



Capacity-building on Climate Finance

**Building Knowledge and Capacity for
Climate Change Finance and Investment
26th January 2017, Kathmandu, Nepal**



Session One

Landscape of climate finance

Aims of today's event

- Show that access to climate finance is much bigger agenda than matching climate projects to funding sources and includes policy coherence, integration into budgeting, basic project finance, blending instruments, catalyzing private finance
- Provide in-depth insights into GCF, international climate funds and funding modalities
- Dissect together what are the reasons that countries are experiencing difficulty accessing climate finance and share experiences and success stories, address solutions

Outline of Session One

1. Paris Agreement, national priorities for climate change, long-term emissions pathways and sustainable development goals
2. Overview of climate finance
3. International climate finance
 - a) Development Finance Institutions (bi-/multilateral)
 - b) International climate funds, carbon market instruments and results-based finance (Session 4 in the afternoon)
4. Domestic climate finance
 - a) Mainstreaming into national budgeting
 - b) Domestic climate funds: on- vs. off-budget
 - c) National DFIs, green investment banks
 - d) Role of private sector, barriers to overcome and policy mix
 - e) Green finance



1. PARIS AGREEMENT, NATIONAL PRIORITIES FOR CLIMATE CHANGE AND LONG-TERM PATHWAYS

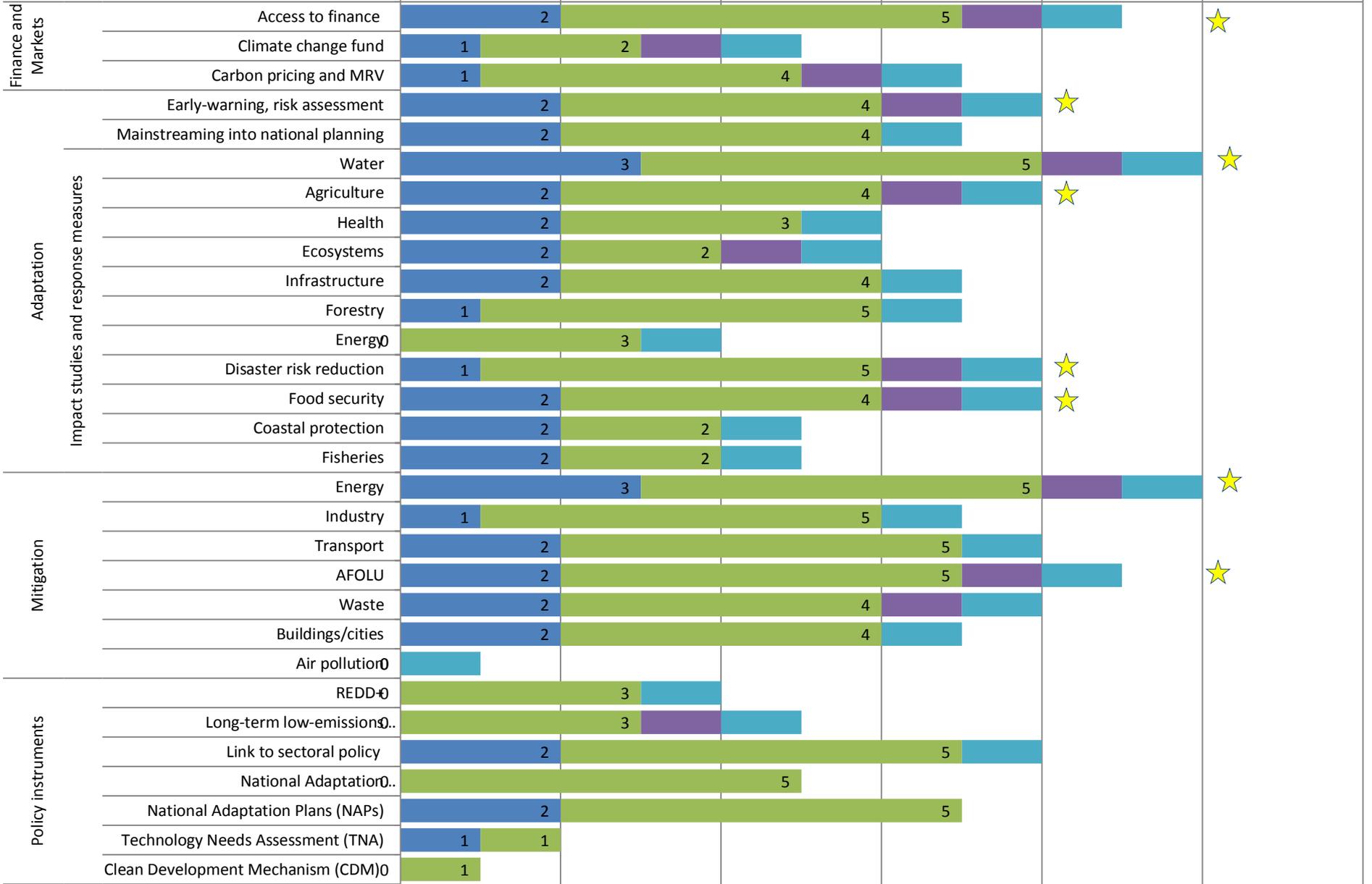
Nationally Determined Contributions

- NDCs are primary means for countries to communicate their climate change priorities
- Reflect countries' ambitions for reducing emissions, adapting to climate change, given unique circumstances/capabilities, 'nationally determined'
- Subject to 'enhanced transparency framework' and global stocktake
 - to assess implementation towards stated targets
 - to track progress towards long-term climate goal
 - to ratchet up ambition over 5-year cycles and ensure that latest climate science taken into account

Number of Parties that referred to an area as a priority, as communicated in the INDC's

■ Maldives, Sri Lanka, Pakistan
 ■ 5 LDCs (Cambodia, Nepal, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Afghanistan)
 ■ Iran
 ■ India

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Long-term pathways and policy coherence

- Beyond NDCs, long-term development strategies are needed to connect short-term actions (5-year time horizon) to long-term structural change needed to achieve low-carbon, climate-resilient economies
- Climate change priorities should be embedded in country-led national development plans, clear national climate policy goals and sectoral strategies, and implementation (prioritization/sequencing) of SDG agenda to achieve developmental benefits

预览已结束，完整报告链接和二维码如下：

https://www.yunbaogao.cn/report/index/report?reportId=5_1649

