

COP 21 Paris Climate Finance: Obligations and Opportunities

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Nations Unies

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COP21/CMP11

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General remarks

- Importance of CF Finance flows consistent with pathways to low greenhouse gas emissions and climate resilient development
- Assistance to Developing country Parties means of implementation (finance, technology transfer, capacity building) as key to successful transformation into green economies
- Adaptation finance adaptation efforts and the provision of support as an important element of the PA

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Source of finance:

- Developed country Parties continue to lead in mobilizing finance (from a variety of sources). Climate finance should progress beyond previous efforts.
- Mobilisation of climate finance from a **variety** of sources / significant role of public funds
- Others may contribute on **voluntary** basis.

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Finance is targeted to..:

- take into account the needs and priorities of developing country Parties; should enhance the implementation of policies, strategies, regulations and action plans...
- Climate finance should achive a **balance** between adaptation and mitigation. Special focus on countries that are particularly vulnerable and have capacity constraints (LDCs and SIDS)
- Recognition of importance of financial resources for reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation / enhancement of forest carbon stocks

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Level of finance:

- pre-2020 provision of urgent and adequate finance (technology transfer and capacity building) support.
- Developed country Parties strongly urged to scale up level of support with a concrete roadmap to achieve \$100bn annually by 2020; enhancement of adaptation support
- Developed country Parties continue the collective \$100bn/year goal to 2025.
- Prior to 2025 a new quantified goal (from \$100bn floor) shall be set.

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- Transparency and ambition:
 - Developed country Parties provide transparent and consistent information on support (biennially communicated; modalities and procedures to be adopted at COP 22).
 - Global Stocktake:

2018

Facilitative dialogue

2023

First global stocktake to consider progress including financing

2028+

Stocktake every 5 years; progression on previous efforts

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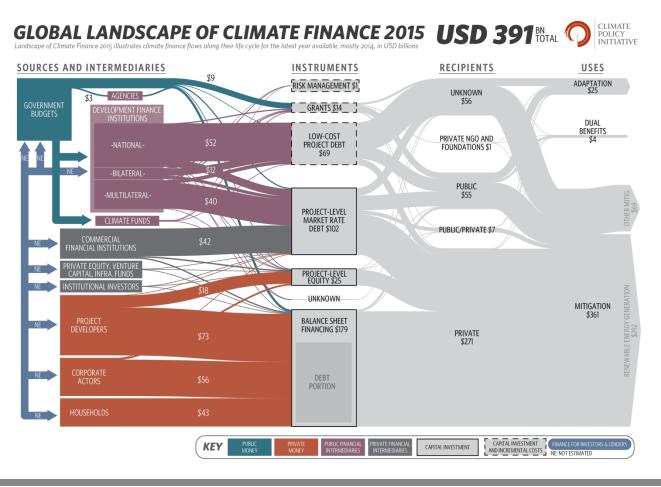


Institutions:

- GCF and GEF (including LDCF and SCCF) as operating entities of the Financial Mechanism, shall ensure access to financial resources in particular for LDCs and SIDS.
- Decision on Adaptation Fund open; recommendation shall be made at COP 22

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Climate finance flows



some observations:

- 38% public money
- 33% of total flows from DFIs
- private sector money mostly RE
- 93% mitigation 7% adaptation money
- adaptation finance mostly for water and WW management
- 55% of CF into Asia & Pacific, Europe

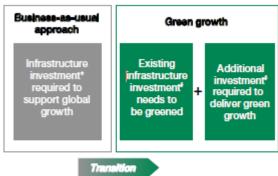
Outlook



How to translate the Paris Agreement into reality:

- Momentum of the Paris Agreement
 - PA signals the market that investment in fossil fuels may no longer be a low-risk business case

PA indicates that investors and project developers should shift their assets into green growth



Enabling policy conditions, tools, mechanisms and instruments

Outlook



How to translate the Paris Agreement into reality:

- need for,...
- policy frameworks and enabling environments as a key
- public money as "seed money" (guarantees, insurance, incentives, policy support) to attract private finance
- the importance of DFIs and Funds (GCF) as front-runner
- issues to address
- ...scaling up of climate finance...
- ...increasing finance flows into adaptation...
- ...climate finance investments to cross borders...



Thank you!

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