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Subject: Biennial submissions from developed country Parties on their updated strategies and approaches for scaling up climate finance from 2014 to 2020

This submission builds on the two previous submissions to the UNFCCC on Strategies and Approaches for scaling-up climate finance, submitted in 2013 and 2014.[1] It also takes into account the guiding questions for the submission outlined in decisions 3/CP.19, paragraph 10 and 5/CP.20, paragraph 10. Common elements of the strategies and approaches of the EU and its Member States are highlighted in Section I. Further detail on the action taken by the EU Member States' specific strategies and approaches are provided in Section II.

Section I. Common elements of the strategies and approaches of the EU and its MS

Context

The Paris Agreement marks an important step in moving from planning and preparation for mitigation and adaptation to implementation. It sends a strong signal that Parties intend to limit the overall temperature increase to well below 2°C and strive to keep the temperature increase to 1.5°. It also sends a strong signal to the private sector, namely by deciding that finance flows should be made consistent with a pathway towards low greenhouse gas emissions and climate-resilient development. It further confirmed that developed country Parties shall provide financial resources to assist developing country Parties with respect to both mitigation and adaptation in continuation of their existing obligations under the Convention. Under the agreement other Parties are also encouraged to provide or continue to provide such support voluntarily. As part of a global effort, developed countries shall also continue to take the lead in mobilizing climate finance from a wide variety of sources.

[1] 2013: https://unfccc.int/files/documentation/submissions_from_parties/application/pdf/cop_suf_eu_02092013.pdf
2014: http://www4.unfccc.int/submissions/Lists/OSPSubmissionUpload/39_24_130570842518978218-IT-09-29-EU%20subm%20strategies%20and%20approaches%20(2).pdf

In 2014, the EU and its Member States provided € 14.5 billion from public budgets and development finance institutions.[2] The 2015 climate finance figures will become available at the end of October 2016. The EU remains committed to contributing its fair share of the developed countries' goal of jointly mobilising USD 100 billion per year by 2020 and through to 2025 to support developing countries. This will come from a wide variety of public and private, bilateral and multilateral, and alternative sources of finance and in the context of meaningful mitigation action and transparency on implementation. The EU and its Member States are working together with other developed countries to further detail this joint commitment in a roadmap to be submitted before COP22.

Common Elements

<u>1. Policies, programmes, priorities, and information on actions and plans to mobilise additional finance</u>

Nineteen EU Member States and the European Commission announced their intentions to scale up climate finance during the COP in Paris. These announcements included contributions to specific multilateral climate funds (Green Climate Fund, Least Developed Countries Fund, Adaptation Fund), specific financing targets for the period 2015-2020 (either specific amounts, doubling of effort or percentage increase), specific thematic funding targets for 2020 and/or intentions to increase spending on adaptation. Annex I provides a full overview of all announcements made in Paris.

Most EU Member States have an annual or multi-annual programming cycle through which targets for public climate finance are set. For the period 2014 – 2020, the EU and its Member States agreed that at least 20% of the EU budget would be spent on climate relevant activities (ca. 180 billion EUR). This applies to spending inside as well as outside the EU through development and external action instruments. The 20% goal applies to the overall period up to 2020. There is no yearly target and thus actual performance can vary between instruments and years. EU funding for external actions is contributing to the aforementioned developed countries' goal of jointly mobilising US$ 100 billion per year by 2020 to support developing countries. In addition, the EIB committed to increase climate finance in developing countries to 35% by 2020 and to deliver Climate Action finance globally for around EUR 100 billion in the five year period to 2020. EIB own resources lending for climate action in developing countries reached 31% in 2015, totalling EUR 2.2 billion.

Most EU Member States and the European Commission have climate finance policies or strategies that encompass both bilateral and multilateral channels as well as a focus on mobilising both private finance and from alternative sources. Grant funding is mainly channelled

[2] EU Climate Finance Brochure 2015, page 4 (see: http://ec.europa.eu/clima/policies/international/finance/index_en.htm)

through bilateral and multilateral channels while multilateral organizations and national and regional development banks play an important role in mobilising private finance for climate action.

The EU and its Member States are already providing support for the development and implementation of (Intended) Nationally Determined Contributions ((I) NDCs) (see Annex II).

2. Achieving balance between mitigation and adaptation

The EU and its Member States highlight the importance of achieving a balance between adaptation and mitigation finance in line with countries' own priorities and objectives. The EU and its Member States collectively are making, and will continue to make efforts to channel a substantial share of public climate finance towards adaptation, taking into account country-driven, gender-responsive climate strategies and policies and target especially those countries that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change and have significant capacity constraints. That includes achieving synergies between development and climate objectives, which is crucial in moving towards a low-carbon climate resilient world.

The EU and its Member States are the largest providers of public funds for adaptation. Adaptation-relevant public financing from the EU and its Member States amounted to USD 6.9 billion in finance for adaptation in 2013.[3] This was well over 60 % of all developed country public bilateral adaptation finance contributions. The GCF will aim for a 50:50 balance between mitigation and adaptation, on a grant equivalent basis over time. The EU board members will continue to monitor closely whether the GCF lives up to this decision. A number of developed countries included specific targets on adaptation in their pledges before Paris. For instance France committed to spend EUR 1 billion of the overall EUR 5 billion climate finance in 2020 on adaptation. A Facility to support NDC implementation launched by AFD also supports countries to develop concrete climate projects or programmes with a focus on adaptation. The French Global Environment facility (FFEM) aims to spend half of its planned resources on climate finance in developing countries on specific adaptation measures. The Netherlands plans to actively stimulate private investment in adaptation projects and help to identify scalable privately financed projects in adaptation, while the United Kingdom will significantly increase its climate finance over the next five years, providing at least £5.8 billion by 2020 with a commitment to achieve a 50:50 balance between adaptation and mitigation spend over this period. A number of Member States are actively monitoring on achieving a balance. For instance Austria included a need for balance between adaptation, mitigation and REDD+ in their National Climate Finance Strategy. A number of Member States (e.g. Denmark, Netherlands, Germany, Hungary, Slovakia and Spain) indicated that they continue to aim for a balance between mitigation and adaptation taking into account the needs of developing countries.

[3] European Union Climate Funding for Developing Countries 2015; http://ec.europa.eu/clima/publications/docs/funding_developing_countries_2015_en.pdf

Both Belgium and Ireland direct the majority of their climate finance towards support for adaptation.

Support for adaptation will continue to be provided through different channels and addressing both capacity building for the further development and implementation of National Adaptation Plans, strengthening the provision of risk sharing facilities as well as projects that directly mitigate the impacts of climate change. For instance the Austrian Development Agency (ADA) is supporting a project for strengthening the resilience of local village communities in Uganda and Kenya against the effects on droughts and floods which occur with increasing frequency due to climate change. The project is implemented by the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) and focuses on catchment areas in arid and semi-arid regions. National meteorological services have a crucial role in producing data and information for adapting and mitigating climate change.

The Finnish Meteorological Institute (FMI) therefore cooperates with the South Pacific Regional Environmental Programme (SPREP) and the Pacific national meteorological services, for improving the capacity of national meteorological institutes to deliver high-quality weather and climate services. A number of countries, including France, Germany, the Netherlands, , are supporting the Climate Resilience and Early Warning System (CREWS) initiative, which aim to cover a number of countries with Early Warning Systems.

A number of EU Member States also support the Adaptation for Smallholder Agriculture Programme (ASAP) launched by the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD). This programme channels climate finance to smallholder farmers so they can access the information tools and technologies that help build their resilience to climate change. The programme is working in more than thirty developing countries, using climate finance to make rural development programmes more climate-resilient.

Initiatives to enhance the coverage of risk insurance tool include the G7 Initiative on Climate Risk Insurance (“InsuResilience”) which aims to increase the number of people in developing countries who have access to climate risk insurance coverage by 2020 to 400 million. It aims at expanding already established indirect risk insurance facilities such as the African Risk Capacity (ARC), the Pacific Catastrophe Risk Assessment and Financing Initiative (PCRAFI) and the Caribbean Catastrophe Risk Insurance Facility (CCRIF) in combination with additional direct and indirect insurance schemes and targeted measures to develop insurance markets in regions at risk.

A number of Member States are also supporting projects and programmes that aim to strengthen the capacity for resilience, adaptation and disasters. For example, Partners for Resilience works in a number of countries in Africa, Asia and Latin-America to strength the capacity of local actors for integration of adaptation, resilience and disaster risk management into planning.

3. Enhancing enabling environments

Scaling up climate finance goes hand in hand with stronger domestic planning and strategies, combined with conducive regulatory environments and creation of local skills for design and implementation of climate friendly projects. The EU and its Member States support the creation of enabling environments in developing countries to enhance investment in low-emissions, climate-resilient development. Enabling environments are needed to shift private investment flows and to reduce the risk of locking in high-carbon pathways or increasing vulnerability of people and ecosystems to the impacts of climate change. Public funds are instrumental but not enough to achieve the scale that is needed to shift towards a low-carbon and climate resilient world. The development of NDCs is an important step towards enhancing the enabling environment for investments in low-carbon and climate resilient development. They also provide the framework for making finance flows consistent with a pathway towards low greenhouse gas emissions and climate resilient development, in accordance with Article 2.1(c) of the Paris Agreement.

Making finance flows consistent with a pathway towards low greenhouse gas emissions and climate resilient development

The EU and its Member States are taking initiatives both domestically and internationally to support the shift of investments. For instance, the Bank of England undertook the world's first prudential review of the climate implications for the insurance sector and associated asset risk. The Governor of the Bank of England, Mark Carney, launched the Climate Disclosure Taskforce in his role as the chair of the G20 Financial Stability Board. The UK Co-chairs, with the People’s Bank of China, the G20 Green Finance Study Group (GFSG), a key source of global leadership on green finance, has produced a report for the G20 leaders’ summit on best practices and options to mobilise private capital for green investment and ‘green’ the global financial system.

The EU and its Member States furthermore support shifting investments through the phasing down of environmental harmful subsidies. A number of Member States support the Fossil Fuel Subsidy Reform initiative, which enhances sustainable energy systems by reallocating subsidies to support energy efficiency and renewable energy deployment. A number of Member States also support the World Bank’s ESMAP program which assists developing countries in analysing their reform potential as well as developing models for such reforms with a view among others to enhance investment in renewable energy. Similarly, Energising Development (EnDev) is an energy access partnership in operational in 25 countries currently financed by Germany as lead donor, Netherlands, Norway, Australia, United Kingdom, Switzerland, Ireland and Sweden. It promotes climate change mitigation and sustainable access to modern energy services that meet the needs of rural communities. Where necessary, EnDev provides financial support to energy-related businesses to kick-start markets or buy down capital investments, but not for operational costs.

To further enhance private investment in climate action, the EU and its Member States are investing in a number of initiatives. For instance the Global Climate Partnership Fund (GCPF) works through local banks in developing countries to make finance available to small and medium enterprises (SMEs) and households and reduces risks through a first loss position. Moreover, with support from Germany and the UK, the Global Energy Transfer Feed-in Tariff (GET FiT) is unlocking market barriers and promote private sector investment in small-medium scale renewables in Uganda by providing feed-in tariff support and technical assistance.

The EU and a number of Member States also mobilise private finance by providing guarantees. For instance Sida (Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency) insures eligible projects against losses related to market risks and covering part of the loss if a borrower fails to repay its bank loan. This helps lenders to deal with the perceived risks. Specific initiatives include The Danish Export Credit Fund (EKF) also plays a central role in mobilizing finance for climate related investments in developing countries. The export credits and guarantees that are provided by EKF help mitigate the risk that can be associated with climate investments and exports especially in developing countries, and are therefore often crucial in determining whether an investment in climate relevant projects will take place or not. In the period 2013-2016 the EKF has provided guarantees in climate relevant projects for a total of approximately USD 6 billion.

An initiative through which finance for climate action is being catalysed is the Global Innovation Lab for Climate Finance (‘the Lab’). This is a joint initiative funded by the UK, Netherlands, Germany, US, Bloomberg Philantrophies and the Rockefeller Foundation. It brings together a group of senior private and public sector actors, from developed and developing countries, to stress test the most promising instruments and approaches for catalysing private investment in green projects and infrastructure in developing countries.

To support national action on mitigation, the Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMA) Facility was launched by the UK and Germany in December 2012. UK has committed £100 million to the NAMA Facility with BMUB contributing an equal amount. The Danish Government (10 million Euros) and the European Commission (15 million Euros) joined for the third call for projects. The Facility funds the most transformational parts of NAMAs, which are concrete projects, policies, or programmes that shift a technology or sector in a country onto a low-carbon development trajectory. Countries can apply for support through an annual call for projects. Funding is focused on projects that are stretching and aspirational, and which are pushing to do much more than business as usual to mitigate the impacts of climate change.

The EU and its Member States are also taking an active role in promoting climate policies and targets in Multilateral Development Banks and (national) Development Finance Institutions.

4. Capacity building and supporting access to finance

Annex 2 provides an overview of the support provided to developing countries for the development of their (I) NDC. The EU and its Member States will continue to provide support for capacity building through these programs. The EU and its Member States also support specific programs that help countries access climate finance. For instance, the Climate Finance Readiness Programme helps institutions to get accredited with the GCF and provides strategic and conceptual advice. GIZ assists in eleven countries and in one region in preparing for the implementation of mitigation and adaptation activities through better access to climate finance. KfW complements the program by providing support for GCF project development and accreditation of national and regional development banks. Germany invited other implementing organizations such as UNEP, UNDP and WRI to join the program. Second, the Climate Investment Readiness Partnership for Africa (CIRPA) supports selected African countries in integrating climate change risks in their development planning, among others. Third, the German contribution helped establish the new Africa Climate Change Fund (ACCF) (AfDB).

The Climate Development Knowledge Network (CDKN), supported by the Netherlands and the UK, is important in positioning developing countries in the international climate negotiations as well as improving climate finance planning. The Netherlands also supports the multi-donor partnership PROFOR (PROgram on FORests) and Tropenbos International to enhance capacity and understanding of the role of forests in climate adaptation and mitigation, and in relation to sustainable trade. Currently, the Netherlands is working with FMO and other partners to operationalize ‘Climate Investor One’ which will stimulate private investment in renewable energy in developing countries.

Support for NDCs

The EU supports the implementation of country-driven strategies, including the NDCs, in developing countries. Many EU Member States provide financial and institutional support to develop a holistic vision for low-carbon sustainable development and mainstreaming into national and sectoral policies, and enhancement of local skills for design, concept and implementation of bankable projects as part of strategies and NDCs. The “Climate Change Programme Loans” (CCPL) provided by AFD contribute to the definition and setting-up of efficient and ambitious climate friendly public policies and national strategies to fight climate change. This support to national low-carbon development policies, based on cross-cutting policy discussions with partner countries, helps meet the challenge of transforming countries’ economic models. AFD is also launching a Facility to support NDC implementation of EUR 30 million in grants (EUR 15 million in 2016, EUR 15 million in 2017). It aims at reinforcing or put in place governance for an effective NDC implementation by conducting capacity building activities; translating NDC into sectoral public policies and actions plans as well as supporting countries to develop concrete climate projects or programmes, especially in terms of adaptation. Annex II

gives an overview of the current projects and programs supporting NDC development and implementation.
In addition to the programs mentioned in Annex II, a number of MS are supporting NDC Partnership. The NDC Partnership will support developing countries' efforts to implement their NDCs. The Partnership offers a new, flexible coordination mechanism to support ambitious action in developing countries. The Partnership is designed to promote collaboration, coordination, and shared learning and enhance the impact of existing programs and others launched in future. Furthermore, the NDC Partnership aims to facilitate technical support as well as to facilitate and scale up NDC investments.

5. Forest and land use

The EU and its Member States will also continue to invest in specific thematic areas such as REDD, for instance via the EU REDD[4] Facility. The Facility supports developing countries in testing strategic and innovative solutions to inform the design, implementation and monitoring of REDD+ policies. It collaborates with key national and international stakeholders in the public and private sectors and civil society organizations to contribute to subnational, national, EU and international policy-making on land-use governance and REDD+.

At COP21, the UK, together with Norway and Germany, announced a collective ambition to increase support for REDD+, providing $5 billion between 2015-20, conditional upon continued leadership and ambitious action from forest countries and the private sector to protect, conserve and restore forests.

The EU and several Member States are supporting the Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF) which is expected to improve the livelihoods of forest dependent people. Through the REDD+ Early Movers Programme, Colombia, Germany, Norway and the United Kingdom are signing a cooperation agreement with the commitment of more than 100 million USD for results-based finance based on verified emission reductions from reduced deforestation in the Colombian Amazon rainforest.

[4] Reduced Emissions from Deforestation and Degradation; http://www.euredd.efi.int/redd

Section II. – Actions taken by the EU Member States

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Austria

1. Information to increase clarity on the expected levels of climate finance mobilised from different sources

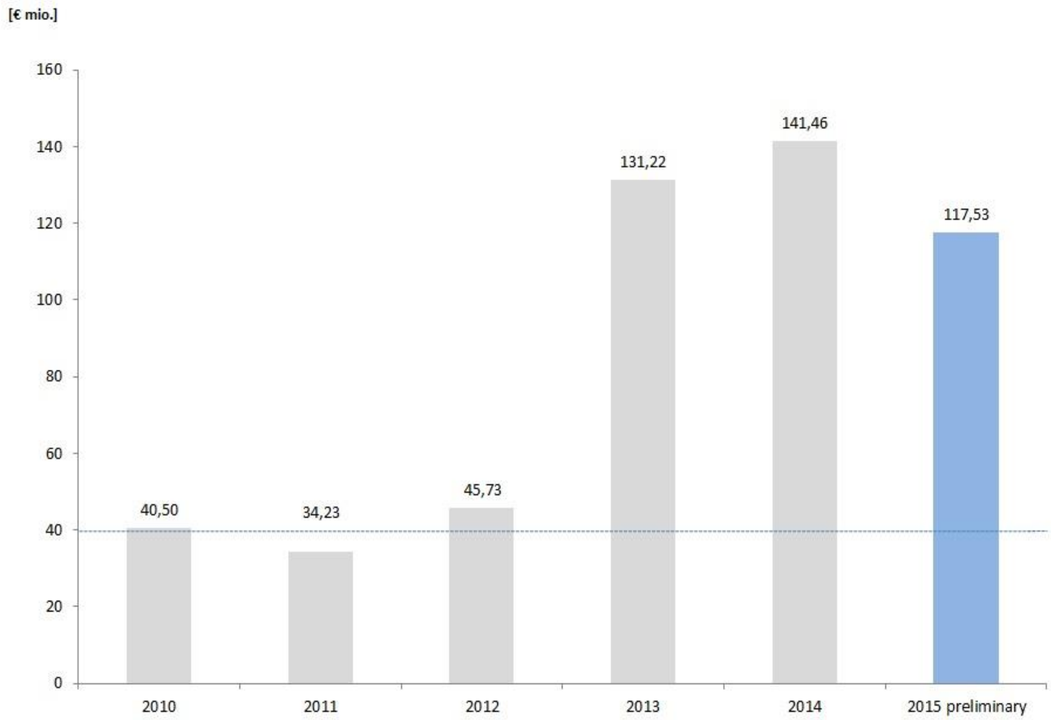
Austria takes its efforts to scale up international climate finance seriously. In 2013, Austria adopted a national climate finance strategy (KFS; available in German)[5] and established a new inter-ministerial working group (AGIK) dedicated to climate finance. The KFS contains a matrix with an extensive work programme on issues pertaining to climate finance, including (1) identification of sources, (2) leveraging of sources, (3) development of qualitative and quantitative targets, (4) policy coherence, (5) application and further development of OECD DAC Rio markers, (6) optimising project implementation and (7) reporting. The AGIK working group is tasked to implement this matrix with concrete milestones and deliverables. Work in AGIK included defining criteria for taking into account finance flows as Austrian climate finance.

The national climate finance strategy is currently being reviewed and revised with the aim to submit it to the Council of Ministers for adoption before COP22. The review will take into account the decisions taken in Paris as well as the pledge that Austria made there to provide at least half a billion Euros in climate finance between 2015 and 2020, in addition to the current Austrian pledge to the Green Climate Fund[6].

Finance streams represented in the chart below include the aggregated amounts of grants, public loans, equity and guarantees. At a time when our national budget is severely constrained, Austria´s climate finance contribution represents a serious effort by all domestic stakeholders and underlines the importance given to this topic. The chart below depicts our preliminary contributions for 2015 in the time series starting with 2010:

[5] http://www.bmlfuw.gv.at/umwelt/klimaschutz/kyoto-prozess/klimafinanzierung.html

[6] http://newsroom.unfccc.int/financial-flows/list-of-recent-climate-funding-announcements/



It is important to note that the figures for 2015 represented in the chart above are not final and that final figures will be higher, as they will include inter alia imputed shares of multilateral climate finance which are not available yet.

2. Information on their policies, programmes and priorities

Austria provides public and private climate finance through a series of policies and programmes, each focusing on specific priorities. Bilateral programmes are programmed by the Federal Ministry for Europe, Integration and Foreign Affairs (BMEIA) and mainly implemented by the Austrian Development Agency (ADA). Multilateral programmes are undertaken by the Federal Ministry of Finance (BMF). The Development Bank of Austria (OeEB) is implementing projects in a wide range of developing and transition countries.

In addition to the bilateral and multilateral programmes mentioned above, the Ministry for Agriculture, Forestry, Environment and Water Management has established a climate finance programme starting from and building on the fast start finance phase. In 2014 the Environmental Subsidies Act was amended to provide a legal basis for the climate finance programme of the ministry, establishing Kommunalkredit Public Consulting as the implementing agency.

In 2016, Austria provided 6 million Euros to the GCF in addition to the 20 million Euros that were already pledged in Lima.

All policies, programmes and priorities are aligned with strategic criteria as contained in our national climate finance strategy (KFS). These criteria include (1) a balance between adaptation, mitigation and REDD+ activities, (2) consistency with ODA reporting, (3) maximising synergies with other policy objectives, (4) efficiency, effectiveness and transparency of the use of funds and (5) development of quality-assurance systems.

Three concrete examples highlight Austrian activities in bilateral and multilateral programmes, respectively:

Africa Renewable Energy Fund (AREF)

The Development Bank of Austria as trustee for the Republic of Austria participated in AREF with USD 8 million in equity. About 620 million people in Sub-Saharan Africa have no access to electricity. The aim of AREF is to contribute to energy supply in this region through investments in renewable energy projects. The Fund cooperates mainly with local project developers and provides equity and knowhow for project preparation and implementation. The total volume of the Fund is around USD 200 million. AREF invests in hydro power projects as well as in wind, solar power, geothermal and biomass projects.

Photo © OeEB

Project "Building Drought Resilience through Land and Water Management in Arid and Semi-Arid Areas, Kenya and Uganda"

Since 2012 the Austrian Development Agency (ADA) is supporting a project for strengthening the resilience of local village communities in Uganda and Kenya against the effects on draughts and floods which occur with increasing frequency due to climate change. The project is implemented by the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) and focuses on catchment areas in arid and semi-arid regions. Conflicts about the use and overuse of resources are already contributing to degradation of natural resources like water and land resulting in a decrease of ecosystem resilience and adaptive capacity of households.

ADA supports the second phase of the project with EUR 1 million. Direct beneficiaries of the project are 200.000 inhabitants in the catchment areas of Tula, Al-Amin Moju, Saka, Khorweyne, Bangale and Kasha in Kenya and of Alebtong, Lira, Otuke, Amuria und Agago in Uganda.

Photos: © ADA

Austrian contribution to the Green Climate Fund

At COP 20 in Lima, the Federal Minister for Agriculture, Forestry, Environment and Water Management of Austria Andrä Rupprechter announced a contribution to the initial capitalisation of the Green Climate Fund of USD 25 million/ EUR 20 million. So far, EUR 11,6 million out of the EUR 20 million has already been transferred to the Interim Trustee. In 2016, an additional pledge of EUR 6 million was made and has already been transferred.

With this contribution Austria acknowledges the importance of the GCF as one of the most important international instruments of support for climate action in the context of sustainable development.

Having joined the list of developed and developing countries contributing to the initial capitalisation of the GCF, Austria hopes that other donors will follow this approach.

GREEN CLIMATE FUND

Graphic © GCF

3. Information on actions and plans to mobilize additional finance

Austria is committed to take actions to mobilise additional climate finance. To this end, work undertaken by AGIK (see section (a), above) also covers exploration and mobilisation of additional financial sources. Where such actions require international cooperation, e.g. concerning alternative sources of climate finance, we actively work in relevant fora, such as ICAO, IMO, OECD and UNFCCC.

4. Information on how Parties are ensuring the balance between adaptation and mitigation, in particular the needs of developing countries that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change

We aim for a balance between adaptation and mitigation. Ensuring such a balance is part of our strategic set of criteria (see section (b), above), which we monitor on an annual basis using OECD DAC Rio marker data. However, we understand from many years of devising policies and implementing programmes and projects that “adaptation” and “mitigation” are concepts that can oftentimes not easily be separated in practice. Many projects are cross-cutting in nature; and while in some cases individual project components may be defined around the concepts of “adaptation” or “mitigation”, more often than not the two are inseparable. For instance, projects in the areas of agriculture and water security often address adaptation and mitigation in a holistic manner. Focussing on targeted thematic projects that address concrete needs and concerns of local communities is one of the ways to ensure a balance between adaptation and mitigation. Focussing on the poorest and most vulnerable countries – and regions and communities within countries – is another way this can be achieved. Both approaches are part of Austria’s strategic outlook to climate finance.

5. Information on steps taken to enhance their enabling environments

We are enhancing our national enabling environments through work under the inter-ministerial AGIK working group. For more information on the work of this group see section (a), above.

Belgium

1. Expected levels of climate finance mobilized from different sources

Belgium's approach to mobilize climate finance to support developing countries includes a large variety of sources and channels. Public climate finance will continue to play a key role in supporting climate change mitigation and adaptation but private climate finance and new and innovative sources of finance are key to achieving the transformational changes necessary to stay well below 2°C.

The contribution to international climate finance is coordinated at high-level within Belgium, as both the Federal government and the three regions are contributing according to their competences. In December 2015, Belgium's political entities (namely, the Federal State and the Regions) signed a burden-sharing agreement for the period 2013-2020. Based on this agreement, Belgium pledged to provide 50 million EUR/year public climate finance up to 2020.

However, this pledge does not include a potential contribution made by Belgium through the mobilization of private sources of finance, as significant methodological challenges still make it difficult to estimate the current and future efforts made by Belgium in this regard. Initiatives to improve the MRV of private climate finance are currently ongoing in Belgium, and will in the future facilitate the reporting on and scaling up of the mobilization of private climate finance in developing countries.

In the meantime, a study commissioned by the FPS Environment helped determine that many Belgian actors (such as BIO-invest, FINEXPO, and the various institutions responsible for development cooperation both at the federal and regional level) are already implementing important initiatives to mobilize climate support in developing countries. As an example:

- BIO provided in 2013-2014 a 20 million USD senior loan to help implement a concentrated solar plant in Rajasthan and mobilized 8,82 million USD private sector finance in doing so.
- Over the same period, a 6,07 million EUR state-to-state loan provided by FINEXPO mobilized 5,09 million EUR worth of private sector finance to implement a wind farm in Kenya.

BTC facilitated the work of the Vietnamese authorities in developing a country-owned fund aiming to attract and coordinate international, national, public and private sector finance to promote green investments. While these efforts to build enabling environments are currently impossible to estimate, these are important contributions that will undoubtedly contribute to mobilize private climate finance in Vietnam in the years to come.

The projects and initiatives highlighted above are expected to be only a small part of what Belgium already do to mobilize private climate finance, and efforts to track these initiatives are expected to continue and intensify in the years to come. In the future, Belgium will also continue to provide public finance through ODA for both mitigation and adaptation activities, as part of its efforts to mainstream sustainable development considerations in its development cooperation.

2. Policies, programmes, priorities and information on actions and plans to mobilize additional finance

Belgium recognizes that public and private financial resources required to assist developing countries in undertaking mitigation and adaptation activities will become more and more significant in the future as such countries take on more responsibilities to mitigate greenhouse gas emissions and as the impacts of climate change become more prevalent.

Based on the burden-sharing agreement mentioned in point 1, Belgium was also able to increase the predictability of its flows of public climate finance by pledging to provide 50 million/year of public climate finance up to 2020.

In the meantime, Belgium continues to support adaptation and mitigation activities in developing countries by continuing to mainstream climate considerations in its official bilateral development assistance (ODA) and providing significant financial support to various UN multilateral funds (GCF, GEF, Adaptation Fund, LDCF, SCCF), bodies (UNEP, UNDP, FAO, etc.) and initiatives (SE4ALL).

The Flemish Government collects its information on international climate finance in a publicly available database which includes a detailed list of all efforts on international climate finance in the period 2013-2015 and an indicative list of contributions in the years 2016-2019. This database facilitates the analysis of the support according to type (mitigation, adaptation, cross-cutting), thematic area (water, agriculture, etc.), geographic region and channel (bilateral, multilateral, bi-multi) which enables the identification of trends.

3. Balance between adaptation and mitigation

At the international level, Belgium strongly supports a balance between adaptation and mitigation in the provision of financial support. Belgium largely supports adaptation or cross-cutting activities, which could help lessening the current ‘imbalance’ between mitigation and adaptation finance at the international level. In 2015 for example, Belgium provided 10.9 million EUR to mitigation, 25 million EUR to adaptation and 10.8 million EUR to cross-cutting activities. The strong focus on adaptation results of the search by Belgium to guarantee links with sustainable development.

In implementation of the Federal Government coalition agreement of 2003, Belgium direct bilateral assistance is targeted towards 14 countries, 13 of which are located in Africa and 9 of which belong to the group of Least Developed Countries (LDCs). This specific focus on the needs of the poorest and most vulnerable countries and populations results in a delivery of slightly more support to adaptation than to mitigation activities. When programming such bilateral support, Belgium strives to support a country-driven approach, emphasizing that climate investments can be much more effective when owned and driven by local governments. Ultimately, such a programming approach allows recipient countries to determine themselves the adequate balance of support they wish to receive.

Moreover, Belgium also significantly contributed to UNFCCC multilateral funds such as the GCF, the Adaptation Fund, the LDCF and the SCCF. When doing so, Belgium aims towards maximum aid effectiveness and – in line with the Declaration of Paris and the principles of “Good multilateral donorship” – rationalize its cooperation with multilateral organizations by providing them maximum core funding and limiting earmarked contributions to the programmes they conduct. This approach leaves Belgium’s partners with a broader liberty to organize their activities and therefore often help them reach a better balance between their adaptation and mitigation activities.

4. Steps taken to enhance enabling environments/shifting investments domestically and internationally

Swiftly implementing policies and programmes to make financial flows compatible with a low-carbon climate-resilient development is a priority for Belgium, as it is a prerequisite to stay well below 2°C above pre-industrial levels.

In this context, Belgium is developing various activities aiming to support effective enabling environments both in Belgium and in developing countries:

In developing countries, Belgium is actively involved in the International Partnership on Mitigation and MRV. More specifically, it facilitates, together with Germany, France and Switzerland, a cluster of French-speaking countries that aims at reinforcing partner countries’ capacities to develop ambitious mitigation strategies and plans. It does so by providing a platform for exchanging best practices among partners, sharing experiences and making concrete interventions wherever possible. Belgium participates in the cluster’s activities by providing support for its coordination and by co-financing the organization of webinars, workshops and potential bilateral interventions.

At the federal level, Belgium is planning to organize in 2016-2017 a country-wide debate on carbon pricing and fossil fuel subsidies, with the aim to identify effective measures and lessons learned by the end of 2017. This initiative complements recent efforts realized to mainstream climate change in the development assistance provided to developing countries: in 2013, Belgium adopted a new law, which stipulates that climate change has to be integrated into all programmes (bilateral, non-governmental, multilateral and to the development of the local private sector through the Belgian Investment Company for developing Countries BIO-invest) of the Belgian cooperation. This law was followed by the adoption of a new Federal strategy on Environment in development cooperation whose main focus is to integrate all aspects of environment into the programmes and projects by strengthening the environmental governance at national, regional and local level and by strengthening the role of civil society. All these activities are important steps towards building the necessary enabling environments to spur public and private investments in low-carbon projects and reducing support to carbon intensive activities.

5. Thematic funding

Belgium is also aware that specific areas are of high importance to developing countries. Belgium focuses therefore on certain areas such as water and agriculture, by using different channels, such as the Flemish Partnership Water for Development.

As mentioned in point 3 above, Belgium directs most of its efforts towards African countries and countries belonging to the group of Least Developed Countries. Consequently, significant Belgian financial support flows to LDCs and adaptation activities.

Aware that these countries can also meet specific challenges in accessing funds and in building the necessary enabling environments, Belgium is also actively involved in the International Partnership on Mitigation and MRV, where it coordinates (in cooperation with Germany and France) a cluster of French-speaking countries that aims at reinforcing partner countries’ capacities to develop ambitious mitigation strategies and plans. Building on the lessons learned in the context of this initiative, Belgium is considering supporting a specific cluster for Portuguese-speaking countries, in cooperation with lusophone countries.

Czech Republic

1. Expected levels of climate finance mobilized from different sources

The Czech Republic is fully aware of importance of international climate financing and its role in the context of contribution to the 2°C target and shifting towards low carbon development pathway. In this regard, the Czech Republic has been continuously providing climate finance support to developing countries through its bilateral and multilateral channels within the Czech Official Development Assistance (ODA), which is administered by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in cooperation with the Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Industry and Trade and also other relevant Czech ministries.

On previous high level international events (2014 Climate Summit, New York, COP 21, Paris, 2015) the Czech Republic officially announced the new contribution of CZK 110,000 thousands (approx. USD 5,300 thousands) to the Green Climate Fund and also CZK 40,000 thousands (approx. EUR 1,400 thousands) for the German Climate Finance Readiness Programme implemented by the GIZ[7]. Both contributions were made for period 2014 – 2018.

In 2015 the climate financing both from bilateral and multilateral channels reached approximately the amount of EUR 8,200 thousands. In comparison with the previous year 2014 it is an annual increase of EUR 600 thousands.

Since 2010, when the Czech Republic announced its first climate finance commitment within the Fast Start Financing, we have been providing climate financing to developing countries only from the public sources.

2. Policies, programmes, priorities and information on actions and plans to mobilise additional finance.

Climate protection is one of the main cross-cutting sector priorities of the Czech ODA captured in the following two key national strategic documents: *Development Cooperation Strategy of the Czech Republic 2010 – 2017* and *Multilateral Development Cooperation Strategy of the Czech Republic 2013 – 2017*. These documents fully reflect international commitments and current challenges, including the climate change.

The Czech Development Cooperation Strategy specifies also priority countries in which programs and projects have been implemented. Those countries are: Afghanistan, Palestine, Ethiopia, Mongolia, Moldova, Vietnam, Georgia, Cambodia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Kosovo and Serbia.

In 2017, the new concept of bilateral development cooperation for the period of 2018 – 2019 was approved by the Czech government. This new concept brings the increase of the overall bilateral development cooperation budget by CZK 100,000 thousands annually (approx. EUR 3,700 thousands). With this new annual increase it is estimated that around 10 % will be dedicated for the climate change projects in developing countries.

3. How Parties are ensuring the balance between adaptation and mitigation, in particular the needs of developing countries that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change

The Czech ODA is based on principle of partnership meaning that the majority of projects is demand driven and reflects needs of recipient country. The Czech Development Agency, which is responsible for administration and implementation of bilateral projects, assigns adaptation or mitigation RIO markers to all projects in accordance with the OECD DAC methodology. The emphasis has been continuously put on

[7] Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit - https://www.giz.de/expertise/html/19694.html

adaptation projects. Since 2010 up to present, on average 60 % of bilateral climate finance have been used for adaptation projects in developing countries.

4. Information on steps taken to enhance their enabling environments

The Czech Republic considers enabling environments as an inevitable precondition for effective use of climate finance in developing countries. Therefore, we welcome all initiatives focused on, inter alia, implementing of activities and measures related to enabling environments. The Czech Republic has been cooperating with the GIZ since 2014 on implementation of the Climate Finance Readiness Programmes in particular in Peru, Vietnam and Tajikistan. The Programme implementation is planned until 2018 and includes the following activities:

Institutional support, e.g. support for regional and national climate finance institutions including development banks in gaining accreditation for direct access, promotion and support for the work of National Designated Authorities (NDA) and Country Focal Points; ***Strategic and conceptual advice*** in advancing and implementing national climate strategies (e.g. Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions – NAMAs; and National Adaptation Plans – NAPs) and policy packages for ambitious, climate-resilient and low-carbon development pathways as a basis for funding decisions; ***National GCF investment plans and corresponding project pipelines***: Support in establishing a pipeline of bankable projects for the GCF via national investment plans in key sectors; ***Global sharing of experiences*** in climate finance and refinement of approaches and methodologies. National and international workshops, South-South exchange, knowledge management and evaluation of experiences are intended to enable a continuous debate on best practices in climate finance readiness.

Denmark

Denmark is actively engaged in the mobilisation of international climate finance to meet the global climate change challenge and address the needs of developing countries. Denmark provides international public climate finance through the Danish development assistance. This includes earmarked climate finance through the Danish Climate Envelope as well as through a range of bilateral and multilateral interventions. In addition to public finance, Denmark is actively engaged in mobilising climate finance from private sources, including through enhancement of enabling environments nationally and internationally. Increasing climate finance from private sector sources will be key to increasing the overall volume of finance available to meet the climate change challenge.

1. Information on expected levels of climate finance mobilized from different sources [forward looking information].

Denmark remains committed to the joint goal of developed countries to mobilise USD 100 billion annually by 2020 from a wide variety of sources, including public and private finance, bilateral and multilateral contributions, as well as alternative sources of finance. Denmark expects to continue a high level of international climate finance from a variety of sources. The total Danish climate finance in 2014 as reported to the UNFCCC amounted to DKK 1.4 billion. The Danish Government is currently preparing a new development policy strategy in which fighting climate change, promoting adaptation and mitigation – including through increasing energy efficiency and the use of renewable energy – will remain important priorities. Key ongoing initiatives supported by Danish climate finance include:

The Danish Climate Envelope has received a public funding allocation of DKK 670 million in the period of 2015-2016. The aim is to use half of the Climate Envelope funds for mitigation purposes and the other half for adaptation purposes, while many interventions will address both mitigation and adaptation purposes .

The Danish Climate Investment Fund is a public-private initiative with a total committed capital of DKK 1.3 billion, including DKK 525 million in public funding from the ODA budget and the Investment Fund for Developing Countries. Based on this, the Danish Climate Investment Fund is expected to mobilise climate finance from other sources, including private investors, to carry out investments for a total of DKK 8-9 billion. The Fund co-invests in climate-relevant projects and catalyses additional investment from other, mainly private sources, such as banks, funds and pension funds. New initiatives that focus on mobilising significant private finance will be planned in the coming years. These initiatives will support climate objectives in areas such as energy and infrastructure and will be aligned with the Global Goals on Sustainable Development.

Denmark is supporting **the Green Climate Fund** with a commitment of DKK 400 million and will continue its role as an active Board Member in the Fund in the coming years. Danish priorities for the Fund include maximisation of its mitigation and adaptation impact, support for enhancing enabling environments as well as a strong role of the Private Sector Facility (PSF), including the use of innovative financial instruments.

Denmark also supports adaptation through a range of bilateral and multilateral programmes as well as through **the Least Developed Countries Fund,** which Denmark has funded with DKK 221 million, and has pledged another DKK 156 million for the Fund at the COP21.

The Danish government shares Danish experience through **bilateral government to government partnerships** focusing on the transition to low-carbon development with seven emerging middle-income economies[8], including support for strategies to implement NDCs. Denmark has funded these partnerships with USD 30 million from 2014-2017 and expects to allocate additional funds from the Danish Climate Envelope in 2017 to prolong the bilateral partnerships. An additional USD 4 million has been earmarked for a government to government partnership with Ethiopia focussing on energy. Likewise, Denmark supports low income partner countries in their adaptation to climate change, incl. through support for improvement of data and communication on climate change and other activities that that enhance the resilience of poor people and production systems.

2. Information on Danish policies, programmes, priorities, and information on actions and plans to mobilise additional finance.

Public Finance

A significant part of the international public climate finance provided by Denmark is channelled through the **Danish Climate Envelope**, which provides finance through bilateral and multilateral contributions. The overall objective of the Climate Envelope is threefold: 1) Assist developing countries to adapt to climate change; 2) Assist developing countries with the transition to a low carbon economy; and 3) Prepare developing countries to enter into and implement the new global climate agreement, agreed at COP21 in Paris with a view to sustainable development. Since 2016 Denmark has provided more than DKK 1.6 billion through the Danish Climate Envelope.

Through the **Climate Envelope** Denmark has supported a large number of initiatives. Denmark has pledged USD 70 million from 2014 to 2016 to the **Green Climate Fund**, where Denmark is an active Board member. The Fund is a high priority for Denmark, as the Fund is expected to channel and help mobilise a significant part of the USD 100 billion from 2020 for both adaptation and mitigation purposes. Denmark has also supported adaptation through the **Least Developed Country Fund** and has pledged another DKK 156 million to the Fund in 2015. Furthermore, Denmark supports mitigation activities, for instance through support to the **NAMA Facility** where Denmark is a Board member. Danish support to the **Global Green Growth Institute** (GGGI) seeks to advance a low-carbon and climate resilient development in developing countries, and support as such both adaptation and mitigation.

Public finance channelled through the Danish Climate Envelope represents about one third of Denmark's total contribution to international public climate finance. Public finance also includes climate related activities and contributions mainstreamed into Danish bilateral and multilateral assistance. Examples of such initiatives include Danish multilateral support to the African Development Bank's **Sustainable Energy Fund for Africa** as well as bilateral support to the Green Growth and Employment Programme in **Kenya** that enhances resilience of grazing lands in the semi-arid part of the country and supports energy audits of Kenyan manufacturers.

Private Finance

In addition to mobilising public finance, Denmark is also actively engaged in a number of public-private partnerships to mobilise finance from private and alternative sources, and considers leverage of private climate finance to be crucial to address the climate challenge.

Specific initiatives include **The Danish Export Credit Fund (EKF)** which plays a central role in mobilising finance for climate related investments in developing countries. The export credits and

[8] China, Mexico, Vietnam, Turkey, South Africa, Ukraine and Indonesia.

guarantees that are provided by EKF help mitigate the risk that can be associated with climate investments and exports especially in developing countries, and are therefore often crucial in determining whether an investment in climate relevant projects will take place or not. In the period 2013-2016 the EKF has provided guarantees in climate relevant projects for a total of approximately USD 6 billion.

Denmark also focuses on the development of innovative finance instruments and supports the **Energy Savings Insurance** (ESI) instrument, which is implemented by the Inter-American Development Bank in Mexico and other countries in the region and has been developed in a partnership with the Global Innovation Lab for Climate Finance. The instrument aims to overcome key financing barriers encountered by companies when investing in energy efficiency measures. Spurring private sector climate finance and unlocking potentials of energy efficiency will benefit developing countries in reducing emissions, save energy, promote economic growth and create local jobs. The initiative is also supported by the Green Climate Fund. Furthermore Denmark supports the **Danish Climate Investment Fund,** which as mentioned above is a public-private partnership that supports the mobilisation of additional financing from other, mainly private sources for climate investments in developing countries.

As a country specific climate finance initiative the **Green Investment Facility (GIF)** was launched in Vietnam in January to stimulate high-potential energy efficiency (EE) investments among small and medium sized enterprises (SME) in three specific sectors. Apart from technical assistance GIF offers a combination of a 50 pct. bank guarantee and performance premium to mobilise local private funding. An important target for the scheme is capacity building both among Vietnamese SME's and local banks on the economic benefit of specific EE technologies and projects in order to mainstream these solutions without the need for financial support. The scheme has already produced a number of funded projects and created a significant pipeline of additional projects.

An important step in mobilizing and channelling private and public finance is the development of quality funding proposals for projects and programmes. Denmark supports several initiatives that address this early step in the life cycle of climate initiatives. Project development is supported either through dedicated project development facilities or through support that is integrated into wider funds. Examples include the NAMA Facility, CCAP MAIN, Adaptation, Mitigation, Readiness (ADMIRE), and a project development facility established at the Danish Investment Fund for Developing Countries.

3. Information on how member states address the balance between adaptation and mitigation

Denmark aims to ensure a balance between public finance for adaptation and mitigation and to take into account the needs of developing countries.

Adaptation: An important objective of the Danish Climate Envelope is to assist developing countries that are particularly vulnerable to adapt to climate change. Approximately half of the Envelope's funds are directed to low income and lower-middle income countries, with an emphasis on support for adaptation and resilience. Part of Danish financing for adaptation supports multilateral funds such as the Least Developed Countries Fund, and bilateral adaptation projects are supported as an integral part of wider development assistance programmes.

Mitigation: As mentioned above, an overall objective of the Danish Climate Envelope is to assist developing countries with the transition to a low carbon economy. Approximately half of the Envelope's funds are directed toward mitigation activities. Examples of Danish financing for mitigation include support for bilateral government to government partnerships on the low-carbon transition with seven emerging middle-income economies as well as contributions to the NAMA Facility DKK 73 million and to the Center for Clean Air Policy (CCAP) with DKK 10 million.

4. Information on steps taken to enhance enabling environments/shifting investments domestically and internationally

Public climate finance provided by Denmark gives priority to initiatives that supports enabling environments, including through strengthening of national and community-level climate change policies, planning frameworks and information systems. Priority is also given to initiatives that mobilise institutional investors and climate related investments in developing countries, including targeted financial instruments aimed at reducing barriers and risks that limit such investments. Denmark has taken a number steps to enhancing enabling environments, both at home and abroad.

Nationally Denmark has a long tradition for providing stable and predictable conditions for private companies and investors through broad agreements across the political spectrum in relation to climate and clean energy goals. Denmark aims to be independent of fossil fuels by 2050. Policies are supported by a strong focus on innovation, technology and skills in private businesses and research institutions. Danish institutions and private equity are playing a key role in financing large-scale, sustainable energy projects in Denmark - and abroad. Public institutions and private equity are leading in providing new models for financing big infrastructure projects in Denmark, Europe and around the world.

The Danish government to government partnerships contribute to enhancing enabling environments in emerging middle-income economies by sharing Danish **experience and best practices**, in particular by sharing knowledge of enabling energy sector planning, policy and regulation as well as providing capacity building in the partner countries to support low-carbon transition. Denmark moreover supports the development of an enabling environment for climate action, incl. adaptation through bilateral support e.g. in Mozambique, Kenya, Uganda, and through multilateral channels such as GGGI, the Least Developed Countries Fund support for National Adaptation Plans, and the Green Climate Fund's readiness facility.

Denmark also works to enhance enabling environments by supporting **Fossil Fuel Subsidy Reform** that enhances sustainable energy systems by reallocating subsidies to support energy efficiency and renewable energy deployment. Danish support channelled through a.o. the World Bank's ESMAP program assists developing countries in analysing their reform potential as well as developing models for such reforms.

In addition, Denmark works to **shift investments and financial flows internationally.** Key actors in this regard are the multilateral development banks with a mandate to promote the objectives of the Paris Agreement, to which Denmark has contributed financially (World Bank, African Development Bank, Asian Infrastructure Bank, Asian Development Bank and Inter-American Development Bank). Through active participation in Board- and other meetings Denmark aims to ensure investments from development banks are in line with a low-carbon and climate-resilient future. Mobilising institutional investors is also key to making financial flows consistent with climate objectives, and Denmark is working with other donors, financial institutions and investors to catalyse investments from large capital pools, e.g. in the context of the Climate Finance Ministerial.

5. Information on additional aspects of thematic funding

Along with 19 other countries Denmark takes part in **Mission Innovation**, which aims at supporting the acceleration of research and development of clean energy in order to bring down the costs of clean energy technologies and provide widely affordable and reliable clean energy solutions. As part of this initiative Denmark will seek to double its investments in clean energy research until 2020 departing from a baseline of the average funding to the Danish Energy Technology Development and Demonstration Programme (EUDP) of the years 2015-2016.

Denmark has in 2016 pledged to support the **Climate Technology Centre & Network** (CTCN) with approximately DKK 11 million. The support will be channelled through targeted core activities of the CTCN and its network to further promote the accelerated transfer of environmentally sound technologies for low carbon and climate resilient development at the request of developing countries, i.e. through the provision of technology solutions, capacity building and advice on policy, legal and regulatory frameworks tailored to the needs of individual countries.

Estonia

1. Information to increase clarity on the expected levels of climate finance mobilized from different sources

The Government of Estonia is committed to fight against global climate change, focusing especially on the situation in the most endangered countries that are the least developed countries and the small island developing states.

Estonia is not one of the Parties listed in Annex II to the Climate Convention, consequently is not obliged to fulfil the commitments under Articles 4.3, 4.4 and 4.5 of the Convention. Despite this Estonia has contributed to climate finance voluntarily.

Estonia recognizes that the need for financing to reach the climate policy objectives is one of many important elements that need to continuously be tackled. Both public and private funding should support investments into programmes and policies aimed at reducing emissions and increasing resilience to climate change.

During period 2011-2014 Estonia contributed EUR 4.7 million to the environmentally sustainable development of partner countries like Ukraine, Georgia, Moldova, Afghanistan and Belarus (not the final list).These partner countries are also mentioned in "The Strategy for Estonian Development Cooperation and Humanitarian Aid 2016-2020[9]". Approximately 80% of this was provided by the Ministry of the Environment (in accordance with the state budget strategy) for supporting developing countries in alleviating climate change and adapting to it.

At the COP 21 United Nations climate change conference in Paris a number of climate funding announcements were made by developed countries, including Estonia. Estonia pledged to contribute EUR 1 million annually until the year 2020 for financing international climate cooperation by supporting environmentally sustainable development of partner countries, through contributing to bilateral projects and multilateral organisations and regional funds[10]. The main focus is planned to be on mitigation to climate change and adapting to it, for example by supporting renewable energy sources, energy efficiency or transport and industry efficiency projects, as well as by strengthening administrative capacity regarding climate action or supporting solutions of adapting to climate change. From the pledged sum Estonia has already contributed EUR 1 million to Green Climate Fund in 2015-2016. The rest has been and will be directed to developing countries via bi- or multilateral channels under bi- or multilateral agreements. However, depending on the nature and content of specific frameworks and activities, the possibility to also contribute limited amounts via multilateral channels in the future is not excluded in principle.

Concerning the predictability of funding climate related objectives, Estonia will continue medium-term planning of public sector financing through our four-year State Budget Strategy. The four-year Strategy is updated annually, consequently information regarding Estonia's planned contribution for post-2020 years will become available upon next updates of the State Budget Strategy (by May 2018, May 2019, etc.).

2. Information on policies, programmes, priorities, and information on actions and plans to mobilise additional finance

As stipulated by the Government of the Republic Act, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs coordinates Estonia's development cooperation. As concerns cooperation focussing on climate policy objectives, this is done in cooperation with other relevant institutions, including the Ministry of the Environment and others. Estonia intends to continue to contribute to development cooperation according to its capabilities. The general goal of Estonia's development cooperation is to contribute to the eradication of world poverty and to attaining the Sustainable Development Goals. Saving the environment is also one of the

[9] http://www.vm.ee/sites/default/files/content-editors/development-cooperation/2016_2020_arengukava_eng_kodulehele_0.pdf
[10] file://sise.envir.ee/Kasutajad$/KeM/48807030328/Downloads/RES_2017-2020%20(2).pdf

three main measures of sustainable development. The topic is most directly included in the Sustainable Development Goal 13 “Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts” that suggests strengthening resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries, integrating climate change measures into national strategies, improving awareness on climate change mitigation and adaptation and institutional relevant capacity and support, above all, the least developed countries in increasing climate change capacity.

To achieve sustainable development goals, the sustainable use of the environment and natural resources is indispensable. Considering this, one of the goals of Estonian development cooperation is to contribute to finding environmentally sustainable solutions in partner countries as well as at the global level. Estonia’s development policy supports low carbon and sustainable development. The framework of both the European Union 2020 strategy[11] and the National Reform Programme “Estonia 2020”[12], with green growth being among its core objectives – is of value for promoting the awareness of different sectors concerning potential multiple benefits of climate objectives related financing. However, the possibility to plan climate related contributions is also related to tight financial situation at international as well as national and other levels, since other policy areas are of increasing importance, too. Consequently, continuous efforts should be made to find more synergy with investments made in sectors with high impact on climate change, such as energy, transport and housing.

Depending on specific decisions taken in the context of the annual state budget process, it is not impossible that some additional amount might be committed to climate objectives related activities in the official development assistance (ODA) target countries. In 2015 approximately EUR 107 000 was contributed as ODA for projects that are also related to climate change mitigation and adaptation actions. Countries that received climate change related ODA in 2015 were the Philippines, Georgia, Belarus, Kosovo and Moldova. As a minimum, the pledged amount is planned to be eventually committed in the coming years.

To date, funding from private sector has been mobilized into domestic climate related activities – rather than climate cooperation. Estonia is looking into the possibilities of also involving the private sector in financing climate cooperation with developing countries. For this we are planning to initiate a feasibility study to identify Estonia’s clean tech and green growth sectors with the biggest export potential, where the interest of private sector actors to participate in cooperation efforts would consequently also be higher. Based on the results of the study we intend to plan what will be the proportion of adaptation and mitigation projects.

3. Information on how EU/MS is ensuring the balance between adaptation and mitigation and increasing its support for adaptation, in particular the needs of developing countries that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change

Ministry of the Environment is looking into the possibilities of involving the private sector in financing climate cooperation with developing countries. While setting criteria for project selection, the Ministry of Environment is looking to support both mitigation and adaptation projects. According to current state of internal discussions, we would in principle consider the optimum ways for use of the pledged amounts on the basis of project content and level of preparedness, rather than the percentage share of adaptation and mitigation activities (depending on the limited amounts available, further restriction to the types of projects might prove counterproductive in view of the potential cost-effectiveness of actions to be supported).

4. Information on steps taken to enhance enabling environments/shifting investments

[11] http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=COM:2010:2020:FIN:EN:PDF
[12] https://riigikantselei.ee/sites/default/files/content-editors/Failid/eesti2020/eesti2020_2016-2020_05.05.16.pdf

Estonia will continue medium-term planning of public sector financing through our four-year State Budget Strategy that includes planning climate financing. In accordance with relevant legal acts, the priorities of cross-sectoral and sector development plans are considered among the bases for budget strategy preparation and consequent budget planning. Consequently, strategic planning documents where climate policy objectives are prioritized are considered among the bases in budgetary processes, with the Ministry of the Environment being responsible for this area of responsibility.

5. Additional aspects on thematic funding, such as on REDD+, technology, capacity building, support for NDC implementation

As stated in paragraph 2 above we are looking into Estonia’s clean tech and green growth sector’s overall state of play and export potential through an initiated feasibility study. Based on the results of the study we will be able to identify climate policy objectives related projects with the highest potential and based on this take the next steps in planning and negotiating the use of the pledged financial support.

Finland

1. Expected levels of climate finance mobilized from different sources

Finland’s public climate finance is included in the annual public budget cycles and the rolling 3-year financial frames of the Government. Thus, it is not possible to give any exact mid- or long-term predictions of the overall public climate finance. At the level of multilateral institutions, like the GEF and the GCF, and bilateral country programming and individual projects multiannual agreements or commitments are in use. The actual performance and disbursements are reflected in various reports, including the National Communications and Biennial Reports to the convention.

In the context of the GEF Finland has pledged EUR 65 million for its sixth replenishment round ending in June 2018. For the GCF, Finland has announced its aim of EUR 80 million for the 2015-2018 period with exact pledge of EUR 34.7 million for the year 2015. Beyond this Finland announced in Paris in 2015 that Finland intends to provide over EUR half a billion in new investment funding for developing countries over the next four years, a substantial part of which will contribute to climate finance. This investment package is currently under preparation.

2. Policies, programmes, priorities, and information on actions and plans to mobilise additional finance

Finland has integrated the goals and objectives of the UNFCCC and the Kyoto Protocol into its development policy, while taking into account the fact that economic and social development and poverty eradication are the first and overriding priorities of developing country Parties. Climate sustainability is one of the cross-cutting objectives of Finland’s development policy and development cooperation.

Finland’s latest development policy has been outlined in the Government Report on Development Policy, published in February 2016. The report takes account of the UN 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Paris Agreement. The core goal of Finland’s development policy is to eradicate extreme poverty and to reduce poverty and inequality. It strives to strengthen the rights of the most vulnerable, promote gender equality, and improve climate change preparedness and mitigation. According to the report all our activities should be geared to climate change mitigation and giving support for climate change adaptation and preparedness. Therefore, besides providing funds to the operating entities of the financial mechanism of the UNFCCC as well as funds under the Kyoto Protocol, Finland provides support through bilateral, regional and relevant multilateral channels.

After the Copenhagen fast-start finance pledge, Finland decided to use the year 2009 as a baseline (with total of about EUR 26.8 million) for defining new and additional funding. The Finnish commitment of EUR 110 million was implemented through a net increase of Finnish funding directly allocated to developing countries’ climate activities in 2010-2012 compared to the year 2009. While the fast-start finance period is now over, the international public climate finance that Finland has provided has continued to grow compared to the baseline. The total allocations were about EUR 94 million in 2013 and EUR 116 million in 2014. During 2013-2014 Finland channelled all revenues from the auctioning of ETS allowances to Official Development Assistance activities, including climate finance. The overall climate finance figure for the year 2015 was about EUR 115 million.

Multilaterally providing support to the GEF and its specialized funds has been a priority.

Finland has allocated funds to the GEF since its establishment in 1991. During the fifth replenishment period the total Finnish contribution was approximately EUR 57.3 million in total; and for the sixth replenishment period 2014-18 Finland’s commitment is EUR 65 million. The contributions have shown upward trend. The cumulative figures for Finland’s voluntary contributions to the LDCF and SCCF thus far are about EUR 32 million for the LDCF and around EUR 14 million for the SCCF.

Finland has also provided EUR 0.1 million to the Adaptation Fund for its start-up phase in 2008, and a voluntary contribution of EUR 5 million in 2013 as a response to the fundraising campaign of the AF Board. For the GCF Finland contributed already EUR 0.5 million to the start-up phase of the fund in 2012 and as outlined earlier Finland made announcement for aim to allocate EUR 80 million in total for the initial resource mobilization (IRM) with specific pledge for 2015.

Additionally Finland has contributed to other multilateral climate related funds such as the Forest Carbon Partnership Facility, with total contribution to the Readiness Fund of EUR 18 million since 2008, and the World Bank's Partnership for Market Readiness, with EUR 4.1 million. In addition, with 1,4 MUSD funding Finland is the main donor in the Asian Development Bank's 2-year (2016-2017) technical assistance initiative "Supporting Low Carbon Development in Asia and the Pacific through Carbon Markets", which strives to support the effective participation of ADB's developing member countries in both existing and new carbon markets and mechanisms.

Bilaterally Finland attaches particular importance to assisting countries that are least developed as they are among the countries most vulnerable to climate change, and nearly all of Finland's development cooperation partner countries count among the least developed countries (LDCs) in Africa and Asia. Finland's main partner countries in Africa include Ethiopia, Kenya, Mozambique, Somalia, Tanzania and Zambia. In Asia, Finnish bilateral support focuses on the three poorest, fragile states: Afghanistan, Myanmar / Burma and Nepal.

These partner countries are also the main recipients of bilateral climate financing. Finland supports projects and programmes that promote environmentally sustainable development in its partner countries and regions. The form of assistance varies between regions and programmes. Within the energy sector, for example, which is important in terms of economic development, solutions are being pursued for promoting the use of renewable natural resources. Additionally, the assistance has covered, for example, the forestry and agricultural sectors and capacity building of these governments, including their environmental administrations. Moreover, national meteorological services in several countries in Africa, Asia, Latin America and Pacific which have a crucial role in producing data and information for adapting and mitigating climate change, have also been supported. Finland is one of the major development cooperation donors in the field of meteorology; it aims to strengthen the capacities of the national meteorological institutes. Another important example is the Energy and Environment Partnership (EEP) project, which began in Central America in 2003 and is now being replicated in the Mekong region, Southern and Eastern Africa, Indonesia and the Andes. The EEP accounts for a large number of the mitigation projects related to the energy sector.

Mobilizing private climate finance is an emerging part of Finland's policies. Private sector projects in developing countries are being supported, for example, by the Finnish Fund for Industrial Cooperation Ltd. (Finnfund) and Finnpartnership. Finnfund is a state-owned company that finances private projects in developing countries by providing long-term risk capital for profitable projects. The funding modalities include equity investments, loans and/or guarantees. About half of the investments made by Finnfund in recent years can be regarded as climate finance because they have been used for projects in renewable energy, to prevent deforestation, to enhance energy and material efficiency or to improve the ability of poor people to adapt to the challenges posed by climate change. Finland is also promoting business-to-business partnerships in environmentally sound technologies through Finnpartnership as part of a wider set of Aid for Trade interventions.

In 2013 a very rough estimation was made, based on which Finland could mobilize yearly about USD 0.5–1.8 billion private climate finance to developing countries. This estimation was made using the analyses by Stadelmann and Michaelowa and should be taken only as a very initial estimation, which may not be comparable to other estimations.

During 2013-2014, Finnfund provided approximately in total EUR 28 million, which can be included in Finnish public climate funding, and Finnpartnership provided approximately EUR 0.2 million. According to rough estimates, the public funding through Finnfund's climate related projects leverages private funding at a level of about two to three times that of Finnfund’s funding for the investment, and the ratio can even be higher. Finnpartnership has not made climate-specific estimates, but during 2007-2010 the ratio was generally at least six times higher. Other climate finance and technology transfer activities, such as the Energy and Environment Partnership (EEP), have also leveraged private finance. In the case of the EEP it has leveraged private finance at about 50% co-financing share.

3. How MS and CION address the balance between adaptation and mitigation e.g. increasing its support for adaptation, or focusing in particular on the needs of developing countries that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change

Finland is committed to the decisions and recommendations by the COP and various institutions with regard to a balanced treatment of mitigation and adaptation needs. However, at the multilateral level the implementation of this aim depends primarily on the performance of the respective institution, based on the needs and demand of the recipient countries. Also bilaterally the programme priorities and selection of concrete projects is to a great extent the outcome of joint planning and agreement between respective partners. This issue is being followed during reporting and the division between mitigation and adaptation support varies annually. In 2013 about 56 % was allocated to mitigation and about 44 % to adaptation, and in 2014 about 54 % and about 46 %, respectively.

4. Steps taken to enhance enabling environments/shifting investments domestically and internationally

Finland considers important to support enhancing enabling environment and keeping the focus on the broader picture as set out in the Paris agreement under article 2.1.c. Finland supports capacity building among developing countries in several ways. Most of the Finnish bilateral programmes and projects with a climate-related objective also include a capacity building component. A significant share of the multilateral institutions and programme supported by Finland are specifically or significantly focusing on capacity building. The current Finnish Development Policy also calls for promoting the consolidation of the developing countries’ own economic base. Finland supports developing countries’ access to finance for investments that enable sustainable development.

Finland also joined the Carbon Pricing Leadership Coalition (CPLC) in April 2016. Finland is in many ways a pioneer in carbon pricing. We were the first country in the world to introduce a carbon tax back in 1990. Additionally Finland is part of the Friends of Fossil Fuel Subsidy Reform (the “Friends”) which is an informal group of non-G20 countries set up in June 2010, aiming to build political consensus on the importance of fossil fuel subsidy reform. Other members include Costa Rica, Denmark, Ethiopia, New Zealand, Norway, Sweden and Switzerland.

5. Additional aspects on thematic funding, such as on REDD+, technology, capacity building, support for country-led NDC implementation

The support given by Finland for forestry projects is substantial. Forestry forms a significant sector in Finland's development cooperation. Finland has supported sustainable forest management in partner countries, e.g. the preparation and implementation of national forest programmes as well as sector-specific policies and strategies. Over 50 % of the forest sector support is directed to climate change related issues, particularly on forest and carbon inventories and associated forest information systems. The forestry cooperation efforts support and complement the other climate-related efforts, especially in areas like carbon sequestration and the specification of indicators supporting effective climate actions as well as in terms of providing practical monitoring, evaluation and verification tools.

As an example of the thematic support provided through multilateral institutions, Finland has supported FAO’s 'Sustainable Forest Management in Changing Climate' programme. The programme focuses on innovative approaches for forest resource inventory and monitoring, national forest carbon stock assessment, building capacity, and delivering good practices and methods on sustainable forest management at the national level. Finland's overall support for the programme amounts to EUR 16.25 million during 2009-2015.

The Southeast Asia Climate Change Network project implemented by UNEP uses a regional networking approach to improve the development and exchange of knowledge among climate change focal points, national coordinating bodies and climate change professionals. The project supports the sharing of best practices and accelerates the transfer of climate-friendly technologies. The goal is to strengthen the countries' potential to respond to the challenges posed by climate change over a wide spectrum. The overall support for the project is EUR 4.3 million for the years 2008-2016.

With regard to adaptation, the most important element has been capacity building and conducting vulnerability assessments in partner countries. Finland has supported, for example, co-operation between the Finnish Meteorological Institute (FMI) and the South Pacific Regional Environmental Programme (SPREP) and the Pacific national meteorological services since 2009, which seeks to improve the capacity of national meteorological institutes to deliver high-quality weather and climate services, and thus, to respond to the challenges posed by climate change and extreme weather events. The project was continued in 2012 and extended until 2016; it now covers 14 Pacific island countries.

Furthermore, Finland supported the Adaptation for Smallholder Agriculture Programme (ASAP) launched by the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) with EUR 5 million in 2014. The programme channels climate finance to smallholder farmers so they can access the information tools and technologies that help build their resilience to climate change. The programme is working in more than thirty developing countries, using climate finance to make rural development programmes more climate-resilient.

France

1. Information on policies, programmes priorities, and information on actions and plans to mobilise additional finance

a. Looking towards the future

France committed to increase its overall climate finance by 2 bn EUR in 2020 from a level of approximately 3 bn EUR today: the objective is therefore to reach 5 bn EUR of climate finance in 2020, including bilateral and multilateral flows.

France, aware of the challenges ahead in terms of adaptation, committed to the sub-objective of reaching 1 bn EUR of adaptation finance in 2020. France also contributed 5 m EUR to the Adaptation Fund in 2015, and committed to contribute 1 bn USD to the Green climate Fund for 2015-2018. France also remains one of the main contributors to the Global Environment Fund - with a pledge of 300 m USD in the last replenishment negotiations.

France is also committed to support other funds and concrete initiatives such as the Least Developed Countries Fund, the African Renewable Energy Initiative and the Climate Risk and Early Warning Systems Initiative.

b. Past and ongoing work

The French Agency for Development (AFD) acts as the principal operator of France's bilateral climate finance support. In 2015, the AFD Group committed close to 3 bn to climate financing in 82 development projects having co-benefits for the fight against climate change and its impacts. This level of commitment remained broadly stable compared to 2014 (+3%), bringing the total financing of the AFD Group committed since 2005 with climate co-benefits to 21 bn EUR.

The AFD Group has adopted a long-term strategy for 2012-2016, grounding it on three structural pillars:

1. An ambitious and sustained objective to make climate-related financing commitments equal to 50 percent of AFD's foreign-aid funding and 30 percent of PROPARCO's (its private sector arm). For AFD, the target is also regionally specified: Asia and Latin America: 70%, Mediterranean Region: 50%, and Sub-Saharan Africa: 30%.
2. Systematic measurement of all projects' carbon footprints, using a robust method.
3. A policy of selecting projects according to their climate impacts, considering countries' development levels.

AFD is currently working on a new climate strategy for the coming years, which will be released in 2017.

Moreover, in September 2014, the AFD has successfully issued its first "climate bond", with a size of 1 bn EUR. AFD's Climate Bond is based on the "Green Bond Principles" (which have been developed and published by a group of banks in January 2014 in order to promote the transparency of this instrument), and complies with their four requirements: a clear definition of what constitute eligible assets; the process for selecting eligible projects; the tracking of the flow of funds; and robust reporting. Hence, AFD also contributes to the standardization of this type of instrument.

AFD is committed to identifying and financing development projects in the most vulnerable countries in order to reduce their vulnerability to the impacts of climate change. This includes financing capacity-building on integrating vulnerability to climate change in their strategies and investments, as well as supporting the design of decision-making tools for economic actors as well as risk management tools. Moreover, the AFD group is putting in place a systematic process to assess the vulnerability to climate change of its portfolio. AFD's operational procedures now ensure that a systematical climate risk screening is undertaken for every project at its identification stage.

The French Global Environment facility (FFEM), which is strongly inspired by the Global Environment Facility (GEF), dedicates 35% of its resources to financing climate projects in developing countries, 50% of which is targeted at specific adaptation measures. The FFEM is a bilateral public fund created in 1994. It is one of the key instruments used to support France's environmental cooperation and development policy. The FFEM was replenished at the end of 2014 with 90 m EUR allocated for the 2015-2018 period.

In order to encourage technical cooperation with emerging countries in the environment sector it was decided, in May 2009, to set up a Green Innovation Facility within the French Finance Ministry to support pilot projects implementing innovative environmental technologies. About 20 projects of this type have been implemented since this date.

Finally, France put in place ahead of COP21 a 3,5 m EUR grant facility designed to provide technical support to 26 African countries and Small Islands Developing States in preparing their Intended Nationally Determined contributions (INDCs) for submission to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). All the supported countries submitted their contribution prior or at the COP21.

In order to contribute to the operationalisation of the Paris Agreement, to meet developing countries' needs, especially in terms of adaptation and to foster the upscaling of developing countries adaptation investments, AFD is launching a Facility to support NDC implementation. This new instrument of 30 m EUR in grants (with a first commitment of 15 m EUR in 2016 and a second of 15 m EUR in 2017) was approved by AFD's board in May 2016.

The Facility will pursue 3 main objectives:

- Help countries to reinforce or put in place a governance for an effective NDC implementation by conducting capacity building activities;
- Translate NDC into sectoral public policies and actions plans;
- Support countries to develop concrete climate projects or programmes, especially in terms of adaptation. The projects will be financed by AFD, other donors and climate finance instruments such as the Green Climate Fund.

2. Mobilising Private Climate Finance and shifting investments

a. Implementation of policies at the National level

France has already put in place national measures and incentives. It has passed a comprehensive domestic energy tax reform from 2014 onwards, which consists in increasing energy tax rates according to the carbon intensity of the energy products. The carbon price is set at 7 EUR/ tCO2e in 2014, rapidly increasing to 14.5 EUR/ tCO2e in 2015, 22 EUR/ tCO2e in 2016 and 30,50 EUR/ tCO2e in 2017. Additional fiscal revenue is estimated 4 bn EUR in 2016. It is used to offset part of the tax rebate granted to private companies under a wage tax credit scheme.

In August of 2015, France enacted its Law on the Energy Transition to Green Growth which sets a trajectory for the carbon price to gradually increase to 56 EUR/tCO2e in 2020 and 100 EUR/tCO2e in 2030. Furthermore, its article 173 is designed to foster an internal appropriation of climate factors into French investors' investment strategy, hence facilitating the emergence of a climate-consistent capital allocation.

The French government has also created two investment labels (SRI label and TEEC label) that are designed to make the "green" investment products launched by the asset management industry more visible and widen the reach of these products in order to develop a mainstream offer that integrates climate.

France is also playing an active role in the promotion of green bonds as a key financial instrument to channel capital into transition-favourable instruments. The country is seeking to strengthen its green bond ecosystem which already comprises many top stakeholders of all kinds (underwriters, issuers, investors). Engie, an industrial company, issued the biggest green bond to date (2.5 bn EUR in 2014). After a first significant issuance in 2013, the national electrical utility company, EDF, issued a second green bond of significant size (1.25 bn USD). French banks have also been key issuers in this market (with 300 m EUR for BPCE and 500 m EUR for Société Générale in December 2015. As of end-2015, France ranks second in terms of total green bond outstanding with a 21 % market share (behind the US). Finally, France decided to go one step further by launching next year the first sovereign green bond ever.

The French government is also mobilizing to step up research in the field of environmental risk analysis in order to provide financial institutions with the adequate tools that can help them make "smart" investment decision regarding climate.

b. Contributing to making finance flows consistent with a pathway towards low greenhouse gas emissions and climate-resilient development internationally

i. Action in developing countries

The AFD group, including its private sector arm, Proparco, jointly with EIB and European Development Financial Institutions (EDFIs) developed the Interact Climate Change Facility (ICCF). The ICCF is one of the largest debt funds dedicated to co-finance climate change projects and has a solid track record in terms of project portfolio and cooperation among EDFIs. Moreover, the AFD group has also developed multi-investor structured instruments (debt funds, venture capital funds) for private sector players in the sectors of renewable energy, energy efficiency, and forestry.

AFD is furthermore providing bilateral support not only for programs limited to specific aspects or regional challenges but is also providing support in order to improve the overall attractiveness of countries for national and international investments; in this spirit, the "Climate Change Programme Loans" (CCPL) provided by AFD contribute to the definition and setting-up of efficient and ambitious climate friendly public policies and national strategies to fight climate change. This support to national low-carbon development policies, based on cross-cutting policy discussions with partner countries, helps meet the challenge of transforming countries' economic models.

Along with other countries, France continues to support the "Global Innovation Lab for Climate Finance", a global public-private initiative launched in June 2014 whose goal is to identify, design, and support the piloting of new climate finance instruments with the aim of unlocking fresh private investment for climate change mitigation and adaptation in developing countries.

ii. Awareness raising and action in international fora

More broadly, France has been taking initiatives to raise awareness about the challenges posed by climate change for private financial institutions in order to facilitate the emergence of a financial system that is fully able to fulfil its role in the efficient allocation of capital in the economy in the context of the low-carbon transition.

France is supportive of promoting efforts to identify alternative sources and forms for financing development in general, for example as an active member of the Leading Group for Innovative Development Finance, and for climate action in particular.

France has been deeply engaged in the Green Finance Study Group set up the Chinese G20 presidency and continues to play a key role in steering the discussions on climate finance at the Financial Stability Board. At the European level, France actively contributed to the inclusion of domestic-like ESG provisions inside the IORP2 directive.

France further welcomes and supports the implementation of carbon pricing at the global level. In this context, France supports the progress within the International Civil Aviation Organisation and the International Maritime Organisation towards global and effective carbon pricing schemes. Carbon pricing is an effective and cost-efficient tool which could be used to reach the overarching objective of reducing greenhouse gas emissions to limit global warming, as it can provide the incentives to (re)direct investment in support of that ambition. France therefore supports the "Carbon Pricing Leadership Coalition" (CPLC), which is a voluntary partnership of national and sub-national governments, businesses, and civil society organizations that agree to advance the carbon pricing agenda by working with each other towards the long-term objective of a carbon price applied throughout the global economy: the French Minister of Environment, also COP21 President, is the co-chair of the CPLC. Moreover, carbon pricing has the potential to generate significant revenues which could be used for climate finance; however it is up to each Party to determine the use of public revenues in accordance with national budgetary rules.

Germany

1. Expected levels of climate finance mobilized from different sources

Germany continues to contribute to the international commitment of Copenhagen (2009). During the Petersburg Climate Finance Dialogue in 2015, Chancellor Angela Merkel announced: “Germany seeks to double its international climate finance until 2020 compared to 2014.”

Germany’ expects to provide international climate finance from budgetary sources (according to the budget plan approved by the German parliament): In 2016 the amount of € 2.438 bn. In addition, Germany continues to provide significant amounts of mobilized public climate finance, from KfW and DEG, as well as mobilized private climate finance.

2. Information on policies and priorities as well as on actions and plans to mobilize additional finance

Germany is a reliable partner in international climate finance. The German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) and the German Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation, Building and Nuclear Safety (BMUB) support international climate activities through bilateral and multilateral programmes and funds. German international climate finance addresses climate change mitigation, adaptation to climate change as well as the reduction of emissions from deforestation and forest degradation (REDD+) and biodiversity preservation. Since climate change is posing a threat to development achievements and is making it more difficult to achieve progress in the future, the mainstreaming of climate change considerations into development and sectoral policies is an important component of Germany’s international climate activities and beyond. Systematically integrating climate aspects into planning, implementation and evaluation, notably to better adapt to climate change and to mitigate emissions, provides synergies to enhance progress towards eradicating poverty. Germany also seeks to boost the co-benefits of climate change action in order to enhance sustainable development.

Public climate finance

Germany quintupled the provided climate finance from budgetary sources since 2005 from € 471 mio. to approximately € 2.7 bn. in 2015.

Support for the implementation of nationally determined contributions (NDC partnership): The German Government initiated the NDC Partnership with the purpose to achieve enhanced cooperation among Parties and to support developing country partners in successfully implementing their NDCs and related Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) commitments, with the ultimate goal of reaching climate-resilient and low carbon growth. The initiative seeks to respond to developing countries’ needs and priorities and work to ensure a country-driven perspective. It will bring the climate and sustainable development agendas together, pursuing synergies between them whenever possible.

Different channels of public climate finance:

1. Climate Finance is part of sustainable development and therefore a significant element of our long-term development cooperation. The main part of the German international climate finance is provided by the **Ministry of Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ)**. BMZ supports climate activities in nearly all of its approximately 80 partner countries and mainstreams climate change aspects in its whole development portfolio. On the basis of regular consultations, priority sectors for German development cooperation are jointly discussed and agreed with individual partner countries and constitute the pillars of the medium-term cooperation strategy. This dialogue is coordinated and channelled in the respective partner country through the responsible national institution for the coordination of development cooperation. A key element of BMZ’s efforts in its partner countries in order to reduce greenhouse gases and adapt to the negative

effects of climate change is to support them in integrating climate protection and climate adaptation into their national development strategies.

2. The International Climate Initiative (Internationale Klimaschutzinitiative, IKI) - launched in 2008 - serves as the main climate funding source of the **German Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation, Building and Nuclear Safety (BMUB)**. It supports the implementation of specific measures in the context of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) and thus places emphasis on climate change mitigation, adaption to the impacts of climate change and the protection of biological diversity.

   IKI aims at funding innovative, high-quality and ambitious projects with a transformative character that potentially provide various co-benefits, particularly the improvement of living conditions in partner countries. Over the course of time, especially the cooperation with newly industrializing countries has been strengthened through IKI's focus on instruments such as policy consulting, capacity building and knowledge transfer. In 2016, the funding priority - after the Paris Agreement - is clearly oriented towards supporting partner countries in the implementation of their NDCs. Since its establishment, IKI has launched 500 climate and biodiversity projects. The total project volume since 2008 amounts to € 1.7 billion.

3. Overall, bilateral cooperation is the main focus of German international climate finance from budgetary sources. In 2014, 80 % of Germany´s public finance has been channelled through bilateral channels and 20 % through multilateral channels. Regarding multilateral cooperation, Germany supports for instance from budgetary sources:

   - **Global Environment Facility (GEF)**: Germany is a voting member of the GEF Council. Germany pledged € 350 mio. in the GEF Trust Fund's sixth replenishment period (2014-2018). Germany's contribution accounts for 12.4% of GEF's funding, making it the third largest donor after Japan and the United States. As Germany considers 55,5 percent of GEF's activities as climate relevant we account this amount of our contributions to the GEF Trust Fund as part of our climate finance.
   - **Least Developed Countries Fund (LDCF):** German contributions total € 215 mio., which makes it the largest donor in the LDCF.
   - **Special Climate Change Fund (SCCF):** Germany concentrates its support for the SCCF on adaptation to climate change. Germany's contributions to SCCF total € 90 mio. which makes it the largest donor in the SCCF.
   - **Adaptation Fund (AF):** The German government disbursed € 140 mio. into the Adaptation Fund, and is therefore one of the largest donors.
   - **Climate Investment Funds (CIFs):** At the Pledging Meeting for Climate Investment Funds, Australia, France, Germany, Japan, The Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Kingdom, and the United States pledged more than US$6.1 billion to the new CIFs. Contributions totalling US$ 8.1 bn. have been pledged to date. Germany's contribution is € 500 m. (approximately US$ 556 m.).
   - **Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF):** Germany was the initiator of the FCPF (2007 G8 summit at Heiligendamm) and is the second largest donor with contributions totalling € 210.4 mio.
   - **Green Climate Fund (GCF):** The GCF will complement existing bilateral and multilateral instruments as the key instrument in the multilateral climate finance architecture. Germany pledged € 750 m. (approximately US$ 835 m.) during GCF's initial resource mobilization period from 2015 to 2018. Germany provided € 65 m. through bilateral and multilateral channels for the Climate Finance Readiness Programme that aims to increase a country's

capacity to plan for, access, and deliver climate finance, in particular the Green Climate Fund.

4. In addition, Germany continues to provide significant amounts of mobilized public climate finance (in 2015: € 4.7 bn) primarily in the form of concessional loans.

German announcements in the context of COP 21:

Objective	Amount	Period
Africa Renewable Energy Initiative	€ 3 bn	2015-2020
Forest	€ 1.1 bn	2015-2020
G7 Initiative on climate risk insurances ("InsuResilience")	€ 150 mio	2015-2016

Mobilising Private Climate Finance

Germany follows a twofold approach to mobilize private climate finance for low carbon and climate resilient growth in developing countries:

1. Germany provides support that **directly** mobilizes private climate finance for mitigation and adaptation measures. A variety of instruments contributes to this support, e.g. climate specific credit lines for local financial institutions, climate insurance mechanism, risk mitigation measures, concessional lending and grant support, equity and concessional debt in (structured) investment funds. Thereby Germany directly mobilizes additional private climate finance in its partner countries as well as among private sector actors in Germany who invest in developing countries. Crowding out private investments has to be strictly avoided.
2. Germany supports partner countries in designing, implementing and financing enabling environments for private investments in mitigation and adaptation measures. Thereby Germany **indirectly** mobilizes additional private investments in developing countries.

We are currently in a process to improve our reporting systems.

3. Information on balance between adaptation and mitigation

German climate finance aims to create as many synergies as possible between mitigation, adaptation, REDD+ as well as biodiversity conservation and sustainable development within the Agenda 2030. Therefore, Germany supports projects that combine the priorities of the individual support areas.

To strive for balance, in recent years Germany gave stronger priority on adaptation measures and REDD+/biodiversity projects. As a result, the share of Germany's climate finance from budgetary sources to adaptation in 2014 was 48 % and 52 % for mitigation. With regard to regions in 2014, 34,9 % (€ 656 mio.) of Germany's bilateral climate financing was channelled to Africa, while 30,6 % (€ 576 mio.) went to Asia, the Middle East and South East Europe, and 15,6 % (€ 294 mio.) to Latin America and the Caribbean. A further 18,9 % (€ 356 mio.) of projects were regional or global in nature. The needs of particularly vulnerable countries are taken into account in the regional balance.

Example: G7 Initiative on climate risk insurances "InsuResilience"

Under the German G7-presidency in 2015 the G7 adopted the Initiative on Climate Risk Insurance ("InsuResilience") to increase by up to 400 million the number of people in developing countries who have access to climate risk insurance coverage by 2020. Germany gave an initial contribution of € 150 mio. The initiative´s ambitious objective is to be achieved by expanding already established indirect risk insurance facilities such as the African Risk Capacity (ARC), the Pacific Catastrophe Risk Assessment and Financing Initiative (PCRAFI) and the Caribbean Catastrophe Risk Insurance Facility (CCRIF) in combination with additional direct and indirect insurance schemes and targeted measures to develop insurance markets in regions at risk. At the COP21 in Paris, G7 partners announced the provision of USD 420 mio. additional funding for InsuResilience allowing up to another 180 million people to benefit from climate risk insurance cover.

4. Steps taken to enhance enabling environments/shifting investments domestically and internationally

Shifting investments domestically

The German government committed to reduce GHG-emissions by at least 40% by 2020 and by 80-95 % until 2050 compared with the greenhouse gas emissions of 1990. Its climate and energy policy is based on a number of strategies and programs such as the Federals Governments Energy Concept, the National Action Plan on Energy Efficiency and the Climate Action Program 2020. Additionally, in light of the Paris Agreement, the Federal Government will adopt a Climate Action Plan 2050 in 2016.

The German climate and energy policy is underpinned by a mix of regulative instruments, economic incentives, support and loan programs, advice and information sharing as well as R&D. They help mobilizing and shifting investments into a low carbon and climate resilient economy. Moreover, Germany participates in the EU ETS and makes efforts in removing market distortions. For example, the German government's subsidy policy follows guidelines stipulating that environmental aspects be taken into account both when introducing new subsidies and reviewing existing ones. The sustainability assessment that is carried out as part of the German government's subsidy report concentrates on considering the long-term economic, environmental and social effects of subsidies. Climate change mitigation aspects are also being taken into account.

Support on enabling environments in developing countries

Domestic framework conditions (i.e. enabling environments) are key to deploy climate finance and mobilize co-financing. Germany has in the past, and will in the future, increase its efforts to support developing countries in the implementation of such frameworks.

<u>Example Energising Development:</u> EnDev is an energy access partnership currently financed by Germany as lead donor, Netherlands, Norway, Australia, United Kingdom, Switzerland and Sweden. EnDev promotes climate change mitigation and sustainable access to modern energy services that meet the needs of the poor - long lasting, affordable, and appreciated by users. As of December 2015, EnDev works in 25 countries in Africa, Asia and Latin America. EnDev supports climate change mitigation and energy access by establishing economically sustainable renewable energy solutions and distribution schemes, mainly for rural communities. The programme promotes installation of hydropower or solar mini-grids plants and distribution of stand-alone photovoltaic solar home systems (solar home systems, solar pumps etc.). Furthermore, EnDev helps to establish self-sustaining markets for the production and sale of improved energy efficient cookstoves reducing drastically CO2 and black carbon emissions. Project interventions include developing markets chains for renewable, climate friendly energy products and services. Where necessary, EnDev provides financial support to energy-related businesses to kick-start markets or buy down capital investments, but not for operational costs.

<u>Example NAMA Facility:</u> The facility was jointly established by the German and British Government in 2015. Denmark and the European Commission joined as donors in 2015. Since its establishment, the

facility managed to collect € 205 Mio.in three donor calls. The facility provides tailor-made climate to developing countries and emerging economies that that want to implement transformational country-led NAMAs (Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions). Up to now, many NAMA support initiatives have focused on the preparation of NAMAs and the creation of enabling environments for NAMA implementation (»NAMA readiness«).

5. Additional aspects on thematic funding:

REDD+

The forest and land-use sector can deliver as much as a third of the mitigation the world needs to 2030. Furthermore, forests play a vital role for livelihoods, sustainable development, adaptation, biodiversity and other valuable ecosystem services they provide. REDD+ has progressed over the past two years: in the UNFCCC negotiations, in the multilateral forest funds and in countries developing national REDD strategies. Therefore Germany has announced in Paris together with Norway and the United Kingdom to increase its annual support for REDD+ if countries come forward with ambitious and high quality proposals, with an aim to provide over $5 billion in the period 2015-2020, including a significant increase in pay-for-performance finance if countries demonstrate measured, reported and verified emission reductions.

German Climate and Technology Initiative (DKTI) / technology transfer

As part of the German financial and technical cooperation, Germany has launched the German Climate and Technology Initiative (Deutsche Klima- und Technologieinitiative, DKTI). With at least € 250 mio. per year from budgetary sources, BMZ leverages additional funds from the capital markets to advance climate and development issues. We aim at providing at least € 4 bn. between 2016 and 2020 for technology cooperation to promote a global transformation towards sustainable and renewable energy.

Climate Finance Readiness Initiatives

Germany helps developing countries to increase their capacity to achieve results-oriented, transformational and efficient use of funds from international climate finance with multiple initiatives and a total budget of EUR 65 million. First, the Climate Finance Readiness Programme helps institutions to get accredited with the GCF and provides strategic and conceptual advice. GIZ assists in eleven countries and in one region in preparing for the implementation of mitigation and adaptation activities through better access to climate finance. KfW complements the program by providing support for GCF project development and accreditation of national and regional development banks. BMUB invited other implementing organizations such as UNEP, UNDP and WRI to join the program. Second, the Climate Investment Readiness Partnership for Africa (CIRPA), part of the Multi Donor Trust Fund for the Africa Climate Change Program (World Bank), supports selected African countries in integrating climate change risks in their development planning, among others. Third, the German contribution helped establish the new Africa Climate Change Fund (ACCF) (AfDB).

Hungary

1. Expected levels of climate finance mobilized from different sources

Hungary intends to provide climate finance to developing country parties through multilateral and bilateral channels in the coming years 2016-2018. To aid this undertaking, the Hungarian Government pledged HUF 1 billion (~3.2 million EUR) at the COP21 in Paris in 2015 to support bi- and multilateral climate change projects in developing countries.

Regarding multilateral channels we plan to be more active in the Green Climate Fund and the CTCN (Climate Technology Centre and Network) under the UN's Framework Convention on Climate Change. Hungary also explores the possibilities of cooperation within the Global Green Growth Institute.

Being a member on the Board of the Green Climate Fund, the Hungarian Government has pledged HUF 1 billion (~3.2 million EUR) to the Green Climate Fund in 2015, which pledge was transferred to the Fund this year. Furthermore, Hungary has also provided 480.629 EUR to the Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol in 2015.

Hungary's ODA type of bilateral public climate finance is expected to remain at a similar level in the coming years.

2. Policies, programmes, priorities, and information on actions and plans to mobilise additional finance

Hungary is dedicated to developing international climate finance measures which could contribute to achieving the 2 degree goal in a meaningful way. However, we are still in the initial phase of building up the infrastructure necessary for scaling up climate financing. As a part of this process, in 2014, we adopted a national strategy on international development cooperation, which defines climate financing as an important area in our future activity.

The EU ETS Directive sets a non-legally binding recommendation to the EU and its Member States according to which member states should spend at least 50% of auction revenues on measures addressed to tackle climate change.

There is a close relationship between the international financial climate financing mechanisms and the national climate policy support systems, mainly which systems are based on quota-revenues. Hungary has a national-level incentive scheme, called Green Investment Scheme which is largely built on revenues from quotas got from the international emissions trading system, due to bi- and multilateral agreements and predefined procedures.

The Hungarian Government adopted a government decree in 2015 which contains the main goals and aims of the countries international climate finance activities for the years of 2016-2018. The decree also provides the financial basis for these activities of the above mentioned amount of HUF 1 billion (~3,2 million EUR). The resources of these funds are the auction revenues of the Green Investment Scheme.

Furthermore, our country is exploring the possibilities to align climate finance with our international development aid projects through negotiations with our partner countries. We intend to keep a balance in our future financing based on the needs of our partner countries and the capabilities of Hungary.

3. How MS and CION address the balance between adaptation and mitigation e.g. increasing its support for adaptation, or focusing in particular on the needs of developing countries that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change

Hungary is trying to take an active role within the international donor community activities aimed at combating climate change in developing countries.

Traditionally, Hungary has better knowledge in developing adaptation mechanisms, as we have value added expertise in water management and agriculture, therefore, future projects should predominantly come from these areas. However, we intend to keep a balance in our future financing based on the needs of our partner countries. Therefore, during the planning of possible bi- and multilateral climate change projects, the Ministry of National Development is focusing primarily on low income countries.

4. Steps taken to enhance enabling environments/shifting investments domestically and internationally

We have made substantial steps towards strengthening the role of the private sector in our international development cooperation. In 2013, we established a 20 million USD Trust Fund for advisory services with the International Finance Corporation, a member of the World Bank Group, which enables Hungarian donors to take an active part in developing the IFC’s international development cooperation strategy and its programming.

In order to ensure cost-efficiency, there is a need for the inclusion of private funds and resources out of the state budget, which is encouraged by the international community. Therefore our aim is to provide initial support for climate change projects from the above mentioned pledge of HUF 1 billion (~3.2 million EUR) that Hungarian private entities and their developing country counterparts can overcome the initial costs of starting the projects, which can sustain themselves from private funding and eventually their own revenues at a later stage.

Export credits also have a role in mainstreaming climate objectives, most recently Hungary has supported a water and sanitation project in Indonesia with 32 million EUR tied aid in 2015.

5. Additional aspects on thematic funding, such as on REDD+, technology, capacity building, support for country-led NDC implementation

Capacity- building

The transfer of know- how, technology and good practices is particularly important in agriculture and related manufacturing industry sectors; this includes non- traditional production methods of foods and beverages, but also latest technologies in viticulture and environmentally sustainable animal husbandry. Human capacity building scholarship programmes play a predominant role in international development policy, and the joint programmes with FAO are especially relevant in developing countries.

Technology development and transfer

The private sector plays a role in Hungary’s international development assistance projects in a limited number of fields, among the most important being humanitarian aid (donation of foods and medicines) and some aspects of technical assistance. However, the project- level overview of development activities indicates a more significant contribution. In this respect, the following projects should be mentioned:

- Rehabilitation after flooding in Bosnia and Herzegovina: watercourse regulation and landscaping and Flood protection training program;
- With clean water for the future of Congolese children: Basic drinking water supply in the Democratic Republic of the Congo;
- Education and training in water supply and sanitation in Moldova: The lectures focused on water quality, water supply, waste water management and flood control practices;
- Disaster prevention and preparedness in Myanmar: Establishment of a country-wide network of leaders and their training on disaster prevention and reaction in emergency situations;
- Food crop production in Cote d'Ivore: Breeding of West African vegetables.

Ireland

Ireland has made significant advances in delivery of climate finance in recent years. A consistent approach to programming climate support based on policy prioritisation on addressing climate finance is improving the predictability of Irish climate finance. In 2015, Ireland mobilised €36million in climate finance, an increase from €33.67m in 2014 and €34.15m in 2013. This included support for multilateral climate change funds including the Least Developed Countries Fund (LDCF) as well as the Least Developed Countries Expert Group (LEG) via the UNFCCC Trust Fund for Supplementary Activities. Ireland will continue to support climate mitigation and adaptation in developing countries in line with our commitments under the UNFCCC.

1. Expected levels of climate finance mobilized from different sources

In December 2015 at COP21 in Paris, the Taoiseach (Prime Minister) of Ireland announced continued climate finance support amounting to €175 million in public grant funding for climate finance in developing countries over the period 2016 to 2020, primarily for adaptation related projects. Additionally, Ireland will make an initial contribution of €2m to the Green Climate Fund in 2016 with a view to building up our support for the fund over the coming years. Ireland will continue to support the Least Developed Countries Fund and will provide, subject to budget availability and approval, at least €6 million in grant based funding by 2020. Furthermore the Taoiseach indicated Ireland is examining ways to mobilise private climate finance to further contribute to the 2020 goal.

2. Policies, Programmes, Priorities, and Information on Actions and Plans to Mobilise Additional Finance

Ireland's public climate finance will be predominantly provided through bilateral grants to Key Partner Countries through Irish Aid, Ireland's overseas development assistance programme, together with direct grant contributions to various multilateral institutions or funds, such as the GEF, GCF and LDCF. Some key features of the support provided by Ireland to date are highlighted below:

- Ireland's reported contributions are entirely in grant-form
- Ireland's public climate finance will continue to prioritise Least-Developed Countries (LDCs) particularly those in sub-Saharan Africa

The focus of Ireland's bilateral grant assistance through Irish Aid will be largely on achieving results in the areas of sustainable food and nutrition security, particularly in climate resilient agriculture, improved natural resource management, disaster risk reduction, improving efficient and sustainable energy at the household level, and gender equality.

Irish Aid is developing a multi-annual funding framework which will increase the predictability of its support to long-term programmes such as the World Resources Institute, the International Institute for Environment and Development, the Least Developed Countries Fund and the UNFCCC-LEG, as well as the work of former Irish President Mary Robinson and her foundation, the Mary Robinson Foundation for Climate Justice.

Ireland is currently exploring ways to mobilise private climate finance to support mitigation and adaptation in developing countries. A cross-departmental working group is being established to progress this work.

3. Ensuring the Balance between Adaptation and Mitigation

Ireland's climate finance allocation is primarily driven by the needs of our developing country partners and partner organisations. In 2015, 67% of Ireland's climate finance was identified as supporting adaptation goals and 27% was identified as crosscutting, i.e. supporting both adaptation and mitigation goals, meaning that overall 94% of Ireland's climate finance in 2015 supported adaptation goals. This focus on adaptation is an appropriate response given the priorities of our partners and the prioritisation of adaptation under the Paris Agreement. We feel this contributes to a broader global balance between mitigation and adaptation. In the period to 2020 Ireland will continue to support partners to integrate climate change into development programmes and to prepare and implement adaptation plans.

4. Steps taken to Enhance Enabling Environments/Shifting Investments

The extent of the environmental challenge posed by climate change is fully recognised by the Government and is reflected in the prominence given to climate change in the "Programme for a Partnership Government" and in the establishment during July 2016 of a new Department of Communications, *Climate Action* and Environment and the establishment of the Climate Change Advisory Council, an independent advisory board to Government.

Climate Action and Low Carbon Development Act

Existing policy is set out in the National Policy Position on Climate Action and Low Carbon Development (2014) which provides a high-level policy direction for the adoption and implementation by Government of plans to enable the State to move to a low-carbon economy by 2050. Statutory authority for national mitigation and adaptation plans is provided for in the Climate Action and Low Carbon Development Act 2015. The development of a national mitigation plan and national adaptation framework will help ensure key sectors contribute appropriately to transitioning to a low carbon climate resilient future and raise awareness of the challenges of combating the effects of climate change.

International Support for Climate Action

Ireland is investing in building capacity of staff in Irish Aid and in partner countries (both government and civil society organisations), to integrate climate change into development programmes and projects and to improve tracking and accountability on climate finance at the programme planning and appraisal stage. A Climate Change and Development Learning Platform was launched with the assistance of the International Institute for Environment and Development (IIED) to facilitate the sharing of information and lessons between Irish Aid staff, climate and development experts, and partners in developing countries. These capacity building efforts will continue. The Climate Learning Platform documents local experiences and uses the learning to inform countries decisions when designing programmes to address climate change, with a particular focus on integrating climate change into development planning, adopting climate-smart technologies particularly in agriculture, better targeting social protection systems to address climate vulnerability and developing smallholder household sustainable energy systems. The Climate Learning Platform can be accessed through the Irish Aid website and via www.climatelearningplatform.org .

Other Activities Undertaken to Enhance Enabling Environments

Ireland, through its Department of Finance, has engaged with a number of international organisations, including the European Commission and the World Bank Group, to disseminate lessons learned in relation to its introduction of a Carbon Tax, which commenced in 2009. The Department of Finance is also a member of the Partnership for Market Readiness (PMR) Carbon Tax Working Group in the World Bank and is currently developing a Carbon Tax Guide with the World Bank. This guide aims to use Ireland as a case study and transfer the knowledge and experience gained of introducing the Carbon Tax in Ireland. Several PMR member countries are exploring, designing or implementing carbon taxes and Ireland's experience is recognised as a good case study in this respect.

Separately, Ireland's Economic and Social Research Institute has collaborated with the OECD to prepare a study on implementing carbon taxes, which is being taken up in various developing countries. The Department of Public Expenditure and Reform (DPER) is responsible for Ireland's Public Spending Code. As outlined in the 2014 submission, this includes a methodology for reflecting the cost of carbon in Cost

Benefit Analyses. Any proposals for expenditures in excess of €20million must include a cost-benefit or cost-effectiveness analysis which reflects the cost of carbon as per the Public Spending Code.

5. Additional Aspects on Thematic Funding

Support for Climate Related Disaster Risk Reduction

Ireland will work with the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNISDR) to ensure that Least Developed Countries, particularly our Key Partner Countries, are included in climate related disaster risk reduction plans, early warning systems and preparation for future El Niño impacts. Ireland also supports the work of the Mary Robinson Foundation – Climate Justice. In her work as UNSG Special Envoy on Climate and El Niño, Mary Robinson, together with special envoy Macharia Kamau of Kenya, will report to the UN Secretary General in October 2016 on how best to address future El Niño stresses.

Support for Response to Climate Change in Agriculture

Producing more food while at the same time combating climate change is one of the most important policy challenges that we face both nationally and internationally. Nationally Ireland has committed to an approach to carbon neutrality in the agriculture and land use sector including forestry, which does not compromise capacity for safe and sustainable food production. As a major food producer and a leading innovator in agriculture technologies, Ireland can make a significant contribution to tackling global food and nutrition needs through the continued production of sustainable food products, enhanced cooperation with poorer countries, sharing expertise, partnerships between Irish companies and companies in developing countries, and through Irish Aid.

Scientific research has a central role to play and Ireland is strongly committed to supporting targeted research internationally in the area of agriculture, sustainable intensification and sustainable land management. Ireland has strongly supported the development of an IPCC special report of land and agriculture issues, this included hosting an IPCC Expert Meeting on this topic in May 2015[13] and proposing a special report on this topic along with Tanzania, New Zealand and Costa Rica. Ireland has also offered to host the scoping meeting for the IPCC Special Report which is expected to take place in early 2017. Ireland participates in a number of international climate related research initiatives, in particular the Global Research Alliance and the FACCE JPI (Joint Programming Initiative on Agriculture, Food Security and Climate Change).

As part of its international role, Ireland will continue to support development of sustainable and productive agriculture globally. Ireland participates actively in both the UN Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) and the UN World Food Programme (WFP) including via cash contributions. A sizeable portion of Irish Aid's support for the response to climate change is focussed on the agriculture sector. Agriculture is a key economic sector for Irish Aid partner countries, representing the main livelihood in rural areas and at risk of significant negative impacts from climate change. A principal aim in working with agriculture in developing countries is to sustainably increase the production of nutritious food, to improve food security and the wellbeing of smallholder farmers and their families. Irish Aid supports research on food crop varieties adapted to withstand climate change impacts. These research efforts are linked to smallholder farmers for farm-level testing and for capacity building in food crop management and improve farm practices. Conservation agriculture is a methodology that addresses many environmental concerns in agriculture such as water and soil conservation, while also increasing agricultural productivity in the short and long term. Conservation agriculture is supported by Irish Aid in agricultural activities across a number of partner countries. In conserving soil and water, conservation agriculture contributes to adaptation to climate change. Conservation agriculture also contributes to

[13] http://ipcc-wg2.gov/meetings/EMs/Food-EM_MeetingReport_FINAL.pdf

mitigation through its enhancement of soil carbon sinks and when combined with agroforestry. Investment and training in improved small scale irrigation infrastructure and water management contributes to boost food production and increasing household resilience to climate change.

The Irish Government established the Africa Agri-Food Development Fund (AADF) initiative to develop partnerships between the Irish Agri-Food Sector and African countries to support the growth of the local food industry, build markets for local produce and support mutual trade between Ireland and Africa. In particular, it leverages the Department of Agriculture, Food and the Marines' history and expertise in sustainable agriculture to help African farmers make maximum use of their raw materials. This knowledge transfer benefits entire communities in Africa. The fund is a joint initiative with the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade.

In 2015, Teagasc (the Irish agriculture research, advisory and training body) and Irish Aid signed a Memorandum of Understanding, which provides for cross government collaboration to enhance Ireland’s contribution, through agricultural research and training, to developing countries. The agreement supports Ireland’s objectives of reducing hunger and under-nutrition in African countries. Under the agreement, Irish Aid will identify areas in food security and nutrition programmes where Teagasc can provide support. Envisaged areas of collaboration include scientific and technical advice; capacity building relationships with national agricultural research institutions such as in Ethiopia and Mozambique; and establishing linkages between the Irish Agricultural Research sector and CGIAR – the Global Agricultural Research Partnership. Many of the least developed countries find it hard to draw down available funds so this type of capacity transfer is critical. Some examples of projects where Teagasc is making inputs include:

- Sustainable potato production project in the Chencha region in the southern highlands of Ethiopia with three local Ethiopian PhD students. This is a collaborative project between Teagasc, Wageningen University and the Irish NGO Vita
- Capacity building for staff of the Ethiopian Institute of Agricultural Research (EIAR)with the support of the Irish Aid
- Funding for a PhD programme in potato breeding and further capacity building in extension.
- Development of technology underpinning the dairy industry in Eritrea (research, extension, capacity building of farmers and marketing) through a community dairy model that can be replicated across Eritrea.

Teagasc has taken the lead in bringing together all of the key players in Ireland, including Irish Aid, NGOs and the private sector under the Irish Forum for International Agricultural Development (IFIAD). IFIAD is a voluntary, multi-disciplinary platform, bringing together actors from the agri-food sector to share knowledge and good practices for the benefit of agricultural development programming and policy in support of Ireland’s development objectives. Capitalising on Ireland’s excellence in the agri-food sector, the Forum aims to bring together researchers, policymakers and practitioners with a view to strengthening the research-policy-practice interface and maximising the Irish contribution to agriculture-driven poverty reduction in developing countries.

Ireland also supports the EU REDD[14] Facility. The Facility supports developing countries in testing strategic and innovative solutions to inform the design, implementation and monitoring of REDD+ policies. It collaborates with key national and international stakeholders in the public and private sectors and civil society organizations to contribute to subnational, national, EU and international policy-making on land-use governance and REDD+.

[14] Reduced Emissions from Deforestation and Degradation; http://www.euredd.efi.int/redd

Italy

Public Climate Finance

The Government of Italy is actively working to improve international actions to fight against climate change by undertaking a wide range of activities addressed to mitigation and adaptation to climate change. In this respect, Italy is committed to achieve the goal of jointly mobilizing USD 100 billion per year by 2020 with other Developed countries, in favour of the Developing Country Parties.

The Italian public finance is largely channelled through Official Developed Assistance (ODA), and other Official Flows. The allocation of these public funds is distributed according the following criteria:

- Multilateral and bilateral contributions
- Geographical areas
- Adaptation and mitigation

Based on the experience and lessons learned in past years, the Italian bilateral programmes are focused on specific strategic areas of interest. In particular, these are: assessment and support to the implementation of Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs); collection, analysis, and dissemination of meteorological data relevant to the observation of climate change and the measurement of its impact on the potentially vulnerable sectors of the region's economies; elaboration of regional policies and special programs for coastal zone management, disaster management, impact assessment and community level mitigation and adaptation measures; stimulation and disseminate the economic and technological transformation to low emission development in ensuring energy security and creating adaptation actions and opportunities; promotion and development of the use of renewable energies; enhancement of capacities for the implementation of the REDD+ Framework and the related safeguards, including by addressing the drivers of deforestation and land degradation; capacity building, primarily dedicated to strengthen domestic Measuring, Reporting and Verification systems in a sustainable way to enhance the quality of data and better support national decision-making processes.

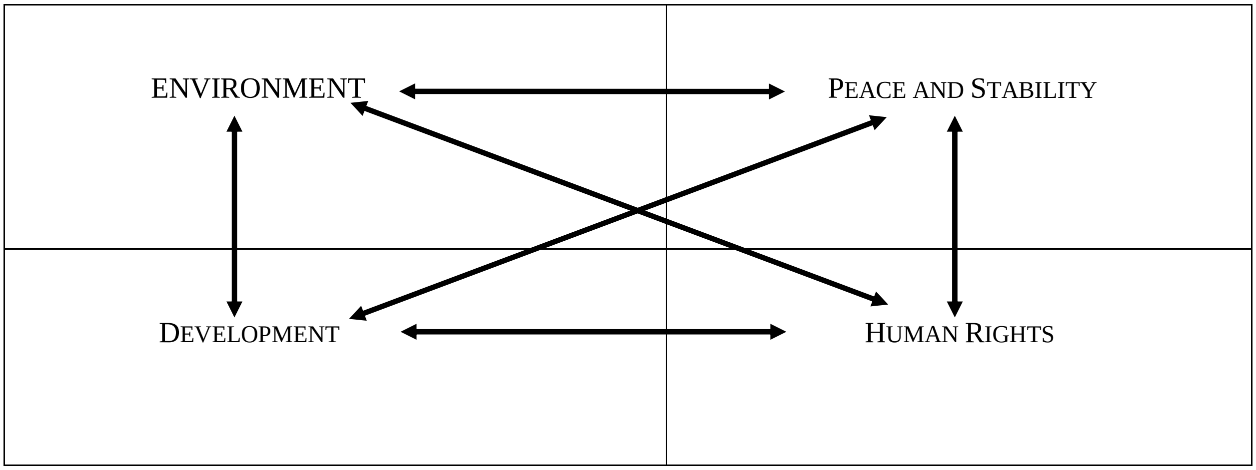
In particular, Italy through the Ministry of Environment is already involved in 23 bilateral programmes and is about to conclude other 15 bilateral programmes, by the end of the year 2016. The innovative approach adopted by Italy in developing the bilateral actions is to act at regional level and build-up partnership with a set of countries that share common needs and priorities. This approach shows more effective results both at technical and political levels. In this way, the return of each single action undertaken is automatically replicated in similar countries, and, at same time, the synergies with all the other all actions already in place are improved.

In addition and synergy to the specific commitment by the Ministry of the Environment, the whole national development cooperation system - central and local public institutions, academia, etc.- has raised its awareness and engagement towards compliance, integration and mainstreaming of climate change in development assistance, under the framework of the 2030 Development Agenda.

In line with this approach, in 2015 the national development cooperation system has significantly increased committed amounts, with the perspective of further gradual increases.

The core of the activities takes place in the least developed and highly vulnerable countries to climate change, mainly identified in the following regions: North and Sub Saharan Africa, Asia and Middle East, Caribbean, Small Island Developing States.

Within this framework, in its specific focus, the Development Cooperation Directorate of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, has developed an integrative approach to environment and development long before the launch of the 2030 Agenda, also aimed at environmental compliance, integration, and mainstreaming of climate change. It has been based on the attempt to start constructive development self-feeding loops – socially, economically and environmentally sustainable – among four interlinked dimensions:



In field, we have witnessed a consistent recurrence of cumulative inter linkages among these four dimensions that can take the direction of a self-driving disruptive loop, but can also be leveraged towards rebalancing development paths,. No matter which term of the matrix is subjected to an initial stress or improvement factor, its consequences can cyclically reverberate on the three related dimensions and grow in scope and impact. Feed-back loops allow us to better understand and counter local dynamics of coupled societal-environmental disruption. They display an explanatory and predictive power in local crises in which underdevelopment, compression of rights, violence, and environmental decay, seem trapped in an inextricable cycle where every stress factor appears both a cause and an effect.

Based on this verified perception, and also taking into account recent evidence of migratory implications, Italian approach to targeted concrete territories is growingly shaped – where appropriate – as integrated landscape management, i.e. aiming at maximizing co-benefits in the framework of coupled and resonant environmental and societal consolidation cycles.

During the recent COP21 in Paris, Italy announced that it will increase the support for international climate finance reaching at least USD 4 billion, between 2015-2020. The pledge is an overall amount for the period 2015-2020 and it includes both bilateral and multilateral flows as well as the mobilization of private finance.

Small Island Developing States

Italy is dedicating strong efforts to support the Small Island Developing States. The goal is to help them to timely and effectively respond to the threats of climate change, and to provide country driven actions.

All the programmes embrace the key actions that are consistent with insurance, transfer of technology and capacity building to meet the specific needs arising from the adverse impact of climate change. The challenge is to create genuine and durable partnerships.

Italy is actively working in three geographical regions, namely: the Caribbean, the Pacific, and Indian Ocean.

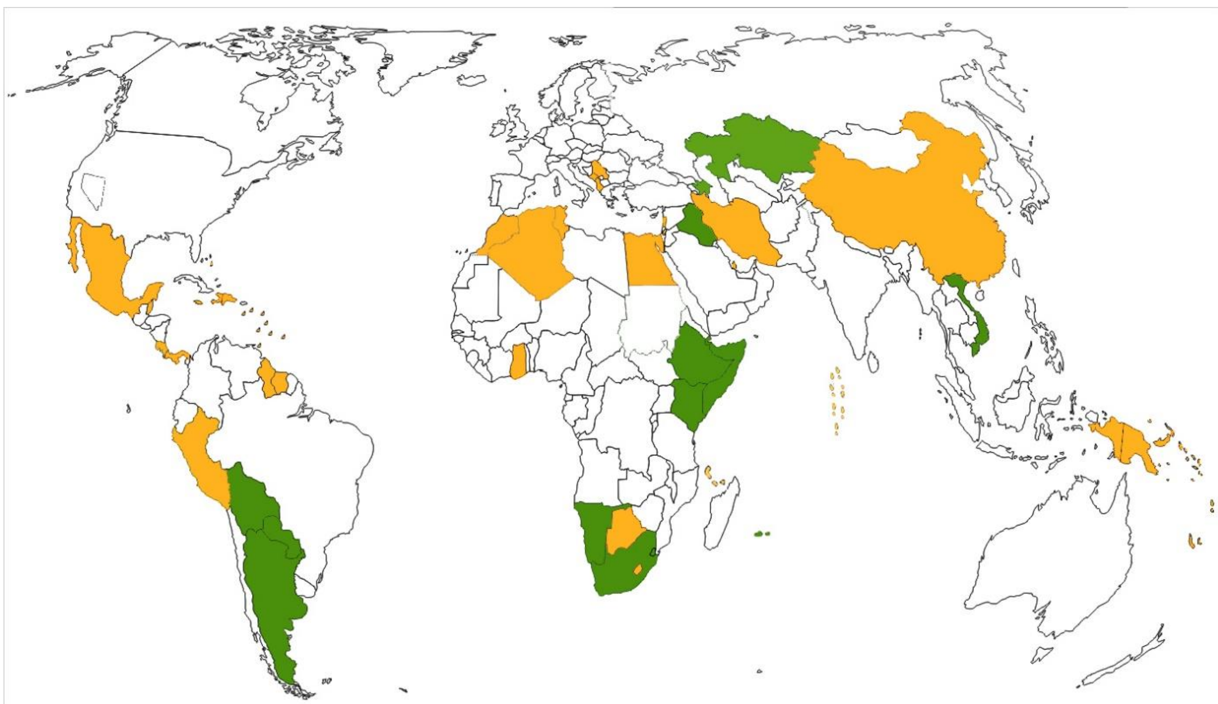
In the Pacific Small Island Developing States (*Cook Islands, Fiji, Kiribati, Micronesia, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Niue, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Tonga, Tuvalu, and Vanuatu*), the partnership has been put in place since 2007. The projects focus on the adaption to climate change, protection against vulnerabilities and climate variability, as well as mitigation of harmful emissions with the spread of renewable energies, especially in rural areas, and protection of the oceans and their ecosystems . The approach pursued has always linked the fight against climate change by improving the economic and social well-being of populations. The new projects include the electrification through the use of photovoltaic panels and the preservation of the oceans, continuing support for the creation of the first National Marine Sanctuary, on the territory of Palau.

According to the results achieved in the Pacific, in 2015 Italy launched a bilateral programme in the Caribbean region (*Antigua e Bermuda, Bahamas, Belize, Barbados, Cuba, Dominica, Grenada, Guyana, Haiti, Jamaica, Santo Domingo, St. Kitts e Nevis, St. Vincent e Grenadines, St. Lucia, Suriname, Trinidad e Tobago*). In this framework, Italy is committed to realize significant projects on early warning systems, as well as on the promotion and use of renewable energies. The innovative aspect of this program is the involvement of the Caribbean Center on Climate Change of Belize, local research center, which will facilitate the dialogue with the countries to respond to their needs.

In Maldives, in 2015 it was created a tailored bilateral agreement, according to which Italy intends to deliver projects on: data management for the governance of the meteorological risk; water desalination; promotion of renewable energy, both from solar and ocean energy (tidal or current).

In Comoros, the bilateral agreement will aim to realize projects, mainly dedicated to the development of energy from renewable sources, and waste management.

More details about the bilateral activities are provided in the map below:



Memorandum of Understandings signed (in yellow): Algeria, Botswana, Egypt, Ghana , Lesotho, Morocco , Tunisia, Costa Rica, Mexico, Panama, Peru, China, Iran, Lebanon , Palestine, Qatar, Albania, Montenegro, Serbia , Pacific Small Island Developing States (Cook Islands, Fiji, Kiribati, Micronesia, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Niue, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu e Vanuatu), CARICOM (Antigua e Barbuda, Bahamas, Belize, Barbados, Dominica, Grenada, Guyana, Haiti, Jamaica, St. Kitts and Nevis, St. Vincent and Grenadines, St. Lucia, Suriname, Trinidad e Tobago) , Maldives Comoros.

Memorandum of Understandings in negotiation (in green): Ethiopia, Kenya , Mauritius, Namibia, Somalia, South Africa, Swaziland, Argentina , Bolivia , Nevada, Paraguay, Azerbaijan, Iraq, Kazakhstan.

With regard to the multilateral activity, it is built in synergy with the bilateral programmes, and it involves several crucial international organizations, such as: United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), the Global Environment Facility (GEF), the United Nations Environmental Programme (UNEP), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the African Development Bank, the World Bank.

For instance, the support of Italy to the bilateral cooperation programmes with the African countries is reinforced through a complex system of multilateral funds and programs. By the World Bank, IMELS participates in two funds that promote renewable energy (Clean Energy Access Program Trust Fund and the MENA Inclusive Green Growth Initiative); by the African Development Bank, with the participation to other two funds, one dedicated more distinctly to promote resilience to climate change (Africa Climate Change Fund) and the other on renewable energy and energy efficiency (Sustainable Energy Fund for Africa Africa).

Since November 2015 Italy is a member of the voluntary multilateral programme called Initiative for Climate Action Transparency (ICAT), and contributes to the associated trust fund managed by the United Nations Office for Projects and Services (UNOPS). The Initiative is dedicated to enhancing the ability of recipient countries for accountability and transparency in the implementation of their commitments to mitigation and adaptation set at national level and, as appropriate, for reporting of financial resources utilization made available for this purpose.

In the Framework Convention on Climate Change of the United Nations, Italy contributes to several crucial funds, such as: the Green Climate Fund (GCF) and the Adaptation Fund (AF). Indeed, through the GEF, IMELS supports two other funds: the Least Developed Countries Fund (LDCF) and the Special Climate Change Fund (SCCF).

Mobilizing private finance

On 29 August 2014, the new Law "General Rules Governing International Development Cooperation" (Italian Law 11 August 2014, no. 125), came into force. The new law has systematically updated the overview of the system, by reorganizing the actors, instruments, modes of action and standard principles which, in the meantime, have evolved in the international community, in line with the prevailing models in European Union partner countries.

According to the Article 27 of the above mentioned law, Italy acknowledges the key role of private enterprises and banking institutions in the development process of countries partners and it encourages their active contribution in the international cooperation activities. To this end, Italy promotes the wider involvement of the private sector to the public procedures for the realization of development initiatives financed by the Italian development cooperation as well as from partner countries, the European Union, international organizations, development banks and international funds, which receive financing from the Italian development cooperation.

Furthermore, a revolving fund managed by the Italian Financial Institution, *Cassa Depositi e Prestiti*, has been established to provide concessional loans to developing partners. A share of it is devoted to foster the participation of the private sector in partner countries, and to provide loans to public investors or private or international organizations to finance joint ventures to be established in partner countries or to provide other forms of financing with a view to promote the development of partner countries.

The allocation of financial resources of the revolving fund designated to finance the above-mentioned activities is decided by an Inter-Ministerial Committee. In particular, this latter defines the conditions under which they can be provided, as well as the criteria to be considered to select initiatives, beyond geographical and sectoral priorities of the Italian cooperation and the guarantees offered by partner countries for the protection of foreign investments (enabling environments).

1. Information to increase clarity on the expected levels of climate finance mobilized from different sources

The commitment of the Italian Government to tackle climate change and related support to developing countries is also strongly expressed in Decree 30 (DLGS n.30, 13/03/2013).

In fact, the latter defines the criteria for the allocation of the proceeds from auctioning of greenhouse gas emission allowances. In particular, it is established that at least 50% of these proceeds should be used to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and to adapt to the impacts of climate change. A significant part of these proceeds are earmarked by the Ministry of Environment to support developing countries in fighting climate change. These resources have been committed by IMELS starting from the year 2015 and will continue to be used up to 2020.

2. Information on how Parties are ensuring the balance between adaptation and mitigation, in particular the needs of developing countries that are particular vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change

The balance between adaptation and mitigation is ensured by using the OECD Rio Marker data – this mostly applies for the activities carried out by the Italian Ministry for Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation.

On the other hand, Italy is constantly engaged in ensuring a balance for climate change responses in developing countries that are consistent with both adaptation and mitigation. This includes recognizing that many mutually re-enforcing synergies exist between specific mitigation and adaptation solutions that can lead to more efficient allocation of "climate response" resources. Importantly, many of these synergies exist in the forestry and agriculture sectors and are of great relevance to rural livelihoods in developing countries. To this aim, for example IMELS promotes a pioneering programme in Ghana, Panama and Papua New Guinea, which pays strongly attention on the REDD+ framework, as well as a bilateral programme in Botswana, dedicated to the agriculture.

Italy gives a special focus to provide adaptation measures to the high vulnerable ecosystems, acting at both at disaster risk reduction and protection and conservation of marine and terrestrial ecosystems and biodiversity levels, in the Small Island Developing States and the Sub Saharan African Countries.

On the mitigation side, Italy is active in promoting and developing the use renewable energies, and the rural electrification in all the countries, where it is present.

Lithuania

Lithuania provides financial support to developing countries in the field of climate change mitigation and adaptation through the funding from the Climate Change Special Programme administered by the Ministry of Environment (the majority part of climate support), development cooperation projects administered by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and contributions made by the Ministry of Finance.

Since 2011 Lithuanian has been providing climate finance through multilateral and regional funds (e.g. European Development Fund, United Nations, World Bank, European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, Green Climate Fund). From 2014 the Ministry of Environment supports bilateral development cooperation *projects* in the field of climate change according to the new legislation – the **Law on Development Cooperation and Humanitarian Assistance** and **Directions for the Politics of Development Cooperation in 2014-2016** (approved by the Government).

Eligible for this support are a variety of Lithuanian entities which intend to implement climate change mitigation and adaptation projects in developing countries. Each year Ministry's **Commission on development cooperation and humanitarian aid** announces calls for project concepts/applications and selects the most distinguished projects. Requirements for projects and all procedural issues are laid down in the **Manual on the implementation of development cooperation activities by state and municipal institutions and agencies**.

The first call for installation of renewable energy resources technologies in developing countries was launched in 2014. On 26th November 2015, an agreement on the implementation of a development cooperation project (in Malaysia) was signed with the tender winner – a Lithuanian company, which produces innovative solar cells. The project applicant is planning to install 60 kW capacity solar power plant in university of Malaysian province for energy producing and learning purposes. Total project value amounts to 222,3 thous. Eur, of which is 145 thous. Euros is grant from the Ministry of Environment, 77,3 thous. Euros is private contribution from company. The project will be fully implemented by the end of 2016.

In 2016 the Ministry of Environment has signed an agreement on the implementation of a development cooperation project in Moldova with another Lithuanian company. During the project implementation it is planned to install 55 kW capacity solar power plant on the rooftop of the public administrative building. Total project value amounts to 228, 7 thous. Eur, of which is 140 thous. Euros is grant from the Ministry of Environment, 88,7 thous. Euros is a private finance contribution from the company. The project will be fully implemented in May 2017.

Also, the Ministry of Environment is planning to sign another agreement with one more applicant selected during 2015 call. The Lithuanian company, producer of innovative biomass boilers, along with non-governmental organizations is planning to install 4 biomass boilers of 95 kW capacity in Moldova (projects will be implemented in kindergartens, community medical centres in the province of Moldova). Total project value amounts to 168 thous. Eur, of which is 98 thous. Euros is grant from the Ministry of Environment, 70 thous. Euros is private contribution from the company.

While in 2014 and 2015 announced calls were specifically oriented for climate mitigation measures (for the entities planning to install renewable energy resources), in 2016 the Ministry of Environment decided to have open call for climate mitigation and adaptation measures. However, all received proposals were dedicated to climate mitigation measures (transport sector, renewable energy sector) with a focus on capacity building in Moldova and Georgia.

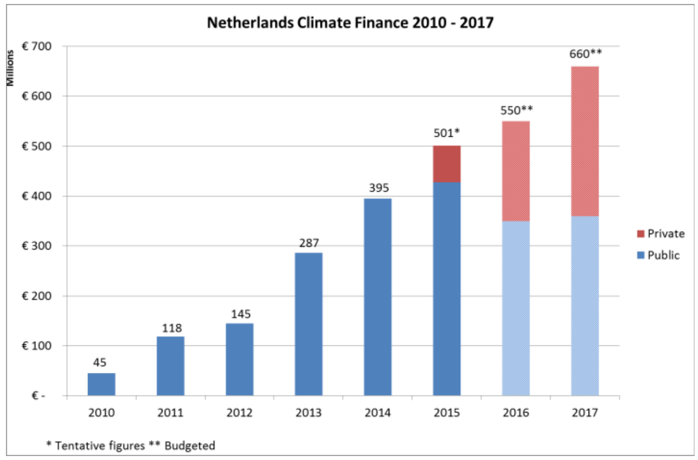
In the end of 2015 the Ministry of Environment has launched a new initiative to attract private finance for climate change mitigation and adaptation measures. As contributions to the fund of the Programme might come not only from the transfer of assigned amount units, the auctioning of allowances, but also as donations from natural, legal persons and others, the Ministry of Environment has invited socially responsible entities and citizens to contribute voluntarily to the fund of the Programme. Although the initiative has been not successful yet, the Ministry of Environment is planning to continue to advertise the possibilities to invest private capital into climate related projects.

Lithuania will continue to provide climate related financial support to developing countries, mainly, through the implementation of bilateral projects by mobilizing additional private sector investments.

Due to annual budget planning process, it is hard to give exact figures for forthcoming years, but Lithuania is determined to mobilize similar or higher amounts for climate related support in developing countries as in 2015 (ca. 0,5 mln. Euros).

Netherlands

1. Expected levels of climate finance mobilized from different sources



The Netherlands approaches Climate Finance as an integral part of its international cooperation. The Minister for Foreign Trade and Development Cooperation is responsible for the programming and planning of climate finance. The Netherlands is committed to contribute its fair share in the international effort to support mitigation and adaptation activities in developing countries. Over the period 2010 to 2016 we expect to realize a total of over € 1.7 billion in public climate expenditure and € 273 million mobilised private finance. Since 2010, the Netherlands realized a year-on-year increase in public climate finance. In 2017, we aim to increase our effort again to € 660 million of which € 360 million public and € 300 million mobilised private finance.

2. Policies, programmes, priorities, and information on actions and plans to mobilise additional finance

As the Netherlands' climate finance is an integral part of its development cooperation, it is characterized by a strong poverty focus. Climate change vulnerabilities are unevenly distributed and are generally greater for disadvantaged people and communities. The Netherlands climate finance is therefore intended first and foremost to assist the poorest communities and countries. In our climate interventions, we work through alliances with the private sector, knowledge institutes/networks, NGOs and multilateral organizations. The Netherlands climate interventions focus on renewable energy, forestry, water management and climate resilient agriculture. Special attention is given to disaster risk reduction and gender.

The Netherlands has a bilateral aid relationship with Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Benin, Burundi, Ethiopia, Ghana, Indonesia, Kenya, Mali, Mozambique, the Palestinian Territories, Rwanda, South Sudan, Uganda and Yemen.[15] In 2015, € 89.8 million[16] of the Netherlands climate finance was spent within the framework of these relationships, through our Embassies. Main recipients of Netherlands climate spending were Rwanda, Ethiopia and Bangladesh. In 2017, the Netherlands intends to channel € 97 million for climate action through bilateral channels.

The multilateral architecture is key in the creation of an effective mix of climate finance delivery instruments. The Netherlands has traditionally been an active supporter and funder of the multilateral institutions. Many of these institutions play an increasingly important role in climate action. The Netherlands also contributes to climate change specific multilateral funds. We committed € 100 million to the Green Climate Fund and are member of the board of the GCF. Furthermore, the Netherlands supports

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[15] For partner countries a 'Country Profile on Climate Change and Water/Food Security was made. The profiles can be found here: http://dsu.eia.nl/publications/advisory-reports/7152. They are regularly updated.

[16] Preliminary figures

the GEF (average € 20 million. per year) and CIF (SREP). The Netherlands contributed USD 72 million to the SREP program since 2010. In 2017, the Netherlands intends to spend at least € 125 million on climate action through multilateral channels.

The Netherlands also works closely with civil society in implementing its climate related activities. Civil society offers the creativity, access and mobilizing power to address complex challenges like climate change. In 2017, the Netherlands intends to spend at least € 25 million on climate action through these alliances. Partners are among others Netherlands Red Cross, IUCN, IRC, Friends of the Earth Netherlands, SNV, HIVOS, Oxfam Novib and Both Ends.

Within the water and food security programmes synergies with climate change are pursued and increasingly operationalized. The Netherlands intends to spend at least € 80 million on climate action in the thematic areas of water and food security in 2017 from the central budget.

In the period 2004-2014, the Netherlands has provided access to sustainable energy to 16.7 million people in developing countries. In 2015, Minister Ploumen announced to continue focusing climate change mitigation support on renewable energy for the poorest, most vulnerable people. She announced a new target to provide 50 million people with access to renewable energy by 2030 (electricity and clean cooking solutions). In this sector we invest amongst others in a stronger role for the private sector, through local micro, small and medium enterprises (supported by the Energizing Development partnership with Germany, UK, Norway, Switzerland, Sweden and Australia) and through larger private sector projects (financed by Dutch Development Bank FMO through its Access to Energy Fund). To support the development of policies and enabling environment in developing countries, the Netherlands has continued its contribution to the Energy Sector Management Assistance Program of the World Bank with a pledge of USD 32.5 million for the period 2017-2020.

The Netherlands is also involved in different activities aimed at ending deforestation: through stimulating 'deforestation-free' agro commodities supply chains (Amsterdam Declarations), influencing legislation in developing countries to end illegal deforestation (EU-Flegt program), by improving monitoring and regional cooperation between countries (ACTO) and through various programs that aim to protect forests as part of an integral landscape approach.

The Netherlands supports knowledge institutes to develop a better knowledge base for mitigation and adaptation support, both among donors and recipient countries. WRI is the leading think tank on sustainable development and authority in the climate negotiations and effective climate finance. The Climate Development Knowledge Network (CDKN), supported by the Netherlands and the UK, is important in positioning developing countries in the international climate negotiations as well as improving climate finance planning. In the Netherlands we have partnerships with the Environmental Impact Agency (EIA) and Energy Research Centre of the Netherlands (ECN). The Netherlands also supports the multi-donor partnership PROFOR (PROgram on FORests) and Tropenbos International to enhance capacity and understanding of the role of forests in climate adaptation and mitigation, and in relation to sustainable trade.

In the coming years, the Netherlands will continue to focus its climate action on renewable energy, ending deforestation, water and food security. This will ensure that development is sustainable, leads to low-carbon development and builds resilience.

3. Addressing the balance between adaptation and mitigation

Our funding decisions are guided by the aim to maintain a strong poverty focus in the Dutch climate finance efforts. Historically, the Netherlands invested equally in adaptation, mitigation and activities with a dual focus. In 2015, the Netherlands invested significantly more in adaptation than mitigation. In the coming years, the Netherlands will focus specifically on the role of the private sector in adaptation. We will actively stimulate private investment in adaptation projects and help to identify scalable privately financed projects in adaptation.

4. Steps taken to enhance enabling environments/shifting investments domestically and internationally

Addressing climate change cannot be address through public interventions only. The private sector must be part of the transformative change and innovation that is needed to mitigate and adapt to climate change. This is also recognized in the Paris Agreement which stipulates that all finance flows need to be made consistent with low-carbon and climate resilience pathways. The private sector has to be involved if we want to transition towards low-carbon and climate resilient development. This requires the development of conditions that enable the private sector to invest in adaptation and of bankable projects that showcase the role of the private sector in ensuring a resilient inclusive future.

The Netherlands has worked with the private sector in its international cooperation for a long time. Since 2004, we are partnering with the private sector in Public Private Partnerships in the water, food and energy sector. Bilateral funds that are strong on climate adaptation are the Sustainable Water Fund, the Facility for Sustainable Enterprises and Food Security and the FMO Access to Energy Fund. Through FMO, the Netherlands also supports the PPP 'Althelia Climate Fund' to generate forest-based emissions reductions. The Netherlands also invests in funds that promote readiness for climate relevant investments, such as ESMAP for Energy, PPIAF for infrastructure and IFC Sustainable Business Advisory. Currently, the Netherlands is working with FMO and other partners to operationalize 'Climate Investor One' which will stimulate private investment in renewable energy in developing countries and economies in transition.

Building on past experience, our strategy is to increase private sector involvement by promoting the development of new ideas to mobilize more climate finance (bottom-up). In this regard we support the 'Global Innovation Lab for Climate Finance' and established a yearly event for business and civil society to present ideas to mobilize more finance for climate actions in developing countries. We will continue to develop new funds that better address the needs of business when they want to invest in developing countries. In 2015, the Minister for Trade and Development Cooperation announced collaboration with the Netherlands Investment Institution to scope the development of an investment fund to stimulate investment in climate action.

The Netherlands believes that private actors play an important role in the transition towards a low-carbon economy and climate resilience and will continue to work together with the private sector and other partners to develop new and innovative ways to engage the private sector in investing in climate action.

Transparency is a key element of measuring progress and the Netherlands will continue to invest in enhancing transparency of climate finance flows. All financial information from the Ministry for Trade and Development Cooperation can be found online on the following website: http://public.tableau.com/views/RijksbegrotingHoofdstukXVII/ChapterXVII. All information on projects funded as part of the Netherlands' development cooperation can be found here: https://www.openaid.nl/.

Poland

Poland is not a Party included in Annex II to the UN Climate Convention and is therefore not obliged to adopt measures and fulfil obligations as defined in Article 4, paragraphs 3, 4 and 5 of the Convention. Paris Agreement maintains a status quo in that regard (see: Article 9 para 1 of the Agreement). However, Poland already provides financial support to developing countries, both for mitigation and adaptation to the adverse effects of climate change on a voluntary basis.

Poland joined The European Union in 2004 and since that time it took on international commitments related to the level of development cooperation and its quality. In October 22 2013 Poland become a member of OECD DAC and since that time Poland has been striving to implement the regular OECD DAC reporting system (CRS).

The majority of climate-related assistance has been delivered within the framework of the Poland's development assistance. As a Member State of the European Union, Poland also provided most of its climate financing as a contribution to its general budget. As part of multilateral assistance, resources were also provided as contributions within the United Nations System.

Poland's development assistance provided through the Ministry of Foreign Affairs is set out on the basis of the Development Cooperation Act of 2011. The objectives of development cooperation are defined in the Multiannual Development Cooperation Programme for 2016–2020. The Multiannual Programme offers a basis for annual plans which specify tasks and forms of cooperation.

In the area of climate change the Cooperation Programme focus in particular on the following activities: counteracting environmental degradation, climate change mitigation, adaptation to the negative consequences of climate change by strengthening national and local community disaster resilience, building disaster preparedness and disaster risk reduction. Poland has carried out climate-related assistance projects understanding the need to support sustainable development in developing countries and in countries with economies in transition (EiT countries). In climate-related activities finalized so far, Poland has strived to maintain a proper balance of funding for adaptation and for mitigation (with a slight advantage for adaptation and capacity building projects) and will continue it in the future.

Poland provided its climate-specific public financial support in 2013 and 2014 totalling USD 3.33 million in 2013 and USD 4.94 million in 2014. During that period, Poland placed a particular focus on supporting Eastern European Countries (Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Republic of Moldova and Ukraine), African States (Ethiopia, Guinea, Kenya and Uganda), and other regions and countries (e.g. Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Peru and State of Palestine).

The total development assistance provided by Poland in 2013-2014:

Year	Multilateral assistance	Bilateral assistance
2013	USD 2 986 073.08 [EUR 2 249 110.24]	USD 342 861.02 [EUR 258 242.92]
2014	USD 2 961 948.01 [EUR 2 230 939.24]	USD 1 979 960.71 [EUR 1 491 306.41]

Poland is active in the field of capacity building. A number of individual capacity-building measures and activities were carried out in the years 2013-14 as part of development bilateral assistance. Examples include expert and technical support for: the development of climate-related technical and institutional knowledge in Eastern European Countries (Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Republic of Moldova and Ukraine); awareness-raising activities in waste management and environment protection in Ethiopia, Peru, the Republic of Moldova and Uganda; and the promotion of renewable energy sources and innovative technologies to improve energy efficiency in Ukraine.

Poland implements measures and activities related to technology transfer, access and deployment benefiting developing countries and EiT countries, including initiatives of cooperation between the public and private sectors.

Poland promotes the provision of financial support to developing countries from the private sector by using GreenEvo, a green technology accelerator scheme and market-based tool that serves in the transfer of Polish green technologies since 2009. GreenEvo supports the identification of the technological needs of developing countries and EiT countries and the assessment of the capacity of Polish suppliers to meet these needs, and mediates between broker contacts of technological companies and potential foreign customers or partners.

GreenEvo is used to build relationships between Polish and foreign entrepreneurs operating in the field of environmental protection, on win–win principles. Under this scheme, the Ministry of Environment screens the market for green technologies that are Polish, commercialized and transferable. Companies selected in a competition, with subsequent verification by government and external experts, were entitled to the support offered by GreenEvo, including training and trade missions, where they had an opportunity to meet with potential partners in many developing countries and to experience the reality of foreign markets. On average, 10 to 12 missions were organized every year. Destinations were chosen on the basis of market analyses, prepared yearly.

In the course of six editions of the GreenEvo competition, 74 proven Polish green technologies were selected for promotion worldwide. The GreenEvo was suspended on 15 December 2015. The Ministry of the Environment is working on the new formula of GreenEvo program, which will be launched soon. New governmental programmes supporting export of innovative technologies in the field of environment and RES are presently under discussion as well.

Poland takes action to increase its involvement in climate financing and – according to the declaration made by Prime Minister Beata. Szydło at Leaders Event at the opening of the climate summit in Paris – will assign a sum of USD 8 million as its contribution to international climate finance until 2020, including support for Green Climate Fund.

Example:

One of the Polish projects that need to be highlighted is a 2-module, 2-year (2016-2017) project "Biomass briquettes as a practical way to reduce deforestation of the slopes of the Mt. Kilimanjaro", realized in Tanzania by Economic Foundation Poland – East Africa with local partner Tanzania Environmental Action Association (with total volume of financing ca. EUR 296 000). The principal aim of the project is to reduce the pressure on deforestation of the slopes of Mt. Kilimanjaro by local communities, to be achieved by providing alternative to firewood source of energy for domestic purposes, what are briquettes produced from dry organic waste form agriculture and sawmills. By providing a wide range of actions such as:

1. pilot production of biomass briquettes by selected local self-help groups (with use of easily accessible and cheap utilities and/or professional innovative briquetting machines) and further professional production and sale of the briquettes;
2. environmental education and implementation of renewable energy solutions in schools of East and West Kilimanjaro region;
3. education and implementation of new types of crops to support the production of biomass briquettes

the project seeks to:

1. create alternative renewable sources of energy for local communities living in the slopes of Mt. Kilimanjaro;
2. create for the local communities a new sources of revenue from pro-environmental activities;
3. introduce new crops to support the production of biomass;
4. promote and implement practical forms of environmental education in schools and among members of the local communities in order to increase a number of people in the Kilimanjaro region actively participating in the production and use of the biomass briquettes.

Slovakia

1. Expected levels of climate finance mobilized from different sources

Slovakia has been making a significant effort to fight against adverse effect of climate change, also through contributing and supporting climate change projects and programs. Moreover in recent years Slovakia has improved internal work required to comply with the recent obligations on transparency of support. Slovakia is not listed in Annex II to the Convention, consequently is not bounded to fulfil the commitments under Articles 4.3, 4.4 and 4.5 of the Convention. Despite this fact, Slovakia has been providing financial contributions to many projects and programs that are considered to be climate related. As stated in the Annual report on financial and technology support provided to developing countries, in 2015, Slovakia provided in total 2 196 007 euros considered as climate specific, to developing countries. Climate specific finance was divided into mitigation and adaptation contribution, Slovakia did not provide any cross-cutting financial contribution in that year. In comparison with the previous year Slovakia raised the climate specific finance almost twice, in 2014 the contribution being at the level of 1 113 512 euros.

Slovakia currently has no forward looking information on expected levels of climate finance, neither provided any announcements in Paris. From the financial information provided in Annual reports 2014 and 2015, Slovak climate finance demonstrates upward trend. Slovakia indicates an increasing importance of adaptation to the adverse effect of climate change through increased level of financial contribution aimed at adaptation related projects, from 764 047 euros in 2014 to 1 876 596 euros in 2015, respectively. Slovak public climate finance is included in the annual public budget cycles and the rolling three year financial budget strategy of the Government. Therefore, it is not possible to give an exact mid-term or long-term prediction of the total public climate finance. Regarding the financial support through multilateral and bilateral channels, the current financial contributions and disbursements are reflected in various reports, including EU Monitoring Mechanism Regulation 2016 (MMR 2016), National Communications, or Biennial Reports to the Convention.

Slovakia has no information on climate related private finance mobilization yet, therefore it is not possible to provide any information on expected levels of private climate finance mobilized.

2. Policies, programmes, priorities, and information on actions and plans to mobilise additional finance

Slovak public climate finance contributions for supporting projects, programs and actions in developing countries are channelled almost entirely through Official Development Assistance (ODA). As stipulated by the Government, the Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs of the Slovak Republic is mandated to coordinate the ODA of Slovakia. Cooperation focusing on climate change policy, and especially climate finance policy making, is coordinated in cooperation with other relevant institutions, primarily Ministry of Environment and the Ministry of Finance. Slovakia is prepared to continue in contributing to development assistance related to climate change according to its capabilities. Slovakia has integrated the goals and objectives of the UNFCCC and Kyoto Protocol into its development policy, while taking into account the economic and social development. The core of the Slovak development policy is to eradicate extreme poverty and to reduce global poverty and inequality. In 2015 Slovakia contributed with approximately 2.2 million euros considered as ODA for projects related to climate change, and supported 16 capacity building projects among different developing countries.

Multilateral Contribution/Support

In 2014 Slovak contribution through multilateral channels counted for over 350 000 euros. In 2015 Slovakia contributed through multilateral channels with over 620 000 euros recognized as public financial contribution. Most of the contributions were channelled through United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), Montreal Protocol Multilateral and Trust Fund, and World Meteorological Organisation (WMO). The flows of financial contributions through multilateral channels in last years have shown upward trend.

Bilateral Contribution/Support
Slovakia puts emphasis in assisting countries that are particularly vulnerable to adverse effect of climate change. In 2014 the total amount of financial contribution to developing countries through bilateral channels counted for 760 371 euros. In comparison to year 2015, Slovak contribution counted for 1 567 370, 78 euros. The main Slovak developing partner countries are Georgia, Moldova, Serbia, and from Africa there are two main partner countries Ethiopia and Kenya.

3. How MS and CION address the balance between adaptation and mitigation e.g. increasing its support for adaptation, or focusing in particular on the needs of developing countries that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change

Slovakia is committed to the decisions and recommendations by the COP with regard to balance the financial contributions for mitigation and adaptation activities. It aims to ensure a balance between public finance flows to adaptation and mitigation in developing countries. However, the implementation of this goal depends mainly on the performance of the respective institutions. The Ministry of Environment of the Slovak Republic is fulfilling the aim primarily by focusing on the needs of the recipient developing countries. It is following and monitoring this issue by reporting on climate finance related contributions, the support to mitigation and adaptation activities to developing countries varies annually. In 2015 Slovakia invested significantly more in adaptation than mitigation. According to the last MMR 2016, in 2015 Slovakia contributed to adaptation activities with over 1 876 500 euros and to mitigation activities with over 315 000 euros through both multilateral and bilateral channels. Most of the adaptation finance flows through bilateral channels within the ODA bilateral cooperation. However, the specific focus is given to negotiations between Slovakia and individual developing country taking into account its specific needs, and also considering objectives of the Slovak development strategy.

4. Steps taken to enhance enabling environments/shifting investments domestically and internationally

Public climate finance provided by Slovakia gives priority to initiatives and bilateral projects and programs that supports enabling environments and capacity building. Most of the bilateral projects that have climate action as the main objective, also include a significant capacity building component. Slovakia is promoting the consolidation of the developing countries economic base, and supporting the idea that clime change cannot be addressed through public interventions without the help of private sector. In recent years, mainstreaming climate change to the development is becoming part of the projects. The private sector must be part of the transformative shift and innovative methods that are needed to mitigate and adapt to adverse effect of climate change. Slovakia supports the reference in Paris Agreement which stipulates that all finance flows need to be made consistent with low-carbon and climate resilience pathways. This requires constant evolvement and development of better conditions that would enable and motivate private sector to raise the investments in adaptation projects and showcase the role of private sector in ensuring the shift of investment to low-carbon and climate resilient world.

Spain

1. Expected levels of climate finance mobilized from different sources

In recent years, Spain has been making an important effort both contributing and supporting climate change funds, programs and projects and also improving the internal work required to comply with the recent obligations on transparency of support. Indeed, our reported climate finance for years 2012, 2013, 2014 has followed an upward trend, accounting for 205.677.244 Euros, 254.575.047 Euros, 463.129.072 Euros, respectively.

Furthermore, in the last COP21, Spain announced its aim at doubling its international climate finance by 2020 compared to 2014, by mobilizing an amount of EUR 900 million.

However, at present Spain is not in a position to provide further details on the breakdown and the implementation of this commitment.

2. Policies, programs, priorities, and information on actions and plans to mobilise additional finance

Spanish public climate finance for supporting actions, programs and projects in developing countries is channelled through Official Development Assistance (ODA) and other types of instruments classified as Other Official Flows.

Bilateral and multilateral ODA contributions comply with the guidance of The IV Spanish Master Plan for Development Cooperation for 2013-2016[17] and The Sectoral Action Plan for Environment and Climate Change which is included in the IV Spanish Master Plan[18].

The IV Spanish Master Plan considers climate change as a global public asset and a crosscutting priority. The Sectoral Action Plan promotes a new development paradigm, characterized by sustainable low carbon emissions and resilient economies, with high levels of biodiversity, social justice and equity and it is structured around five strategic lines of action. Both plans have been key to mobilise climate finance. For example, in 2004, the Spanish Development Cooperation launched the ARAUCLIMA Program[19] which aims at promoting coordinated actions in Latin America and the Caribbean region, both in mitigation and adaptation to climate change.

Furthermore, instruments mobilizing Other Official Flows consider climate change or related sectors among their priority areas and include leveraging public and private finance as an objective. These are:

- Fund for the Spanish Internationalization (FIEM) managed by the Ministry of Economy and Competitiveness (MINECO)
- Export Credits managed by the Spanish Export Credit Agency (CESCE)
- Instruments managed by the Spanish Company for Development Finance (COFIDES)

These institutions have developed their strategies and programmes that include the consideration of climate change in their pipelines of projects.

Apart from this, Spain has recently supported other innovative initiatives that incentivize the mobilization of additional finance such as:

[17] http://www.aecid.es/Centro-Documentacion/Documentos/Planificaci%C3%B3n/PD%202013-2016.pdf
[18] http://www.aecid.es/Centro-Documentacion/Documentos/Planificaci%C3%B3n%20estrat%C3%A9gica%20por%20sectores/AF_PAS_NARRATIVO_MA.pdf
[19] http://www.aecid.es/ES/d%C3%B3nde-cooperamos/alc/programas-horizontales/programa-arauclima

- **Integrated Carbon Programs for the Mediterranean (ICPs) Initiative** (European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, EBRD): Spain confirmed the contribution with 10 M € to this initiative which consists on comprehensive packages that include policy dialogue, technical assistance, carbon pricing for greenhouse gas emission reduction projects, monitoring, reporting and verification, and associated results-based payments in some Mediterranean countries. The project will help to demonstrate the effect of carbon pricing schemes, advance in the pre-2020 climate action, and contribute to discussions on the design and development of Article 6 of the Paris Agreement.

3. How MS and CION address the balance between adaptation and mitigation e.g. increasing its support for adaptation, or focusing in particular on the needs of developing countries that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change.

The Spanish climate public finance devoted to adaptation actions and projects in developing countries is lower than the one devoted to mitigation. This is also because of the difficulties on the methodologies for its quantification, since the integration of climate change adaptation is hard to quantify. In any case, Spain is exploring several options to enhance the balance between adaptation and mitigation in coming years.

Within the ODA, Spain has been making different contributions to multilateral cooperation funds and programmes in a balanced manner for adaptation and mitigation. Within the ODA bilateral/regional cooperation Spain is working in the enhancement of the integration of climate change adaptation but the specific purpose of this support is decided in bilateral/regional negotiations between Spain and the partner country/region taking into account its specific needs, and considering also the Spanish Development Cooperation Plans.

Within OOF instruments, most of the funded projects focus on mitigation but internal discussions are taking place to explore the scaling up finance for adaptation in coming years.

4. Steps taken to enhance enabling environments/shifting investments domestically and internationally

The Spanish regional cooperation through the Iberoamerican Network of Climate Change Offices (RIOCC)[20] can be seen as a tool to enhance enabling environments in Latin America since it supports and reinforces the capacity of countries to address climate change issues, including the establishment of policies and processes. Moreover it also contributes to identify and create the right enabling environments to catalyse additional public and private sector climate finance. Within this regional forum, in 2014, 2015 and 2016 specific capacity building activities[21] on NAMAs NDCs climate finance are being carried out, as well as on local adaptation. Spain intends to continue with this regional support in coordination with other actors.

In addition, Spain has organized some dissemination activities with several Latin American countries to promote its domestic best practices abroad such as The Climate Projects and the Carbon Footprint initiative.

5. Additional aspects on thematic funding, such as on REDD+, technology, capacity building, support for country-led NDC implementation

[20] www.lariocc.es
[21] http://www.lariocc.es/es/actividades-capacitacion/

Spain has always tried to diversify its climate finance through different channels and instruments. In this regard, the following thematic activities and contributions should be highlighted:

- **REDD+:** Spain has supported from the beginning this program and its total contribution to date amounts to 4.95 million Euros.
- **Technology**: Spain, as reflected in its Second Biennial Report (2BR), promotes annually, through different actors, several technology transfer activities and actions on climate change. Furthermore, up to now, Spain has been the main donor of the REGATTA[22] Project (Regional Gateway for Technology Transfer and Climate Change Action in Latin America and the Caribbean) managed by UNEP and its total contribution to date amounts to 6 million Euros.
- **Capacity building:** Spain, as reflected in its 2BR, promotes annually, through different actors, several capacity building activities on climate change and related sectors. Three specific initiatives can be highlighted**:**
  - The Spanish regional cooperation through the Iberoamerican Network of Climate Change Offices (RIOCC) has carried out in 2014, 2015 and 2016 specific capacity building activities on NAMAs and NDCs and will continue to do so in coming years.
  - The Spanish NAMA Platform launched in 2014 supports and articulates Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMAs) in developing countries. This Platform, managed by ICEX Spain Trade and Investment (Ministry of Economy and Competitiveness), is working in cooperation with other Spanish and international institutions including The Spanish Agency for International Development Cooperation (AECID) to catalyse the implementation of NAMAs in developing countries.
  - The AECID, through its new Intercoonect@Program23 carries out specific capacity building activities on renewable energy, energy efficiency and climate change related activities on risk management in Latin-American countries.

[22] http://www.cambioclimatico-regatta.org/index.php/es/
[23] http://www.aecid.es/ES/Intercoo-necta/

Sweden

The Swedish Government, elected in 2014, has climate change as one of its top priorities. Sweden takes domestic action to become one of the first fossil free welfare countries in the world and is one of the world's largest providers of international climate finance per capita.

Sweden has a long history of supporting climate change action in developing countries, in a range of sectors and on a long-term basis. A range of Swedish actors are involved, and a number of modalities, instruments and types of support are used.

During 2013-2014, Sweden contributed 4.3 billion SEK (corresponding to 645 million USD) - in public climate support, making the country one of the most generous providers of international climate finance per capita. Sweden continues a strong support to climate change related initiatives in developing countries through multilateral channels as well as bilateral and regional channels through the Swedish International Development Agency (Sida).

In 2015 Sweden most notably became the largest per capita donor in the world to the two operating financial entities under the Convention – the Green Climate Fund (GCF), which became operational in 2015, and to the Global Environment Facility (GEF). The Swedish government is committed to contribute to mobilize USD 100 billion a year by 2020 from a wide variety of sources. As a sign of our continued strong commitment, we will nearly double our levels of multilateral climate finance for 2016 as compared to 2015.

Governance

The Swedish Government in 2015 issued a new instruction to the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency, Sida. The instruction states that an environment and climate perspective should permeate the operations. As a result, Sida is currently increasing its efforts to integrate environment and climate change across the operations, i.a. by improving the internal method support for integration. During 2015 and 2016, environment and climate change have become increasingly emphasized in Swedish development cooperation strategies, and the majority of Sweden's bilateral development cooperations now have environment and climate change specific objectives.

As recognised in the Paris agreement all finance flows must be made consistent with a pathway towards low greenhouse gas emissions and climate-resilient development. IFIs play an important role in helping countries to meet their own energy supply needs and in ensuring that IFIs finance flows are consistent with a pathway towards low greenhouse gas emissions and climate-resilient development in line with the Paris-agreement. Sweden wants to see a higher ambition with respect to IFIs' and multilateral development banks' energy investments. Sweden believes that IFIs' investments in and support to fossil energy should ultimately be phased out. This should be achieved by the IFIs cutting back considerably on such investments and substantially increasing investments in renewable energy. Sweden also considers that IFIs should adopt ambitious and time-set goals to increase the share of investments in renewable energy. Measures to increase energy efficiency in order to reduce emissions should also be prioritized. Furthermore IFIs should contribute actively to globally phasing out fossil fuel subsidies.

In order to make all finance flows consistent with a pathway towards low greenhouse gas emissions and climate-resilient development, we need to put a price on carbon and to create enabling policy environments that promote investments in renewable energy. This is why Sweden e.g. supports the Transformative Carbon Asset Facility, which could make payments for emission reductions to countries that remove fossil fuel subsidies. We also support global efforts to map readiness for investments in sustainable energy, which can promote reforms to get policies and incentives right.

It is also important that the GCF supports making all financial flows climate-compatible, including by encouraging accredited entities to shift their overall portfolios – not just the funding they receive from the GCF – to be in line with Article 2.1(c). For this reason, Sweden actively pushed for, and welcomes, the GCF board decision to assess "the extent to which the Accredited Entities' overall portfolios of activities beyond those funded by the GCF have evolved in this direction during the accreditation period."

Multilateral financial support

The Swedish Government contributes to a number of climate-specific organisations, funds and programmes focusing on low-carbon, climate resilient development. In addition, Sweden contributes significant amounts of core funding and is actively engaged in a number of multilateral specialized bodies, international and regional organisations, banks and institutes, with a view to influencing their climate change work in various sectors. Examples of such organisations are the UNDP, the International Development Association (IDA) at the World Bank, and the African Development Bank. Also within the multilateral development cooperation, public support plays an important role in mobilizing financial flows from the private sector, and to redirect economies in a climate friendly direction.

Examples of support to multilateral climate funds:

- Sweden is the largest per capita donor to the **Green Climate Fund (GCF)** which aims at supporting adaptation and mitigation projects. Sweden has pledged to contribute 4 billion SEK (approximately 580 m USD), making us the largest per capita donor.
- The **Global Environment Facility (GEF)** has supported over 4000 projects in 183 countries. Sweden is the biggest per capita donor and has contributed with approximately 668,2 m USD in total to the GEF.
- Sweden is also one of the largest donors to the **Adaptation Fund, The Least Developed Countries Fund and the Sustainable Energy for All initiative**.
- Sweden has contributed more than 1 billion SEK (approximately 180 million USD) to the Climate Investment Funds.

In many of these funds, Sweden promotes increased direct access to climate finance also for national entities, e.g. through streamlined approval procedures and enhanced readiness support.

Bilateral financial support

Approximately half of the Swedish ODA is channelled to developing countries and countries with economies in transition bilaterally, through Sida. In the area of climate change, Sida supports specific climate change contributions as well as integration at sector level, technology transfer, capacity building, and research cooperation. It includes contributions to national governments, intergovernmental organisations, civil society organisations and private sector actors.

Examples of bilateral support:

- Support to the **Water Reservoir Programme in Burkina Faso** has reduced the vulnerability of small dams affected by climate change. The programme has contributed to improved food security for people living in poverty by securing 24 million cubic metres of water for food production. Irrigated plots have been distributed and production of vegetables for the local market has started. A guide for climate integration in the construction of dams has also been produced, and awareness among different stakeholders has been raised.
- Sida's support enabled the establishment of the **African Risk Capacity**, a pan-African system for sovereign disaster risk solutions operational since 2014. By sharing and transferring risks, it

supports the countries that participate to move from disaster management to risk management, improve food security and decrease dependence on international humanitarian assistance.

- Support to **Programa de Desarollo Agropecuario Sustentable** in Bolivia has increased farmers' resilience to climate change through soil conservation, more efficient use of water, access to irrigation, and new crops. Diversification of production has also increased household incomes.

Mobilizing additional and private climate finance

While Sweden has a strong track record in providing publicly sourced climate finance, Sweden recognises that in order to increase the volumes of climate finance being made available and to enable financing of major climate-related investments at scale, utilising various sources of climate finance public and private is essential. The dominant global capital flows are private, and linking these to mitigation and adaptation efforts in order to manage climate change is of utmost importance. In this regard involving the private sector and strengthening the enabling environment for private investments is crucial. To achieve this public finance and public policies have an important, catalytic role.

Sweden is actively implementing measures targeted at enhancing private sector and other actors' investments in climate initiatives. The most notable example is Sida's provision of governmental guarantees that enable climate investments by other actors in markets that are perceived to have high risks. Guarantees stimulate mobilization of capital, including domestic capital in the partner country. The instrument is designed to overcome a market failure and allows investors to better understand the true level of risk associated with particular investments. Sida helps lenders to deal with these risks by insuring eligible projects against losses related to market risks. A common set-up is that Sida covers part of the loss if a borrower fails to repay its bank loan.

Examples of climate related guarantees provided during 2013-2014, and private finance leveraged.

Country/Region	**Sida's contribution**	**Estimated mobilised capital**	**Other public co-financiers involved**
Global, Household Products	Guarantee SEK 178 million	SEK 495 million	USAID (25% risk sharing)
Moldova, Guarantee for Sustainable Investments	Guarantee SEK 7.25 million	SEK 14.5 million	USAID (25% risk sharing)
Pakistan, Wind Power	Guarantee SEK 395 million	SEK 790 million	AsDB (25% risk sharing) Islamic Development Bank (lender)
Zambia, Agriculture	Guarantee SEK 22.25 million	SEK 44.5 million	USAID (25% risk sharing)
Bosnia Herzegovina, SME Development	Guarantee USD 71 million	USD 148 million	USAID (25% risk sharing)

Sida collaborates with the private sector through several different mechanisms, including the Public Private Development Partnerships, and Challenge Funds. The Innovation Against Poverty (IAP) challenge fund is an example. It is designed as a risk-sharing mechanism addressing the absence of investors ready to bear the financial risks of early-entrepreneurs by stimulating investment in new, market based solutions to the problems of poverty. Many of the entrepreneurs and business models focus on climate-smart solutions. In 2013 Sida was also involved in creating the Swedish Leadership for Sustainable Development – a network of more than 20 leading companies and expert organisations with a Swedish connection. By systematically integrating sustainable development into business models and core business practices, members of the network are committed to contributing to achieving global development goals. Projects emerging from the network include initiatives to increase resilience to climate change impacts, and to reduce use of fossil fuels and other greenhouse gas producing activities.

Swedfund is the Swedish Development Finance Institution. Swedfund's goal is to help eliminate poverty by investing in companies in developing countries and to support development of sustainable business practices in the private sector. Swedfunds investments in financially sound businesses which are sustainably operated from an environmental and social perspective, contributes to a reduction in poverty resulting in long-term, sustainable community development. Swedfund's four strategic sustainability goals are all related to the main goal of poverty reduction. Sustainability is an integral part of Swedfund's business model and the strategic work is guided by four interrelated goals; community development, job creation and descent work; environmental and social sustainability; financial viability; and anti-corruption. An important part of the work is to support women in business and Swedfund is actively working on this as part of the portfolio strategy. Also, over the past years Swedfund has received capital inducements and the company is increasingly investing in renewable energy in developing countries. Swedpartnership is a program hosted in Swedfund and offers small and mid-sized enterprises financial support for investments in knowledge transfer and equipment when they are establishing new businesses in developing countries in Africa, Asia, Latin America and Eastern Europe.

Balance between adaptation and mitigation

Adaptation is of particular importance for low income countries, and people in poverty, who are more exposed and more vulnerable to the impacts of climate change than others, and are often directly dependent on local ecosystems for their livelihoods. Sweden has therefore had a strong focus on adaptation, both in the bilateral climate finance, and by providing large contributions to the Adaptation Fund and the Least Developed Countries Fund. Most contributions, however, create synergies and/or have cross-cutting benefits for both adaptation and mitigation, particularly in sectors such as agriculture, forestry, and environmental policy and administrative management.

Thematic information including financing of NDCs

Swedish bilateral development cooperation is already contributing to measures that are included as climate action in INDCs in several countries, e.g. in Cambodia, Bangladesh, Kenya, Mali, Mozambique and Bolivia. A review is currently undertaken to better understand where there are opportunities to increase the support to further development of (I)NDCs and their implementation.

United Kingdom

1. Expected UK levels of climate finance mobilized from different sources

- The UK is firmly committed, alongside other developed countries, to jointly mobilise $100bn of public and private finance a year by 2020, in the context of meaningful mitigation and transparency of action.
- From April 2011 to March 2016, the UK delivered £3.87 billion in international climate finance (ICF) to help the world's poorest adapt to climate change and promote cleaner, greener growth. Over the lifetime of the existing ICF portfolio, the UK expects to help reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 510m tonnes of CO2, and mobilise £4.1bn of private climate finance.[24]
- In September 2015, the then Prime Minister David Cameron announced that the UK would significantly increase its ICF over the next five years, providing at least £5.8bn between 2016 and 2020. In 2020, the UK's annual climate financing will be double that of 2014.
- UK climate finance is helping catalyse the shift to sustainable, low carbon, resilient and inclusive development in developing countries, by:
    - Helping countries, communities and individuals, particularly the poorest and most vulnerable, to manage risk and build their resilience to the effects of climate change now and in future.
    - Preventing emissions now or in years to come through a shift to cleaner, low carbon approaches and technology in developing countries.
    - Ensuring sustainable management of **-** and equitable access to – natural resources such as land, water, forests and clean air for current & future generations, with natural ecosystems underpinning lasting resilience to climate change and supporting emissions reductions.
- The UK has committed £720m to the Green Climate Fund (GCF) for the Initial Resource Mobilisation period. The UK strongly welcomes the approval of the first projects and programmes, which mark the Fund's transition to full operational status. The UK is an active member of the GCF Board, assisting the Fund to support developing countries in promoting the paradigm shift towards low carbon and climate resilient development pathways.

2. Policies, programmes, priorities, and information on actions and plans to mobilise additional finance

Public Climate Finance

In addition to the Green Climate Fund, the UK is a major contributor to a wide range of multilateral initiatives addressing climate change, for example, the Climate Investment Funds, the Global Environment Facility, the Programme for Market Readiness and the Climate Initiative for Development. The UK also funds a wide range of bilateral programmes in more than 30 countries. For example:

- **Building resilience and adaptation to climate extremes and disasters programme (BRACED):** Working in the Sahel region and 7 other countries in Africa and Asia, BRACED is building the resilience of vulnerable communities to climate shocks and generating knowledge and learning on best

[24] https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/2016-uk-climate-finance-results

practice on how to do this. BRACED projects cover a wide range of issues, for example securing, servicing and promoting trans-border livestock mobility across the Sahel, and supporting the uptake of climate information in Ethiopia.

- **Energy Africa:** The Energy Africa Campaign is working to develop and stimulate the off-grid solar markets across Sub Saharan Africa where over 600 million people are living without reliable access to electricity. Together with African governments, investors, businesses, NGOs, think tanks and other donors, the UK will work to increase investment in off-grid energy firms, overcome regulatory barriers, foster innovation, and accelerate delivery of solar energy systems to households across Africa. The campaign is targeting change at the national level by agreeing policy compacts with 14 partner countries, setting out policy and regulatory reform to improve market conditions and stimulate the private sector.

Mobilising Private Climate Finance

The UK uses its public finance strategically in order to unlock multiple flows of private finance, catalyse private investment and build a sustainable market for low carbon investment through a range of innovative and transformational projects. ICF projects are working across different geographies, in different sectors and technologies and through a variety of instruments (grants, loans, guarantees and equity) to help drive private investment in tackling climate change. Some examples include:

- **Global financial markets**: Transforming the private equity space for climate investments: Through the Climate Public Private Partnership (CP3), the UK as anchor investor helped to establish two commercially run private equity funds that leverage private finance and invest in low-carbon development sub-funds and projects in developing countries.
- **Local financial markets:** Reducing risks through a first loss position and development of local financial markets: The UK has invested £30m in the Global Climate Partnership Fund (GCPF). This works through local banks in developing countries to make finance available to small and medium enterprises (SMEs) and households.
- **Improving the regulatory environment:** With a £50 million UK Contribution, the Global Energy Transfer Feed-in Tariff (GET FiT) is unlocking market barriers and promote private sector investment in small-medium scale renewables in Uganda by providing feed-in tariff support and technical assistance. GET FiT roll out across a further four African countries is being planned.
- **Leveraging UK expertise for transformational private sector investments:** UK Climate Investments, a joint venture between the UK ICF and the UK Green Investment Bank is using the GIB's domestic expertise to invest up to £200m of the UK ICF in renewables and energy efficiency projects in India, South Africa and East Africa over a 3 year period.
- **Providing direct support to private sector developers:** The Renewable Energy Performance Platform (REPP) provides financial and technical support to small-medium scale renewable energy developers in sub-Saharan Africa, helping the private sector to develop and execute commercially viable projects. Alongside this, Green Africa Power is stimulating private sector investment in renewable power generation in Africa by providing mezzanine finance to plug the gap between equity and debt.

- **Improving information for investors:** The UK has contributed £4.35M to Climatescope, which is an online information tool that ranks 55 developing countries according to their renewable energy investment attractiveness.

3. How the UK addresses the balance between adaptation and mitigation e.g. increasing its support for adaptation, or focusing in particular on the needs of developing countries that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change

- The ICF aims for a balanced allocation between adaptation (50%) and mitigation (50%) which the ICF Board keeps under active review. Forestry programmes may contribute to both themes.
- Supporting the Least Developed Countries (LDCs) is central to UK ICF bilateral and multilateral programming. We will aim to spend 50% of our climate finance on adaptation, most of which will be spent in LDCs. We also support the poorest and most vulnerable, including Small Island Developing States (SIDS), through the multilateral climate change funds we support, such as the GCF, the CIFs and the GEF.
- Tackling climate change and promoting sustainable development are two sides of the same coin – we cannot achieve one without the other. The Global Goals establish a clear framework for sustainable development, with full integration of climate and environment goals. Therefore it is important that international public finance fulfils both climate and development objectives, and that we integrate our efforts on these interlinked agendas.

4. Steps taken to enhance enabling environments/shifting investments domestically and internationally

- Our aid budget is spent on tackling the great global challenges – from the root causes of mass migration and disease, to the threat of terrorism and global climate change – all of which also directly threaten British interests[25].
- It is important to approach the integration of both resilience and low-carbon considerations into national and local development planning and investment. Please refer to Section 5 for examples of programmes supporting capacity building in developing countries.
- Publicly-mobilised finance can never aspire to achieve a level consistent with the long-term goals set out in the Paris Agreement. The pathway to net zero greenhouse gas emissions and climate-resilient development potentially involves trillions of dollars in investment in low-carbon infrastructure and technology,[26] which can only be mobilised by the private sector. The UK has established itself as a global leader in promoting initiatives to enable the mobilisation of private sector investment in low carbon projects:
  - The Bank of England undertook the world's first prudential review of the climate implications for the insurance sector and associated asset risk.
  - The Governor of the Bank of England, Mark Carney, launched the Climate Disclosure Taskforce in his role as the chair of the G20 Financial Stability Board.

[25] UK Aid Strategy
[26] Global Commission on the Economy and Climate, November 2014

- The UK Co-chairs, with the People's Bank of China, the G20 Green Finance Study Group (GFSG). The GFSG is recognised as a key source of global leadership on green finance and has produced a report for the G20 leaders' summit on best practices and options to mobilise private capital for green investment and 'green' the global financial system.
- The UK was among the first countries to establish a platform (Green Finance Initiative) to convene leading players across different industries to support the development of green finance.

5. Thematic funding, such as on REDD+, technology, capacity building, support for country-led NDC implementation

Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and forest Degradation (REDD+)

- Addressing deforestation is a priority for the UK's ICF which, since 2011, has programmed over £600 million for forest-related investments, with significantly more in the pipeline. At COP21, the UK, together with Norway and Germany, announced a collective ambition to increase our support for REDD+, providing $5 billion between 2015-20, conditional upon continued leadership and ambitious action from forest countries and the private sector to protect, conserve and restore forests.
- The UK supports a range of complementary initiatives, with the overall aim of promoting a transition at scale to climate resilient growth in the land sectors of developing countries. The portfolio includes performance-based REDD+ emission reduction programmes, as well as those that strengthen enabling environments through governance, market and land-tenure reform, promote 'zero-deforestation' supply-chains, and improve knowledge and learning.
    - UK's £141.5m investment in the Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF) is expected to improve the livelihoods of over 100,000 forest dependent people. For example, Ghana's proposed Carbon Fund programme will work with cocoa farmers to protect forests whilst improving income and livelihood opportunities.
    - UK's £15m investment in sustainable cattle ranching in Colombia is helping introduce sustainable land-management practices in 35,000 hectares of degraded farming land, saving 2Mt CO2, avoiding deforestation and providing better incomes for smallholder farmers. A further £30.4m UK investment in Colombia's zero deforestation Amazon programme ('Amazon Vision') is expected to incentivise 3.4Mt of CO2 savings, 4300 hectares of avoided deforestation, supporting livelihood improvement in one of Colombia's poorest areas and contributing to the peacebuilding effort in the region by providing environmental protection jobs for ex-combatants.

Technology

Supporting the demonstration and deployment of key technologies is a central theme of many UK climate finance projects, for example:

- **Clean Technology Fund (under the Climate Investment Funds):** The UK has contributed over £1 billion to the Clean Technology Fund (CTF) since 2008. The CTF supports Investment Plans in 15 countries and one region with a major impact on reducing CO_2 emissions and strengthening the viability and availability of clean technologies nationally, regionally, and globally. The CTF finances projects that contribute to demonstration, deployment and transfer of low-carbon technologies. Over its lifetime, the CTF portfolio is projected to deliver emissions reductions of approximately 1.5 billion tons of carbon dioxide equivalent (tCO2e) – the equivalent of taking 315 million cars off the road –

and to leverage $48 billion of co-financing. The expected installed capacity is 15 GW of renewable energy.

- **Carbon Capture and Storage (CCS) Capacity Building (ADB and WB Trust Funds)**: the UK has contributed £60m to assist countries to develop the capacity and technical experience to implement CCS technologies.
- The World Resource Institute's **Global Forest Watch** (GFW) is an interactive online forest monitoring and alert system. The platform uses cutting edge science, technology, and open data, through a partnership of over 70 organizations, including high-resolution, near-real-time forest monitoring at a global scale. GFW is free and simple to use, enabling anyone to create custom maps, analyse forest trends, subscribe to alerts, or download data for their local area or the entire world. Users can also contribute by sharing data and stories from the ground via GFW's crowdsourcing tools and blogs.
- The **Rainforest Foundation UK** has successfully developed a ground-breaking system which enables communities anywhere in the world to capture and transmit accurately geo-referenced reports of forest illegalities in real time, even from areas where there is no mobile phone or internet connectivity. Information is collected using a tablet or smartphone. Using a bespoke app, the information is coded, transmitted via satellite and stored in a central geographical database where it can be accessed and analysed by experts and/or automatically re-broadcast for in-field verification of the reports.

Capacity Building

The UK is funding a wide range of programmes that support capacity building in developing countries. For example:

- **Capacity Building Initiative for Transparency** (CBIT) aims to assist developing countries to create and/or strengthen the domestic institutions and technical tools required to implement the transparency provisions (Article 13) of the Paris Agreement in relation both to estimating greenhouse gas emissions and removals and tracking progress towards targets. In April 2016, the UK demonstrated its commitments to capacity building by committing to contribute £10m to CBIT, to help developing countries to meet their reporting obligations. CBIT will be managed by the Global Environment Facility (GEF).
- **Climate Development Knowledge Network** (CDKN) aims to improve developing countries' access to the latest high-quality, reliable, and policy-relevant information and support on climate compatible development through a combination of technical assistance, capability building, applied research, knowledge management and learning. It supports policy-makers and practitioners in developing countries to design, plan and implement locally owned strategies that meet the climate change challenges of their country in order to make a shift towards a low carbon, resilient development pathway.

- **The 2050 Calculator** programme aims to support developing countries to make their policy development process more evidence-based and transparent. The programme has supported 10 governments to build open-source, interactive 2050 Calculator energy models, with the help of stakeholders, that show the impacts and opportunities of different development paths. The Calculators are now having an impact on policy. For example, India, Colombia, Vietnam and Nigeria used theirs in the formulation of their INDCs. They are also being used to engage stakeholders and the public in the climate debate.

- **Strengthening Humanitarian Preparedness in High Risk Countries:** UK, UNICEF, UNHCR, UNOCHA and WFP are investing in enhanced emergency preparedness in order to respond more effectively and efficiently to humanitarian crises in the coming years. The UK-funded project will yield long term cost savings (currently averaging at £2 saved for every £1 spent), increase the speed of response (a week on average) as well as reducing greenhouse gas emissions associated with responses. It will include activities such as emergency supply prepositioning, infrastructure development, staff training and contingency planning.
- **The GCF's Readiness Support and Project Preparation Facility (PPF):** It is crucial that developing countries are able to effectively access and deploy climate finance. This is why the UK is supporting early 'readiness' and 'project preparation' efforts, in order to enhance access and country ownership. In the GCF, readiness funds can be used to cover a range of activities **-** including helping countries to identify strategic priorities for engagement with the Fund, or select implementing entities and support their accreditation applications. In addition, the GCF's PPF will also help accredited entities, especially direct access entities, to develop high quality GCF funding proposals. The PPF will provide support to help cover the costs of early design work, including feasibility studies and risk assessments.

Support for country-led NDC implementation

- UK climate finance has long-supported developing countries to take mitigation and adaptation actions in line with national plans. We are firmly committed to working in partnership with national governments to support NDC implementation through the £5.8bn ICF, which will have an increased emphasis on technical assistance and capacity building.
- We recognise that the UK and others can provide support to share policy and technical expertise to refine and implement NDCs and encourage the engagement with the private sector.

Annex I: Announcements by EU Member States and the European Commission made in Paris

- **Austria** will strive to provide at least EUR half a billion in climate finance between 2015 and 2020, in addition to the current Austrian pledge to the GCF.
- **Belgium** committed to provide EUR 50 million annually until 2020.
- The **Czech Republic** recalls its announcement to contribute approximately USD 5.3 million to the GCF for the initial replenishment period and additional approximately USD 2 million for the climate finance readiness activities.
- **Denmark** announced that it would commit DKK 270 million (approximately USD 38 million) in earmarked climate finance in 2016, including DKK 156 million to the Least Developed Countries Fund (approximately USD 22 million).
- **Estonia** has announced its intention to provide EUR 6 million between 2015 and 2020 for climate finance; from that EUR 1 million has already been pledged to the Green Climate Fund.
- **European Commission** announced its intention to more than double climate finance grants from the EU budget up to 2020, reaching EUR 2 billion per year on average.
- **Finland** intends to provide over EUR half a billion in new investment funding for developing countries over the next four years, a substantial part of which will contribute to climate finance.
- **France** announced that it would, by 2020, (i) increase annual climate finance from current EUR 3 billion level to more than EUR 5 billion; and (ii) within this target, triple its annual adaptation finance to reach 1 billion EUR by 2020.
- **Germany** recalled that it aimed at doubling its international climate finance by 2020 compared to 2014.
- **Hungary** has pledged HUF 1 billion (approximately USD 3.5 million) from 2016 to latest 2020 for international climate finance projects on a multilateral and bilateral basis, which is in addition to its July 2015 pledge to the GCF of HUF 1 billion.
- **Ireland** will continue public funding ensuring EUR 175 million in climate finance over the period 2016 to 2020 mainly for adaptation and will increase our contribution to the Least Developed Countries Fund. Furthermore Ireland will commence contributions to the GCF in 2016, and is exploring avenues for mobilizing private climate finance.
- **Italy** announced that it will increase its support for international climate finance reaching at least USD 4 billion between 2015-2020.
- **Lithuania** will continue to finance the implementation of official development cooperation projects by mobilizing additional private sector investments for transfer of the Lithuanian renewable energy and other technologies and pledge EUR 100 000 to Green Climate Fund in 2015.
- **Luxembourg** reiterated that its climate finance contribution would reach the cumulative amount of EUR 365 million over the 2014-2020 period, which would include EUR 245 million of climate-related ODA and an additional EUR 120 million for international climate finance.
- **The Netherlands** reiterated that it will increase its climate finance to EUR 440 million in 2015 and another 20 per cent in 2016 to EUR 550 million.
- **Poland** has announced its intention to provide USD 8 million until 2020 for climate finance, including for Green Climate Fund.

- **Slovenia** announced its intention to increase its climate finance support by 50 per cent in 2016 compared to previous levels and will strive to maintain this level until 2020.
- **Spain** announced it aims at doubling its international climate finance by 2020 compared to 2014, by mobilizing an amount of EUR 900 million by 2020.
- **Sweden** announced its intention to nearly double multilateral climate support in 2016 compared to 2015.
- **The United Kingdom** will significantly increase our climate finance over the next five years, providing at least £5.8 billion by 2020 with a commitment to achieve a 50:50 balance between adaptation and mitigation spend over this period.
- **European Investment Bank (EIB)** committed to increase climate finance in developing countries to 35% by 2020 and to deliver Climate Action finance globally for around EUR 100 billion in the five year period to 2020.

Annex 2: Overview of support mobilised by EU/MS in 2014-15 for the preparation of INDCs

Initiative	*Outline of ongoing/planned activities*	*EU institutions / MS involved*	*Countries covered*	*Timing*
Global Climate Change Alliance (GCCA)	A platform for dialogue and exchange of experience on climate policies and practical approaches to integrate climate change into development policies. Provides project-based technical and financial support. Website: www.gcca.eu	European Union, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Estonia, Ireland, Sweden. Partners with development agencies from Germany, Denmark, France, Portugal and United Kingdom on specific projects	All developing countries, with a focus on LDCs and SIDS	Since 2007. F allocation for underway.
GCCA intra-ACP programme	Offers access to targeted technical assistance services on demand for African, Caribbean and Pacific States. Website: www.gcca.eu/intra-acp	European Union, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Estonia, Ireland, Sweden	African, Caribbean and Pacific States	Since 2011
ClimDev-Africa	Initiative of the African Union Commission (AUC), the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) and the African Development Bank (AfDB), funded by the EU and implemented by the African Climate Policy Centre (ACPC)	European Union, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Estonia, Ireland, Sweden	INDC support to Cabo Verde, Comoros, Liberia, Mali, Mauritius and Senegal	Since 2015
ClimaSouth	Offers technical assistance on climate policies and INDC preparation to Mediterranean and Near Eastern countries. Website: www.climasouth.eu	European Union	Mediterranean and Near Eastern countries. INDC support to Algeria, Egypt, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Libya, Morocco, Tunisia	2013-2016
ClimaEast	Offers technical assistance on climate policies and INDC preparation to EU's Eastern Neighbourhood countries and to Russia. Website: www.climaeast.eu	European Union	Eastern Neighbourhood countries and Russia. INDC support to Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Moldavia, Ukraine	2012-2016
Environment and Climate Regional Accession Network (ECRAN)	Offers technical assistance on climate policies and INDC preparation to Turkey and Western Balkan States. Website: www.ecranetwork.org	European Union	Turkey and Western Balkan States. INDC support to Bosnia and Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia.	2013-2017
Integrated CLimate Modelling And CAPacity building in Latin America (CLIMACAP)	Strengthens modelling capacity to support climate change mitigation strategies in Latin American countries. www.climacap.org	European Union	Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, Mexico	2012-2015
EuroClima	Facilitates the integration of climate change mitigation and adaptation strategies and measures into public development policies and plans in Latin America. Established at EU-Latin America Summits. Second phase starting in autumn 2016. Website: www.euroclima.org	European Union	Latin America (18 countries)	2009-2016
EU REDD Facility (EFI)	Offers technical assistance for the elaboration of climate policies in the forestry sector, which is an important sector for climate action in many countries. Website: www.euredd.efi.int	European Union, Germany, Spain, France, Ireland, United Kingdom	All forest countries, with a focus on DRC, Congo, Guyana, Vietnam, and Indonesia	Since 2012

Initiative	*Outline of ongoing/planned activities*	*EU institutions / MS involved*	*Countries covered*	*Timing*
INDC support facility	Short-term technical expertise and support for iNDC drafting and submission	France	Africa and small islands developing states	April-Octobe
Climate and Development Knowledge Network (CDKN)	Aims to help decision-makers in developing countries design and deliver climate compatible development. Combines research, advisory services and knowledge management in support of locally owned and managed policy processes.	Netherlands, United Kingdom	All developing countries (46 countries to-date)	2010-2015
Support to domestic preparations of national contributions	Complements existing support for green growth strategies	Belgium	Vietnam and possibly other countries considered	Under consid for 2015
Support project for the preparation of INDCs	Complements existing support provided through the International Climate Initiative of the German Ministry for the Environment for low emission development strategies, NAMAs and MRV	Germany	Argentina, Dominican Rep, Egypt, Gambia, Georgia, Ghana, Indonesia, Jordan, Lebanon, Maldives, Marshall Isl, Morocco, Peru, Philippines, Thailand, Ukraine, Vietnam and approx. 10 additional countries (tbd)	Since 2014
International partnership on mitigation and MRV	Supports national projects with knowledge management and exchange of experiences and approaches. Established by South Africa, South Korea and Germany at the Petersberg Climate Dialogue in May 2010	Germany, Belgium	Global. 55 countries already participated in various activities.	Since 2010
Supporting the INDC of Peru	The objective of the project is to support the elaboration of Peru's INDC by contributing to the necessary technical foundation and the institutional agreements and inter-ministerial coordination	Germany	Peru	Since 2014
Capacity development for climate policy in the Western Balkans, Central and Eastern Europe and Central Asia - Phase II	Supports climate policy dialogue processes and advisory services in Eastern European and Central Asian countries. The project provides specific support for the INDC process in two selected partner-countries: Armenia and Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia.	Germany	Europe, Caucasus, Central Asia superregional: Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Croatia, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Montenegro, Russian Federation, Serbia, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, Uzbekistan	Since 2013
Support for Low Emission Development in South East Europe (SLED)	Provides policy analyses and advice for target countries regarding low carbon development planning and efficient investments in the electricity sector and in the area of building energy efficiency	Austria	South East Europe	Since June 20
Mitigation Action Implementation Network (MAIN): Implementing Ambitious NAMAs in Latin America and Asia	Within the framework of the Mitigation Action Implementation Network (MAIN) for the implementation of nationally appropriate mitigation actions (NAMAs), the project supports emerging economies and developing countries in Latin America and Asia in designing ambitious NAMAs. The project provides specific support to Colombia and one additional country (tbd) in the process of preparing and submitting their INDCs.	Germany	Argentina, Chile, PR China, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic; Indonesia, Colombia, Malaysia, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Thailand, Uruguay, Vietnam	Since 2014

Initiative	Outline of ongoing/planned activities	EU institutions / MS involved	Countries covered	Timing
NAMA Facility	Support for the implementation of parts of NAMAs focussing on financial support (e.g. grants, concessional loans, guarantees), with technical cooperation (e.g. capacity building) where combined with or closely linked to financial support. Operates with calls for projects.	Germany, United Kingdom, Denmark	All developing countries eligible. 4 projects from Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica and Indonesia selected in the first call.	Since 2012. S call for projec underway.
Spanish NAMA Platform	Strengths public-private partnerships on low carbon development	Spain	All	Since 2014
Cooperation with the ibero-american region.	- Iberoamerican Network of Climate Change Activities (RIOCC) which aims to promotes dialogue and exchange of experiences and information on climate change policies, activities and projects among the Iberomerican countries, identifying needs and priorities both for adaptation and mitigation. - In March 2015 a regional workshop took place in Madrid on "Experiences and tools for the design of Contributions to the Paris Agreement". During this workshop Spain made available a domestic tool developed internally "called M3E (Modelling Mitigation Measures in Spain)" for the design of mitigation measures and policies in different sectors and will continue this technical cooperation with several countries in the regional that are interested in using it. http://www.lariocc.es/es/actividades-capacitacion/2015/Actividades_marzo_2015.aspx	Spain	Iberoamerican region (19 latinoamerican countries)	Supporting ac since 2004. S activities on mitigation in 2014 and on I in 2015 and 2
REGATTA (UNEP)	The Regional Gateway for Technology Transfer and Climate Change Action in the Latinamerican and Caribbean aims to strengthen capacity and knowledge sharing of climate change technologies and experiences for adaptation and mitigation in Latin America and the Caribbean. REGATTA aims to have a thorough understanding of the key institutions in the region involved in climate change issues, so that they can share experiences and knowledge, identify synergies and contribute to the region´s capacity building and technology development and transfer. http://www.cambioclimatico-regatta.org/index.php/es/	Spain	Latinamerican and the Caribbean	Since 2010
UNDP Climate Change Regional Programme for Latin-American and Caribbena region	The programme has supported 18 countries in the region to develop climate policy at the national and regional levels, also helping define the needed investments and financing. It has also identified projects and mitigation activities helping remove barriers implement climate policies, working on climate adaptation at a local level and contributing to Integrated Regional Plans for Climate Change. The programme includes regional activities on INDCs and NAMAs and technical assistances to specific countries on NAMAs and INDCs.	Spain	Latinamerican and the Caribbean	Since 2010
Low emission capacity building programme (UNDP)	Aims to strengthen technical and institutional capacities at the country level, while facilitating inclusion and coordination of the public and private sector in national initiatives addressing climate change. Includes an add-on support programme for INDC preparation.	European Union, Germany	25 countries (Argentina, Bhutan, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, DRC, Ecuador, Egypt, Ghana, Indonesia, Kenya, Lebanon, Malaysia, Mexico, Moldova, Morocco, Peru, Philippines, Tanzania, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda, Vietnam, Zambia)	Since 2011

Initiative	*Outline of ongoing/planned activities*	*EU institutions / MS involved*	*Countries covered*	*Timing*
EU-UNDP INDC support programme	Add-on to the LECB programme to provide extra support for INDC preparation in LECB and non-LECB countries	European Union	Barbados, Bhutan, Bolivia, Ecuador, El Salvador, Ghana, Honduras, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Morocco, Nigeria, Paraguay, Philippines, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Sierra Leone, St. Vincent & Grenadines, Suriname, Tanzania, Trinidad & Tobago, Uganda, Vanuatu	2015-16
National Communication Support Programme (NCSP) (GEF, UNDP, UNEP)	Assists Non Annex I Parties to the UNFCCC in preparing their National Communications and Biennial Update Reports. Additional component for national contributions approved. Countries with set-aside GEF-5 STAR resources can use some of it for domestic preparations for national contributions. GEF6 allocations could be used as well.	All EU Member States through the GEF	Azerbaijan, Cote d'Ivoire, Iraq, Thailand, Timor Leste, Tunisia and Yemen under GEF5. Potentially all developing countries under GEF6	GEF5 until Ju 2014. GEF6 afterwards
Partnership for Market readiness (PMR) (World Bank)	A forum and a fund to support preparation and implementation of carbon pricing and other instruments to scale up mitigation efforts. May support countries to undertake economic and policy analytical work to identify options for achieving post 2020 goals.	European Union, Germany, Denmark, Spain, Finland, Netherlands, Sweden, United Kingdom	Brazil, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, India, Indonesia, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Mexico, Morocco, Peru, South Africa, Thailand, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukraine, Vietnam	Since 2011
UNDP Project "Technical dialogue on nationally determined contributions towards a 2015 Agreement under the UNFCCC	Hold a series of workshops, starting in Colombia, to provide assistance to developing countries on preparing their contributions so they can be submitted by Q1 of 2015 (as per the Warsaw COP decision). Undertake a mapping of INDC Support: provide an overview of the support – financial and technical - available and the support needs identified by developing countries. In partnership with WRI, produce an INDC guidance document – to provide good practice/issues to consider for countries seeking guidance.	European Union, Austria, Belgium, Germany, France, United Kingdom	49 countries from Latin America and Caribbean including Bahamas, Brazil, Chile, El Salvador, Mexico, St Lucia.	2014
World Resources Institute's GHG Protocol standards	The Policy and Action Standard and the Mitigation Goals Standard provide the basis for contribution design and robust accounting and reporting for GHG mitigation policies, actions and goals. The guidance is to be translated into 3 languages and 6 workshops are held to train practitioners. A national contribution template and a design handbook will be developed through a consultative process for use by a leadership group of 5-10 key countries. Technical support is provided to help countries put forward contributions.	Germany, United Kingdom	5-10 countries	
2050 Calculator	Assists countries in identifying options to reduce their global emissions. Website: https://www.gov.uk/international-outreach-work-of-the-2050-calculator	United Kingdom	Used by the following countries: Algeria, Bangladesh, Brazil, Colombia, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Japan, Mexico, Nigeria, Serbia & SE Europe, South Africa, Thailand, Vietnam	Since 2013