Pacific Climate Change Finance Assessment Framework (PCCFAF)

Lessons Learnt from RMI's national Climate Change Finance Assessment

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At the request of the RMI Government, the national climate change finance assessment, using the Pacific Climate Change Finance Assessment Framework, was undertaken between Feb – April 2014.

Key Partners for RMI Assessment















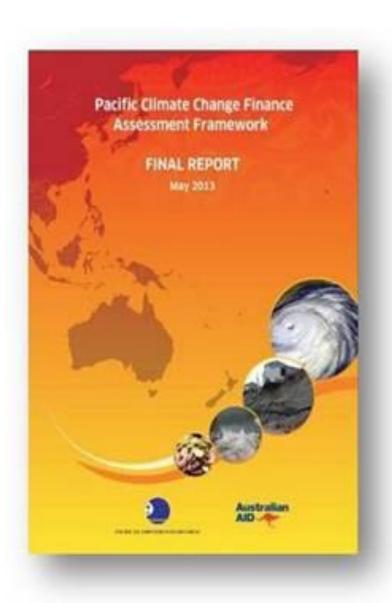




Partners that provided input to the RMI report

SPREP, SPC, GIZ, European Union, US, Japan, DFAT etc.

What was Assessed?



- PCCFAF builds on other existing global and regional assessment tools.
- . Explored 6 key dimensions:
 - Funding Sources of Climate Finance
 - Policies and Plans
 - Institutions
 - Public Financial Management and Expenditure
 - Human Capacity
 - Development Effectiveness

Lessons Learnt

- RMI is accessing climate change finance (assessment indicated ~USD34 million between 2006 to present), but tracking is difficult and funds are fragmented at the national level.
- Most climate change related funds accessed have been project based.
- For RMI most climate change related funding (~80%) was predominantly from bilateral sources. Therefore, although there is an opportunity for RMI to diversify funding sources by pursuing multilateral funds, in the short term this is likely to require considerably more effort than building on existing bilateral relationships.
- A significant portion of climate related funds fall outside of the purview of national systems (budget).
- The Ministry of Finance has not been very **pro-active** in **understanding** Climate Change Finance.
- Funds dedicated to addressing climate change objectives have been directed to both mitigation and adaptation measures, though more towards adaptation in line with Pacific priority need for adaptation.

What worked well & challenges

What worked well

- Multi-stakeholder partnership
- Inclusive consultation with all relevant stakeholders
- Costing of "RMI Report Action Plan" – easy to market to potential donors and partners

Challenges

- Limited human and financial capacity at the national level to implement recommendations in a timely manner.
- No clear commitment for follow up support by development partners and CROP agencies to implement recommendations.

What would have been done differently:

- Include aspects of Risk Governance profiling and gender and social inclusion.
- Ensure follow up support to monitor progress of the implementation of key recommendations