From NDCs to National Climate Investment Plans: domestic investment and climate finance tracking

Sandra Guzmán
General Coordinator
GFLAC
- Are the countries complying with their obligations under the UNFCCC (CBDR)?
- Is the international cooperation helping countries to reduce emissions and vulnerability?
- Are the countries allocating national budget to deal with climate change?
- Is climate change part of the national planning?

**Climate finance governance scheme**

**ACCOUNTABILITY**
- NATIONAL
  - National Planning
  - National Budget
- SUB NATIONAL
  - International Cooperation
  - International Commitments

**HUMAN RIGHTS, GENDER EQUITY AND SUSTAINABILITY**

**SUSTAINABLE**
- EFFECTIVE
- COHERENT
- EQUITABLE
- SUFFICIENT
- INCLUSIVE

**DEVELOPED**
- IMPACT
- EFFICIENT
- DEVELOPING

**TRANSPARENCY**

**SOCIAL PARTICIPATION**
**Participant countries**

- **2010-2014**
  - México
- **2014**
  - Argentina
  - Chile
  - Ecuador
  - Perú
- **2015**
  - Bolivia
  - Guatemala
  - Honduras
  - Nicaragua
- **2016**
  - Colombia

**Methodology**
- International policies and commitments
- International flows
- National Policies and commitments
- National flows
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Countries</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Include the use of funding mechanisms such as the Green Climate Fund.</td>
<td>Chile, Grenada, Trinidad and Tobago and Antigua and Barbuda</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Include economic losses from climate change impacts.</td>
<td>Bahamas, Cuba, Dominica, Jamaica, Guatemala, Colombia, Costa Rica, Peru, Dominican Republic, Mexico and St. Vincent and the Grenadines</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Include or foresee transparency schemes and MRV financing mechanisms.</td>
<td>Chile, Colombia and Peru</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Specify budget amounts to be assigned.</td>
<td>Costa Rica, Dominica, Granada, Guyana, St. Lucia, Antigua and Barbuda, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, St. Kitts and Nevis and Mexico</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Mention the creation of National Strategies for Climate Finance.</td>
<td>Colombia and Chile</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Speak about the review of budget systems for investment.</td>
<td>Guatemala, Honduras</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Include innovative financing measures.</td>
<td>Bahamas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Include cost/funding requirements.</td>
<td>Antigua and Barbuda, Bahamas, Belize, Cuba, Dominica, Haiti, Trinidad and Tobago, Suriname, St. Lucia, Guyana and St. Vincent and the Grenadines</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Retake market mechanisms.</td>
<td>Haiti</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Specify budget amounts to be assigned.</td>
<td>Colombia, Barbados and Bahamas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Include the incorporation of the private sector.</td>
<td>Haiti</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Include or foresee transparency schemes and MRV financing mechanisms.</td>
<td>Bahamas</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
MRV IN COLOMBIA
MRV SYSTEM FOR CLIMATE FINANCE IN COLOMBIA
GFLAC-WRI

**Step 1.** Methodology for measuring and classifying climate finance

**Step 2.** Application of the methodology (public expenditure, UNDP and international flows)

**Step 3.** Reporting the information in a digital platform

**Step 4.** Proof of concept, adoption, and update

**Step 5.** Verification
STEP 1. METHODOLOGY TO MEASURE AND TO CLASSIFY CLIMATE FINANCE

Analysis of international methodologies (OCDE, MDBs)

Analysis of public policy on climate change

Identification of sector and subsectors (13 SECTORS) and a positive list of activities validated by experts (310 ACTIVITIES)

Definition of criteria of what is adaptation, mitigation; identification of sources of information (national, international, private), and definition of criteria to measure.
Steps for the analysis

1. Definition of the level of analysis
2. Data collection
3. Revision and classification
4. Estimation
5. Data verification
6. Systematization
7. Report
CHALLENGES:

- Lack of common understanding about what climate finance means (mitigation, adaptation, both, etc.)
- Lack of monitoring and reporting systems (some systems for finance for development)
- Lack of transparency and access to information (old or not public information)
- No inclusive participation of key stakeholders in the climate finance monitoring
- Lack of institutional coordination and institutional arrangements to organize the information about climate finance flows.
MODALITIES FOR ACCOUNTING CLIMATE FINANCE

COP21 requested the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice (SBSTA) to create common modalities for the accounting of financial resources provided and mobilized through public interventions in order to harmonize the information provided by the Parties.

NDCs IN CONTEXT

COMMITTED
- 100 BILL (COP15, 2009)

EXISTENT
- 650 BILL (SCF, 2014)
- 687 BILL (SCF, 2016)
- 57 BILL by (OCDE/CPI, 2015)

NEW GOAL
- 2025 (PA, 2015)

LONG TERM GOAL
- Article 2.1.C Making financial flows consistent with the low GHG and resilience development, (PA, 2015)
Thank you
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