th>
<th>Local Government</th>
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</tbody>
</table>
Strengthening budget formulation and tracking
Establishing Climate Financing Frameworks
Budgeting for sustainable development

- Climate change
- Poverty
- Gender equity
- Environment
- Non-communicable diseases
- Biodiversity
- Disaster Risk Reduction
Integrated National Financing Frameworks

- Working from baselines
- Centrality of the budget
- Working across ministries
- Looking to the medium / long term
www.climatefinance-developmenteffectiveness.org