

Climate Budgeting and Finance in Asia Pacific

Tokyo Fiscal Forum

Asad Abbas Maken

UNDP

Countries need to..

- achieve their aspirations on the **2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development** by equitable climate finance for desired climate action
- **integrate climate change** in the development agenda
- address **key bottlenecks to successful NDC implementation** such as lack of access to finance, limited institutional capacity, limited access to reliable data and lack of political will
- **explicitly addresses SDGs # 13** and by increasing government knowledge of and capacity to access climate finance and contribute to addressing signature solutions 1 and 6 (**SDG 1 and 5**).
- ministries of Finance to articulate **fiscal or/and development policies in relation for incentivising the private sector** to integrate climate sensitivity into their investments.
- **equal attention to adaptation and mitigation**

COUNTRIES

Bangladesh

Cambodia

India

Indonesia

Malaysia

Maldives

Nepal

Pacific (8 Countries)

Philippines

Sri Lanka

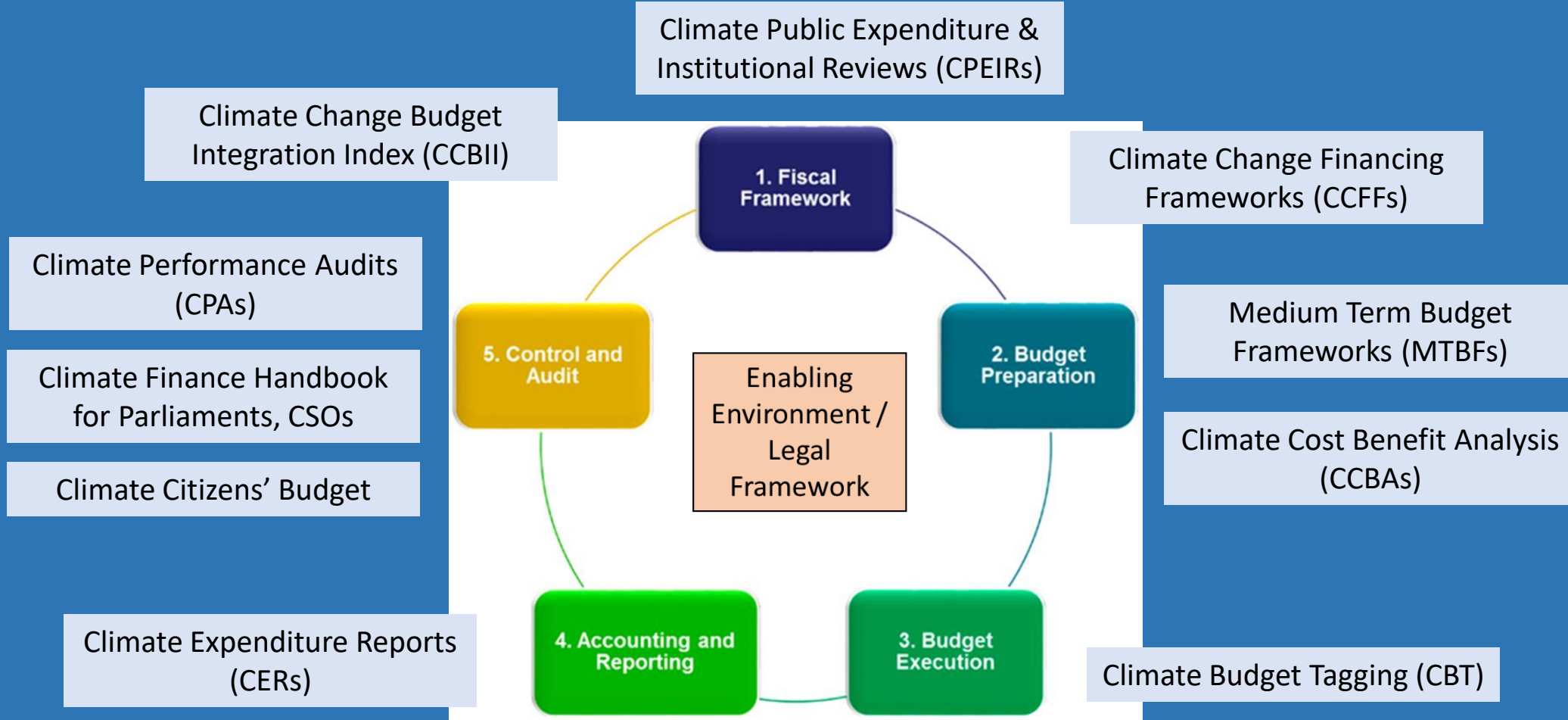
Thailand

Vietnam

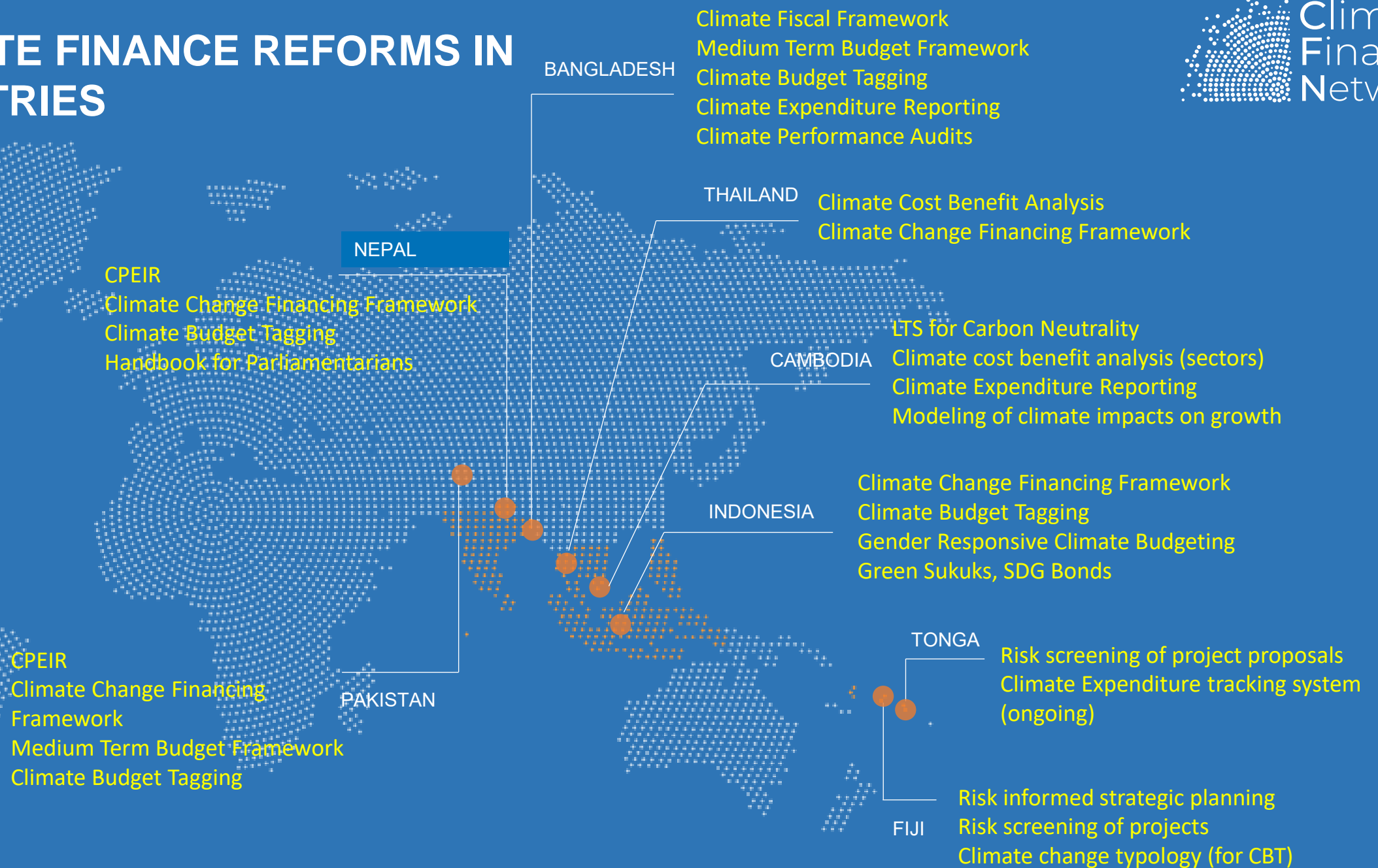




TOOLS & METHODOLOGIES

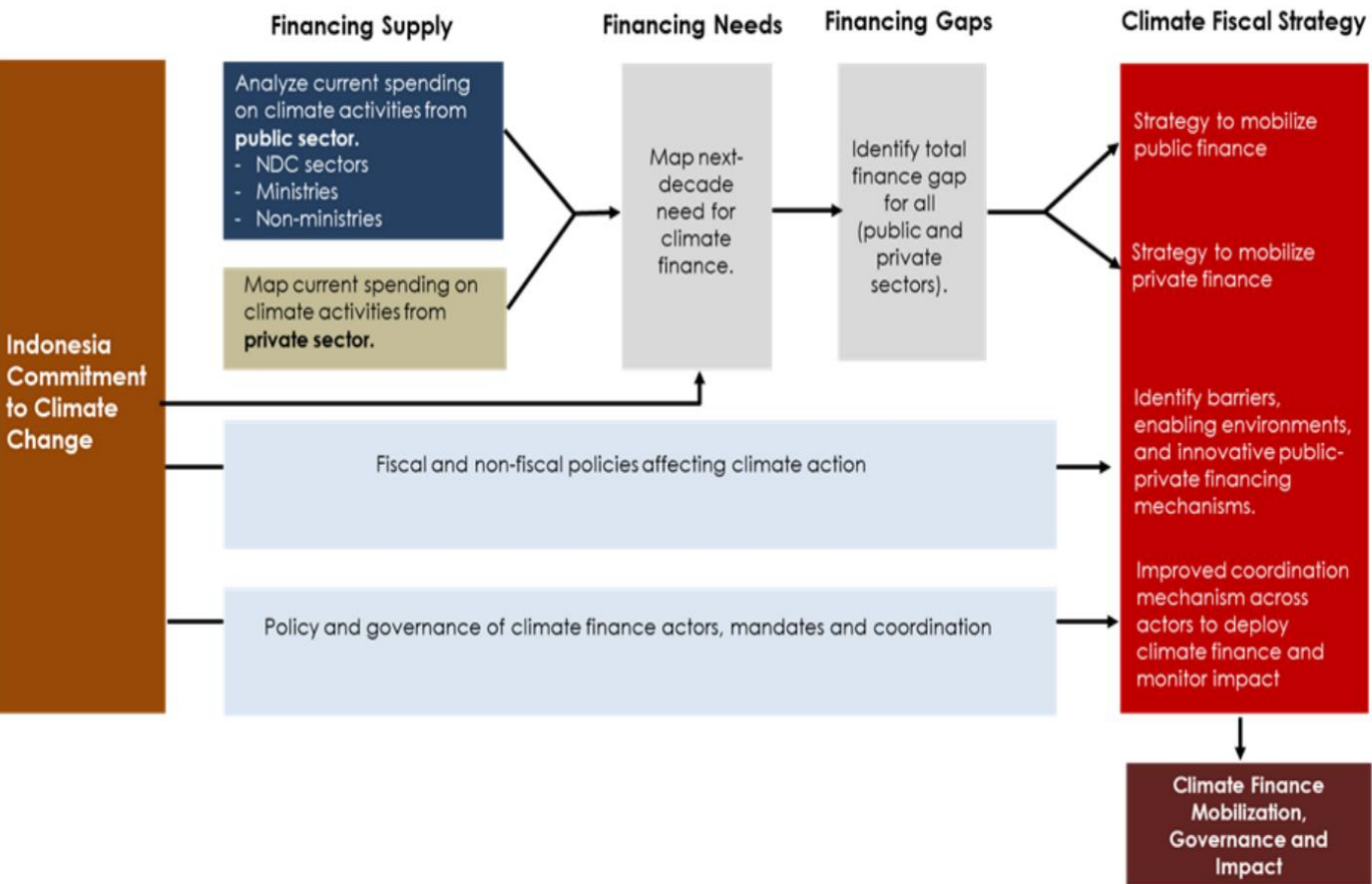


CLIMATE FINANCE REFORMS IN COUNTRIES



Climate Finance Framework

Indonesia – Climate Change Fiscal Framework



Bangladesh – Climate Fiscal Framework



Climate Change Finance Reform Roadmap (Nepal)

CPEIR 2012

CBT 2015

CCBII 2017

CC CODE & GUIDELINES LMBIS, BMIS, & FMIS UPDATED TO TRACK CC EXPENDITURE

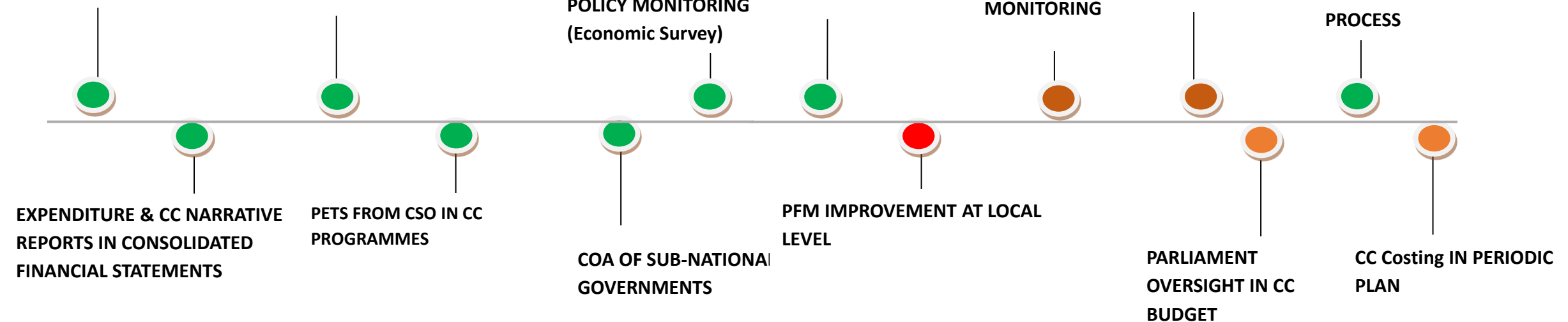
THIRD PARTY EVALUATION IN SELECTED CC EXPENDITURE

CREATION OF INTERMINISTERIAL COMMITTEE

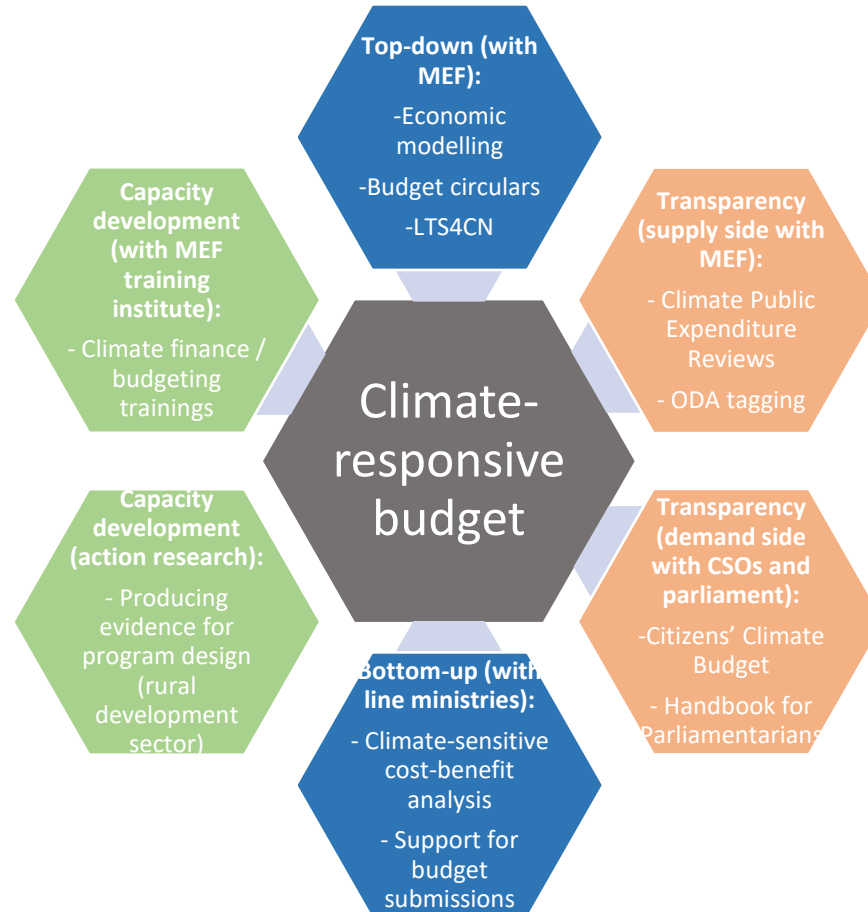
CAPACITY BUILDING TRAINING POLICY MONITORING

REFINEMENT OF CLIMATE BUDGET CODE GUIDELINE

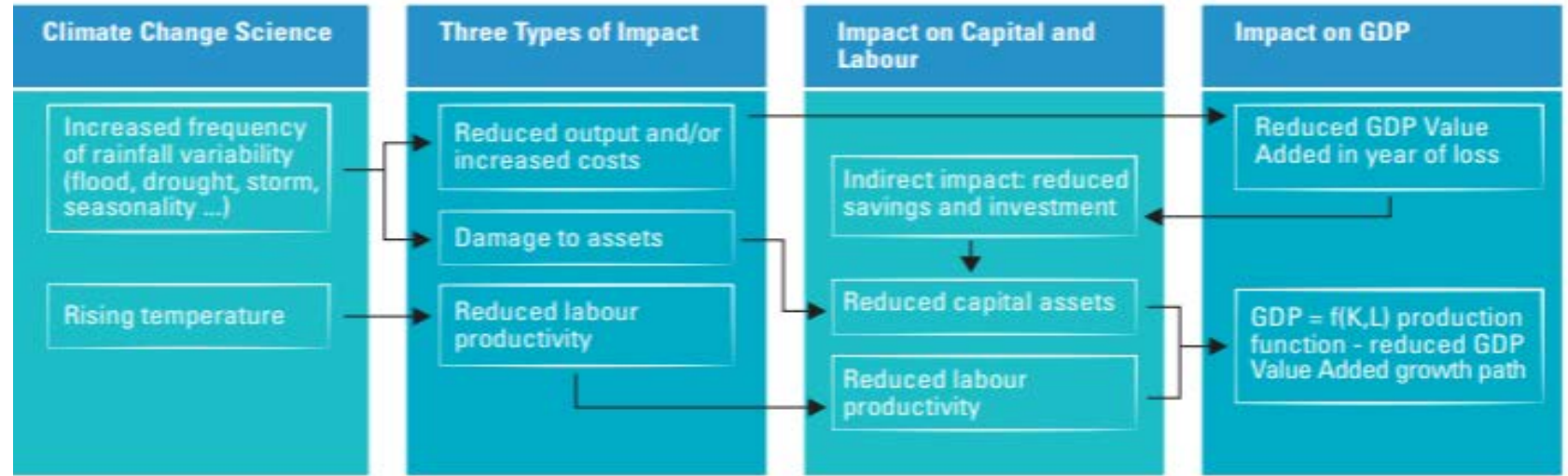
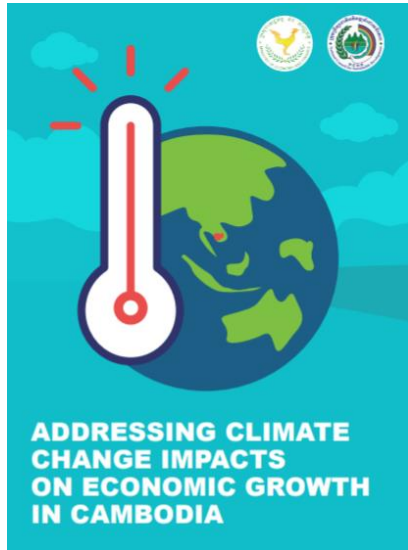
CC REVITALIZE IN MTEF PROCESS



Support to climate-responsive budgeting in Cambodia

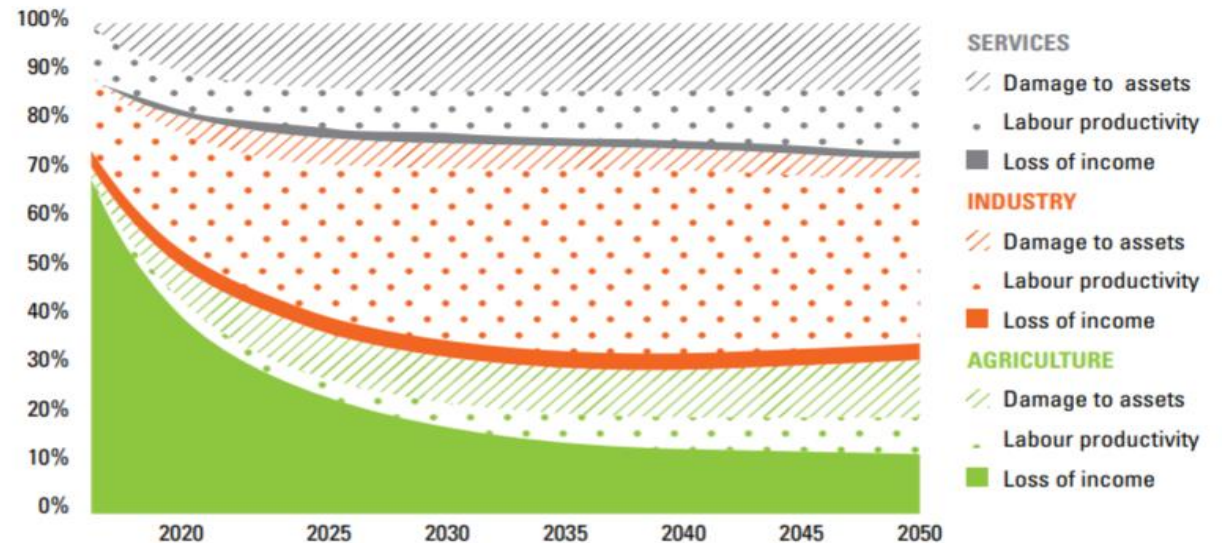


Cambodia - Modelling climate impacts on GDP, sector & type of Impact

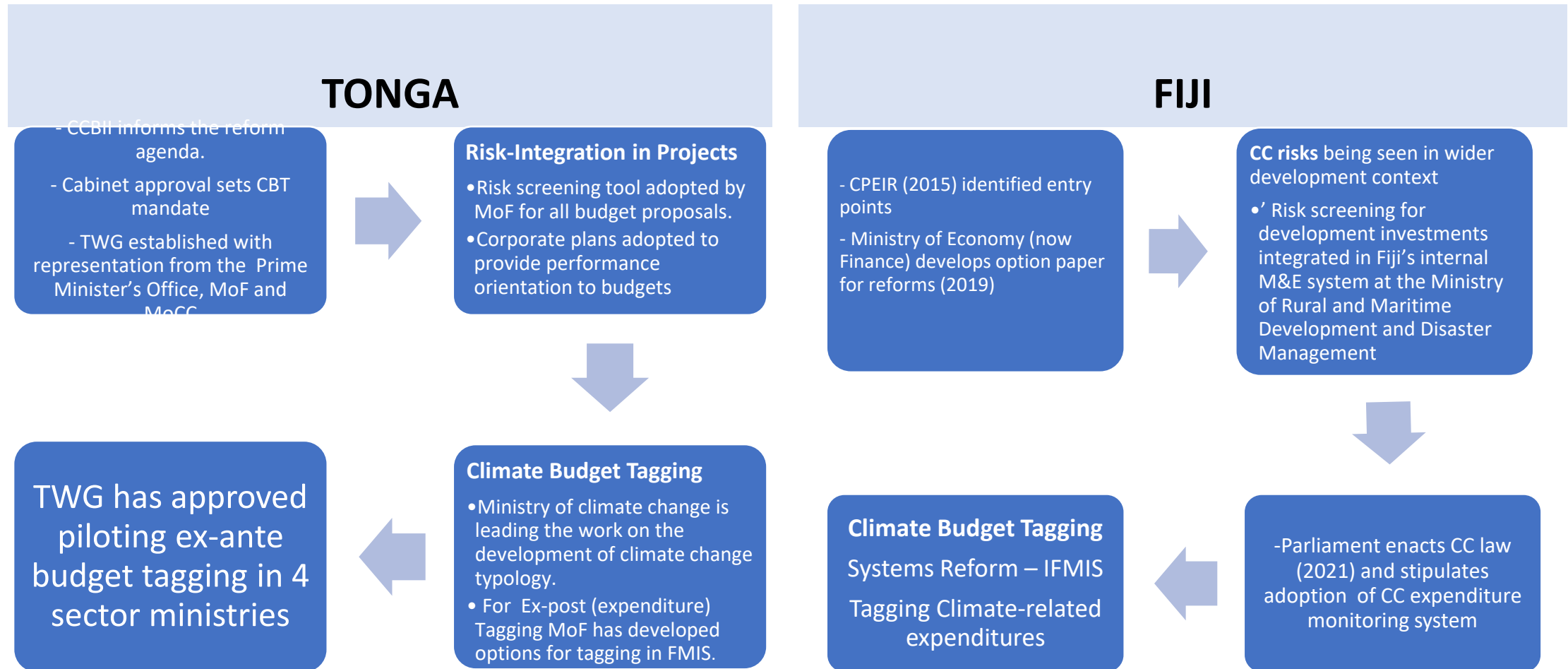


“In 2050, reduced labour productivity accounts for 57% of all loss and damage. It affects all sectors but is particularly high in manufacturing and construction”

Economic Impact of CC by Sector and Type of Impact (% drop in absolute GDP 2050)



PACIFIC- top-down approach



Informing top-down decisions with bottom-up evidence generation

Demonstrate

Initially three community level projects were risk informed – Community water tank, farm road and community hall.

Replicate

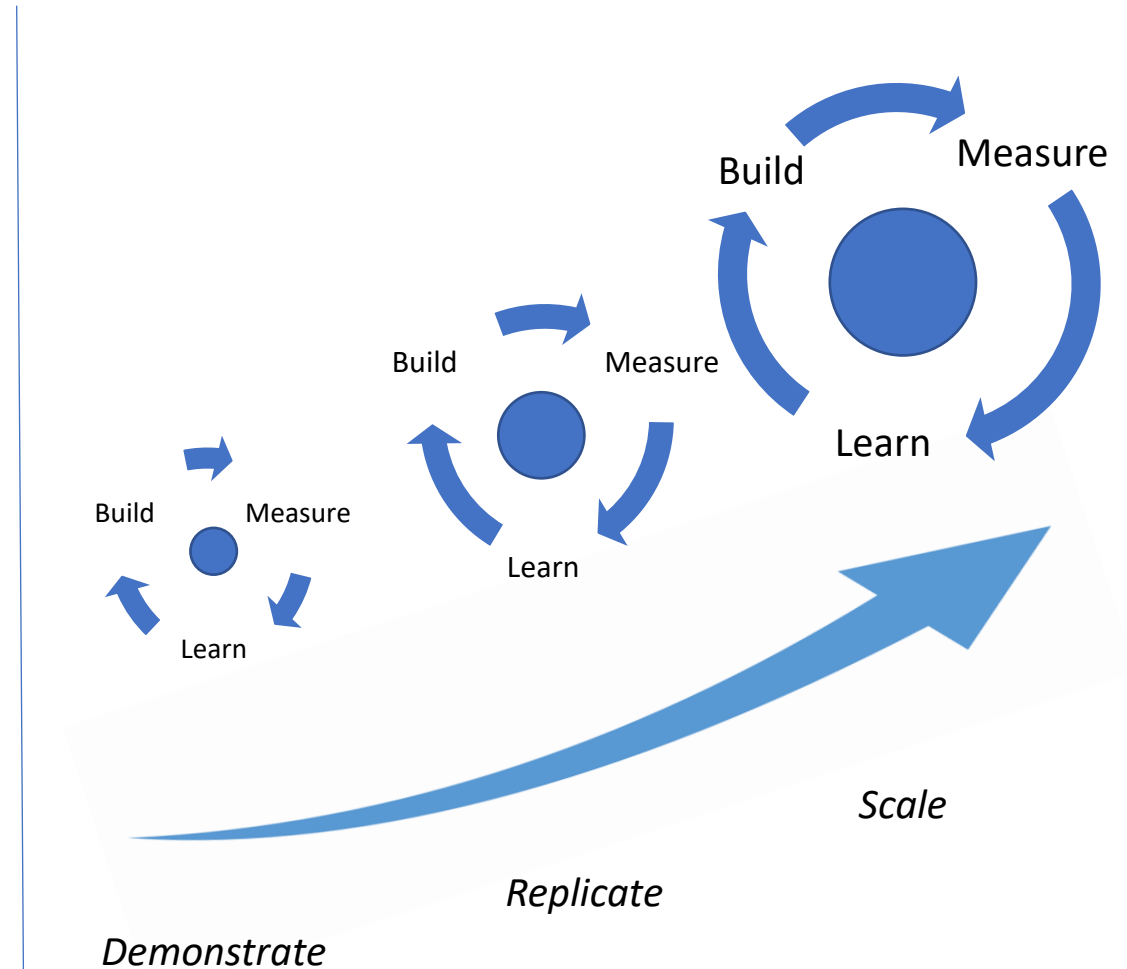
MRMDDM developed risk costing norms and applied it to larger portfolio

Scale

Now all small project proposals incorporate risk costing for resilient infrastructure development

Vision:

Create linkage with MoF to support budget decisions with the development of norms for resilient budgeting



Accountability and Transparency

Parliamentary Engagement

- Nepal, Pakistan- Thailand, Bangladesh, Indonesia
- Guidebook- federal, provincial - CC basics, budget scrutiny, sources
- Budget briefs for parliamentarians in Philippines
- Finance and Environment Committees

Climate Citizen Budget

- Cambodia- presentation to parliamentarians
- Nepal
- Pakistan, provincial level- part of the government issued citizen budget
- Bangladesh Citizen Budget

Climate Budget Tagging

- Bangladesh
- Nepal
- Pakistan
- Philippine
- Tonga and Fiji in the pipeline

Making programming more robust!!

- Demonstrate practicality
- Relationship with nationally determined contributors (NDCs)
- Alignment of sectoral policies and outputs
- Evidence for garnering international resourcing for addressing CC
- Linkages with the SDGs and making it part of the larger picture
- Continued engagement and commitment
- Neither CPEIR nor the Expenditure Tracking system helps without analysis



THANKS