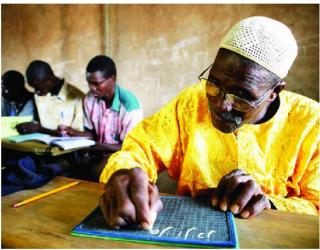


Climate Public Expenditure and Institutional Reviews (CPEIRs)

Approaches and Lessons Learned







Climate Finance for Development Effectiveness



- Getting money efficiently to where it is most needed
- In doing so, promoting coherence, transparency, predictability
- Linking climate policy, institutions and expenditures
 - <u>CPEIRs completed:</u> Bangladesh, Cambodia, Nepal, Philippines, Samoa, Thailand
 - <u>CPEIRs underway / planned</u>: Fiji, Indonesia, Pakistan, Tuvalu,
 Vietnam; also in Africa and Latin America

The CPEIR Methodology



Objective: To review allocation, management and results of public expenditures related to climate change

Key Question: How is climate change reflected in national policies, institutions and public expenditures?

Implementation: Led by government through crossgovernment steering group chaired by Ministry of Finance or Planning





- Link budget to climate policy, so climate is part of budget framework and performance measures
- Link climate policy to budget, so climate strategies are prioritised and costed
- Coordination by finance and planning ministries with technical input from environment ministries
- Large development projects should be made climate resilient
- Local governments also a key channel for climate finance

Expenditure Recommendations



- The budget is key since much climate expenditure is already in the budget
- Sectoral focus: local government (Bangladesh, Nepal); transport (Cambodia and Samoa); irrigation (Thailand)
- Too much focus on 'extra-budgetary climate funds' while local government and social protection expenditures much more significant
- Climate budgeting systems should review "dirty expenditures"

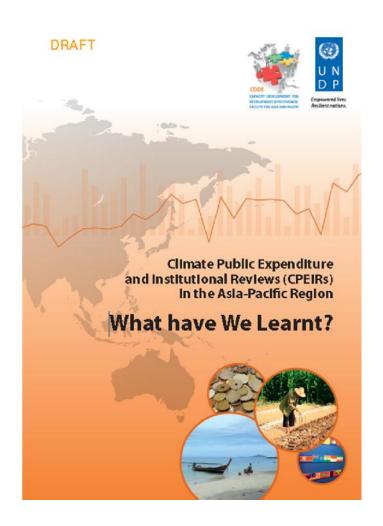
Conclusions and Take Away Messages



- CPEIRs help to set a baseline against which future expenditures can be measured – links to NAPs
- 2. Economics of adaptation need to be much better understood
- 3. Capacities need to be strengthened to deliver finance, and quality of expenditures need to be improved
- 4. International finance should **build on domestic finance**, and use national systems for planning, execution, monitoring and reporting.

Links





http://www.snapundp.org/elibrary/Publication. aspx?id=725

http://undp-alm.org/

Contacts



 Support to access vertical funds such as GEF/SCCF/LDCF/AF: pradeep.kurukulasuriya@undp.org

	GEF/LDCF	GEF/SCCF	AF
Number of countries in A-P	11	18	8
Number of projects in A-P	18	6	8
Total value in A-P (USD)	82,616,688	31,910,846	48,370,576

- Strengthening the Governance of Climate Finance to Benefit the Poor and Vulnerable (a regional programme funded by Sida): <u>alex.heikens@undp.org</u>
- Economics of Climate Change Adaptation (a regional programme supported by UNDP and ADAPT Asia-Pacific): claudia.ortiz@undp.org

Thank you



UNDP helps empower lives and build resilient nations.

