


Climate-smart PIM

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We may not want to reinvent the wheel, but the inevitability of innovative financing sources for climate resilient investments will require adjustments to existing practices and shape the new tools, isfa:

1. Capability

2. Understanding how new partners do things and assess risks and benefits

3. Procurement

4. Complementary reforms

5. Who pays?

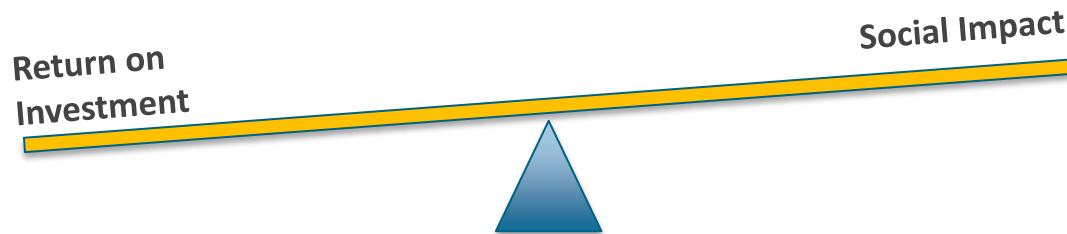
6. Value-for-money

7. Use of local systems

8. Ensure integration of climate change investments in PFM system

Capability

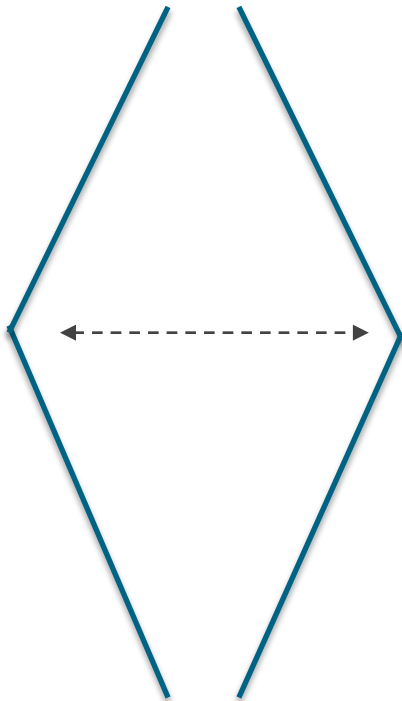
- Where traditional sources of financing and procurement are used - training in new PIM tools
- Different sources of financing may require a dedicated PIM unit, with skills to match private investors.
- Public sector should appreciate risks and benefit factors of private investors



- Political and administrative context will impact on the adoption and implementation of new PIM tools.
- A problem-driven approach, as opposed to a solution-based approach, may be needed.

Changes to procurement (also about V4M)

Public

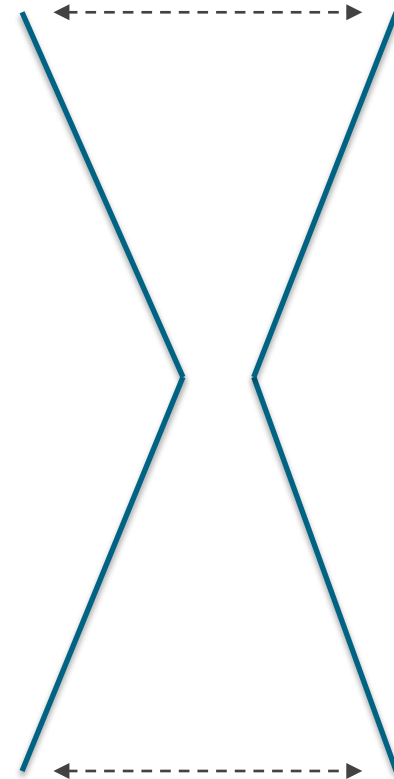


Market

Planning

Acquisition of
goods and
service

Contract
management



Integration into PFM system

1. Plan, budget, parliament, treasury, financial accounts, and audit.
2. Finance/budget ministry needs to provide a clear and timely articulation of budget format and requirements in Budget Circular.
3. Regular dialogue between finance/budget and line-ministry is beneficial, not just at time of budget hearings
4. New PIM requirements must matter
5. Programme-based and medium-term budget able to show:
 - Prioritisation of climate-change
 - Readiness to implement (application of PIM tools)
6. Budget does/could provide the best articulation of commitment to investing in climate resilience, how much money, how it was spent, and if spending was within the rules.

IBFCCA partnership

1. Facilitating peer learning and exchange between governments across Africa – engaged 25 African countries.
2. Building capacity in climate-change financing and budgeting.
3. Collaboration with UNDP to provide countries with technical assistance for the design and piloting of climate sensitive reforms.
4. Second CPEIR in Ghana, design study for climate budget tagging in Eswatini.
5. Collaboration with IBP and IIED and accountability actors to strengthen the demand side for climate finance.
6. Climate landscape assessments in Uganda and Ghana, which identified areas for strengthening climate accountability and transparency.

Thank you