Domestic climate finance mapping and planning

CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES

This workshop is organized in the context of COP 25 by the organizations below:

- EU REDD Facility
- EFI
- European Union
- UNDP
- Climate Policy Initiative
Welcome and introduction
Welcome remarks

Barbara Buchner
Executive Director, CPI

Tim Clairs
Head of the Climate & Forests team, UNDP

Valérie Merckx
Head of the EU REDD Facility, EFI
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Event</th>
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| 9:20-9:30  | Presentation: Overview of climate finance mapping approaches, tools and needs  
             Chavi Meattle, Analyst, Climate Policy Initiative  
             Gianluca Merlo, Chief Technical Specialist, UNDP NDC Program |
| 9:30-11:00 | Panel: Methodologies and challenges for climate-related finance mapping  
             Moderator: Angela Falconer, Associate Director, Climate Policy Initiative |
| 11:00-12:15| Breakout groups: Using climate finance mapping to influence policies, mobilize and redirect investment  
             Moderator: Adeline Dontenville, EU REDD Facility, European Forest Institute |
| 12:15-12:30| Next steps discussion  
             Moderator: Barbara Buchner, Executive Director, Climate Policy Initiative |
| 12:30      | Lunch                                                                |
Overview of climate finance mapping
Overview of climate finance mapping and tracking approaches and tools
Snapshot of mapping Initiatives

**LANDSCAPES**
France
Germany
Czech Rep.
Latvia
Morocco
Poland
India
Kenya
Costa Rica
Indonesia

**CPEIR**
Bangladesh
Cambodia
China (Hebei)
Fiji
Indonesia
Nepal
Philippines
Samoa
Thailand
Tonga
Vanuatu

**CLIMATE BUDGET TAGGING**
Bangladesh
Indonesia
Kenya
Nepal
Philippines
Pakistan

**I&FF**
Bangladesh, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Gambia, Honduras, Liberia, Namibia, Niger, Paraguay, Peru, Togo, Turkmenistan, Uruguay

**PCEIR**
Vietnam, Thailand, Ecuador, Chile

**LAND-USE FINANCE MAPPING**
Côte d’Ivoire
Papua New Guinea
Vietnam
DRC, India, Brazil
Captures life cycle of flows from providers of finance, intermediaries, instruments, disbursement channels, and uses

- CPI’s methodology for global landscape adopted for domestic landscapes.
- Other implementing organizations: I4CE, IKEM
- Tracking life cycle of flows

France, Germany, Czech Rep., Latvia, Morocco, Poland, India, Kenya, Costa Rica, Indonesia
Indonesia Landscape: Developing internal climate budget tracking system and baseline of public spending
Côte d’Ivoire landscape led to a working definition of REDD+

Land-Use Finance Mapping

Côte d'Ivoire, Papua New Guinea, Vietnam, Cambodia, DRC, Brazil
Land-use Finance Mapping Tool

Scoping the mapping exercise
Stakeholder engagement
Building definitions in context
Setting the mapping framework
Data collection
Data consolidation
Data analysis
Using the results

Initiator Stakeholders Project team Stakeholders

landusefinance.org
Metodologías para análisis del financiamiento climático desarrolladas por PNUD

Climate Public Expenditure and Institutional Review (CPEIR)
Investment and Financial Flow Analysis (I&FF)
Private Climate Expenditure and Institutional Review (PCEIR)
Climate Budget Tagging (CBT)

ESTRATEGIA FINANCIERA DEL NDC

NDC ToolBox website.
http://www.ndcpartnership.org/toolbox-navigator#tools
### PNUD en el monitoreo de las finanzas climáticas

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<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Region</th>
<th>CPEIR</th>
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**CPEIR en 31 países; 6 en LAC / 6 CPEIR sub-nacionales a nivel global; 1 en LAC/ 19 IFF; 2 en contexto NDC; 1 en LAC / 4 PCEIR Pilotos: 2 en LAC**
Diagnóstico de las oportunidades y limitaciones para incorporar el cambio climático (NDC) en el proceso de asignación y ejecución del gasto público nacional

CPEIR

1. Análisis de Políticas
2. Análisis Institucional
3. Análisis de Gastos Públicos

Estimado de línea base gasto Climático en años analizados
Visión rápida de lo que es el Análisis de Inversión y Flujo Financiero (IFF)

1. Establecer parámetros clave del análisis
2. Compilar datos históricos y otros datos de entrada para escenarios

ADAPTACIÓN

3. Definir escenario de base
4. Derivar estimaciones I&FF para escenario de base
5. Definir escenario de adaptación
6. Derivar I&FF para escenario de adaptación
7. Restar 4. de 6. para estimar cambios en I&FF necesario para implementar adaptación

MITIGACIÓN

3. Definir escenario de base
4. Derivar estimaciones I&FF para escenario de base
5. Definir escenario de mitigación
6. Derivar I&FF para escenario de mitigación
7. Restar 4. de 6. para estimar cambios en I&FF necesario para implementar mitigación

8. Evaluar implicaciones de política
9. Sincretizar resulta en informe
Visión rápida de lo que es el CBT

1. Definición de actividades climáticamente relevantes / Definiciones OECD

2. Clasificación del gasto relevante para el clima: identificar los gastos mitigación y la adaptación que se etiquetarán, el gasto debe clasificarse y determina las etiquetas climáticas que tendrá partida de gasto

3. Ponderación de la relevancia climática: evalúa el grado en que los gastos están relacionados con el clima. La guía metodológica CPEIR del PNUD proporciona una guía detallada para ponderar la relevancia del cambio climático

4. Diseñando procedimiento de etiquetado: depende del tipo de gasto (recurrentes / de capital, dentro o fuera del presupuesto, etc.) y del proceso presupuestario del país. Aspectos clave a considerar el diseño: Punto de entrada / nivel de información etc.
Panel discussion

Methodologies and challenges for climate-related finance mapping
Panelists

Country and technical partner perspectives:
• Peter Odhengo, Senior Policy Advisor on Climate Finance, Kenyan Treasury
• Ian Cochran, 14CE, French Landscape of Climate Finance
• Jean-Claude Koya, Technical advisor, Côte d’Ivoire Ministry of Planning and Development
• Aleksandra Novikova, IKEM, Landscapes of Climate Finance in Czech Republic, Latvia and Germany
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• Simon Messenger, Director, 2 Degrees Investing
Insights from the French Experience
Domestic Climate Investment & Finance:

Landscape of climate finance – Edition 2019

Ian Cochran, I4CE

Study carried out by
Hadrien Hainaut, Maxime Ledez, Ian Cochran
Climate investments in 2018: 45.7 billion euros
Investment of a further 15-18 billion euros is needed each year by 2023 to be on track for carbon neutrality.
The annual government contribution must increase from 7 billion to 9 billion euros by 2023.

Financial flows projection principle: each sector achieved the investment objectives set in the SNBC by maintaining the proportion between public and private financing sources and instruments observed in 2016-2018.

CONTRIBUTION OF PUBLIC AUTHORITIES TO THE FUNDING OF CLIMATE INVESTMENTS

- Contribution of public authorities
- Overall investments

2016-2018 Historic levels
- 4 billion euros
- 18 sectors not estimated

2019-2023 2nd carbon budget
- 49 to 52
- 25 to 27
- 28 to 31
- +? billion euros
- sectors not estimated

2024-2028 3rd carbon budget
- 66 to 75
- +10 to 13 bn€
- +? billion euros
- sectors not estimated
Fossil investments are concentrated in the passenger car market

Landscape of climate finance

CLIMATE-ADVERSE FOSSIL INVESTMENTS, IN BILLION EUROS

DISTRIBUTION OF CLIMATE-ADVERSE FOSSIL INVESTMENTS, BY PROJECT DEVELOPER

Companies

Households

Public authorities
Panelists

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- **Adeline Dontenville**, EU REDD Facility, European Forest Institute
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OUTIL D’ANALYSE INTEGRE DES POLITIQUES

MODEL THRESHOLD 21(T21) CÔTE D’IVOIRE
La Côte d’Ivoire s’est doté d’un outil d’analyse intégrée des politiques telle que la Vision 2040, les ODD, Agenda 2063, les NCD, pour leurs analyses, intégration dans le domaine de politique.


L’APPLICATION À LA PLANNING

Exemple: Analyse intégrée long-terme

Analyse des différentes politiques

1. Inventaire des terres qui classe les différentes végétations et corrige la
  - lacunes des cartes d’utilisation de la végétation à partir de classifications
  - forestières existantes
  - y compris la qualité des forêts et des cultures, telle que le 10 ou le 10%.

2. Culture de valeur socio-économique qui met l’accent sur les mécanismes d’innovation et d’innovation majeure aux valeurs économiques et écologiques pour
  - valider la présence de végétation forestière grâce aux méthodes de comptabilisation du capital naturel
  - évaluer d’autres utilisations des terres, telle que l’agriculture en utilisant les prix actuels des cultures, par groupe démographique
  - catégoriser les zones par profit à l’export pour mieux céder les ressources

3. Système d’alerte rapide afin d’améliorer l’application de la loi en
  - identifiant les zones de dégradation des forêts en conjonction avec les catégories de profit à l’export et éviter d’avoir une plus grande dégradation
  - utilisant des images satellitaires par satellite, pour offrir un système de haute qualité de résolution et de fréquence et indépendant de la météo

PRESENTATION DE L’INTERFACE DE L’OUTIL IMAGES

- Politique A
  - Macroéconomie
  - Agriculture
  - Industrie
  - Pauvreté
  - Infrastructure
  - Énergie
  - Éducation
  - Santé

- Politique B

Vision

[Diagram showing the integration of different policies with indicators and axes representing different dimensions of development, such as PIB, Revenus du gouvernement, Dépenses du gouvernement, Société, Économie, Environnement]
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- Simon Messenger, Director, 2 Degrees Investing
COP25 Workshop

Domestic climate finance mapping and planning: challenges and opportunities

Landscapes of climate finance
Germany, Latvia, and the Czech Republic

Aleksandra Novikova, PhD
Institute for Climate Protection, Energy and Mobility (IKEM)

Michaela Valentova, PhD
Czech Technical University in Prague (CVUT)

Agris Kamenders, PhD
Riga Technical University (RTU)
Comparable investment volume increased by 16%

EUR 42.7 billion in 2016 vs EUR 36.7 billion
Climate and energy investment map of Czechia, billion CZK. Status 2017.
Focus on buildings and renewable energy supply & infrastructure

60% of investment

Corporate Actors
Households

EU Budget
Government Budget
EU ETS

Government Actors and Public Financial Institutions
ESCOs
Capital market

Grants
Market-Rate Debt
Balance Sheet Financing (Equity + Debt)
Project-level Equity

Energy
Buildings

Renewable Energy
Installations (4.5)
Infrastructure (0.6)

Energy Efficiency
Others (Fuel switch in buildings)

Total: 18.1 (688 mil€)
Climate and energy investment map of Latvia, billion EUR. Status 2018. Focus on buildings and businesses.

Public support:
- Total: 230 mil€
- 29%
Institute for Climate Protection, Energy and Mobility
Aleksandra Novikova | alexandra.novikova@ikem.de

CIC2030 project
https://www.ikem.de/en/portfolio/cic2030/
Integrating Climate Finance in the Budget: A Case from Nepal

Kailash Raj Pokharel
Under Secretary, Ministry of Finance
Focal Point, Climate Finance Unit
Evolution of Governance of Climate Finance

2010

- National Adaptation Programme of Action
- Climate Change Policy
- Future for Climate Finance

2011

- Climate Public Expenditure & Institutional Review (CPEIR)

2012

- Climate Change Budget Code
  - 11 Criteria developed
  - Tracking of budgeting of Budget

2013

- Climate Change Budget Code: Application Review
  - Review of 11 Ministries on CC Budgeting

2017

- PFM reform roadmap to integrate climate finance into national planning and budgeting processes
Ministry Budget

- Yes
  - Sum & Calculate Percentage
    - More than 60% of expenses
      - Highly Relevant – Budget Code #1
    - 60% to 20% of Expenses
      - Relevant – Budget Code: #2
    - Less than 20% of expenses
      - Neutral – Budget Code #3
- No

Tracking Climate Budget: The Process
Challenges

• **Policy Integration and Coordination**
  • CC policy and its response should be reflected in the national budget allocation and integrated into sectoral and at all levels.

• **Climate Change as national objectives**
  • NPC/MoF needs to understand better on implications of CC in the medium to long terms national development objectives by devising climate proofed fiscal and expenditure polices.

• **Capacity Challenges**
  • At all levels enhance understanding on CC policy, its implication and capacity to mobilise, manage and target climate finance within public development programmes.

• **Oversight and Scrutiny**
  • Enhanced role of OAG or Parliament committees to promote accountability and performance over climate finance effectiveness.
• **Climate Change Financing Framework outlines strategic road map**
  - Continuously introduce PFM reforms for effective climate finance governance

• **Better targeting of climate finance resources**
  - Improve the process and methods of CC budget coding
  - Strengthen capacity at all levels and sectors to mobilise, manage and target low carbon climate resilient development programme
  - Harmonize climate finance reforms at the sub national levels as per federal system for better monitoring, reporting and verification.

• **Performance, Transparency and Accountability**
  - Enhanced role of OAG on review of performance audit of CC relevant programmes and projects
  - Meaningful engagement of Civil Society to advocate climate finance policy objectives during budget formulation as well as measuring effectiveness of public climate investments at all levels
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• **Simon Messenger**, Director, 2 Degrees Investing
REDD+ Financial Flows in the DRC
COP25, 6th of December 2019, Madrid
Victor Kabengele, Deputy Coordinator of the DRC National REDD+ Fund (FONAREDD)
System boundaries of the study

- Type of funding: Public, international and domestic of all REDD+-related sectors;
- Financing, aligned and non-aligned, with REDD+;
- Geographic coverage: entire DRC territory;
- Temporal delimitations: from 2009 to the most recent available data.
FONAREDD: GOVERNANCE STRUCTURE

Steering Committee
- Ministry of Finance/President
- Ministry of Environment/Vice-President
  • Members
- Ministries of Land Use Planning, Energy, Agriculture, and Land Policy; Funding Partners;
  Resident Coordinator of SNU; World Bank; Civil Society

Technical Committee
- Ministry of Environment/President
- Ministry of Finance/Vice-President
  • Members
- Funding Partners; Academic Representative; UN-REDD; Experts in Government and Civil Society;
  World Bank; Representative of the Executive Secretariat; 2 Independent Experts

Executive Secretariat
- Coordination by the Ministry of Finance
- Experts recruited on a competitive basis
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<th>Intended Results</th>
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<td>The study will identify the financing aligned with the REDD+ Investment Plan and potentially the BAU financing that contributes to deforestation</td>
<td>To identify the tangible results realized by REDD+ or other climate financing over the past decade (i.e. 2009-2019)</td>
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<td>The principal objective is to provide the DRC with the tools for preparing a policy to align domestic and foreign financing to the objectives of the National REDD+ Strategy Framework and the REDD+ Investment Plan</td>
<td>To identify possible alignments and identify the most suitable engagement partners</td>
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<td>Estimate the generated cost of an Emission Reduction (ER), taking into account the financing since the national preparation phase (2009) as well as the accounting period for the Forest Reference Emission Levels (2015-2017)</td>
<td>The estimated cost will provide a factual basis for the DRC to negotiate sales/purchase contracts of ERs</td>
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**OVERARCHING RESULT**

In line with the identified need for improved transparency in the Paris Agreement, this mapping exercise is intended to contribute to improved traceability of climate finance in the DRC
TIMELINE

Recruitment of National Consultant finalized in October 2019

Collection of data Start January 2020

Finalized Report Mid-2021

Recruitment of International Consultant finalized in December 2019

Analysis 2020-2021
Thank you!
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- Gianluca Merlo, UNDP NDC Support program
- Adeline Dontenville, EU REDD Facility, European Forest Institute
- Simon Messenger, Director, 2 Degrees Investing
How can the Land-use Finance Tool help?

**Planning**
What are the main financing gaps, opportunities and priorities?

**Aligning**
How to align unsustainable investments to forest and climate objectives?

**Monitoring**
How much money has been spent on reducing deforestation over time?
Planning REDD+ at sub-national level in Vietnam
Mapping alignment of flows

Mitigation

- Unsustainable forest management
- Agricultural extensification
- Tillage and intensive agriculture
- Fuelwood extraction
- Forest fires
- Agricultural intensification
- Bioenergy (including BECCS)
- Green buildings
- Rural electrification
- Conservation activities
- Improved Forest Management
- Afforestation / Reforestation
- Soil carbon sequestration
- Reduced livestock emissions
- Improved efficiency cook-stoves

Adaptation

- Unsustainable forest management
- Tillage and intensive agriculture
- Non-resilient crop varieties
- Irrigation agriculture
- Improving transportation
- Animal health improvement
- Drought resistant crops
- Improved irrigation
- Weather stations
- Soil management
- Flood prevention, etc.

Misaligned

- Is a driver of deforestation and/or forest degradation or decreases resilience in land use systems

Conditional

- Can contribute to climate change mitigation under certain circumstances

Aligned

- Contributes to climate change mitigation and or adaptation

1 Can reduce emissions in other sectors but depends on the sustainability of supply
2 If not managed at a large scale these may result in leakage
3 Does not always have adaptation benefits
Panelists

Country and technical partner perspectives:

- Peter Odhengo, Senior Policy Advisor on Climate Finance, Kenyan Treasury
- Ian Cochran, 14CE, French Landscape of Climate Finance
- Jean-Claude Koya, Technical advisor, Côte d’Ivoire Ministry of Planning and Development
- Aleksandra Novikova, IKEM, Landscapes of Climate Finance in Czech Republic, Latvia and Germany
- Kailash Raj Pokharel, Under Secretary, Ministry of Finance, Nepal
- Victor Kabengele, Deputy coordinator of the REDD National Fund, DRC
- Gianluca Merlo, Climate technical specialist, UNDP NDC Support program
- Adeline Dontenville, EU REDD Facility, European Forest Institute
- Simon Messenger, Director, 2 Degrees Investing
ABOUT 2° INVESTING INITIATIVE

MISSION: MAKING FINANCIAL REGULATION & INVESTMENT FRAMEWORKS CONSISTENT WITH CLIMATE GOALS

- Think tank created in 2012 – Based in NYC, London, Paris, Berlin
- Supports the private sector, NGOs, policy-makers and supervisors
- Not-for-profit, non-commercial
OUR JOURNEY

The evolution of climate-related risk metrics for the finance sector

Climate profile of an asset
Corporate CO₂ inventory
Portfolio carbon footprint


Climate scenario analysis

WE ARE HERE

Climate-risk analysis
PACTA IN FIGURES – transitionmonitor.org
Leading climate-related portfolio analysis tool in the finance sector

1,700+ individuals from more than 1,000 institutions have used the tool to conduct over 6,700 tests

Total assets of users: >$87Tn

Users from 69 countries

Sept 2019 figures
Break-out groups

Using climate finance mapping to influence policies, mobilize and redirect investment
Group work

1. Get in 4 groups
2. Designate 1-2 rapporteur(s)
3. Use the flip chart to take notes
4. Start by briefly introducing yourselves and your experiences/interests in climate finance tracking/mapping
5. Discuss 2 sets of questions and report back to the group (5 min per group)
6. CPI/EFI will help moderate the table discussion
Questions
Introduce yourself and interest/experience

Question 1: Influencing policy and spending

• What have been the key outputs/what are the key expected outputs of finance tracking/mapping?

• How have they influenced policy or programming processes? What impact would you expect from such work?

• What issues/barriers have you faced in using the analysis to influence policy and investments?

Question 2: Practitioners’ needs going forward

• Do the tracking/mapping approaches fit your needs?

• List needs and priorities going forward for the implementation/replication of tracking exercises
Thank you for participation!