

## FOCUS SESSION 15:

### **Climate Finance & Development : Challenges, priorities and ways forward in the post-2015 era**

April, 15 PM15:00 – 16:15, Room 3

#### **Speakers/Panelists:**

- **Magdy Martínez-Solimán**, Deputy Assistant Administrator and Acting Director at the Bureau for Development Policy, UNDP (moderator)
- **Ki Sub-Nam**, Deputy President, the Export-Import Bank of Korea, Korea
- **Ram Sharan Marat**, Minister of Finance, Nepal
- **Jaime Miranda**, Minister of Foreign Affairs, El Salvador
- **Jon Lomøy**, Director, OECD Development Co-operation Directorate
- **Christiana Figueres**, UNFCCC Executive Secretary (video statement)
- **Maria Kiwanuka**, Minister of Finance, Planning and Economic Development, Uganda
- **Antonio Tujan**, Co-Chair, CSO Partnership for Development Effectiveness
- **Alex Knox**, Director of Strategic Partnerships, Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat

#### **Conclusions and key messages:**

- Environmental sustainability needs to be at the core of the post-2015 development agenda.
- It is crucial to work together across the climate and development communities to achieve the MDGs, SDGs and shape post-2015 agenda, while tackling climate change.
- There is a sense of urgency to avoid confusion between the development and climate change communities and to work together to achieve common goals. Linking the discussion of finance and results should help in this regard.
- There is also urgency in developing countries to improve the direct access to international flows of scaled-up climate finance.
- Effectiveness of climate finance is a central pillar of the Partnership but additional funds to promote climate-friendly development are necessary.

- The access, management and use of climate finance are the three angles where effectiveness needs to be ensured.
- There is a need to leverage and scale up current best practice beyond pilots, for example to ensure the private sector engages in the climate and development agenda.
- Country contexts need to be understood and respected: SIDS, LDCs or MICs – all face the impacts of climate change but struggle with different factors (e.g., use of country systems, problems of accreditation and access to funds, infrastructure deficiency).

### Highlights of Panelist's Remarks

- **Christiana Figueres** provided a special video statement. The Partnership for Climate Finance and Development was portrayed as a crucial platform that helps do away with the confusion between development and climate finance. Questions separating development and climate finance are posed as a false choice – as if they were to compete – however both have common goals. In the end, what matters is whether the international community can increase the response to the needs of developing countries – levels of support are growing but need to continue growing – but to also do so in a smart manner - by encouraging other sources of support to flow.
- **Maria Kiwanuka** emphasized that sustainability and social development go together and hence that climate finance needs to target both. Finance flows are all the same – public or private, trade, debt or taxes mobilised – and the key lies in how to use these funds in a cost-effective manner. Funds need to have clear evaluation criteria that do away with existing silos. Finally, it was remarked that many LDCs are rich in natural resources but that oftentimes these do not provide benefits to the national economy. If this was to change, climate funds could be leveraged domestically through “public private producer partnerships” with SMEs, small farmers, etc. However, developing countries lack the legal expertise to do so. Development co-operation providers are in a position to support developing countries to do this or even to involve “middlemen” in the process (e.g., pension funds).

*For more information regarding the Partnership for Climate Finance and Development and to check other panel's comments,*  
[climatefinance-developmenteffectiveness.org/busan-partnership-for-action](http://climatefinance-developmenteffectiveness.org/busan-partnership-for-action)  
 & [www.oecd.org/development/environment-development/climate-partnership](http://www.oecd.org/development/environment-development/climate-partnership)