



Climate Change Finance and Development effectiveness

By

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into**

National Development Planning and Budgeting

Maseru Lesotho . 2011

Strategic approach to addressing climate change in Tanzania



1997 – Formulation of the National Environmental Policy

2001 – 2004: Completion of the EMA, 2005.

- Art. 75 – Procedures and measure to address CC,
- CDM Investor's Guide adopted,

2008 - NAPA completion,

2008 – REDD initiatives (NORAD, UN), - National REDD Strategy (Draft)

2007- 2008: Establishment of Environmental sections in sectors,

2008: National Climate Change steering and technical committees,

2011: National Climate Change Strategy and Gender mainstreaming and Plan of Action (in the process),

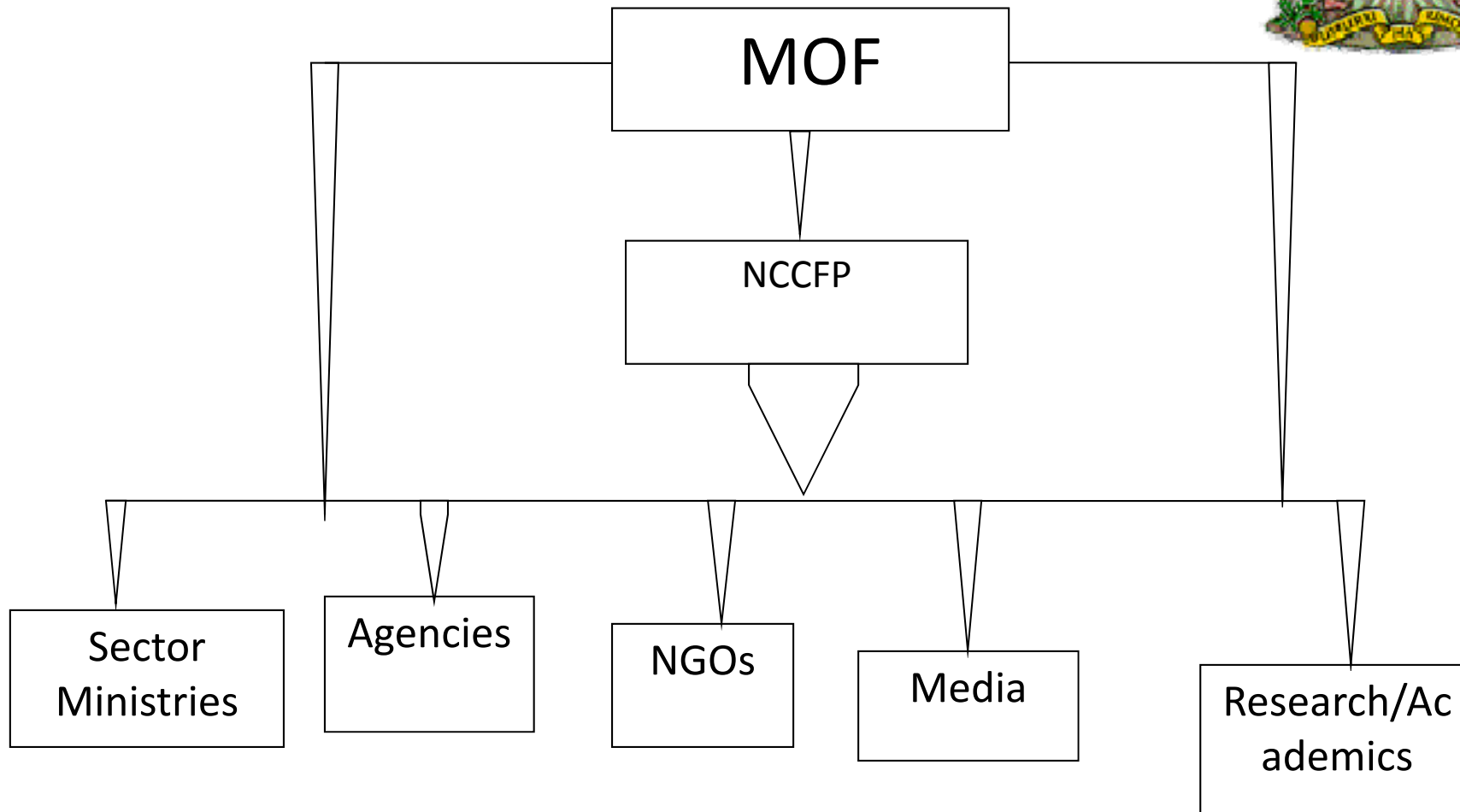
2011: Mainstreaming CC and Environ. in the National Strategy of Growth and Poverty Reduction (UNDAP)

Technical Co-ordination and Leadership at the Country Level



- .DNA and CCNFP – VPO - DoE,
- . 2008 - National Climate Change Steering Committee – PS – VPO (Chairperson),
- . National Climate Change Technical – Directors – DE – VPO (Chairperson),
- . EMA (2004) Part III Art. 11- 41
 - Sector Ministries,
 - MDAs

Coordination of Climate Change financing



Access to finance



- Bilateral & Multilateral agreements,
 - Global mechanisms
 - LDCF,
 - Green Climate Fund, Adaptation fund e.t.c
 - GEF,
 - WB
 - Bilateral – DANIDA, NORAD, USAID, CIDA-Canada
- Government support,
- PPP

Funding



- Significant funds have been pledged to support climate change impacts
- Existing financing mechanisms work but are not all functioning as expected e.g
 - \$30 billion/year by 2012 as Fast start funding – Copenhagen Accord (2009)
 - \$100billion/year by 2020 as medium term from
 - Development Banks
 - UNFCCC
 - Bilateral and other funds
 - Funds pledged are less than received with difficulties in disbursements,
 - Priorities are not country demand driven,
 - Difficulties in accessing these funds

Challenges with Donor funds



- Unclear modalities of accessing the promised and available funds (e.g. Green Climate Fund),
- What is the National Environmental agenda?,
- Mushrooming of International organizations,
- Donors support is based on their strategic focus,
- Different financing sources with similar initiatives.

Donor co-ordination and requirements



- . Clear Modalities of accessing the available funds,
- . Compliance of the Paris Declaration –avoid donor driven initiatives and support i.e Reduced Donor influence,
- . Donor community fulfillment of their funding promises,
- . Strengthen cooperation between Donors and Partners countries,
- . Facilitate Capacity building, Technical support and exchange programmes,

Government Accountability



- Formulation/review of Environmental policy, regulations, strategies and programmes,
- Increased Government commitment politically,
 - Strong and proactive interventions,
 - Resources mobilization,
- Capacity building at Sector and local level,
- Rigorous Financial Management and Reporting (Auditing by the Accountant and Auditor General)

Capacity Development need to:



- Target institutional and Governmental enabling levels
- Work and be integrated within/between Ministries
- Build research capacity of high learning Institutions
- Avoid targeting same areas
- Be results oriented
- Be focused on local and national priorities

Key messages and conclusions



- Financing adaptation and mitigation action for management of CC is priority and necessary,
- Adequate and predictable financial support,
- Simplified rules and procedure and modalities for accessing funds,
- The support should be inform of grants as per convention.

Challenges and impacts.....



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Thanks for your Attention !!!

