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# USAID ADAPT ASIA-PACIFIC THIRD ANNUAL FORUM

ORGANIZED IN PARTNERSHIP WITH THE UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

**April 2015**

This publication was produced for review by the United States Agency for International Development.
It was prepared by AECOM International Development and the Institute for Global Environmental Strategies (IGES).

Proceedings

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ORGANIZED IN PARTNERSHIP WITH THE UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

September 15-16, 2014
Siem Reap, Cambodia

**DISCLAIMER**

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# Message from the Chief of Party, USAID Adapt Asia-Pacific

The USAID Adapt Asia-Pacific Third Annual Forum, organized in partnership with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), brought together more than 100 officials and representatives from 17 Asian governments, four Pacific Island Countries, and numerous development partner organizations.

On behalf of the USAID Adapt Asia-Pacific team, I would like to thank all participants for joining us in this important Forum in Siem Reap, Cambodia – as we not only deliberated on the key issues of *Strengthening Country Systems to Access and Manage Climate Change Adaptation Finance in Asia and the Pacific,* but also explored concrete opportunities for capacity development.

The third Forum marks our halfway point implementing the USAID Adapt Asia-Pacific project. We continue to explore country-specific initiatives and regional collaboration, particularly on capacity building and project preparation, to improve access to climate financing. We look forward to the opportunity to work closely with all delegates, representatives and organizations, as we progress with the project over the coming years.

In this final report for the USAID Adapt Asia-Pacific Third Annual Forum, we review the proceedings and the key outcomes. We also highlight some of the learning outcomes from the presentations and roundtable discussions.

We invite you to review the proceedings in this report. USAID Adapt Asia-Pacific has also elaborated a website containing all information from the Forum, including presentation materials and background information. Please visit: http://adaptasiapacific.org/forum/2014-annual-forum.

Throughout the USAID Adapt Asia-Pacific project, we will continue to provide opportunities for technical assistance, capacity building, and knowledge sharing to enhance the process of resourcing climate change adaptation finance information across the Asia-Pacific region. This report is part of this process.

Once again, we thank you for your ongoing collaboration and support for USAID Adapt Asia-Pacific.

Sincerely,

Mr. Lee Baker
Chief of Party
USAID Adapt Asia-Pacific

# Message from the Regional Team Leader, Resilience and Sustainability, Bangkok Regional Hub, United Nations Development Programme

Economic performance in the Asia-Pacific region over the past decade has resulted in dramatically decreased levels in poverty. Already, the region has reached the Millennium Development Goal (MDG) of halving poverty by 2015. However, growing inequality, environmental degradation, governance challenges and numerous other problems remain. This is also the region that is exposed to some of the most severe effects of climate change. This could prove to be the most pressing threat to development over the coming decades.

Addressing climate change and managing its consequences requires countries to transform into low-emission economies that are, at the same time, resilient to these unfolding risks. Climate and development planning must therefore be integrated so that policies and actions reduce vulnerability to climate risks and deliver poverty reduction gains.

UNDP's experience on the ground has shown that tackling development and climate change together produces co-benefits that help advance sustainable development and economic growth. In this region alone, UNDP has supported over 20 countries with their national priorities on adaptation, including strengthening national institutions and country systems to promote a whole-of-government approach to advance green, low-emission, climate-resilient development. With the support of UNDP and its many partners, countries have started to take meaningful steps to build critical foundations for managing the immediate and long-term risks posed by disasters and climate change.

The USAID Adapt Asia-Pacific Third Annual Forum, organized in partnership with UNDP, provided an opportunity for countries in the region to come together, share their knowledge, learn from each-other's experience and, most importantly, identify priorities that will help them to better access and manage climate change adaptation finance.

Following our collaboration with USAID in the inaugural Forum, UNDP is pleased to be part of its third and latest edition. It means we have delved deeper into linking individual country systems and climate finance; it means we are building on our experience and knowledge to make sure our concerted actions respond equitably to the needs of women and men within and across countries; this also means we are now looking ahead at the scale of the challenge that countries face. This will require countries to seek climate change finance beyond just public sources by pursuing more meaningful engagement with the private sector as well.

It is my hope that this report will contribute to the ongoing discourse on the capacity needs of policy makers by providing new insights and tools as they lead their countries in adapting to climate change while pursuing national development goals.

Sincerely,

Mr. Gordon Johnson
Regional Team Leader, Resilience and Sustainability,
Bangkok Regional Hub, United Nations Development Programme

# Acronyms

| | |
|---|---|
| ADB | Asian Development Bank |
| AF | Adaptation Fund |
| BAPPENAS | Ministry of National Development Planning, Indonesia |
| CCA | Climate Change Adaptation |
| CDIA | Cities Development Initiatives in Asia |
| CIF | Climate Investment Fund |
| CPEIR | Climate Public Expenditure and Institutional Review |
| CSOs | Civil Society Organizations |
| CRM | Climate Risk Management |
| DFID | UK Department for International Development |
| DRR | Disaster Risk Reduction |
| ECCA | Economics of Climate Change Adaptation |
| GCF | Green Climate Fund |
| GEF | Global Environment Facility |
| GIZ | Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit |
| ICCTF | Indonesia Climate Change Trust Fund |
| ICLEI | Local Governments for Sustainability |
| IFC | International Finance Corporation |
| IGES | Institute for Global Environmental Strategies |
| IPCC | Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change |
| LDCs | Least Developed Countries |
| LDCF | Least Developed Countries Fund |
| NAP | National Adaptation Plan |
| NAP-GSP | National Adaptation Plan Global Support Programme |
| NAPA | National Adaptation Programmes of Action |
| NABARD | National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development, India |
| NDA | National Designated Authorities |
| NESDB | Office of the National Economic and Social Development Board, Thailand |
| NIE | National Implementing Entity |
| PAKLIM | Policy Advice for Environment and Climate Change |
| PCCFAF | Pacific Climate Change Financing Assessment Framework |
| PFM | Public Financial Management |
| PIC | Pacific Island Country |
| PIFS | Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat |
| PPCR | Pilot Program for Climate Resilience |
| RDMA | Regional Development Mission for Asia |
| SIDS | Small Island Developing States |
| SPCR | Strategic Program for Climate Resilience |
| SPREP | Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme |
| UCCRP | Urban Climate Change Resilience Partnership |
| UNDP | United Nations Development Programme |
| UNEP | United Nations Environment Programme |
| UNFCCC | United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change |
| USAID | United States Agency for International Development |
| USAID Adapt Asia-Pacific | USAID Climate Change Adaptation Project Preparation Facility for Asia and the Pacific |

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# 1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

## Overview

Government officials from 21 countries across the Asia-Pacific region, along with development partners, met at the USAID Adapt Asia-Pacific Third Annual Forum on September 15-16, 2014 in Siem Reap, Cambodia, to promote regional cooperation and knowledge exchange on *Strengthening Country Systems to Access and Manage Climate Change Adaptation Finance in Asia and the Pacific*. During the two-day Forum, country delegates identified specific national and regional priorities to strengthen their country systems – including the need to improve country capacities to develop stronger, more robust project proposals – to better access and manage climate change adaptation finance.

The Forum, organized in partnership with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), provided a space for delegates to engage in country-led roundtable discussions where participants exchanged on-the-ground experiences that have helped strengthen different aspects of a country systems to attract, access, manage, and report on climate finance from multiple channels through multiple modalities. These experiences included: climate-sensitive policy development in Bhutan; economic appraisal of adaptation projects in Thailand; climate finance budget tracking in Nepal; monitoring of climate resilience investments in Samoa; and others.

Importantly, the Forum built upon the outcomes of the USAID Adapt Asia-Pacific Second Annual Meeting held on June 3-4, 2013 in Nadi, Fiji, which focused on exchanging climate financing best practices, better understanding climate fund access requirements and associated capacity needs, and providing an innovative marketplace for countries to present their priority climate change adaptation financing-related requirements. At that meeting, country delegates and development partners agreed that nations must continue to develop their capacities for better financial management, including raising fiduciary standards and improving accountability. In addition, they concluded that development partners should also consider the use of country systems to attract and manage climate finance alongside bilateral and multilateral options.

Acknowledging these outcomes, around 100 participants attended the USAID Adapt Asia-Pacific Third Annual Forum in Siem Reap – comprising officials from 17 Asian governments (Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Cambodia, Lao PDR, India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Maldives, Mongolia, Nepal, Pakistan, the Philippines, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Timor Leste, and Vietnam). Four Pacific Island Countries (Cook Islands, Republic of Marshall Islands, Samoa, and Vanuatu) also participated. Countries represented are currently assisted by USAID Adapt Asia-Pacific and UNDP with accessing climate finance from existing vertical funds, such as the Global Environment Facility (Least Developed Countries Fund, Special Climate Change Fund), Adaptation Fund as well as the Governments of Australia, Germany, Japan, Flanders and Canada. Other representatives who attended included eight development partner organizations (100 Resilient Cities, ADB, GIZ, ICLEI, IFC and PIFS), representatives of vertical funds such as the Adaptation Fund and Green Climate Fund (through video conference), as well as numerous technical resource persons from USAID and UNDP.

## USAID Adapt Asia-Pacific Third Annual Forum 2014

The USAID Asia-Pacific Third Annual Forum opened with a welcome reception on the evening of September 14, 2014. From September 15-16, two full days of Forum plenary, country breakout discussions, and roundtable sessions were facilitated by Dr. Robert Kay, Forum Facilitator, and a team of climate change adaptation specialists from UNDP and USAID. This arrangement allowed for open and robust discussions between speakers and all participants.

## Day 1 – September 15, 2014

### Session 1: Welcome and Forum Objectives

The Forum commenced with welcoming remarks from H.E. Tin Ponlok, Secretary General of the National Council for Green Growth, Ministry of Environment, Royal Government of Cambodia; Ms. Kendra Schoenholz, Director of Financial Management, USAID Cambodia; and Ms. Setsuko Yamazaki, Country Director, UNDP Cambodia. This was followed by a keynote address from Dr. Bindu N. Lohani, Vice President for Knowledge Management and Sustainable Development, Asian Development Bank (via video conferencing). The opening speakers underscored the importance of climate finance as a means to catalyze climate resilient investments for sustainable development. They also highlighted the need to channel climate finance through national systems and for development partners to facilitate its mobilization.

### Session 2: Linking Country Systems and Climate Finance in Asia

Following the welcoming session, Mr. Lee Baker, Chief of Party, USAID Adapt Asia-Pacific, defined country systems and their components and linked them to climate change adaptation finance, noting that strong country systems were important for good governance and for managing and accessing financing.

Mr. Gordon Johnson, Regional Team Leader, Resilience and Sustainability, Bangkok Regional Hub, UNDP, then outlined the National Adaptation Plan (NAP) as a country-driven. participatory process that allows countries to integrate climate risks and opportunities into medium- and long-term development planning and budgeting processes. He also emphasized the need to integrate climate change adaptation into existing national systems and to blend funds from multiple sources. including from the public and private sectors.

The presentations were followed by the first country breakout discussion of the day, during which government officials worked closely with UNDP and USAID country table facilitators to validate inventories of their country systems. These inventories were developed in advance by USAID Adapt Asia-Pacific and UNDP and shared with country representatives. The exercise served to map out and help country delegates understand the current state-of-play of specific country's national systems in relation to adaptation financing.

### Session 3: Preparing Country Systems for Multiple Sources of Adaptation Finance

This session highlighted the opportunities as well as the challenges experienced across the region to access adaptation finance from multiple international, domestic and alternative sources. The session was moderated by Dr. Peter King, Project Preparation and Finance Team Leader, USAID Adapt Asia-Pacific.

The speakers included: Ms. Syamsidar Thamrin, Deputy Director for Weather and Climate Change, BAPPENAS, Indonesia; Ms. Dima Reda, Operations Officer, Adaptation Fund; Mr. Andrew Salkin, Chief Operating Officer, 100 Resilient Cities; Mr. Alan Miller, Consultant - International Finance Corporation (retired); and Ms. Jillian Dyszinski, GCF Readiness Team Member, Green Climate Fund.

The discussions highlighted the perspectives of two specific types of vertical funds, as well as the experience of the Indonesia Climate Change Trust Fund (ICCTF) established to attract, facilitate and coordinate finance for climate change-related activities on mitigation and adaptation. The speakers noted the key opportunities and challenges associated with climate change adaptation finance and the need to minimize complexity, streamline procedures, and provide capacity building.

### Session 4: Country Experiences Using and Strengthening Country Systems for Adaptation Finance

This session provided an overview of the range of government systems (i.e. planning, policy coordination and implementation, budgeting and financial management, procurement, and monitoring and evaluation) currently being employed in Asia and the Pacific to manage climate change adaptation finance, highlighting both successes and challenges.

The session was moderated by Mr. Johnson (UNDP). The speakers included: H.E. Tin Ponlok (Government of Cambodia) who underlined the need to recognize climate change not only as an environmental issue, but, importantly, as a cross-cutting, development issue; Mr. Scott Hook, Economic Infrastructure Adviser, Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat who emphasized the need to build country "readiness" for accessing vertical funds as well as finance through direct budget support; and Mr. Raphael Anindito, Adaptation Policy Advisor PAKLIM, GIZ (Jakarta) who noted the need for better collaboration and cooperation between countries, development partners, and the private sector.

### Session 5: Defining Priority Challenges for Strengthening Country Systems

Building upon the country system inventories validated in the morning, country delegates proceeded with the second breakout discussion of the day and identified concrete priority opportunities for strengthening their country systems. They include: mainstreaming climate change into sectoral plans; strengthening country level procurement processes with standards expected by global vertical funds; and employing cost-benefit analysis of climate investments in order to maximize on the overall societal benefits of alternative adaptation options.

At the end of the day, the priorities identified in the breakout session were compiled by the country facilitators and analyzed systematically by the USAID Adapt Asia-Pacific team to determine country-specific priorities for technical assistance in the Asia and the Pacific region on strengthening country systems to access and manage climate finance.

## Day 2 – September 16, 2014

### Session 6: Regional Priorities for Strengthening Country Systems

Following the analysis of country priorities, the USAID Adapt Asia-Pacific Forum Facilitator recapped the outcomes of Day 1's sessions and presented a consolidated list of priority challenges to be addressed for strengthening country systems. Representative of the most frequently cited challenges by the country delegates, the list revealed that capacity development for climate change adaptation project proposal preparation and the mainstreaming of climate change into national policy and planning were the two main priority areas raised by the country delegates.

### Session 7: Experiences from Around the Region – Strengthening Country Systems to Access and Manage Climate Change Adaptation Financing

Country and development partner representatives presented a series of short introductions on experiences from around the region addressing challenges to strengthening country systems. Each experience demonstrated an effort to strengthen a specific element of a country system.

They included presentations on: Integrating Climate Change Adaptation & Disaster Risk Reduction into Existing Planning Mechanisms by Mr. Wangchuk Namgay, Deputy Chief Planning Officer, Gross National Happiness Commission, Bhutan; Building Climate Finance Readiness: Aligning The NAP Process to Development and Budget Planning by Ms. Susann Mende, Climate Change Competence Centre, Climate Finance Readiness Program, GIZ; and Economics of Climate Change Adaptation: Training of the Trainer by Dr. Chanakod Chasidpon, Policy and Plan Analyst, Office of the National Economic and Social Development Board (NESDB), Thailand.

The other presentations included: Strengthening Subnational Systems: Building Urban Resilience and Preparedness by Mr. Sunandan Tiwari, Deputy Director, ICLEI - Local Governments for Sustainability – South Asia Secretariat; Monitoring National Climate Resilience Investments in Samoa by Ms. Iloauila Merita Aumua, Senior Officer, Climate Resilience Investment Coordination Unit, Ministry of Finance, Samoa; Tracking Finance Using a Climate Budget Code by Mr. Madhukar Upadhya, Poverty Environment Initiative Advisor, National Planning Commission of Nepal; and The "Why" and "How" of Engaging the Private Sector in Adaptation by Mr. Alan Miller (International Finance Corporation, retired).

### Session 8: Roundtable Session: Delving Deeper – Experiences Strengthening Country Systems

In this session country delegates chose and participated in two small group roundtables that included in-depth discussions about the experiences that were introduced in the previous session.

Some key messages that emerged from the roundtable discussions included: climate tracking as an important tool for governments to understand climate change adaptation activities and their spending; and that national government systems need to be in place to sustainably channel resources for climate resilience to the local level.

## Session 9: The Way Forward

Concluding the USAID Adapt Asia-Pacific Third Annual Forum was a collective, small group reflection on the way forward where country delegates shared what they learned at the roundtable discussions as well as their immediate priorities. Key priorities and actions identified included: building country capacities to prepare better project proposals through support from external expertise; institutionalizing adaptation and improving adaptation planning at the local government level; and strengthening coordination among line ministries, national institutions, and development partners.

Mr. Baker thanked all participants, including country delegates and development partners, for sharing their rich experience at the two-day Forum and appreciated their high level of participation. In response to the priority areas for strengthening country systems to better access and manage climate finance identified by participants, Mr. Baker indicated that given USAID Adapt Asia-Pacific's mandate to improve access to climate financing, the project looks forward to exploring country-specific initiatives and/or regional collaboration, particularly in the sphere of climate change adaptation project preparation and the integration of project and sectoral economic analysis.

In thanking the participants, Dr. Pradeep Kurukulasuriya, Head of Climate Change Adaptation, UNDP-GEF Unit, Bureau for Policy and Programme Support, UNDP highlighted that "access" to climate change finance needs to go beyond focusing only on public sources. The scale of the challenge at hand will require more resources than are available for immediate programming. As such, it would be prudent for country delegates to carefully consider how to combine, sequence, and catalyze other sources of climate financing, including domestic and private sources, using available opportunities presented by international public funds.

Mr. Saengroaj Srisawaskraisorn, Team Lead for the Climate Change Adaptation Program at the USAID Regional Development Mission for Asia, echoed the need to more meaningfully engage the private sector on climate change adaptation and encouraged all participants to maintain the momentum built at the Forum and to continue the dialogue online.

## Summary of Outcomes

The USAID Adapt Asia-Pacific Third Annual Forum focused on how countries in the Asia-Pacific region can strengthen their existing systems to better access and manage climate change adaptation finance. The Forum helped improve regional governments' understanding of the available global vertical funds for adaptation and their requirements. Importantly, the Forum highlighted how country delegates can leverage other alternative sources of financing, including domestic finance and the private sector.

Through a number of inter-country exchanges and knowledge sharing activities, national priorities were identified. Country delegates had an opportunity to benefit from South-South and triangular exchanges, including development partners, which resulted in the identification of several potential twinning arrangements.

The key outcomes of the Forum and the next steps are:

- All participants agreed that building country capacities to prepare stronger, more robust project proposals was critical to helping countries access climate change adaptation finance;
- Countries should continue mainstreaming climate change adaptation into national priorities and into sectoral plans;
- Countries should strengthen systems for accessing, absorbing, and managing international climate funds;
- Countries should develop climate finance monitoring, reporting, and evaluation systems (climate finance tracking systems) at the national and subnational levels; and
- Countries should build up skills to apply cost-benefit analysis of climate investments in key sectors.

In addition to strengthening coordination among line ministries, national institutions, and development partners, country delegates were encouraged to think beyond traditional sources of climate financing and learn to catalyze other sources of funding, including from the private sector. Evidence based learning was also highlighted as necessary in order to ensure that effective adaptation is pursued.

The USAID Adapt Asia-Pacific project, in partnership with UNDP, will continue to work with nations and support governments in the Asia-Pacific region – through providing technical assistance, learning opportunities, knowledge sharing, and capacity building training programs – to enhance countries' access and management of multiple sources of climate change adaptation finance.

## 2. INTRODUCTION

The USAID Climate Change Adaptation Project Preparation Facility for Asia and the Pacific (USAID Adapt Asia-Pacific) works with nations in the Asia-Pacific region to improve their access to the existing pool of financing for climate change adaptation interventions. The project is designed to share information and best practices about climate fund requirements and to help governments build the capacity necessary to access the funds that are presently available, both internationally and from other sources. To complement the project's knowledge management, training, and project preparation efforts, USAID Adapt Asia-Pacific organizes an annual forum, providing a space for countries in the region to network and engage in dialogue on issues related to accessing climate change adaptation financing.

For each of the past two years, the project has convened a successful regional forum, with attendance of over 100 participants from government institutions, major adaptation funds, development agencies, academia, civil society, and the private sector from across Asia and the Pacific. Each forum was designed to address the current on-the-ground needs of country participants in terms of accessing climate change adaptation financing, with the objective of identifying ways of meeting these needs. The First Annual Forum, which took place March 13-15, 2012 in Bangkok, Thailand, served as a venue to introduce the USAID Adapt Asia-Pacific project to country participants as well as development partners in the region. For the Second Annual Meeting, held in Nadi, Fiji on June 3-4, 2013, the project partnered with the Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat to focus on the needs of Pacific Island Country participants, exploring how development partners can better help improve the access of these nations to climate finance resources.

Following these two successful events, USAID Adapt Asia-Pacific aimed to continue addressing the on-the-ground needs of country participants with its Third Annual Forum. The planning took into account the outcomes of the Second Annual Meeting where participants agreed that when providing support to increase access to climate finance, development partners should first consider the use of country systems already in place, raising country ownership. Participants also agreed that countries must continue to develop capacity for better financial management, including the raising of fiduciary standards and improving accountability, in order to give development partners confidence.

That is why USAID Adapt Asia-Pacific partnered with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and jointly organized a regional forum on *Strengthening Country Systems to Access and Manage Climate Change Adaptation Financing in Asia and the Pacific*. By doing so, the project further strengthened its partnership with UNDP, building on the strong relationship that was developed through a series of collaborative efforts in the region, including the ongoing Economics of Climate Change Adaptation capacity building programs in both Asia and the Pacific, as well as the joint assistance provided to governments in the region to prepare climate change adaptation projects for funding by the Global Environment Facility (GEF) Least Developed Countries Fund (LDCF).

Many of the cooperative initiatives between USAID Adapt Asia-Pacific and UNDP invest in developing institutional capacities to plan, budget, and implement climate change adaptation policies and actions. In the wake of the Green Climate Fund, which opens additional opportunities for climate finance, the countries require better preparedness to absorb and direct this additional finance to national adaptation priorities. In addition, given USAID Adapt Asia-Pacific's successful collaboration with UNDP and considering both programs' overlapping mandates, it makes programmatic sense to renew and reinvigorate this effort during the remaining years of the USAID Adapt Asia-Pacific project based on the expressed needs of country participants.

This jointly organized Forum explored opportunities for countries of the Asia-Pacific region to strengthen their country systems in order to better access and manage climate adaptation financing. The meeting gave participants the combined benefits of drawing on each organizing entity's relative strengths in the field, namely

USAID Adapt Asia-Pacific's experience with climate fund requirements and its work building in-country climate change adaptation financial management capacity and UNDP's continuing work to strengthen country systems in the region, particularly its recently initiated National Adaptation Plan Global Support Programme (NAP-GSP), in partnership with UNEP, which is assisting Least Developed Countries (LDCs), Small Island Developing States (SIDS), and other developing countries to identify technical, institutional, and financial needs to integrate climate change adaptation into ongoing medium and long-term national planning and budgeting.

This report contains the full proceedings of the USAID Adapt Asia-Pacific Third Annual Forum, organized in partnership with UNDP, with background information, outcomes, and recommendations, together with annexes containing the agenda, speaker profiles, list of participants, and the event press release. To find out more about the USAID Adapt Asia-Pacific project, visit: http://adaptasiapacific.org. For more information on the USAID Adapt Asia-Pacific Third Annual Forum, visit: http://adaptasiapacific.org/forum/2014-annual-forum.

## 3. RATIONALE

In order to achieve sustainable global adaptation to the current and future changing climate, country systems used for managing public finance in LDCs and other developing nations need to be strengthened so that these countries can independently, efficiently, and effectively manage climate financing. For the purposes of this Forum, the term "country systems" refers to the collection of financial, procurement, administrative, planning, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation processes that are used in combination within countries – particularly by their governments – in order to administer climate change adaptation related policies, plans, programs/projects, budgets, and, ultimately, results.

All LDCs have by now formulated their individual National Adaptation Programme of Action (NAPA), a list of ranked priority adaptation activities and projects that respond to a country's urgent and immediate adaptation needs – those for which further delay would increase vulnerability as well as costs at a later stage (UNFCCC, 2001). However, the process by which more strategic and longer-term investments are planned and prioritized has emerged as an area in need of strengthening. As countries are progressing in the delivery of initial results on urgent adaptation actions, they are also discovering the need to shift gears towards thinking about medium- and long-term priorities while simultaneously addressing "urgent and immediate needs." This requires systemic changes to make development planning and budgeting more climate-responsive. The support provided by UNDP, and its partners, to countries on their NAP process is therefore of paramount importance.

It is clear that while international sources of climate funds have been the topic of much discussion and debate, national domestic sources will likely contribute significant financing in future for achieving development results that also have adaptation benefits. Climate Public Expenditure and Institutional Reviews (CPEIRs), which are designed to help Ministries of Finance, Planning, and Environment assess how national budgets and institutional frameworks are configured to respond to climate change, and which have been undertaken in Bangladesh, Cambodia, Indonesia, Nepal, Samoa, and Thailand with support from UNDP, the World Bank, and other donors, have revealed that most development funding, including climate relevant funding, is often domestic. Therefore, more country level work is required to catalyze and redirect these significant resources towards climate resilient investments and to better align domestic and external finance for even greater adaptation benefits. More proactive engagement with planning and finance ministries is important and will help these countries along the road in developing a climate fiscal framework that more effectively helps them to manage anticipated climate change related risks and opportunities over the medium- and long-term.

Similar work has been undertaken by other development agencies and research institutes, including the World Resources Institute's collaborative program with UNDP and the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) in getting developing countries "ready" for climate finance by strengthening national systems to directly or indirectly access international climate funds, helping to develop capacities that in turn will be able to develop project pipelines based on national climate change strategies and priorities, and setting up in-country monitoring tracking systems for climate finance and its effectiveness. The Overseas Development Institute has also conducted numerous ongoing studies and research on climate finance and effectiveness.

Looking forward, an increasing support in this area is likely to be through capacity development for ensuring both that country systems are in place for short-, medium-, and long-term planning and that internal and external financing is channeled in a coherent manner for climate-resilient development. With this ultimate aim, ongoing assistance – such as through the CPEIRs, the USAID Adapt Asia-Pacific/UNDP Economics of Climate Change Adaptation capacity building program, and the Global Support Programme on National Adaptation Plans (NAP) process – will support countries to embark on longer-term planning to develop country systems that respond to the needs of adapting to climate change.

As noted above, several key players in the field have undertaken significant past and present work on country systems. There are, however, remaining gaps that need to be filled and new opportunities to be discussed on how countries can strengthen country systems and what countries need to do at the national level to improve climate responsive planning and budgeting as well as improve preparedness to access external climate funds. There will need to be greater in-country connectedness and integration between ongoing planning and budgeting processes involving key ministries such as environment, sector ministries, planning, and finance ministries.

The USAID Adapt Asia-Pacific Third Annual Forum, organized in partnership with UNDP, under the theme *"Strengthening Country Systems to Access and Manage Climate Change Adaptation Financing in Asia and the Pacific,"* identified those gaps as well as opportunities to address them. It built on the conclusions from the UNDP-sponsored Global Forum held in December 2013 in Korea on the "Use of Country Systems to Manage Climate Finance." Among other things, the Global Forum concluded that the ability to both align climate change strategy formulation with national development plans, as well as to clearly track climate spending of all kinds, is important. Additionally the Global Forum concluded that there is urgent need for capacity building support for new institutional frameworks and public financial management to attract, guide, and manage climate finance. USAID Adapt Asia-Pacific reviewed these global conclusions and identified to what extent they are being applied in this region and how their application can be supported and strengthened.

## 4. LEARNING OBJECTIVES

This Annual Forum is a part of USAID Adapt Asia-Pacific's broader objective to build the capacity of government officials from target countries in Asia and the Pacific to access climate change adaptation finance. By facilitating an in-depth exchange and providing technical sessions on specific tools and good practices to strengthen country systems, this Forum helped policymakers and technical officials from target countries improve their knowledge and, ultimately, capacity to increase access to funding opportunities for climate change adaptation projects.

Country participants increased their knowledge and developed a better understanding of how strengthening country systems to manage funds can improve access to climate change adaptation financing. Fund managers and bi- and multilateral participants in turn better understood diverse conditions, unique circumstances of countries, and effective ways of providing funds based on the existing country systems. This Forum served as an important platform for developing partnerships between country participants (south-south cooperation) as well as with development partners.

The Forum's learning objectives included:

- Increase awareness and understanding among country participants of existing tools and good practices that can help to strengthen their country systems;
- Learn from what other governments have done and/or are in the process of doing to strengthen country systems, across different modalities, through an interactive exchange of best practices, lessons learnt and experiences; and
- Encourage peer learning and possible twinning partnerships among target countries, with development partners facilitating the process.

The Forum resulted in the identification of priority capacity gaps and needs for strengthening country systems to improve access to climate adaptation financing, from which common regional priorities were identified. In addition, the good practices and tools to assess/improve country systems were shared in an effort to identify effective entry points of technical assistance necessary to strengthen country systems.

# 5. FORUM PROCEEDINGS DAY 1

## USAID Adapt Asia-Pacific Third Annual Forum (September 15, 2014)

### 5.1 Session 1: Welcome and Forum Objectives

USAID Adapt Asia-Pacific Forum Facilitator, Dr. Robert Kay, opened the Forum and introduced the three welcoming speakers from the Royal Government of Cambodia (H.E. Tin Ponlok), USAID Cambodia (Ms. Kendra Schoenholz), and UNDP Cambodia (Ms. Setsuko Yamazaki). Following their remarks, he introduced the keynote speaker from the Asian Development Bank (Dr. Bindu N. Lohani) who addressed the participants via video conferencing.

#### 5.1.1 Welcoming Remarks 1: Royal Government of Cambodia

SPEAKER: H.E. Tin Ponlok, Secretary General of the National Council for Green Growth, Ministry of Environment, Royal Government of Cambodia

H.E. Tin began his remarks with an emphasis on the urgency and need for countries to address climate change. He stressed that the "clock is ticking" for developed countries to deliver on their commitments to provide additional climate finance under the UNFCCC, noting that Cambodia is consistently ranked among the top 10 countries in the world most vulnerable to climate change.

H.E. Tin pointed out that "solid country systems" provide the foundation to mobilize and manage various sources of financing in a coherent way that supports Cambodia's national priorities. He then expressed Cambodia's desire to seek access to climate finance in "the most direct way possible" to reduce transaction costs. H.E. Tin added that Cambodia has taken significant steps to integrate climate change in its country systems, in particular at the planning stage. The country has since established a National Climate Change Committee that coordinates the government's work in climate change. A 10-year Cambodia Climate Change Strategic Plan was launched in November 2013.

H.E. Tin emphasized that, at a minimum, climate finance needs to be planned, budgeted, and monitored in line with the standards and priorities set by countries. He encouraged all countries to work towards an endpoint where climate finance is fully integrated into national systems and stressed that official development assistance, domestic budgets, and private investments must be reoriented towards climate-smart solutions as soon as possible, to avoid an exponential growth of adaptation and mitigation costs.

#### 5.1.2 Welcoming Remarks 2: United States Agency for International Development (USAID), Cambodia

SPEAKER: Ms. Kendra Schoenholz, Director of Financial Management, USAID Cambodia

Ms. Schoenholz echoed H.E. Tin's opening remarks, underlining the region's vulnerability to climate change impacts. Augmenting climate finance, she noted, would allow countries to make climate resilient investments and contribute to sustainable development goals. Importantly, she emphasized that accessing funds was not enough. Countries need to strengthen their capacities to allocate, use, and monitor these funds efficiently and effectively. Ms. Schoenholz added that many countries are under pressure to demonstrate the effective use of climate funds, and those who do not would find their access to climate finance becoming limited.

In her remarks, Ms. Schoenholz highlighted some observations from the Climate Policy Initiative's Global Landscape of Climate Finance 2013. Global climate finance in 2012 was estimated at US$359 billion, 38% of which (or US$135 billion) was from the public sector. While this was a large sum of money, it was still below the estimated level of annual climate investment needs. Climate change adaptation also received a very small proportion of the total. While climate funds, such as the Climate Investment Fund and the Adaptation Fund, contributed to a small proportion of finance in 2012, there is an expectation that the newly launched Green Climate Fund (GCF) will play a key role with its goal to raise up to US$15 billion by the end of this year.

Ms. Schoenholz outlined recommendations for governments to better access climate finance, which included creating stronger domestic enabling environments and improving the ability to track and evaluate climate finance flows. She commended Nepal's efforts to establish a climate budget code to track climate finance. She added that it also served as a good case study of how to increase awareness, knowledge, and capacity in increasing private climate adaptation investments in the country. Ms. Schoenholz recognized the diversity of knowledge and experience presented at the Forum as fertile ground for developing stronger country systems, through partnerships and regional learning.

### 5.1.3 Welcoming Remarks 3: United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), Cambodia

SPEAKER: Ms. Setsuko Yamazaki, Country Director, UNDP Cambodia

Echoing both H.E. Tin's and Ms. Schoenholz's welcoming remarks, Ms. Yamazaki underscored the recent IPCC report's findings that hundreds of millions of people would be affected by climate change by the end of the century, and climate hotspots, including locations in Bangladesh and the Philippines, would face increasing extreme weather events. Directing energy and resources to strengthen government actions on climate adaptation is therefore important.

Ms. Yamazaki noted that because climate change issues were broad and complex, success would require knowledge sharing, cooperation, and mutual support. She emphasized the need for climate change to be integrated in all development planning processes and that countries would need to demonstrate "readiness" to manage climate funds. Climate-smart country systems, she added, would be required to mobilize and spend climate finance efficiently.

Given Cambodia's high vulnerability to climate change, Ms. Yamazaki warned that Cambodia's economic growth and social development would be seriously impacted if steps were not taken to secure reliable resources and strengthen institutional mechanisms to leverage climate investments. She commended Cambodia's ongoing efforts to address climate change, including its 10-year Climate Change Strategic Plan and the establishment of a National Climate Change Committee to coordinate climate change work across line ministries. In closing, Ms. Yamazaki said that UNDP has worked with the Government of Cambodia on the development of a climate change financing framework, which is now ready to be submitted to Cambodia's National Climate Change Committee.

### 5.1.4 Forum Objectives

SPEAKER: Dr. Robert Kay, Forum Facilitator

Following the welcoming remarks, Dr. Kay outlined the Forum's objective to support countries to access and manage climate finance by sharing knowledge and experience on strengthening country systems from experts and practitioners from around the region. Mr. Kay kicked off his remarks by encouraging all participants from the 17 Asian and four Pacific countries present at the Forum to think of the top three priorities for strengthening their country systems. He continued by introducing the following sessions and noted that roundtable sessions would run in parallel according to thematic topics. He encouraged participants from the same country to split up and attend all roundtable sessions to maximize learning.

### 5.1.5 Keynote Address: The Big Picture – Adaptation Finance, Country Systems and What This Means for Sustainable Development

SPEAKER: Dr. Bindu N. Lohani, Vice-President for Knowledge Management and Sustainable Development, Asian Development Bank - via video conferencing

Dr. Lohani engaged with Forum participants via video conferencing from Manila, Philippines. Echoing the earlier speakers, he warned that climate change could erode the region's economic growth, given Asia's vulnerability to climate change impacts. He emphasized the need to invest more in climate resilience.

Dr. Lohani noted that climate finance was falling short. Out of US$359 billion of the global climate finance flows, US$182 billion was received and spent in developing countries, and only US$22 billion went towards adaptation. Public finance accounted for only 38% or US$139 billion, with none from the private sector. Adaptation resources required in Asia and the Pacific would be up to US$40 billion annually through 2050. Dr. Lohani stressed that based on these figures there was a growing mismatch between available resources and demand, since money was mostly spent on mitigation, and adaptation finance still remains small.

Dr. Lohani encouraged the Forum's participants to look at this as an "opportunity to do things right." He said that climate change adaptation should be considered as a catalyst for green growth. He emphasized that countries should invest in Climate Risk Management (CRM) in development planning and projects; use CRM as a strategy for effective use of climate finance; and identify climate risks and assess adaptation responses for sound decisions. Dr. Lohani noted that the ADB has undertaken a CRM approach through institutionalizing climate risk screening for all projects and vulnerability assessments for projects at risk.

Dr. Lohani emphasized the need for climate proofing development investments and for countries to invest in climate readiness to support climate change adaptation. While skills and capacities were important, he noted

that building climate resilience does not need to be expensive. In closing, Dr. Lohani encouraged countries to forge partnership and, importantly, to build country capacity as well as invest in data, information, and knowledge. Country readiness would require strong institutions and skills, he added, such as environmental and social safeguards, financial management, and monitoring and evaluation.

### Questions and Answer

**Question (Indonesia):** I would like to know how the ADB has institutionalized or integrated climate risk screening into the project operational process. In particular, I would like to find out what are the key messages when you bring these climate risk screenings into the project board meetings for approval.

**Answer (Dr. Lohani):** The Asian Development Bank has a project cycle that gets reviewed at various stages. As soon as a concept for a project is received, it is sent to various departments within ADB for review, such as the sustainable development department. It also goes through other offices, for example those related to environmental safeguards, resettlement, and the social sector. Each of the departments and offices will review certain technical safeguards of the proposed project, for example from an environmental perspective, and so on.

But while we recognize that this screening model can take time and resources, we consider this as an essential part of any project developed within the Bank. For example, if we invest in infrastructure, we want to make it environmentally safe, socially acceptable and climate resilient. In short, this thorough review process is necessary if we want to look at all investments from a climate resilience perspective. Over a period of time, we have to make this a part of our business model and make this an integral part of our development cost.

**Question (Mongolia):** Could you give us your view on the feasibility of getting any significant funding for climate change adaptation from the private sector? Are there any promising ideas or precedence? For example, I understand that a few years ago the ADB and the UK government had joined in an initiative to mobilize climate change funds from pension funds.

**Answer (Dr. Lohani):** Statistics today show that the private sector, through its own initiative, has done very little or nothing on climate change adaptation. But what we are working on now is to see how we can leverage [the sector]. For example, the ADB was able to bring in some financial resources from the Adaptation Fund for a private sector agriculture investment project of US$10 million in Cambodia. This is blending, and it is a good idea as it maximizes resources and reduces costs.

The ADB recently launched a US$400 million project called Asia Climate Partners – a joint venture that will undertake commercially-oriented private equity investments across a variety of environmentally supportive, climate-smart transactions throughout Asia. The project will look for institutional investors and pension funds, as well as philanthropic funds.

Multilateral organizations, like the ADB, can help bring the public and private sectors together – in the context of packaging investments and adaptation projects which will make money. This is another example of public-private sector blending. When the Green Climate Fund operationalizes, there will also be resources allocated to attract private sector investments. We should, therefore, already be thinking on how to work with them.

**Session 1 – Selected Learning Outcomes**

- The Asia-Pacific region is highly vulnerable to climate change impacts and needs adequate climate finance and other resources to adapt efficiently and effectively.
- Climate finance must be fully integrated in national systems, and official development assistance, domestic budgets, and private investments must be reoriented towards climate-smart solutions.
- Blending finance from various sources, especially between public and private sectors, maximizes resources and reduces associated costs.

## 5.2 Session 2: Linking Country Systems and Climate Finance in Asia

After Session 1's welcoming and keynote addresses, Dr. Kay (Forum Facilitator) introduced Session 2's speakers from USAID Adapt Asia-Pacific (Mr. Lee Baker) and UNDP (Mr. Gordon Johnson) to define and link country systems to climate finance and outline how to catalyze climate finance and the National Adaptation Plan (NAP) process.

A short video produced by the UNDP Asia-Pacific Regional Centre was screened before the presentations. The video showcased how UNDP has helped increase the efficiency of project implementation among developing countries and improved inter-ministry as well as national-subnational agency coordination. The video highlighted examples of strengthened budget management and financial transparency for an education project in Bangladesh and a flood control project in Thailand. The video is accessible via this link: https://youtu.be/KQqlIPcOSOg

### 5.2.1 Setting the Stage: Defining Country Systems for Adaptation Finance

SPEAKER: Mr. Lee Baker, Chief of Party, USAID Adapt Asia-Pacific

Beginning his presentation, Mr. Baker outlined the approach, geographical coverage, and key activities of the USAID Adapt Asia-Pacific project. He noted that the project, covering 27 countries in Asia and the Pacific, adopts a stakeholder-driven programming and pursues partnerships for long-term sustainability. USAID Adapt Asia-Pacific's activities include capacity building, technical assistance in project design and funding proposals, strengthening regional knowledge sharing, and convening a forum annually.

For the Forum, Mr. Baker noted that the working definition of country systems will be based on the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness description: "Country Systems are procedures (that) typically include, but are not restricted to, national arrangements and procedures for public financial management, accounting, auditing, procurement, results frameworks and monitoring." He said that this Forum builds on the outcomes of the USAID Adapt Asia-Pacific Second Annual Meeting held in June 2013 in Nadi, Fiji, where participants expressed a desire for direct access to funds. This Forum also builds on the outcomes of the UNDP Global Forum on Using Country Systems to Manage Climate Change Finance held in December 2013 in Incheon, Korea, which emphasized the need for strengthened country systems.

Mr. Baker highlighted a recent finding from the Climate Policy Initiative indicating that very little climate finance was spent on climate change adaptation. In linking country systems with climate finance, he emphasized that strong country systems are critical for good governance and for managing and accessing climate finance. Weak country systems, he noted, often leaves climate-related funds unaccounted. Mr. Baker stressed that without strong country systems, climate finance cannot be managed properly.

### 5.2.2 Catalyzing Climate Finance and National Adaptation Plans

SPEAKER: Mr. Gordon Johnson, Regional Team Leader, Resilience and Sustainability, Bangkok Regional Hub, UNDP

Mr. Johnson stressed that building resilience to climate change is a necessity and that climate change can no longer be treated as *just* an environmental issue, considering the possible scale of damages and the high annual costs of adapting to 2°C global warming by 2050. He noted that UNDP has some 15 years' experience in supporting adaptation and has been facilitating countries' access to finance through globally available funds of around US$750 million. However, leveraging other sources of finance is still important for sustainable transformative development.

Mr. Johnson described the National Adaptation Plan (NAP) as a country-driven, participatory, and gender-sensitive process that helps countries implement adaptation plans. He stressed the importance of integrating climate change into existing systems, rather than developing a climate change stand-alone system. This is because adaptation must be ultimately integrated into national development plans. He underscored some possible challenges to successful NAP implementation, including ensuring policy and planning coherence, deciding between strategic and programmatic approaches, fostering inter-agency coordination and accountability, and accessing climate finance.

On climate finance, Mr. Johnson noted that adaptation finance will come from multiple sources (i.e. blending international and domestic funds) and stressed the importance of a "whole of government" approach with iterative planning and budgeting that takes climate change into account. Importantly, to catalyze adaptation finance, he emphasized that countries need to adjust institutional mechanisms to be more accountable as well as strengthen country systems to plan, budget, track, and monitor climate finance. "Readiness is an ongoing process," he added.

### 5.2.3 Country Breakout Discussion 1: What does your country system look like?

Following the two presentations, country delegates, seated at their country tables, worked closely with UNDP and USAID country table facilitators to validate inventories of their individual country's systems that were developed in advance by USAID Adapt Asia-Pacific and UNDP (refer to Annex 5). The Forum's first country breakout discussion served to help country delegates map out and understand their specific country's national systems that relate to accessing and managing adaptation financing.

The country delegates were provided an Activity Worksheet and tasked to answer the following two questions:

1. *Review the "Country System Inventory" that was developed in preparation for the Forum – verify the specific systems, processes, legislation, and documents identified in the inventory and indicate where adaptation considerations are already taken into consideration.*

2. *As a country group, document any other processes that may be missing in the blank 'Country System Inventory Template' provided.*

The results of the first breakout discussion served to inform the second breakout discussion "Defining Priority Challenges for Strengthening Country Systems" held later in the afternoon. The second breakout discussion prompted the country delegates to identify opportunities to strengthen their individual country systems in the short-, medium-, and long-term.

**Session 2 – Selected Learning Outcomes**

- Strong country systems are critical for good governance and for managing and accessing climate finance; without strong country systems, climate finance cannot be properly managed.
- Readiness is an ongoing process and country systems need to be strengthened to track climate finance - institutional mechanisms also need to be more accountable to catalyze adaptation finance.
- The first step in the process towards strengthening country systems is to understand the policies, procedures, structures, and mechanisms that are used within the system to manage adaptation finance.

## 5.3 Session 3: Preparing Country Systems for Multiple Sources of Adaptation Finance

After the first country breakout discussion, Dr. Kay (Forum Facilitator) introduced Session 3's moderator, Dr. Peter King, Project Preparation and Finance Team Leader, USAID Adapt Asia-Pacific. With the perspectives of two vertical funds (i.e. the Adaptation Fund and the Green Climate Fund) and the experiences of the Indonesia Climate Change Trust Fund (ICCTF) and others, this session underscored both the opportunities and challenges experienced across the region to access adaptation finance from multiple international, domestic, and alternative sources.

### 5.3.1 Sources of Financing for Climate Change Adaptation: Opportunities and Stresses

SPEAKER: Dr. Peter King, Project Preparation and Finance Team Leader, USAID Adapt Asia-Pacific

Opening the session, Dr. King presented an overview of key opportunities and stresses associated with climate change adaptation finance. He pointed out that, taking a global view, there is no shortage of money available for climate change action – about US$360 million is available annually. However, the bulk of this amount goes towards mitigation, not adaptation.

Above all, Dr. King noted a paucity of creative thinking in creating new revenue streams for climate finance; the climate change community needs to increase opportunities for new innovative financing initiatives to complement existing initiatives, such as debt for nature swaps and payment for ecological services. More thought is also needed concerning the ways and means for accessing private sector finance to support climate change adaptation.

Dr. King noted that an important stressor was the lack of capacity on the part of developing countries to effectively and efficiently use climate finance. On top of this, Dr. King emphasized that the climate finance picture is very complex, with multiple sources of funds, each with their own governance system. He pointed out that government systems are often not sufficiently robust to deal with such a complex international financing system.

To address these constraints, Dr. King recommended that countries may wish to focus on "big money" sources, rather than dividing government efforts among many smaller financing sources. Additionally, development partners need to minimize complexity, streamline procedures, and provide capacity building.

### 5.3.2 Panelist 1: Indonesia Climate Change Trust Fund (ICCTF)

SPEAKER: Ms. Syamsidar Thamrin, Deputy Director for Weather & Climate Change, BAPPENAS, Indonesia

Ms. Thamrin noted that the Indonesia Climate Change Trust Fund (ICCTF) was established in 2009 to attract, facilitate, and coordinate domestic and international financial support for climate change related activities. The ICCTF is focused on three priority "windows": land-based mitigation; energy and adaptation; and resilience. There was an outstanding need for capacity building and awareness raising in Indonesia, so a large proportion of early funding went to curriculum development as well as programs to raise awareness and similar initiatives.

Examples of ICCTF supported initiatives include: a crop insurance policy program, which was a public-private partnership, and a pilot study of the links between climate change and dengue/malaria to establish an early warning system. Ms. Thamrin highlighted that the ICCFT also works closely with local governments on pilot climate change adaptation projects.

She pointed out that the ICCTF applied to the Adaptation Fund for National Implementing Entity (NIE) status in 2011. The application was made in part to better understand their requirements and how to comply with international climate finance regulations and procedures more generally. In particular, by going through the accreditation process, the ICCTF better understood the need to have a sophisticated system for financial reporting and fiduciary standards. ICCTF's goal is to gain NIE status under the Green Climate Fund.

Ms. Thamrin echoed Dr. King's observation concerning the need for common standards and procedures among development partners. The current proliferation of procedures among development partners puts a wasteful burden on countries and institutions such as the ICCTF.

### 5.3.3 Panelist 2: Adaptation Fund

SPEAKER: Ms. Dima Reda, Operations Officer, Adaptation Fund (via video recording)

Ms. Reda's address was presented to Forum participants via a prerecorded video message. In the video recording, she responded to questions posed by Dr. King during an interview session held in Bangkok, Thailand, shortly before the Forum.

In response to a question on the Adaptation Fund's accreditation requirements for an National Implementing Entity (NIE), Ms. Reda stated that applicants must meet a set of fiduciary standards, which include three broad categories: (i) financial integrity and management; (ii) institutional capacity and transparency; and (iii) self-investigative powers.

On the subject of the role of NIEs, Ms. Reda pointed out that NIEs are accredited to channel funds on behalf of the country. Projects need to be endorsed by the Designated Authority, but the NIE's main role is to supervise all aspects of project design and implementation. In other words, the NIE is expected to oversee projects all the way through to final evaluation.

Explaining why accreditation requirements are so stringent, Ms. Reda said that monies from the Adaptation Fund are from public sources and so the Adaptation Fund has a responsibility to ensure that they are used efficiently and effectively to address the needs of climate vulnerable communities. So standards are set not just to ensure that there is no financial mismanagement, but also so that the NIE can ensure the stated project outcomes are achieved.

There have not been many applications for NIE accreditation from Asia and the Pacific. Currently, in the region, there is only one NIE (National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development from India) and one Regional Implementing Entity (Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme from the Pacific). The Adaptation Fund Board launched a readiness program in May 2014, and the hope is that more agencies from the Asia-Pacific will apply for accreditation. Conversely, the region has accessed more money from the Adaptation Fund – through multilaterals – than any other region. This was about US$78 million or 36% of the Adaptation Fund's portfolio.

Ms. Reda believes that it is worthwhile for countries to maintain an interest in the Adaptation Fund. It is the only climate fund that is actively providing direct access to funds specifically for adaptation. Additionally, the Adaptation Fund's standards are international standards, and so they are rigorous enough to potentially be transferred to other funds, including the Green Climate Fund.

### 5.3.4 Panelist 3: 100 Resilient Cities - Rockefeller Foundation

SPEAKER: Mr. Andrew Salkin, Chief Operating Officer, 100 Resilient Cities

Mr. Salkin began by introducing the 100 Resilient Cities (100RC) program, which was created over a year ago by the Rockefeller Foundation to build on its experiences working with cities and resilience. In Asia, it will build on the Asian Cities Climate Change Resilience Network (ACCCRN), run out of Rockefeller's Bangkok office, which aims to demonstrate a diverse range of approaches, processes, and practices that could catalyze attention, funding, and additional actions for building urban climate change resilience. Through the program, Rockefeller hopes to help cities develop a better way of doing business, by reorganizing themselves to think more holistically, across silos, and to identify synergies and networks.

Cities will be supported to prepare a roadmap to resilience, said Mr. Salkin. This will be done in four main ways: (i) establishing the position of Chief Resilience Officer who will lead resilience efforts; (ii) providing expert support for preparing a resilience strategy; (iii) making connections with partners from the public, private, and civil society organization (CSO) sectors who can help with strategy preparation and implementation; and (iv) harnessing membership in a network of cities from around the world that will support shared learning.

Up to 32 cities were selected to participate in the first round, including the following Asian Cities: Bangkok, Da Nang, Mandalay, Semarang, and Surat. The selection of cities was through a "challenge." The latest challenge, which selected the next group of cities, closed on 10 September 2014, and selection was finalized in December. At least 10 countries (including 40 cities), represented at the USAID Adapt Asia-Pacific Third Annual Forum, have applied. Applications for the next challenge will be accepted in 2015.

Mr. Salkin pointed out that 10 Resilience Officers were named to date, and the hope is to have 30 by the end of this year. Strategies are just now being formulated. The Rockefeller Foundation has joined with the Asian Development Bank and UK Department for International Development (DFID) in creating the Urban Climate Change Resilience Partnership (UCCRP). UCCRP will be used to fund urban activities in six Asian countries.

### 5.3.5 Panelist 4: International Finance Corporation

SPEAKER: ALAN MILLER, Consultant - International Finance Corporation, retired

In his opening, Mr. Miller stressed that if governments wish to work with the private sector in climate change adaptation, they need to engage with the private sector as partners, rather than simply as a source of funds. In particular, the private sector should be a partner in risk management.

Mr. Miller asserted that the private sector is very interested in climate change adaptation and resilience, but they need help with information, supportive policies, and sometimes financial instruments. Mr. Miller highlighted an example of how a partnership with the private sector can be forged; the Multilateral Ozone Fund, which was created in 1990 and works directly with the private sector. The effort to deal with threats to the ozone layer has been very successful. He encouraged participants to learn from that experience.

Private sector funds, such as pension funds, comprise about US$75 trillion per year. Compare that with official development assistance of about US$150 billion per year and one can understand the potential of the private sector as a significant partner in climate change adaptation.

When considering the role of the private sector, the following issues are important: (i) the private sector are the most at risk in terms of climate change impacts; (ii) the private sector needs to partner with the public sector because so much essential information is in the public domain, e.g. climate forecasting, climate-affected health data. Additionally, often, there is maladaptation in government policies that need to be addressed; (iii) if climate risks are identified in a timely way, larger companies are able to integrate climate resilience into their planning; and (iv) recognize that the cost of inaction is much greater than incorporating adaptation action upfront.

Some actions being taken by the International Finance Corporation and others include: (i) creating tools that will more readily allow companies to evaluate risks; (ii) developing risk rating tools for climate vulnerable sectors; (iii) exploring how the public and private sectors can better work together, including through the NAP process; (iv) undertaking private sector-related climate investments. There is more private sector adaptation investment than is generally recognized; (v) developing or providing assistance with financial instruments, such as climate-index insurance and green bonds; and (vi) accelerating new adaptation technologies and services, including new technologies that can help reduce adaptation costs.

### 5.3.6 Panelist 5: Green Climate Fund

SPEAKER: JILLIAN DYSZINSKI, Director of Adaptation and Mitigation, Green Climate Fund (via video conferencing)

Ms. Dyszinski, speaking via Skype, gave the Forum an overview of the status of the Green Climate Fund (GCF) and the GCF readiness program. She opened by stating that the GCF is supporting a paradigm shift in climate finance that will: (i) maximize impacts consistent with national development priorities; (ii) balance adaptation and mitigation; (iii) make the best investments viable with minimum concessionality; (iv) extend reach through a range of agencies and intermediaries; and (v) mobilize the private sector's engagement.

Ms. Dyszinski noted that the GCF Secretariat is just coming into formation, with 23 staff expected to be in place by October 2014. The GCF Board meeting in October 2014 will decide on accreditation criteria, including conditions for fast-track accreditation. The same meeting will also include the first pledging session. She pointed out that Least Developed Countries (LDCs), Small Island Developing States (SIDS), and developing countries in Africa will receive priority attention from the GCF.

The GCF investment framework, which indicates criteria for investment, includes: (i) impact potential; (ii) paradigm shift potential; (iii) sustainable development potential; (iv) responsiveness to recipient needs; (v) promoting country ownership; and (vi) efficiency and effectiveness. At least 50% of GCF funds will go towards adaptation, of which at least half will go to the most vulnerable countries.

Concerning the readiness program, Ms. Dyszinski noted that US$30 million is available to support early readiness efforts. A readiness team has been established and is developing a delivery strategy for GCF Board approval. In addition, 53 countries have nominated National Designated Authorities (NDAs)/focal points, including 10 from Asia and three from the Pacific; and 17 countries have requested readiness support, including Indonesia, Mongolia, and Thailand. GCF's readiness team will work with countries to identify needs and the best way to meet them. The team has four priority activity areas: (i) NDA nomination; (ii) strategic frameworks and country work plans; (iii) accreditation of implementing entities and intermediaries; and (iv) project pipeline development.

Access arrangements will be similar to the Adaptation Fund. Fiduciary standards will also be broadly similar and so, through the fast-track approach, the GCF may consider implementing entities already accredited by the Adaptation Fund.

### Questions and Answer

**Question (Philippines):** Each of the speakers described a different type of country system as part of their criteria for funding climate change adaptation. Local governments don't have enough human resources to develop systems that will allow them to respond to all of the varying requirements of donors. Can there be a single protocol of requirements for donors?

**Answer (Ms. Dyszinski):** On the part of the Green Climate Fund, the Board in October 2014 will decide on a policy of complementarity and coherence that we expect will address your concern. In particular, the GCF will be looking at the Adaptation Fund and the Global Environment Facility protocols to create a harmonized approach.

**Question (Philippines):** Financing will always follow priorities. Maybe development partners can help by shifting their aid to a more programmatic approach.

**Answer (Mr. Miller):** The World Bank has done a development program loan around climate change adaptation, so yes, this is important and possible. But it can take time to develop this approach depending on the capacity of the respective country.

**Answer (Ms. Dyszinski):** In the GCF, it is up to the countries whether they want to undertake a programmatic approach or a project approach.

### Session 3 – Selected Learning Outcomes

- There is a need for common standards for funding requirements among development partners to minimize complexity and streamline procedures and to provide support for associated capacity building. Similarly, countries need to work on strengthening their internal systems to meet international standards for financial management.
- The Adaptation Fund standards are international standards and are rigorous enough to potentially be transferred to other funds, including the Green Climate Fund (GCF). The GCF may consider implementing entities accredited by the Adaptation Fund.
- Governments who wish to work with the private sector need to engage with them as partners, rather than as a source of funds. The private sector may also need to partner with the public sector because essential information (e.g. climate forecasting, climate affected health data) is in the public domain.

## 5.4 Session 4: Country Experiences Using and Strengthening Country Systems for Adaptation Finance

Dr. Kay (Forum Facilitator) introduced Session 4's moderator, Mr. Gordon Johnson, Regional Team Leader, Resilience and Sustainability, Bangkok Regional Hub, UNDP. The country representatives from the Royal Government of Cambodia (H.E. Tin Ponlok) and the Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat (Mr. Scott Hook) provided an overview of the range of government activities – including planning, policy coordination, budgeting, and financial management – currently being undertaken to access and manage climate change adaptation finance. A private sector experience in Indonesia (Mr. Raphael Anindito) was also shared.

### 5.4.1 Moderator Introduction

SPEAKER: Mr. Gordon Johnson, Regional Team Leader, Resilience and Sustainability, Bangkok Regional Hub, UNDP

Mr. Johnson noted that, after hearing the development partners' perspectives earlier, this session would focus on country experiences. He introduced the speakers who focused their presentations on Cambodia's country systems at the preparation stage, the Pacific experience at the implementation phase, and the role of the private sector in climate finance in the context of Indonesia. Mr. Johnson encouraged Forum participants to listen closely to these experiences to get ideas about what they could do in their countries to strengthen their own national systems – which will be the focus of the Country Breakout Discussion 2, identifying concrete priority opportunities for strengthening country systems.

### 5.4.2 Preparation Stage: Experience from Cambodia

SPEAKER: H.E. Tin Ponlok, Secretary General of the National Council for Green Growth, Ministry of Environment, Royal Government of Cambodia

H.E. Tin emphasized that the Cambodian government recognizes climate change as a top priority and a cross-cutting issue to be integrated into different levels of planning. He outlined the establishment of Cambodia's National Climate Change Committee in 2006 for which the Ministry of Environment serves as the Secretariat. Various line ministries in Cambodia also have a climate change focal point for improved coordination. Cambodia has established special subgroups to deal with specific issues, such as climate finance.

H.E. Tin noted that Cambodia has also developed the Cambodia Climate Change Strategic Plan (2014-23) to build momentum and facilitate mobilization of resources. He said that Cambodia is working on financing frameworks to operationalize the plan, including analyzing climate finance expenditure and developing country capacities. According to H.E. Tin, Cambodia's climate change financing framework provides the first economic cost estimates for climate change responses in Cambodia. The framework, he noted, clarifies the contribution of each ministry towards mitigation and adaptation, and the resources needed. This is done under the Climate Public Expenditure and Institutional Review (CPEIR).

H.E. Tin said that Cambodia had initially considered setting up a national climate change trust fund. But after considering experiences from other countries, Cambodia had decided to pursue a more general mechanism – a climate financing facility that is able to meet requirements of different donors.

Going forward, H.E. Tin said that Cambodia will work towards deepening their analysis of the economic impacts of climate change. Cambodia will also improve tracking of climate finance with the Ministry of Economy and Finance. Standard regulations that take into account adaptation needs of line ministries, such as the Ministry of Public Works and Transport, will be developed. Cambodia is also looking to build capacities to take on the role of Designated Authority and National Implementing Entity for the Adaptation Fund and the Green Climate Fund.

### 5.4.3 Implementation: Strengthening Country System in the Pacific

SPEAKER: Mr. Scott Hook, Economic Infrastructure Adviser, Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat

Mr. Hook outlined the Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat's (PIFS) efforts in supporting Pacific Island Countries (PICs) to access climate financing, including identifying potential funding sources and documenting practical experiences – from Palau using its national development bank to distribute climate change fund to the Solomon Islands working with UNDP as a multilateral implementing entity. PIFS is also participating in implementing a regional technical support mechanism that provides capacity support to PICs.

PIFS is also undertaking country-specific climate finance assessments. In particular, Mr. Hook highlighted PIFS key work – the development of the Pacific Climate Change Financing Assessment Framework (PCCFAF), which builds on the Climate Public Expenditure and Institutional Review (CPEIR) work undertaken by the UNDP and the World Bank. The PCCFAF focuses on funding sources, policies and plans, institutional structures, public financial management expenditure, human capacity, and development effectiveness.

Another key area that PIFS is focusing on is building readiness for the Green Climate Fund (GCF). Mr. Hook noted that PIFS has been communicating with the GCF so that member countries are aware of its requirements and the GCF is aware of PICs' demands for support and assistance. He said that PIFS has been able to provide input and

support in the development of the relevant documents creating the GCF's operational guideines. In addition, Mr. Hook highlighted that the PICs relatively small government structures are a key capacity constraint that affects their ability to attain NIE accreditation with the Adaptation Fund. He encouraged new funding mechanisms like the GCF to recognize this constraint.

Based on PCCFAF studies in countries like the Republic of the Marshall Islands and Nauru, Mr. Hook also stressed not focusing too much effort on accessing new modalities, but rather exploring existing modalities and better exploiting them. He emphasized the importance of relying on existing bilateral relationships that countries have with development partners to improve overall aid effectiveness.

### 5.4.4 Private Sector Role in Adaptation Finance in Indonesia

SPEAKER: Mr. Raphael Anindito, Adaptation Policy Advisor PAKLIM, GIZ (Jakarta)

Mr. Anindito noted that Indonesia had just completed their national action plan for adapting to climate change. The plan focuses on areas, including food security, energy, health, infrastructure, and ecosystem. He emphasized that the private sector has the money for climate change adaptation as well as the knowledge and technology. Mr. Anindito said that compared to the public sector, the private sector is more efficient in delivering adaptation services.

Risk management was highlighted as a motivation for private companies to implement adaptation measures. He also stressed that climate change brings about opportunities that the private sector can leverage, such as developing new products for adaptation in biotechnology and water supply as well as in agricultural and flood insurance.

Mr. Anindito noted that some private companies in Indonesia are also contributing to adaptation through corporate social responsibility activities. A small percentage of these activities, he said, are being implemented with local governments. In terms of challenges and opportunities for the private sector to engage in adaptation activities in Indonesia, Mr. Anindito said that the availability of climate information and coordinating among various stakeholders are barriers. Because lending rates in Indonesia are high, the risk for investing in adaptation is also high, he added.

To leverage private investments in adaptation, Mr. Anindito emphasized the need to make new and appropriate regulations to stimulate private investment. Government should collaborate with the private sector to do research on how its participation can be integrated into various sectors. There is also the need to promote innovation and protect intellectual property rights. He added that governments and private sector should work together in managing the risks of investing in climate adaptation.

#### Questions and Answer

**Question (Bangladesh):** My question is directed at H.E. Tin. You mentioned that the climate fiscal framework in Cambodia is being prepared under the Ministry of Environment. But my understanding is that the mobilization of finance and the coordination of the funds should be done by the Ministry of Finance. So why is climate-related financing done under the Ministry of Environment in Cambodia?

**Answer (H.E. Tin):** The Cambodia Climate Change Strategic Plan (2014-23) was prepared under the coordination of the Ministry of Environment, and, as the Secretariat, the Ministry coordinates the activities and manages the fund. It is up to the various line ministries to define their priorities. In terms of finance, it is not completely under the Ministry of Environment. The Ministry coordinates the process and prepares the financing framework. Two weeks ago, we had a meeting with the Ministry of Economy and Finance and the Supreme National Economic Council. We try to have a reasonable division of responsibilities and coordination mechanism among us. Our Ministry of Finance also suggests putting forward the Ministry of Environment to be the potential NIE candidate. The Supreme National Council agreed to oversee the cost-benefit analysis of climate change – so it is not exclusive work of the Ministry of Environment. We try to coordinate and form a finance subgroup and the Ministry of Economy and Finance is a key partner with us as well.

**Question (ICLEI):** I am from ICLEI South Asia so I don't represent a country but an association of cities. My interest and question to all the three panelists is what are the challenges that you face in not only involving, but actually engaging local governments, since a lot of the implementation will happen at the local level.

**Answer (Mr. Anindito):** One of the challenges to working with local governments is the capacity of local staff to plan and do the vulnerability assessment for adaptation. The other challenges are the availability of adaptation financing options and, for the case of Indonesia, the availability of climate projections at the local level. It is still difficult to find good climate projection information for the district or municipal level in Indonesia.

**Answer (Mr. Hook):** In addition, capacity issues at the local level are multiplied for PICs, which already have to deal with small governments at the national level. There have been a range of programs led by UNDP and USAID to provide additional support and capacity development to the national level of government. The main point is to ensure the overarching lessons and experiences are disseminated throughout other areas of the country. The necessary resources allocated should also be effectively used.

**Question (Bangladesh):** My question is directed at Mr. Anindito and H.E. Tin. Firstly, it appears that the private sector is doing very well in Indonesia – what is the Indonesian government doing for them? Is there any limit of tax? Secondly, in Bangladesh we are minimizing the impact of climate through reforestation programs as well as conservation of biodiversity – are there any similar programs in Cambodia that are financed by the climate change finance sector or any development partners?

**Answer (Mr. Anindito):** Regarding incentives and tax breaks for adaptation, I am not exactly certain. I don't think there are any in Indonesia yet.

**Answer (H.E. Tin):** In Cambodia, we have implemented similar programs in a more supply-driven way. With the Cambodia Climate Change Strategic Plan (2014-23), we have a plan for future programs in Cambodia in mitigation, adaptation, and capacity building. We do have a big program like the Strategic Program for Climate Resilience (SPCR), for example, that is funded by the Climate Investment Funds through ADB, and the Cambodia Climate Change Alliance funded by the EU, Sida, and UNDP.

In addition, I would like to emphasize that coordination among line ministries is very important at the national and subnational levels. The lack of reliable data on climate change also prevents us from more accurate planning at the subnational level.

Regarding the private sector, to some extent I disagree with those who say that the private sector has strong interest in climate change. There are plenty of low hanging fruits, especially in mitigation and energy efficiency, but if we go beyond that, the private sector doesn't have much interest. Take for example the price of carbon is almost next to nothing now – about 20 cents per ton. Our future is therefore quite uncertain. There hasn't been any commitment made to invest in mitigation technologies. In Cambodia, we approved 10 Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) projects and some private investors are unable to sell their carbon. The challenge is high for both mitigation and adaptation.

**Question (Nepal):** We know that the private sector invests their money to make a profit – and when it's about profit, there is no limit. How much do you think they would compromise in terms of losing profits and helping the environment or ecosystem services? And what role do you think the state can play to balance and ensure that both climate change adaptation objectives and profit-making goals are met?

**Answer (Mr. Anindito):** I don't think the private sector has to lose or they have to reduce profits if they can increase efficiency and reduce risks. I don't think adaptation must go against profit-making. The state can regulate and the private sector can grow in a way that communities are not affected negatively.

**Answer (Mr. Hook):** The private sector plays an important and significant role in the tourism sector in the Pacific. There is a good reason for them to invest in building resilience and improving the ability of their facilities to be able to cope with climatic changes. They are also able to lobby governments to possibly provide the necessary supporting infrastructure needed to improve disaster risk management.

**Question (Philippines I):** Thank you for the presentations and for sharing about both preparation and implementation stages. However, I was also hoping to hear some thoughts on oversight, especially as it relates to sustainable development. In particular, how are we meeting the expectations of adaptation financing and supporting development at the same time? How does monitoring and reporting help to ensure sustainability of the process of adaptation financing?

**Answer (H.E. Tin):** One interesting area that Cambodia has pursued is to identify climate relevance of projects to avoid subjectivity. In other words, we try to look at the potential impact of climate change on project benefits to ensure a more objective classification of adaptation projects. We now have our system of classification of projects in term of climate relevance. For example, some projects are 100% relevant, such as dykes to guard against sea level rise or climate-related capacity building or planning. By having this system, it becomes easier to keep track of our climate response. But this is still a work in progress and we have requested some international organizations for review and we have yet to receive their feedback. This is quite interesting work for us.

**Answer (Mr. Hook):** Multiple projects and multiple ways of reporting back to development partners place a strain on countries. In the Pacific, we have the Forum Compact that seeks to improve the harmonization and coordination of development partners to reduce the amount of paperwork for countries for reporting processes. We hope this improves aid effectiveness going forward. The importance is harmonization and reducing the multiple reporting systems placed on countries.

**Question (Philippines I):** Please allow me to ask a follow-up question just to clarify the main point. Climate change adaptation is basically future looking. How do we evaluate, monitor, and actually report if the programs we're undertaking now will only address climate scenarios that will happen in 10 years? In other words, how do we evaluate and monitor a solution for a perceived problem that will happen later?

**Answer (Mr. Johnson):** That's a very good question. How do we report on benefits today for something that is going to happen 10 years from now? We'll let that question hang for one minute as we take another question from the floor.

**Question (Philippines II):** With governments engaging in initiatives to tag and track climate expenditures, I am wondering if there is a system to track the expenditure or tag climate change activities of the private sector? Are there tools or systems that governments could also use particularly to track climate finance from the private sector in terms of adaptation? I think for mitigation it will be easier, but for adaptation it will be challenging.

**Answer (Mr. Anindito):** Right now there is no tracking of expenditures for adaptation in Indonesia, but I think that is a good suggestion. We should think about this and maybe make an inventory of all private sector activities and then start the tracking of expenditure and the output of their activities.

**Answer (Mr. Johnson):** On the very important, but also a very difficult question on monitoring, reporting, and verifying climate change adaptation, we will have to address it later in the Forum. In fact, that is exactly one of the questions we are wrestling with at the regional training workshop called the Economics of Climate Change Adaptation happening after this Forum. Thank you.

**Session 4 – Selected Learning Outcomes**

- Countries need to recognize that climate change is a top priority and a cross-cutting issue to be integrated into different levels of planning and policy development. Coordination among line ministries is therefore important at the national and subnational levels.
- Similar to Cambodia, countries can identify climate relevance of projects to avoid subjectivity and ensure a more objective classification of climate change adaptation projects.
- Given PICs' relative small size and capacity constraints, harmonization of donor requirements and reducing multiple reporting systems are keys to improving aid effectiveness in the Pacific.
- To improve monitoring of private financing, countries can consider a system to track the expenditure or tag climate change adaptation activities from the private sector.

### 5.5 Session 5: Defining Priority Challenges for Strengthening Country Systems

After hearing from countries and their experience on using and strengthening systems for adaptation finance, country delegates, seated at their country tables, once again worked closely with UNDP and USAID country table facilitators to identify concrete priority opportunities for strengthening in their countries. This second country breakout discussion built upon the country system inventories that were validated by country delegates in the first breakout discussion.

#### 5.5.1 Country Breakout Discussion 2: Defining Priority Challenges for Strengthening Country Systems

Referring to their Activity Worksheet, country delegates answered the following two questions:

1. *Identify specific elements of your country systems that most need to be strengthened, opportunities for strengthening, and the timeline for strengthening (whether in the short, medium or long term).*
2. *Of the opportunities you have identified, which three are the top priority for your country? Discuss in your group and mark the top three with a star.*

After the second country breakout discussion, the identified priorities were compiled by the country table facilitators and analyzed systematically by the USAID Adapt Asia-Pacific team to determine priorities on technical assistance for the countries in the region. Selected priorities included: mainstreaming climate change into sectoral plans; strengthening country level procurement processes with standards expected by global vertical funds; and employing cost-benefit analyses of climate investments to maximize the overall societal benefits of alternative adaptation options. The full list of priorities identified can be found in Annex 6. The priorities were presented by Dr. Kay (Forum Facilitator) in the morning of September 16, 2014 (Forum Day 2).

## FORUM PROCEEDINGS DAY 2

USAID Adapt Asia-Pacific Third Annual Forum (September 16, 2014)

### 6.1 Session 6: Regional Priorities for Strengthening Country Systems

Following the analysis of short-, medium-, and long-term priorities that were shared by countries during the second country breakout discussion on Forum Day 1, Dr. Kay (Forum Facilitator) began the second day of the Forum in Session 6 with a presentation on the outcomes for Day 1 that also outlined the consolidated list of priority challenges to be addressed for strengthening country systems.

### 6.1.1 From National to Regional Priorities

SPEAKER: Dr. Robert Kay, Forum Facilitator

Beginning his presentation, Dr. Kay (Forum Facilitator) presented a 'word cloud' that highlighted terms that were most frequently mentioned by country delegates during the second country breakout discussion. Climate change, adaptation, development, national, finance, capacity, and preparation were some of key terms highlighted. He noted that a total of 63 country priorities were collected and analyzed. The priorities were categorized under preparation, implementation, and oversight.

## Country Priorities Word Cloud

Under preparation, Dr. Kay pointed out that mainstreaming climate change into national and subnational planning and budgeting and streamlining institutional structure were considered priorities. For the implementation stage, supporting a system for managing international funds and building capacities for direct access were highlighted. This included strengthening country level procurement processes with standards expected by global vertical funds. Under oversight, many countries noted that developing a climate finance tracking, monitoring, reporting, and evaluation system at the national and subnational level was important. They also highlighted a need to employ cost-benefit analysis of climate investments to maximize the benefits of alternative adaptation options.

Significantly, representative of the most frequently cited challenges by the country delegates, Dr. Kay noted that the list revealed that capacity development for climate change adaptation project proposal preparation and the mainstreaming of climate change into national policy and planning were the two main priority areas raised by the country delegates.

### Session 6 – Selected Learning Outcomes

- Countries considered mainstreaming climate change into national and subnational planning and budgeting and streamlining institutional structure as priorities.
- Supporting a system for managing international funds and building capacities for direct access were also highlighted as country priorities. This includes strengthening country level procurement processes with standards expected by global vertical funds.
- Countries should develop a climate finance tracking, monitoring, reporting, and evaluation system at the national and subnational level.
- It is important for countries to employ cost-benefit analyses of climate investments to maximize the overall benefits of alternative adaptation options.

### 6.2 Session 7: Experiences from Around the Region: Strengthening Country Systems to Access and Manage Climate Change Adaptation Financing

After the presentation on consolidated regional priorities in Session 6, country delegates – now equipped with knowledge of the priorities they would like to pursue – were presented short introductions to experiences from around the region that address challenges to strengthening country systems. Each experience demonstrated an effort to strengthen a specific element of a country system. After hearing the short introductions, country delegates participated in in-depth discussion about the experiences of their choice. Dr. Kay (Forum Facilitator) moderated the session and introduced the speakers.

#### 6.2.1 A. Integrating Climate Change Adaptation & Disaster Risk Reduction into Existing Planning Mechanisms

SPEAKER: Mr. Wangchuk Namgay, Deputy Chief Planning Officer, Gross National Happiness Commission, Bhutan

At the start of his presentation, Mr. Namgay pointed out that climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction are both cross-cutting issues. The term 'mechanisms' used in the title of his presentation referred to policies and plans. In a collected effort to mainstream climate change, the government of Bhutan set up a 'Mainstreaming Reference Group' that comprised various line ministries and is led by the Gross National Happiness Commission – which is similar to a planning commission.

Mr. Namgay highlighted that Bhutan had developed a policy protocol – with integrated indicators related to the environment and climate change. Whenever a sector ministry develops a new policy, the policy protocol would have to be applied to ensure that climate change and related issues are integrated. The policy would then be sent to the 'Mainstreaming Reference Group' who reviews the policy prior to approval to once again ensure that climate change issues are clearly considered. To date, the group has reviewed around 15 public policies.

Mr. Namgay noted that enabling legislation and political will and support of the government are critical, and so is support from development partners to build capacities and move such an initiative forward. The other key thing, he noted, was the role of a lead agency to interact and coordinate with other ministries. For the case of Bhutan, the Gross National Happiness Commission leads the 'Mainstreaming Reference Group.' He asserted that the lead agency does not need to be an environment agency, as with the case of Bhutan.

#### 6.2.2 B. Building Climate Finance Readiness: Aligning the NAP Process to Development and Budget Planning

SPEAKER: Ms. Susann Mende, Climate Change Competence Centre, Climate Finance Readiness Program, GIZ

Ms. Mende introduced to country delegates a tool called 'Planning Process Analysis' which is in essence a practical guidance for analyzing a country's planning and budgeting system in order to identify relevant entry points for the National Adaptation Plan (NAP) process. She highlighted four entry points that included: integrating climate change adaptation into national development strategies, translating the strategy into national and sector plans, integrating climate change adaptation into national budgets, and integrating climate change adaptation into a medium-term expenditure framework.

Ms. Mende noted that the NAP process would take some time and require a lot of sensitization. She encouraged countries to initiate a stakeholder process at the national level to look at the planning and budgeting process together to define entry points and gaps. Ms. Mende also noted that while the Ministry of Environment does not necessarily have to lead (as with the case of Bhutan) it is crucial to have the Ministry of Planning and Finance on board. Clarity, improved communication, cooperation, and coordination among line ministers, she emphasized, were important components.

Ms. Mende stressed that significant budgeting competence is needed for good financial governance. The Ministry of Finance, she noted, should provide guidelines on how to integrate the planning process into government budgets. Ms. Mende concluded her presentation by highlighting to country delegates that her roundtable session would discuss: how to bring finance and planning ministries into the conversation with the environment ministries on climate change, how to organize inter-sectoral cooperation, and how to build budget and funding competence in finance ministries.

### 6.2.3 C. Economics of Climate Change Adaptation: Training of the Trainer

SPEAKER: Dr. Chanakod Chasidpon, Policy and Plan Analyst, Office of the National Economic and Social Development Board (NESDB), Thailand

Dr. Chasidpon outlined the Economics of Climate Change Adaptation (ECCA) program to the country delegates. She noted that the ECCA training is a capacity building program to support national and subnational adaptation planning and action and a useful framework that provides guidance for climate change adaptation planning, project preparation, and implementation. She pointed out that applying economics to climate change adaptation planning will enable countries to make the optimum use of resources by effectively prioritizing climate change adaptation projects. Integrating economic analysis of climate change adaptation into the project cycle in various sectors will also ensure that the projects are climate ready.

Importantly, Dr. Chasidpon highlighted that having the skills and knowledge to apply economics to climate change adaptation will enable countries to prepare higher quality proposals, increasing their chances to access international climate funds. She noted that the participating country teams are now equipped with skills to conduct cost-benefit analyses that take into account climate change adaptation, particularly in the agriculture sector.

For Thailand, Dr. Chasidpon noted that her country team realized that there was a need to change government processes to fully adopt the economics of climate change adaptation into their regular operations. Raising awareness of high-level policymakers, especially in key agencies involved in infrastructure development, and building capacities of academic institutions to create a critical mass of qualified manpower in ECCA are important. Dr. Chasidpon noted that undertaking these actions will channel benefits, despite not having accessed external finance yet.

### 6.2.4 D. Strengthening Subnational Systems: Building Urban Resilience and Preparedness

SPEAKER: Mr. Sunandan Tiwari, Deputy Director, ICLEI - Local Governments for Sustainability – South Asia Secretariat

Mr. Tiwari noted that country "readiness" was frequently discussed in the Forum. He directed attention to local governments and questioned how they were doing in terms of "readiness." According to Mr. Tiwari, cities are centers of economic growth and power (as well as victims and causes of climate change) and would therefore have significant influence on what happens at the national level. He noted that keeping cities in mind when considering strengthening country systems is critical.

Mr. Tiwari highlighted a process toolkit developed by ICLEI that helps cities assess climate risks and formulate corresponding resilience strategies. The next steps, he noted, were to move towards implementation. Mr. Tiwari pointed out the partnership between ICLEI, USAID Adapt Asia-Pacific, and Cities Development Initiatives in Asia (CDIA) to move to project preparation and financing.

With reference to the soon-to-be operationalized Green Climate Fund, Mr. Tiwari noted that funds are becoming available, but questioned whether or not cities are prepared to draw on these funds. He stressed that promoting ownership at the local level is critical as it creates credibility, a sense of legitimacy, and lobbying power to influence national governments as well as financial institutions. Mr. Tiwari emphasized that the readiness of a country system is incomplete if countries do not look at readiness at the subnational level. He added that strengthening country systems at the national and subnational level need to happen simultaneously, rather than sequentially.

### 6.2.5 E. Monitoring National Climate Resilience Investments in Samoa

SPEAKER: Ms. Iloauila Merita Aumua, Senior Officer, Climate Resilience Investment Coordination Unit, Ministry of Finance, Samoa

Ms. Aumua noted that about 15% of public expenditure in Samoa is climate relevant; however, there is no national monitoring and reporting framework to assess those climate resilient investments. She noted that monitoring and reporting is one of the key areas that Samoa is pushing for under its public financial management reforms and its current sectoral planning reforms.

Ms. Aumua highlighted two major programs targeting resilience: the Pilot Program for Climate Resilience (PPCR) and Adaptation Fund projects. These two programs take a nationwide coverage and amount to a total of US$39 million. They were approved to be implemented over a five-year time frame. She noted that the PPCR has

presented an opportunity to develop a monitoring and reporting framework and to harmonize reporting on both PPCR and Adaptation Fund projects. She noted that under the core indicators of the PPCR's reporting framework, Samoa has started reporting on the main sectors of transport, agriculture, water, and community development.

Ms. Aumua underscored another opportunity presented by the PPCR that is the development of scorecards to measure achievement of indicators. Samoa has developed a scoring narrative as a guide for the key sectors and their stakeholders. She noted that sector coordinators in Samoa now know the details of what measuring integration and coordination in their sector plans requires. There is also consistency across sectors and at the national level to measure integration and coordination of climate resilience. Ms. Aumua added that the national monitoring and reporting framework will be developed based on the PPCR core indicators by the end of 2014

### 6.2.6 F. Tracking Finance Using a Climate Budget Code

SPEAKER: Mr. Madhukar Upadhya, Poverty Environment Initiative Advisor, National Planning Commission of Nepal

Mr. Upadhya pointed out that Nepal's National Planning Commission and Ministry of Local Development conducted a Climate Public Expenditure and Institutional Review (CPEIR) in 2011, with support from Nepal's Ministry of Finance and other line ministries. The CPEIR reviewed climate policies and strategies; climate-related budget; the integration of climate objectives with the budget process; and the roles of civil society, development partners, the private sector, and communities. The CPEIR showed 2-3% of the GDP, and 8% of the annual budget, are in climate activities. He noted that the trend was rising and the budget code in 2013 showed climate activities to be over 10% of the annual budget.

Mr. Upadhya also highlighted that the CPEIR revealed that differentiating between environment and climate change issues is a challenge for some Nepal government officials. There was also a huge gap in understanding sectoral climate issues in planning and budgeting, and there was a disconnect between budget allocation and policy commitment. Significantly, the CPEIR also revealed that climate financing at the local level remains extremely limited and public financial management of local bodies to prioritize, manage, and deliver climate finance is weak.

To address these challenges, Mr. Upadhya noted that a Working Group of Planning Commission, Finance, Environment, Local Development, and Forest ministries in Nepal developed a climate budget code which has been used over the last two years. The climate budget code marks each development plan budget item as highly relevant, moderately relevant, or neutral from the perspective of climate change. The results from using the code allow Nepal government officials to differentiate between environment and climate change issues with clarity as well as to better understand how the climate budget is planned, allocated, and disbursed at the national level. Using the code, Mr. Upadhya added that gaps in the climate budget within and between sectors become more visible, facilitating the coordination of climate activities and strengthening Nepal's public finance systems to implement climate policies.

### 6.2.7 G. The Whys and Hows of Engaging the Private Sector in Adaptation

SPEAKER: Mr. Alan Miller, Consultant (International Finance Corporation, retired)

Mr. Miller noted that the International Finance Corporation (IFC) – the private sector arm of the World Bank – began a climate risk and adaptation program in 2008. He added that climate risk considerations were added to the IFC's environmental and social standards and are still evolving in application. Mr. Miller highlighted a joint study with the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, Turkey's Ministry of Environment, and a Turkish industry association on exploring opportunities for public-private cooperation to promote climate resilience.

Based on that experience, Mr. Miller noted that the value of awareness and information for engaging the private sector was shown to be high and many low cost opportunities were identified for improving climate resilience within business planning and investment. He emphasized that engaging the private sector should be a key element of climate adaptation efforts as climate data and information and supportive policies will come primarily from governments. Importantly, Mr. Miller pointed out that international climate finance can play an important supportive role, but private investors and insurers must be part of the process as the dominant sources of investment.

Mr. Miller highlighted that international financial institutions and leading commercial banks are incorporating climate risks in their financial analysis, and private investments in major projects – such as hydropower and coastal development – are beginning to include climate considerations. He noted that models for public-private cooperation are emerging as industry associations are focusing more on climate risks and advocating adaptive measures. The opportunity to engage with the private sector, Mr. Miller added, is a big win-win opportunity.

### 6.3 Session 8: Roundtable Session: Delving Deeper – Experiences Strengthening Country Systems

Following Session 7's short introductions to specific experiences on strengthening country systems from around the region, country delegates chose and participated in two small group roundtables led by the Session 7 presenters that allowed for more in-depth, detailed discussions among countries as well as with development partners on the particular experience.

#### 6.3.1 Roundtable Discussions 1

Over 60 country delegates, plus over 30 development partners, were divided into eight groups – each with a USAID or UNDP table facilitator and a rapporteur assigned. Each Session 7 presenter led a two-hour roundtable discussion, expanding on what she/he had earlier shared, answering detailed questions from the country delegates, and facilitating opportunities for south-south cooperation and dialogue.

Some key messages that arose from Roundtable Discussions 1 include:

**Roundtable Discussions 1 – Selected Key Messages**

- Effects of climate change are felt at the local level. National government systems need to be in place to sustainably channel resources for climate resilience to the local level.
- Coding and tracking are important tools for governments to understand spending on climate change adaptation activities.
- For a climate change planning committee to be effective (taking Bhutan's Mainstreaming Reference Group as example), accountability and political support at a high level are important.
- Assistance from development partners is necessary for countries to develop an effective cross-sectoral climate change planning mechanism.
- Private sector companies working in tourism, agriculture, and ports are aware of climate change risks and are good entry points for government engagement.

#### 6.3.2 Roundtable Discussions 2

After the first round of discussions, country delegates redistributed themselves to participate in the second roundtable discussion of their choice. Delegates from the same countries were encouraged to split up so that country teams could cover a wider breadth of topics.

Below are some key messages that came out of Roundtable Discussions 2:

**Roundtable Discussions 2 – Selected Key Messages**

- Monitoring and reporting systems are being used at different levels by various government agencies, but communication and coordination between ministries remain a challenge for some countries.
- Resource allocation decisions by finance ministries should be based on the projects proposed from sector-related ministries.
- Cost-benefit analysis ensures cost-efficiency in planning. It can be used as a means for prioritizing climate change interventions and to improve the quality of project proposals for funding.
- Engaging the private sector should be a key element of climate adaptation efforts as climate data and information and supportive policies will come primarily from government.

## 6.4 Session 9: The Way Forward

After the two Session 8 roundtable discussions, the Forum concluded with Session 9 that included a collective, small group reflection on the way forward where country delegates shared what they had learned from the roundtable discussions as well as their immediate priorities.

### 6.4.1 Country Breakout Discussion 3: Priorities for Strengthening Systems

The third and last country breakout discussion of the day built on the priority opportunities for strengthening that country delegates had identified in the second country breakout discussion. Equipped with new knowledge from Session 8 roundtable discussions, including learning how other countries have strengthened various aspects of their systems, country delegates answered the following three questions:

1. *Discuss in your group the Session 8 Roundtable Discussions that you attended. What were the most interesting experiences? Could any of these be applied in your country?*
2. *Reflecting on both the roundtables and the three priority opportunities for strengthening that you identified yesterday, what are your final three priority activities that your country could undertake to strengthen its systems?*
3. *How could your country best implement these activities?*

### 6.4.2 Country Groups Feedback to Plenary

Following the third country breakout discussion, Dr. Kay (Forum Facilitator) invited the country delegates to share their key priorities and actions. These included: building capacities to prepare better project proposals through support from external expertise; institutionalizing climate adaptation and improving adaptation planning at the local level; and strengthening coordination among line ministries, national institutions, and development partners.

Below are the detailed responses from the country delegates, which include possible entry points for technical assistance:

### National Priorities for Strengthening Country Systems

**Bangladesh:** For priority activities for strengthening country systems, we have proposed broad based capacity building for climate change projects with support from development partners. We are expecting development partners to assist us with capacity building activities on project development. The second priority is strengthening the internal control and internal audit functions of line ministries through a government reform process. The third priority is to coordinate donor procurement processes with stronger country systems. We hope development partners can adjust to our procurement guidelines policies.

**Philippines:** Our priority is more on the preparation stage, mostly on policy planning and approval. Our focus is to develop institutionalized adaptation strategies at the local government level, because it is at the local level where climate change impacts, including typhoons and other extreme weather events, are felt the most. So we are hoping that local level systems can be strengthened and, at the same time, be protected from changes in leadership. We seek to develop that institutionalization process through piloting some initial frameworks in different local government units, document the best practices, and, hopefully, expand them on a national scale. With strengthened country systems at the local and national level, we now hope to hasten the process of accessing funding.

**Maldives:** Our priority is focused on climate resilient planning at the national level. This is a national activity and we hope to achieve this through national planning legal mechanisms, such as a planning act and other related regulations. We hope to also establish a planning commission or a planning committee.

**Sri Lanka:** Our priority action is integrating a climate change policy that we are currently preparing, including a national adaptation plan, into our development policy. To implement, we will strengthen our department of national planning and climate change secretariat through consultation with high level officials and other stakeholders with proper coordination at the ministerial level. Sound rules and regulations would also be needed. We also seek to build capacities through assistance from external expertise for project preparation to develop projects in various line ministries across sectors. This will also include establishing technical evaluation committees comprising local expertise from various backgrounds.

**India:** Our country has already undertaken a lot of readiness initiatives to access climate financing, but we have prioritized three important areas for action. One is building technical capacities with support from development partners to design projects that can access climate adaptation financing. The second is to internally focus on changing some fund allocation mechanisms at the national level to help with marking funds to various ministries engaged in development activities under the national action plan for climate change. Finally, recognizing that India is vast and that we cannot always depend on external funding, we would like to establish a funding mechanism in-house for adaptation projects, including for private sector participation. This would require developing an enabling policy environment at the national level.

**Bhutan:** We have prioritized strengthening of the policy formulation protocol and improving our national execution manual, as well as the national monitoring and evaluation system. These three priority actions will be done through review and updating our existing manual with relevant stakeholders. This will be done in-country.

**Cambodia:** Our priorities include streamlining institutional structures with approval from our Prime Minister, planning and conducting a cost-benefit analysis for climate change adaptation at the national level, and focusing on a decentralization process to build local capacity. We are also looking at developing technical standards for climate change proofing, which would require international assistance to provide information and best practices.

**Vietnam:** Given that funding is limited in our country, resource allocation is top priority for us. We conduct climate impact assessments to prioritize our projects; however, when it comes to cross-sectoral issues, doing these assessments becomes a challenge. We need support in technical assistance and capacity building to formulate guidelines for climate change impact assessments, especially for multilateral and cross-sectoral projects.

**Indonesia:** We have identified three priorities and the related activities for implement after this Forum.

First, we will be collecting success stories from all relevant actors on climate change in Indonesia and coordinate several meetings to ensure that all actors will be on the same page on climate change adaptation. Then we will develop a communications strategy so that relevant actors are aware on the agreed national actions. Second, we will seek to improve planning at the local government level, provide technical guideline manuals, and develop indicators for urban resilience, ensuring that all local governments are aware of these manuals and indicators. Finally, we plan to conduct and mainstream economic impact assessments on climate change in government agencies and academia, ensuring that universities are able to cater to the needs for these assessments.

**Thailand:** For Thailand, we would like to focus on the government's evaluation system. We want to build on our current budget tracking system by integrating climate finance. We learned about what Nepal is doing this morning and if we can learn more from them that would be helpful for us.

**Timor Leste:** Our first priority is to fully assess our national system on climate change adaptation with reference to the NAPA that we have already completed. We have identified nine priorities in our NAPA. To implement these activities, we have to request financial and technical support from development partners. Secondly, we want to focus on transparency and accountability and strengthen our internal audit control system. Finally, we would like to establish MRV procedures for all climate change adaptation projects. We would need support from the government and development partners.

**Mongolia:** We have identified three priorities related to mainstreaming climate change and green development into national development plans as well as raising awareness among line ministries. This includes introducing green procurement practices and methodologies to assess and evaluate projects for green growth potential. And unlike many of the countries here, we haven't undertaken a CPEIR. I think the first step is for Mongolia to do that review so that we can know where we stand and can then develop methodologies and guidelines to prepare our budget in a more climate-friendly way. This could also be done by capacity building and experience sharing at a regional and national level through training workshops.

**Nepal:** We have set three priorities focusing on policy and planning, procurement, and monitoring and evaluation. On the issue of procurement, we have a public procurement act that we are planning to review and update through a multi-stakeholder process. This will support the implementation of government's plans and policies and contribute to the successful implementation of all climate change programs.

**Pakistan:** Our priority activities include integrating climate change into national development planning and policies, building skills, capacity and technical knowledge for project preparation, and improving our disbursement system for better utilization of climate finance.

**Vanuatu:** Our first priority is to strengthen Vanuatu's Ministry of Climate Change that was set up in March 2013. There is currently no operation or business plan in place. From the experience of Bhutan, we should develop a member-based group that will look into cross-cutting issues. We should also improve coordination among the ministries so that they can work closely during the preparation and approval of projects. On financial auditing, our auditing office is understaffed at the moment and there is a backlog of auditing reports. We need more human resources.

**Cook Islands:** We have identified procurement as a priority and we are working on strengthening our procurement processes by engaging a private company. This is being implemented at the national level. We also need our local consultants to assist us in the process. We are also working with a private company to assist us in our activity management cycle and will continue to work on that process. This is done with funding support from development partners. Accounting is also an important activity for us and, in particular, the implementation of a centralized financial management system. This is a long-term activity, something that we haven't started yet, but we are looking forward to it in the future.

**Samoa:** Our first priority is to develop a monitoring and reporting framework for climate resilience because we need proper monitoring to gauge the impact or effectiveness of resources that are received in-country. We are planning to build on the PPCR activities in order to upscale them. Secondly, we are looking to strengthen the medium-term framework for costing sector plans. This activity is currently being addressed as part of the ongoing PFM reforms. Finally, we are looking to develop a standard template for bidding contracts. Some see procurement as the cause of the delays in implementation. We are also

developing procurement mechanisms to address emergency situations, such as disasters. We are currently also rolling this out under our PFM reforms.

**Marshall Islands:** First, we need to implement our public financial management roadmap and we are just in the beginning stages. Second, we are low in capacity so we need to look to external technical experts in internal auditing, procurement, and coordination. Those are three weak areas for us. Third, we need to revise our sector policies and make sure that they are inclusive of climate change issues and activities.

**Laos:** Our first priority is to establish a planning committee on climate change where all ministries participate – we can learn from Bhutan's experience. Our second priority is strengthening the capacity to develop adaptation project proposals. This includes increasing the understanding of available funds for adaptation. Our third priority is to improve our monitoring and evaluation – we can also learn from Nepal and seek support from development partners.

**Malaysia:** Procurement is our first priority. Malaysia is implementing a Government Green Procurement plan. Currently, only two ministries are implementing this plan. We are targeting by 2020 that all 27 ministries will fully implement the plan. Policy and planning is our second priority. We are currently promoting Sustainable Consumption and Production. There is an ongoing study funded by the European Union. Malaysia is targeting to have a policy on Sustainable Consumption and Production by 2020.

**Afghanistan:** Our first priority is gaining support and technical assistance on project preparation. The other is implementation of a climate change strategy across ministries through establishment of a climate change division. The third priority is getting data and information to improve public awareness. Our Ministry of Education can use media channels and programs for youth and students to incorporate climate change into curriculums. Officials should also have capacity to collect data in the field, supported by development partners with technical and financial assistance for data collection and analysis.

### 6.4.3 Next Steps and the Way Forward – USAID Adapt Asia-Pacific

SPEAKER: Mr. Lee Baker, Chief of Party, USAID Adapt Asia-Pacific

Mr. Baker thanked all participants, including country delegates and development partners, for sharing their rich experience at the two-day Forum and appreciated their high level of participation. In response to the priority areas for strengthening country systems to better access and manage climate finance identified by participants, Mr. Baker indicated that given USAID Adapt Asia-Pacific's mandate to improve access to climate financing, the project looks forward to exploring country-specific initiatives and/or regional collaboration, particularly in the sphere of climate change adaptation project preparation and the integration of project and sectoral economic analysis.

### 6.4.4 Next Steps and the Way Forward – UNDP

SPEAKER: Dr. Pradeep Kurukulasuriya, Head of Climate Change Adaptation, UNDP-GEF Unit, Bureau for Policy and Programme Support, UNDP

In thanking the participants, Dr. Kurukulasuriya highlighted that access to climate change finance needs to go beyond focusing only on public sources. The scale of the challenge at hand will require more resources than are available for immediate programming. As such, it would be prudent for country delegates to carefully consider how to combine, sequence, and catalyze other sources of climate financing, including domestic and private sources, and using available opportunities presented by international public funds.

### 6.4.5 Next Steps and the Way Forward – USAID/RDMA

SPEAKER: Mr. Saengroaj Srisawaskraisorn, Team Lead for the Climate Change Adaptation Program at the USAID Regional Development Mission for Asia

Mr. Srisawaskraisorn thanked the Royal Government of Cambodia, UNDP, and USAID Adapt Asia-Pacific for hosting and organizing the USAID Adapt Asia-Pacific Third Annual Forum. He also expressed his appreciation to all country delegates and development partners for their active participation during the two-day Forum. Mr. Srisawaskraisorn pointed out the need to more meaningfully engage the private sector on climate change adaptation. He encouraged all participants to continue the dialogue on USAID Adapt Asia-Pacific's growing online Community of Practice and maintain the momentum built at the Forum to address the critical issue of climate change adaptation financing.

# ANNEX 1: Agenda

| DAY 1: 15 September 2014 | |
|---|---|
| 08:00 – 08:30 | Registration |

| SESSION 1 | Welcome and Forum Objectives |
|---|---|
| 08:30 – 09:00 | **Welcoming remarks**<br>*H.E. TIN PONLOK, Secretary General of the National Council for Green Growth, Ministry of Environment, Royal Government of Cambodia*<br>*KENDRA SCHOENHOLZ, Director of Financial Management, USAID Cambodia*<br>*SETSUKO YAMAZAKI, Country Director, UNDP Cambodia* |
| 09:00 – 09:10 | **Forum objectives**<br>*ROBERT KAY, Forum Facilitator* |
| 09:10 – 09:30 | **Keynote address**<br>*BINDU N. LOHANI, Vice-President for Knowledge Management and Sustainable Development, Asian Development Bank - via video conferencing* |

| SESSION 2 | Linking Country Systems and Climate Finance in Asia |
|---|---|
| 09:30 – 09:50 | **Setting the Stage: Defining Country Systems for Adaptation Finance**<br>*LEE BAKER, Chief of Party, USAID Adapt Asia-Pacific* |
| 09:50 – 10:10 | **Catalyzing Climate Finance and National Adaptation Plans**<br>*GORDON JOHNSON, Regional Team Leader, Resilience and Sustainability, Bangkok Regional Hub, UNDP* |
| 10:10 – 10:40 | **Country Breakout Discussion 1: What does your country system look like?** |
| 10:40 – 11:05 | Group photo & Morning Tea |

| SESSION 3 | Preparing Country Systems for Multiple Sources of Adaptation Finance |
|---|---|
| 11:05 – 11:30 | **Sources of Financing for Climate Change Adaptation: Opportunities and Stresses**<br>*PETER KING, Project Preparation and Finance Team Leader, USAID Adapt Asia-Pacific* |
| 11:30 – 13:00 | **Panel Discussion**<br>*SYAMSIDAR THAMRIN, Deputy Director for Weather & Climate Change, BAPPENAS, Indonesia*<br>*DIMA REDA, Operations Officer, Adaptation Fund (via video message)*<br>*ANDREW SALKIN, Chief Operating Officer, 100 Resilient Cities*<br>*ALAN MILLER, Consultant - International Finance Corporation, retired*<br>*JILLIAN DYSZINSKI, Director of Adaptation and Mitigation, Green Climate Fund (via teleconference)*<br>**Participant Q&A to Panel Members** |
| 13:00 – 14:00 | Lunch |

| SESSION 4 | Country Experiences Using and Strengthening Country Systems for Adaptation Finance |
|---|---|
| 14:00 – 14:10 | **Moderator Introduction**<br>*GORDON JOHNSON, Regional Team Leader, Resilience and Sustainability, Bangkok Regional Hub, UNDP* |
| 14:10 – 14:25 | **Preparation Stage: Experience from Cambodia**<br>*H.E. TIN PONLOK, Secretary General of the National Council for Green Growth, Ministry of Environment, Royal Government of Cambodia* |
| 14:25 – 14:40 | **Implementation: Strengthening Country System in the Pacific**<br>*SCOTT HOOK, Economic Infrastructure Adviser, Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat* |
| 14:40 – 14:55 | **Private Sector Role in Adaptation Finance in Indonesia**<br>*RAPHAEL ANINDITO, Adaptation Policy Advisor PAKLIM, GIZ (Jakarta)* |
| 14:55 – 15:20 | **Q&A Session** |
| 15:20 – 15:35 | Afternoon Tea |

| SESSION 5 | Defining Priority Challenges for Strengthening Country Systems |
|---|---|
| 15:35 – 16:50 | **Country Breakout Discussion 2: Defining Priority Challenges for Strengthening Country Systems** |
| 16:50 – 17:00 | **Sign-up for Day 2 Roundtable Sessions** |

| DAY 2: 16 September 2014 | |
|---|---|
| 08:30 – 09:00 | Registration<br>*Video Presentation: WMO Weather Reports from Around the World - 2050* |

| SESSION 6 | Regional Priorities for Strengthening Country Systems |
|---|---|
| 09:00 – 10:00 | **From National to Regional Priorities**<br>*ROBERT KAY, Forum Facilitator* |

| SESSION 7 | Experiences from Around the Region: Strengthening Country Systems to Access and Manage Climate Change Adaptation Financing |
|---|---|
| 10:00 – 11:15 | **A. Integrating Climate Change Adaptation & Disaster Risk Reduction into Existing Planning Mechanisms**<br>*WANGCHUK NAMGAY, Deputy Chief Planning Officer, Gross National Happiness Commission, Bhutan*<br>**B. Building Climate Finance Readiness: Aligning The NAP Process To Development And Budget Planning**<br>*SUSANN MENDE, Climate Change Competence Centre, Climate Finance Readiness Program, GIZ*<br>**C. Economics of Climate Change Adaptation: Training of the Trainer**<br>*CHANAKOD CHASIDPON, Policy and Plan Analyst, Office of the National Economic and Social Development Board (NESDB), Thailand*<br>**D. Strengthening Subnational Systems: Building Urban Resilience and Preparedness**<br>*SUNANDAN TIWARI, Deputy Director, ICLEI - Local Governments for Sustainability – South Asia Secretariat*<br>**E. Monitoring National Climate Resilience Investments in Samoa**<br>*ILOAUILA MERITA AUMUA, Senior Officer, Climate Resilience Investment Coordination Unit, Ministry of Finance, Samoa*<br>**F. Tracking Finance Using a Climate Budget Code**<br>*MADHUKAR UPADHYA, Poverty Environment Initiative Advisor, National Planning Commission of Nepal*<br>**G. The Whys and Hows of Engaging the Private Sector in Adaptation**<br>*ALAN MILLER, Consultant (International Finance Corporation, retired)* |
| 11:15 – 11:30 | Morning Tea & Sign up for Session 8 roundtable sessions |

| SESSION 8 | Roundtable Session: Delving Deeper – Experiences Strengthening Country Systems |
|---|---|
| 11:30 – 12.30 | **Roundtable Discussions 1** |
| 12:30 – 13:30 | Lunch |
| 13:30 – 14:20 | **Roundtable Discussions 2** |
| 14:30 – 14:45 | Afternoon Tea |

| SESSION 9: | The Way Forward |
|---|---|
| 14:45 – 15:45 | **Country Breakout Discussion 3: Priorities for Strengthening Systems** |
| 15:45 – 16:45 | **Country Groups Feedback to Plenary** |
| 16:45 – 17:00 | **Post-Forum Evaluation Form** |
| 17:00 – 17:15 | **Next Steps and the Way Forward**<br>*USAID Adapt Asia-Pacific and UNDP* |

# ANNEX 2: List of Participants

## Country representatives (in order of country)

| Country of Work | Name | | Position | Institution |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Afghanistan | Mr. | Noorgul Sherzoy | Forest Officer (Climate Change) | National Environmental Protection Agency |
| Afghanistan | Mr. | Noorullah Kaleem | Officer-in-Charge, Environment Desk | Ministry of Foreign Affairs |
| Bangladesh | Mr. | Ashit Ranjan Paul | Assistant chief conservator of forests (ACCF), General Direction Unit | Ministry of Environment and Forests |
| Bangladesh | Mr. | A.T.M. Siddiqur Rahman | Deputy Secretary (Law) | Ministry of Environment and Forests |
| Bangladesh | Mr. | Quazi Sarwar Hashmi | Director (Planning) | Ministry of Environment and Forests |
| Bangladesh | Dr. | Krishna Gayen | Joint Secretary | Ministry of Finance |
| Bangladesh | Mr. | MD. Habibur Rahman | Deputy Director | Ministry of Finance |
| Bhutan | Mr. | Sangay Chedar | Assistant Planning Officer, NAP Lead | Gross National Happiness Commission |
| Bhutan | Mr. | Wangchuk Namgay | Deputy Chief Planning Officer | Gross National Happiness Commission |
| Cambodia | H.E. | Tin Ponlok | Secretary General | National Council for Green Growth |
| Cambodia | Mr. | Am Phirum | Deputy Director,General Directorate of Agriculture (GDA)/Department of Agricultural Land Management | Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries |
| Cambodia | Mr. | Chea Chan Thou | Deputy Director, Climate Change Department | Ministry of Environment |
| Cambodia | Mr. | Chea Leng | Vice Chief, Disputed Legislation and International Cooperation Office, Department of Environmental Impact Assessment | Ministry of Environment |
| Cambodia | Mr. | Ryna Oum | Director, Meteorology Department | Ministry of Water Resources and Meteorology |
| Cook Islands | Ms. | Ana Tiraa | Director of Climate Change | Office of the Prime Minister |
| India | Dr. | A. R. Khan | Deputy General Manager | National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) |
| India | Dr. | Rajeeb Misra | Deputy General Manager | NABARD |
| Indonesia | Mr. | Syaifullah | Deputy Director, Center for Climate Change and Multilateral Funding | Ministry of Finance |
| Indonesia | Ms. | Isfahrini Sari | Head, Sub-Division Analysis Conservation Policy and Infrastructure Controlling Destructive Force of Water | National Council on Climate Change |
| Indonesia | Ms. | Syamsidar Thamrin | Deputy Director, Weather and Climate Change, Directorate for Environment | National Development Planning Agency (Bappenas) |
| Indonesia | Mr. | Fikri Karimi | Finance Manager | Indonesia Climate Change Trust Fund |

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|---|---|---|---|---|
| Lao PDR | Ms. | Maythip Lattanabounyang | Director, International Finance Cooperation Division, External Finance Department | Ministry of Finance |
| Lao PDR | Mr. | Chanphalangsy Pathammavongsa | Planning Officer, Department of Planning and Cooperation | Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment |
| Lao PDR | Mr. | Vanxay Budtanavong | Director, Division of Climate Change Adaptation, Department of Disaster Management and Climate Change | Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment |
| Lao PDR | Mr. | Virana Sonnasinh | Director, Division of Planning, Department of Planning and Cooperation | Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment |
| Lao PDR | Ms. | Pany Vorachit | Planning Officer, Department of General Planning | Ministry of Planning and Investment |
| Malaysia | Ms. | Elina Mazuin Mazudin | Engineer | Melaka Green Technology Corporation |
| Malaysia | Mr. | Norhidayah Buhari | Assistant Director, Economic Planning Unit | Prime Minister's Department |
| Maldives | Mr. | Ibrahim Naeem | Director General, Environmental Protection Agency | Ministry of Environment and Energy |
| Maldives | Mr. | Ibrahim Nizam | Deputy Minister in charge of the Maldives Meteorological Service | Ministry of Environment and Energy |
| Maldives | Ms. | Wilshaana Moosa | Environment Analyst, Water Department | Ministry of Environment and Energy |
| Republic of the Marshall Islands | Mr. | Jim Hicklin | Head Grant Writer | Ministry of Finance |
| Mongolia | Ms. | Bayartogtokh Chimgee | Officer, Division of Sectoral Policy Coordination | Ministry of Economic Development |
| Mongolia | Ms. | Tsendsuren Batsuuri | Head, CDM National Bureau | Ministry of Environment and Green Development |
| Mongolia | Mr. | Ts. Gankhuyag | Advisor | Minister of Environment and Green Development |
| Nepal | Mr. | Bhagawan Prasad Gupta | District Forest Officer | Ministry of Forests and Soil Conservation |
| Nepal | Mr. | Gyanendra Kyastha | Assistant Planning Officer | Ministry of Forests and Soil Conservation |
| Nepal | Mr. | Manoj Chalise | Assistant Planning Officer | Ministry of Forests and Soil Conservation |
| Nepal | Mr. | Bishwamitra Kuinkel | Senior Officer | Ministry of Science, Technology and Environment |
| Nepal | Mr. | Resham Lal Kandel | Undersecretary | Ministry of Science, Technology and Environment |
| Nepal | Mr. | Madhukar Upadhya | Poverty Environment Initiative Advisor | National Planning Commission of Nepal |
| Pakistan | Mr. | Ahsanullah Khan | Programme Officer, Climate Finance Unit | Climate Change Division |
| Philippines | Ms. | Helena Gaddi | Climate Change Commission Officer | Climate Change Commission |
| Philippines | Ms. | Joyceline Goco | Deputy Executive Director | Climate Change Commission |
| Philippines | Ms. | Everette Villaraza | Planning Officer III, International Finance Group | Department of Finance |

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|---|---|---|---|---|
| Philippines | Ms. | Maria Estela C. Laureano | Director, Multilateral Assistance Division of the International Finance Group | Department of Finance |
| Philippines | Ms. | Mary Jane A. Alvarez | Senior Economic Development Specialist, Environment Division Agriculture, Natural Resources, and Environment | National Economic and Development Authority |
| Philippines | Mr. | Alfredo Coro II | Mayor | Municipality Office of Del Carmen, Province of Surigao del Norte |
| Philippines | Mr. | Victor Reginald Dimacuha | Executive Assistant V | City Government of Batangas |
| Samoa | Ms. | Ilaoauila Merita Aumua | Senior Officer, Climate Resilience Investment Coordination Unit | Ministry of Finance |
| Sri Lanka | Dr. | Jayathilaka Herath | Additional Director General | Department of Divineguma Development |
| Sri Lanka | Mr. | Ranjith Wimalasiri Jathunge | Environment Management Officer | Ministry of Environment and Renewable Energy |
| Sri Lanka | Mr. | Chamara Ariyathilake | Project Specialist | Sri Lanka Carbon Fund (Pvt) Ltd. |
| Thailand | Ms. | Piamchan Doungmanee | Researcher | Chulalongkorn University |
| Thailand | Dr. | Chanakod Chasidpon | Plan and Policy Analyst | Office of National Economic and Social Development Board |
| Timor Leste | Mr. | Nelson Antonio de Jesus Madeira | Chief, Department for Climate Change | Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Environment |
| Timor Leste | Ms. | Bernarda Barros de Jesus | Economist, National Directorate of Economic Policy | Ministry of Finance |
| Timor Leste | Mr. | Fernando de Deus Mendonca | National Authorizing Officer | Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation |
| Timor Leste | Mr. | Osorio Belo da Piedade | Chief, Department of Water Resources Management, National Directorate for Water Control and Water Quality | Ministry of Public Works |
| Vanuatu | Mr. | Brian Wabaiat | Budget Accountant, Budget Section | Ministry of Finance |
| Vietnam | Mr. | Viet Thang To | Vice Head, International Cooperation division | Academy of Water Resources |
| Vietnam | Mr. | Dinh Thanh Mung | Senior Officer | Department of Technology and International Cooperation |
| Vietnam | Mr. | Ha Van Kha | Senior Officer | Department of Hydraulic Works |
| Vietnam | Mr. | Minh Nhat Le | Director, Climate Change Adaptation Division | Department of Meteo-Hydrology and Climate Change |
| Vietnam | Mr. | Nguyen Khanh Toan | Official, Climate Change Adaptation Division | Department of Meteo-Hydrology and Climate Change |
| Vietnam | Mr. | Phan Tien An | Senior Officer | Department of Planning and Finance |
| Vietnam | Mr. | Tien Nguyen Viet | Director, Water Resources Directorate | Ministry Agricultural and Rural Development |

## Development partner representatives (in order of institution)

| Institution | Name | | Position | Country of Work |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 100 Resilient Cities | Mr. | Andrew Salkin | Chief Operation Officer | United States |
| Adaptation Fund | Ms. | Dima Reda | Operations Officer | United States |
| Asian Development Bank | Dr. | Bindu N. Lohani | Vice-President for Knowledge Management and Sustainable Development | Philippines |
| GIZ | Mr. | Raphael Anindito | Adaptation Policy Advisor | Indonesia |
| GIZ | Ms. | Susann Mende | GIZ CF Ready Team Member | Germany |
| Green Climate Fund | Ms. | Jillian Dyszynski | GCF Readiness Team Member | South Korea |
| ICF International | Ms. | Colleen McGinn | Evaluation Consultant | United States |
| ICF International | Ms. | Jessica Kyle | Evaluation Consultant | United States |
| ICLEI | Mr. | Sunandan Tiwari | Deputy Director | India |
| International Finance Corporation (retired) | Mr. | Alan Miller | Consultant | United States |
| Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat | Mr. | Scott Hook | Economic Infrastructure Adviser | Fiji |
| UNDP | Ms. | Setsuko Yamazaki | Country Director, UNDP Cambodia | Cambodia |
| UNDP | Mr. | Gordon Johnson | Regional Team Leader, Resilience and Sustainability, Bangkok Regional Hub | Thailand |
| UNDP | Mr. | Pradeep Kurukulasuriya | Head of Climate Change Adaptation at UNDP-GEF Unit | Thailand |
| UNDP | Ms. | Claudia Ortiz | Climate Change Adaptation Specialist | Thailand |
| UNDP | Mr. | Kevork Baboyan | Governance and Public Finance Specialist | Thailand |
| UNDP | Mr. | Rajesh Sharma | Regional Programme Specialist | Thailand |
| UNDP | Mr. | Jaturong Padungsapya | Programme Assistant | Thailand |
| UNDP | Mr. | Judson Peck | Intern | Thailand |
| USAID | Ms. | Kendra Schoenholz | Director, Office of Financial Management | Cambodia |
| USAID | Mr. | Saengroaj Srisawaskraisorn | Climate Change Adaptation Specialist, Regional Environment Office | Thailand |
| USAID | Mr. | Amin Budiarjo | Climate Change Adaptation Program Specialist | Indonesia |
| USAID Adapt Asia-Pacific | Mr. | Lee Baker | Chief of Party | Thailand |
| USAID Adapt Asia-Pacific | Mr. | Bikram Ghosh | Deputy Chief of Party | Thailand |
| USAID Adapt Asia-Pacific | Dr. | Peter King | Team Leader, Adaptation Project Preparation and Finance | Thailand |
| USAID Adapt Asia-Pacific | Mr. | Robert Dobias | Senior Advisor, Capacity Building | Thailand |
| USAID Adapt Asia-Pacific | Mr. | Richard Carlos Worden | Team Leader, Capacity Building | Thailand |
| USAID Adapt Asia-Pacific | Mr. | Chris Manu | Senior Project Preparation Specialist | Thailand |
| USAID Adapt Asia-Pacific | Dr. | Piyachatr Pradubraj | Regional Technical Coordinator | Thailand |

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|---|---|---|---|---|
| USAID Adapt Asia-Pacific | Ms. | Brianna Ficcadenti | Senior Technical Specialist | Thailand |
| USAID Adapt Asia-Pacific | Dr. | Robert Kay | Forum Facilitator/Consultant | United States |
| USAID Adapt Asia-Pacific | Mr. | Amitabha Ray | Consultant | India |
| USAID Adapt Asia-Pacific | Mr. | Stephen Boland | Consultant | Australia |
| USAID Adapt Asia-Pacific | Ms. | Suthira Suwanarpa | Operations Manager | Thailand |
| USAID Adapt Asia-Pacific | Ms. | Chochoe Devaporihartakul | Programme Associate | Thailand |
| USAID Adapt Asia-Pacific | Ms. | Mariana Simoes | Climate Change Adaptation Economics Consultant | Thailand |
| USAID Adapt Asia-Pacific | Dr. | Daisuke Sano | Team Leader, Knowledge Management (Director, Institute for Global Environmental Strategies Regional Centre) | Thailand |
| USAID Adapt Asia-Pacific | Mr. | Augustine Kwan | Knowledge and Outreach Manager, (Institute for Global Environmental Strategies Regional Centre) | Thailand |
| USAID Adapt Asia-Pacific | Ms. | Lilibeth Erlano | Regional Forum and Communications Coordinator, (Institute for Global Environmental Strategies Regional Centre) | Thailand |

# ANNEX 3: Speaker Profiles

## Welcome and Keynote Address (in order of appearance)

**H.E. Tin Ponlok** received his PhD degree in technical sciences in the Russian Federation in 1994. From 1996-2009, he had been managing a number of environment and climate change projects funded by USAID, UNDP, UNEP, GEF and EU, including two GEF-funded projects to prepare the Initial and Second National Communications to the UNFCCC. He now works as Secretary General of the National Council for Green Growth. He also serves as the Director of the Sida/EU/UNDP-funded Cambodia Climate Change Alliance.

**Kendra Schoenholz** is the Director of the Office of Financial Management at USAID/Cambodia. During her 12 years with USAID, Ms. Schoenholz has worked in Afghanistan, Thailand, Sudan, Iraq, and Senegal. Prior to joining USAID, Ms. Schoenholz worked as an auditor with the United Nations as well as Deloitte and Touche, LLP.

**Setsuko Yamazaki** is the Country Director of UNDP Cambodia. She was previously the Country Director of UNDP Hanoi, Viet Nam and the UNDP Deputy Resident Representative (Programme) at UNDP Vientiane, Lao PDR. From 1995 to 2001, she served as Chief, Asia/Pacific/Europe/CIS Section United Nations Volunteers HQ in Geneva, Switzerland and Bonn, Germany. Prior to that, she was Assistant Resident Representative (Programme) at UNDP Beijing, China and Associate Finance Officer at the UNDP HQ in New York, USA. In her professional career, she also held positions at UNDP Manila in the Philippines and at the Union Bank of Switzerland (UBS) Tokyo Branch in Japan. She holds an M.A. in Public Administration from the Graduate School of Public Administration at the International Christian University in Tokyo, Japan.

**Bindu N. Lohani** is Vice-President of the Asian Development Bank (ADB) for Knowledge Management and Sustainable Development and a member of the ADB's Management Team. Prior to his current post, Dr. Lohani was Vice-President (Finance and Administration) of ADB. He held several positions, including Director General of the ADB's Regional and Sustainable Development Department (responsible for sectoral and thematic areas like energy, transport, water, urban development, environment and governance), and Special Advisor to the President on Clean Energy, Climate Change and Environment. In his 25 years in ADB, he had worked in various capacities mostly infrastructure and sustainable development. Before joining ADB, he worked for the Government of Nepal (relating to the infrastructure departments) and was Division Chairman of the Environmental Engineering Program at the Asian Institute of Technology (AIT), Bangkok. Dr. Lohani holds a Doctorate degree in Engineering. He is a member of the National Academy of Engineering of United States, and is a diplomate of the American Academy of Environmental Engineers and Fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

## Session Speakers (in order of appearance)

**Syamsidar Thamrin** is a development practitioner with years of experience in Indonesia's development sector at the policymaking level. She has been working for more than 13 years with the Indonesian National Development Planning Agency (Bappenas) and her current position in the Ministry is the Deputy Director for Weather and Climate within the Department of Natural Resources and Environment. In this position, she has been actively involved on various climate change policies in Indonesia such as the development of Indonesia Climate Change Sectoral Roadmap (ICCSR) and National Mitigation Action Plan (RAN/RAD-GRK) and the Indonesian Framework for Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMAs). Before taking up the ICCTF management as the Head of Secretariat in 2009, her work focused on government procurement, policy development, and the energy sector, in particular related to power generation in Indonesia. She completed her Bachelor's degree in Electrical Engineering from Bandung Institute Technology and a Master's degree in Business Administration from Syracuse University.

**Dima Reda** has over 15 years of experience working in the international development field focusing on natural resource management, climate change, and monitoring and evaluation (M&E). Dima manages the Adaptation Fund's accreditation process and oversee its M&E system. As part of her work on accreditation she provides support to national and regional organizations interested in applying for accreditation as implementing entities of the Adaptation Fund. Previously she led the development and implementation of the Global Environment Facilities' (GEF) results management system to track and report on the GEF's US$5 billion portfolio of 600+ projects. Prior to joining the GEF, Dima worked for the United Nations in Lebanon and Japan. At the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) she was in charge of capacity building and training to support the sustainable management and restoration of the Iraqi Marshlands. The project provided water, sanitation, and wetland management options to villages in the Marshlands. Dima holds a Master in Environmental Science and an MBA from Yale University and a BA in biology from Brown University.

**Andrew Salkin** joined 100 Resilient Cities from New York City's Department of Finance, where he was the Deputy Commissioner of Operations, managing more than 800 people and responsible for collecting US$30 billion annually through real estate, business, and excise taxes, as well as parking summonses. In this role he improved efficiencies and customer service, including introducing web-based payment options. Previously he served as the First Deputy Commissioner of the Taxi and Limousine Commission, overseeing day-to-day operations of the agency, including the regulations of New York City's medallion taxi fleet, livery vehicles, commuter vans and paratransit vehicles – comprising 50,000 vehicles and 100,000 drivers. Some of his hallmark projects included equipping taxis with credit card payment machines and New York City's Taxi of Tomorrow competition. During the transit strike of 2005, he developed and oversaw the implementation of the Transit Strike Plan that allowed for an additional 1,500,000 taxi rides a day.

Prior to joining the Taxi and Limousine Commission, Andrew worked at the Department of Transportation as Lower Manhattan Borough Commissioner, the "Downtown Construction Czar," where he led the City's efforts to balance the needs of residents, employees, and tourists of Lower Manhattan amidst the clean-up, construction, and rebuilding post-September 11. Andrew holds a Master of Public Administration degree from Syracuse University, and a Bachelor of Arts in Economics from the University of Wisconsin-Madison.

**Alan Miller** is a lawyer and an internationally recognized authority on climate finance and policy. He recently retired from the International Finance Corporation (IFC), the private sector lending arm of the World Bank Group, where he served as Principal Climate Change Specialist in the Climate Business Department. His responsibilities included representing the IFC/WBG in international forums focused on climate change and green growth. Prior to joining the IFC in 2003 he was for six years Climate Change Team Leader at the Global Environment Facility (GEF). He previously created and directed the Center for Global Change at the University of Maryland (1989-96) and served on the staffs of the World Resources Institute and Natural Resources Defense Council. His degrees are from Cornell University (A.B., Government 1971) and University of Michigan (J.D. and M.P.P. 1974). He was a Fulbright Scholar in Australia (1977) and Japan (1987).

**Jillian Dyszynski** is currently based in Seoul, South Korea and has over seven years of experience in global climate change research, policy and finance. She has a B.S. in Science, Technology and International Affairs from Georgetown University and a Master's from the University of Oxford. Jillian is particularly active in the African region, and recently joined the Green Climate Fund (GCF) readiness team supporting readiness work in the Pacific region and globally. Jillian will be joining the GCF Secretariat's Country Programming Unit on a full-time basis from October 2014. At present, Jillian is the technical project manager of a Fund Management Team (FMT) project, operationalizing Rwanda's Green Fund (FONERWA). Through this work, she helped secure over US$55 million in direct seed financing and leveraged international climate finance. In 2012, Jillian was a member of a core design team for the FONERWA fund. Jillian also works actively with the Climate and Development Knowledge Network (CDKN). In 2013, Jillian worked as a Regional Technical Coordinator for the USAID Adapt Asia-Pacific project, based in Bangkok, Thailand, supporting access to climate finance in the region. From 2008-2011, Jillian was a Research Fellow at the Stockholm Environment Institute's (SEI) Oxford Office, coordinating four national-level economics of climate change adaptation and mitigation studies in Kenya, Rwanda, Burundi and Tanzania.

**Scott M. Hook** is the Economic Infrastructure Adviser at the Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat. He works on infrastructure policy and improving access to climate change finance for Pacific island countries. Some of his key work has included the drafting of an Options Paper on Improving Access to and Management of Climate Change Resources, the Pacific Climate Change Finance Assessment Framework, the Nauru case study and advising Forum Economic Ministers on climate change finance. In his current role, he has experience with the Climate Investment Fund through the development of the Pacific regional component of the Strategic Program for Climate Resilience. This was developed in conjunction with SPC, SPREP and the ADB and World Bank. Working as an economist he has over 20 years' experience in economic and financial analysis and in the development of national and regional government policy and has researched and written on the role of institutions in shaping policy implementation in Fiji and the Pacific. He has a PhD from the University of Queensland.

**Raphael Anindito** graduated from Division of Human Settlement Development, Asian Institute of Technology, Bangkok in 1992. He has work for GIZ since 1997 on several projects such as urban environmental improvement; water and sanitation; disaster risk reduction; and adaptation to climate change. Among his recent works are: Concept Note on Minimum Service Standard for Disaster Risk Reduction, GIZ DeCGG 2012; Training modules for inter local government cooperation (editor), GIZ DeCGG 2012; Paper on Decentralized Disaster Management in Indonesia, Freiburg University, Germany, 2011; Guideline for Integrating Disaster Risk Reduction into Spatial Planning (Co-author) GTZ ASSD 2009. He is currently working with the Indonesian counterparts on drafting the Indonesian National Action Plan for Climate Change Adaptation, Monitoring and Evaluation and also on drafting the Guideline for Mainstreaming Adaptation for Local Governments in Indonesia.

**Wangchuk Namgay** currently works for the Gross National Happiness Commission, Bhutan as a Deputy Chief Planning Officer. He has a Bachelor's Degree in Economics from Sherubtse College, affiliated to Delhi University. He has two Master degrees: Master in Public Policy from the Australian National University (ANU), Australia and Master in Environment Management and Development from the ANU, Australia. Currently, he is the co-chair for Small Grant Programme (SGP), UNDP in Bhutan and UN One Program in Bhutan for the theme: Sustainable Development. He is also a member of the national-level Multi Sector Task force on Climate Change and Mainstreaming Reference Group, a multi-sector team formed to mainstream cross-cutting issues such as poverty, environment, climate change, gender and disaster risk reduction into the existing government systems.

**Susann Mende** has been working in various sectors of development cooperation for 15 years, amongst them climate change, adaptation and good financial governance. After working in GIZ in various positions, and in the European Commission, she has joined the Climate Change Competence Centre of GIZ in March 2014, where she is working in the implementation of the "Climate Finance Readiness Programme" of the German Government.

**Chanakod Chasidpon** is a Policy and Plan Analyst at the Office of the National Economic and Social Development Board (NESDB), Office of the Prime Minister, Royal Thai Government. She has worked with NESDB since 1996 in the area environment, climate change and green growth policies in the Agriculture, Natural Resource and Environment Planning Office (ANEO). Her responsibilities include the formulation of the national development strategies (the 5-year NESD Plan), appraisal of any public utility investment project, especially the wastewater treatment facility, provision of recommendations to the cabinet upon request and conducting policy research and studies.

**Sunandan Tiwari** joined ICLEI in 2010. He holds a Master's degree in Ecology from Salim Ali School of Ecology, Pondicherry University and has over 17 years of experience in project management and implementation in the development sector. He has worked in a wide array of sectors – adaptation to climate change, water resources (rural and urban), sanitation, forestry, renewable energy, environmental services – at various levels. He has also worked very closely with a wide variety of stakeholders – from local communities in different parts of India, Nepal and Vietnam, to government officials at various levels, policy makers, national as well as international researchers and research institutions, UN agencies, corporate agencies and others. Working with local governments for the uptake of innovative ideas and practices through effective policy advocacy has been one of the key aspects of his work. Currently at ICLEI South Asia, he is the main lead for urban climate change resilience projects and is responsible for program development.

**Iloauila Merita Aumua** is the Senior Climate Resilience Investment Officer at the Ministry of Finance (Climate Resilience Investment Coordination Unit) in Apia, Samoa.

**Madhukar Upadhya** currently works as Poverty Environment Initiative (PEI) Advisor to the National Planning Commission of Nepal, where he plays a key role in developing climate budget code to track climate public expenditure. The initiative has been supported by UNEP/UNDP's PEI programme in Nepal. Prior to that, he worked as a consultant and helped develop the Impact Linkage Framework that recognizes the 'point of entry' for key development sectors of agriculture, forestry, water, infrastructure, and disaster reduction in order to analyze climate risks and develop interventions to make development plans climate resilient for National Planning Commission, Nepal. He earned his Master's in Watershed Science from Utah State University in 1986 and has over 22 years of experience (1979 -2000) in natural resource management, rehabilitation of water induced disaster affected areas, watershed management, soil conservation, and others.

## UNDP Team

**Gordon Johnson** currently serves as the Regional Team Leader, Resilience and Sustainability, Bangkok Regional Hub, at the United Nations Development Programme. He has over 25 years of professional experience as an environmental engineer, consultant and manager. For the past 20 years he has worked for UNDP with postings in New York, Kazakhstan, Mongolia, Vietnam and UAE. Prior to joining UNDP, he worked for a variety of NGOs and consulting firms, mostly in the field of water resource management, with assignments in Cambodia, Nepal and South Korea. Mr. Johnson holds a master's degree in international relations from Johns Hopkins University's School of Advanced International Studies and bachelor's degrees in civil engineering and philosophy.

**Pradeep Kurukulasuriya** is the Head of Climate Change Adaptation at UNDP-GEF Unit, Bureau for Policy and Programme Support, UNDP. He leads a team of Region-based Technical Advisors to support countries to access, combine and sequence financing for climate change adaptation. The team oversees a portfolio of over US$750 million at UNDP, financed from the Least Developed Country Fund, Special Climate Change Fund, Adaptation Fund, Government of Australia, Germany, Japan and Flanders. A natural resource economist by training, he holds a PhD from Yale University and MPhil degree from Cambridge University. His research on the economics of adaptation in the agriculture sector has been published in economics and climate change journals.

**Claudia Ortiz** is a Regional Technical Specialist for UNDP-GEF based in Bangkok. Claudia provides technical oversight support to a portfolio of adaptation programmes and projects financed by the GEF-family of funds as well as bilateral funds that enable governments to conduct long-term integrated planning to transition to green, low-emission and climate resilient development. She previously worked as coordinator of the Capacity-Building Programme on Economics of Climate Change Adaptation (ECCA), currently being rolled out by UNDP APRC and USAID Adapt Asia-Pacific. Before moving to Thailand, Claudia worked with the Climate Change Team at the Secretariat of the Global Environment Facility (GEF) in Washington D.C. She has also worked at the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization Sub-regional Office in Ankara, Turkey. She holds a Master's Degree in Law and Diplomacy from the Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy, and a Bachelor of Arts in International Business from the Instituto Tecnologico de Estudios Superiores de Monterrey.

**Rajesh Sharma** is a Programme Specialist on Disaster Risk Information and Application at UNDP Asia-Pacific Regional Centre, Bangkok. He is responsible for implementing regional programs on DRR and recovery. He provides policy and technical advisory services in the area of DRR and recovery, and provides support to the initiatives on reducing disaster risks in the countries of the Asia region. At UNDP, Rajesh has focused on establishing and strengthening information management capacities of the countries, tsunami risk assessment and regional tsunami warning system for the Indian Ocean countries. Rajesh has been involved in establishing disaster loss and damage information systems in several countries in the Asian region. Most recently Rajesh has completed a regional project on Strengthening Early Warning Systems for Extreme Weather Events in Southeast Asia.

**Kevork Baboyan** joined UNDP APRC in 2013 as the Governance and Public Financial Management Specialist where he has been working with the multidisciplinary Climate Finance Team to strengthen the governance of climate change finance in Asia and the Pacific. Prior to joining UNDP APRC, Kevork worked for ten years as an economist for the governments of Lebanon, Papua New Guinea and Kuwait and was extensively involved in the design of fiscal policy, national budget reforms and debt management. He also taught various economics and public finance courses at Haigazian University in Beirut. His areas of interest include the linkages between climate change, poverty and gender and what could be done to ensure climate finance reaches the poor and vulnerable and the development of strong partnerships with CSOs to create a strong demand for climate responsive budgeting in countries to be severely affected by climate change.

**Jaturong Padungsapya** joined the UNDP-GEF team based in the UNDP APRC in 2012. He currently supports the Climate Change Adaptation team on a number of global initiatives focused on supporting countries to integrate climate change into their national planning and budgeting processes. He has been involved in operationalizing the UNDP-USAID Capacity Building Programme in Economic of Climate Change Adaptation. He also works with the UNDP-GEF Head on Climate Change Adaptation (Global) in managing a global portfolio of projects on climate change adaptation. Prior to joining UNDP, Jaturong taught at the Hmong Prep College Academy in St. Paul, MN. He received his Master's degree in Comparative and International Development Education from the University of Minnesota (US).

**Judson Peck** is an intern at UNDP-APRC, Thailand. He is pursuing his masters in environmental policy from Bard College in New York. He has lived and worked in India and Nepal, with special interest in food security and the sustainability of agriculture in relation to climate change. Judson is currently researching constraints for investment in adaptation by the private sector.

## USAID Adapt Asia-Pacific Team

**Saengroaj Srisawaskraisorn** is currently the Team Lead for the Climate Change Adaptation Program at USAID Regional Development Mission for Asia (USAID/RDMA). He has more than 18 years of experiences implementing and managing development assistance projects in Asia and the Pacific, both as USAID officer and implementing partner. His professional background includes climate change adaptation, urban resilience, urban environment, water and sanitation, and environmental governance. He is a natural advocate for peer-to-peer learning, innovative financing, science-based decision making, and environmental good governance. Mr. Saengroaj holds a Bachelor's degree in International Relations from Thammasat University, Thailand, and a Master's degree in Urban and Regional Planning from the University of Hawaii, Honolulu. He is also a former grantee of the East-West Center in Honolulu.

**Lee Baker** is Chief of Party for USAID Adapt Asia-Pacific, with overall programmatic and technical responsibility for program implementation. Mr. Baker is an urban development specialist and senior AECOM manager with more than 30 years of broad-based urban project formulation and implementation, policy development, and program management experience principally on major donor-assisted assignments. Prior to joining USAID Adapt Asia-Pacific, he was based in New Delhi for AECOM as Chief of Party of the long-running USAID FIRE-D project, which achieved a number of firsts in South Asia in the financing of municipal infrastructure and participation of the private sector in the provision of urban water and sanitation services. For over 20 years, Mr. Baker has led project teams across the Asia region, including Bhutan, India, Indonesia, Sri Lanka, Thailand and Vietnam. Mr. Baker holds a B.S. in Civil Engineering and a Masters in Urban Planning from the University of Pennsylvania.

**Birkram Gosh** is currently the Deputy Chief of Party for USAID Adapt Asia-Pacific. With over 14 years of international development experience, Mr. Ghosh specializes in designing and managing large donor funded projects in a wide range of technical areas related to urban planning, municipal service, slum upgrading, climate adaptation, capacity building and access to finance. Previously Mr. Ghosh was the Director of Urban Planning at AECOM supervising a portfolio of urban development, infrastructure and climate change programs. Mr. Ghosh has significant field experience in Southeast Asia and the Pacific, South Asia, Middle East and the Caribbean. Mr. Ghosh has a Masters in Governmental Administration with a Certificate in Public Finance from the University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, USA and Bachelors in Urban Planning from the School of Planning and Architecture, New Delhi, India.

**Peter King** has been an avid environmentalist. He started his career in the Soil Conservation Authority in the state of Victoria and became a Land Studies Coordinator in Victoria's first Ministry for Conservation. He spent some time at the Environment and Policy Institute, East-West Center in Hawaii and then set up his own environmental consulting company. Following successful work for the Asian Development Bank (ADB) as consultant in 1984-88, he started working with the ADB in March 1991 as Environment Specialist in the Office of Environment. In 1998, he was awarded a Doctor of Philosophy in Environmental Science from Murdoch University in Perth. He is currently Senior Policy Advisor for the Institute of Global Environmental Strategies (IGES), heads the Asian Environmental Compliance and Enforcement Network (AECEN) secretariat, and is Team Leader for Adaptation Project Preparation and Finance for USAID Adapt Asia-Pacific.

**Robert Dobias** is the Senior Advisor for Capacity Building for USAID Adapt Asia-Pacific and has lived and worked in Asia continuously since 1978 when he came to Thailand as a US Peace Corp volunteer. He spent his first 16 years working in the villages and forests of Thailand, Nepal, and Lao PDR, and with policy makers, to promote the integration of economic growth and environmental protection. In 1994 he joined the Asian Development Bank as an Environment Specialist. He left ADB as Senior Advisor and Head of ADB's Climate Change Coordination Program.

**Richard Carlos Worden** is Capacity Building Team Leader of the USAID Adapt Asia-Pacific project since April 2014. Previously, Senior Environmental Specialist at the World Bank (2009-2014), Senior Infrastructure Impacts Specialist at The Nature Conservancy (2008-2009), Associate and Senior Associate for Abt Associates in Latin America, a management consulting firm based in Washington, D.C. between 1997 and 2006, and a former Regulatory Impacts Analyst at the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (US EPA) from 1988 until 1993. Mr. Worden has lived in Bangkok since 2011 after moving from Washington with his family. Prior to that, he lived in four countries in Latin America from 1993-2006. Mr. Worden graduated from the John F. Kennedy School of Government at Harvard University with a Masters in Public Policy, specializing in Environmental Policy, in 1988, and received his Bachelor of Science from the University of California at Berkeley (UC Berkeley) in Natural Resources Studies with high honors in 1986. Prior to that, he enlisted in the US Air Force in 1976 after graduating from high school in California. Mr. Worden is an American, is 56 years old, married for 20 years, and has two teenage sons.

**Chris Manu** has over 20 years' experience in the scoping, planning, designing, managing, monitoring and evaluating of civilian and aid assisted infrastructure projects in the Asia-Pacific region, with eight of those years involved in disaster management and reconstruction projects. He is currently working on climate change impacts, mitigation and adaptation projects. With civil and environmental engineering qualifications, Mr. Manu has directed, managed and evaluated the design and implementation of overseas infrastructure aid projects for a number of bilateral and multilateral organizations, including AusAID, NZAid, European Union, USAID, the Asian Development Bank, and the World Bank. Some of these projects also involved developing climate change adaptation procedures and infrastructure climate change designs and technologies for a number of remote Asia-Pacific recipient communities and countries.

**Piyachatr Pradubraj** joined USAID Adapt Asia-Pacific in 2013 as a Regional Technical Coordinator. She has more than 15 years' experience in project/program design, result-based and performance-based management, strategic development and planning, resources mobilization, and monitoring and evaluation. Prior to Adapt, she worked as a Country Manager at PACT Thailand Office, a Program Specialist/Environment Unit Manager at UNDP-Thailand, and a Program Development Specialist at USAID/RDMA. She has interest in the area of natural resource conflicts and environmental governance, livelihoods improvement, environmental and social impact assessment, and climate mitigation and adaptation. She has a doctorate degree in Environmental Studies from Victoria University of Wellington, New Zealand and a Master's degree in Environmental Change and Management from the University of Oxford.

**Brianna Ficcadenti** is the Senior Technical Specialist for Climate Change Adaptation, Gender and Communications for the USAID Adapt Asia-Pacific project, based in Bangkok. She leads the project's gender and social inclusion portfolio and has played a central role designing and organizing the present Forum. Prior to Adapt, Ms. Ficcadenti worked with the Asian Disaster Preparedness Center, working with countries throughout Asia to mainstream DRR and CCA into their national and local planning and budgeting systems. She holds a B.A. from Boston University and a Master's degree in Development Economics from the University of Rome.

**Suthira Suwanarpa** is Operations Manager for the USAID Adapt Asia-Pacific project. She supports project administration, M&E and reporting. Suthira has over 20 years of professional experience working for USAID and USAID contractors in project management ranging from health, environment to disaster mitigation, and in grants administration, participant training support for regional projects, expanding from ASEAN to South Asian countries. Suthira also worked for the Ministry of Science and Technology of Thailand for 10 years in international cooperation in space technology and with the Asian Disaster Preparedness Center as a senior project manager between 1998 and 2003. She holds a Master's of Regional Planning from Syracuse University Maxwell School.

**Chochoe Devaporihartakula** is a Programme Associate for the USAID Adapt Asia-Pacific Project. Prior to this, she worked as a Southeast Asia Campaign Assistant for International Rivers focusing on hydropower development and was assigned as a consultant for UNDP on a number of projects dealing with gender, HIV and climate change adaptation issues. She holds a B.A. in Business English and another B.A. (Hons) in International Relations. She has completed all coursework towards a Master's in International Relations at Chulalongkorn University with a special focus on climate change and renewable energy, and has recently enrolled in a Master of Science in Energy Technology and Management. Her passion lies in work involving climate change resilience, urban planning, energy sectors and alternative energy solutions in Thailand and the greater Mekong Region.

**Robert Kay** is a USAID Adapt Asia-Pacific Consultant and Forum Facilitator responsible for the development of capacity building activities in the region, including the design of this Forum. He has 25 years' experience in climate change impact assessment, climate financing, environmental management and planning through work in government, consulting and academic sectors. He has been working on climate adaptation in the Asia-Pacific for over 20 years, most recently in Vietnam, Tuvalu, Timor Leste and Tonga. He is an independent consultant based in Perth, Western Australia where he advises a broad range of intentional organizations, governments from national to local, CSOs and the private sector. He has an Honours degree in Geology (Wales) and Ph.D. in Environmental Science (East Anglia, United Kingdom).

**Stephen J. Boland** is a private economic consultant focusing on public financial management. He has 25 years' experience in economic and public policy with 20 years working with Pacific Islands Governments on economic and financial development issues. In his most recent role Mr. Boland has worked with USAID Adapt Asia-Pacific as Climate Finance Specialist as Lead Consultant on the Pacific Climate Change Finance Assessment of the Republic of the Marshall Islands. He has specific experience in budgeting and public financial management, policy formulation, macroeconomic and financial analysis, trust funds, public sector reform, development planning, local government administration, project design and evaluation. Mr. Boland has a Masters in Economics from University of New England.

**Daisuke Sano** is Knowledge Management Team Leader of USAID Adapt Asia-Pacific. He has been with the Institute for Global Environmental Strategies (IGES) since 2005 and is currently the Director of the IGES Regional Centre based in Bangkok. He has been engaged in various projects including the operation of the Asia Pacific adaptation Network (APAN), climate change adaptation, biofuels, sustainable agriculture, and the impacts of trade liberalization. He has been working on agricultural and environmental issues for over 20 years since he started his career at the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries of Japan as a technical officer. He holds a doctorate degree in Food and Resource Economics from the University of Florida.

**Augustine Kwan** is the Knowledge and Outreach Manager at the Institute for Global Environmental Strategies (IGES) Regional Centre based in Bangkok. He is leading knowledge management, communications, and outreach for several of IGES-supported climate change adaptation projects, namely the USAID Adapt Asia-Pacific project and the Asia Pacific Adaptation Network (APAN). He also plays a leading role in organizing the USAID Adapt Asia-Pacific Annual Forums. Prior to IGES, Mr. Kwan served as Communications and Outreach Officer at the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) Secretariat, where he designed and implemented strategies that increased the visibility of the APEC forum among governments, businesses and media. He holds a B.A. in Communication from Simon Fraser University and an M.A. in Political Science and Asia-Pacific Studies from the University of Toronto.

**Beth Erlano** is the Regional Conference and Communications Coordinator at Institute for Global Environmental Strategies (IGES) Regional Centre. She is responsible for organizing large-scale regional events as well as coordinating and implementing knowledge management and communication activities, particularly for the USAID Adapt Asia-Pacific project and the Asia-Pacific Adaptation Network (APAN). Beth was the Publications and Programs Coordinator of an international non-profit organization involved in the agricultural development sector prior to joining IGES Regional Centre. She also previously worked as editor in various newspapers, magazines and book publications in the Philippines and Thailand. With a degree in Journalism, Beth has work experience in the fields of public relations and marketing communications.

# ANNEX 4: Press Release

## USAID and UNDP Collaborate to Boost Access to Climate Finance in Asia and the Pacific

**SIEM REAP, Cambodia, September 15, 2014—**More than 100 government officials from 20 nations in Asia and the Pacific, including some of the region's least developed countries, are meeting with donor institution representatives in Siem Reap this week to learn how to strengthen their public financial management systems to better access and handle financing for climate change adaptation projects.

Organized by the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) in partnership with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the two-day USAID Adapt Asia-Pacific Third Annual Forum is a platform for participants to share experiences and identify solutions to climate financing challenges.

"Finding effective ways for at-risk communities to finance the cost of adaptation to the effects of climate change is key to reducing vulnerabilities and improving people's lives and livelihoods," said Michael Yates, Director of USAID's Regional Development for Asia. "Countries in this region are often hardest hit by extreme weather, such as tropical cyclones and flooding, and need to improve their resilience by planning and acting before disaster strikes."

Recent studies estimate that 100 million people could be affected by storm surges in South Asia and that erratic weather patterns will likely result in a rise of vector- and water-borne diseases such as dengue and diarrhea, especially among women and children. The estimated costs of adapting to the effects of climate change range from $70 billion to $100 billion annually by the year 2050.

The Forum is sharing information to help Asia and Pacific Island governments better understand how to access funds such as those associated with the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. Forum participants are also discussing ways to strengthen their own country systems and arrangements and procedures to independently and effectively access and manage sources of financing.

"Many Asia-Pacific country officials here today are in the process of integrating climate change risks into their strategic medium and long-term planning systems. This process will build institutional capacity and ready the countries to make the most of opportunities from the evolving architecture on climate finance including from climate funds managed by the Global Environment Facility and recently established Green Climate Fund," said Gordon Johnson, Regional Cluster Leader, Resilient and Sustainable Development from UNDP. "Through such forums that foster dialogue and cooperation between countries, we hope to guide countries to effectively manage emerging climate change related risks and to support them with their own efforts to move towards a low-emission, climate-resilient future."

Participants learned about actions that their peers around the region have taken to strengthen their country systems, including aligning national adaptation plan processes for climate sensitive budgets and plans, strengthening financial systems to access climate funds and harnessing private sector investment for adaptation.

For more information, visit: http://www.usaid.gov/asia-regional/press-releases/sep-15-2014-usaid-and-undp-collaborate-boost-access-climate

## AFGHANISTAN
Country Systems Inventory

| | SYSTEMS | LEGISLATION | TOOLS AND GUIDES | OUTPUT | RESPONSIBLE PARTY |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Preparation | Policy/planning | | | • Afghanistan's National Adaptation Program of Action (NAPA)[1]<br>• National Capacity Needs Self-Assessment (NCSA) | |
| | Resource Allocation | Public Finance and Expenditure Management (PFEM)[2]<br>Income Tax Law (2005)<br>Procurement Law (2005)<br>Financial Regulations No. 873 | Medium-Term Fiscal Framework (MTFF)[3] | | Ministry of Finance |
| | Project Preparation | | | | National Environmental Protection Agency (NEPA) |
| | Approval | Constitution | | | |
| Implementation | Receipts and Disbursements | | | | MoF Treasury Department |
| | Procurement | Procurement Law[4]<br>Rules of Procedure for Public Procurement | Procurement Users Guide<br>Procurement Management Information System (PMIS) | | Ministry of Finance - Public Procurement Unit |
| | Accounting | | | | Treasury Department |
| Oversight | Financial auditing | Audit Law (2013)[5] | | Audit Reports | Supreme Audit Office<br>Ministry of Finance - Internal Audit Department |
| | Evaluation | | | | |
| | Monitoring and Reporting | | Afghanistan Financial Management Information System (AFMIS)[6] | | Ministry of Finance - Public Procurement Unit |

(Endnotes)

1 Review of Current and Planned Adaptation Action: South Asia. http://www.adaptationpartnership.org/search/site/afghanistan.
2 Afghanistan Public Financial Management Performance Assessment, May 2008. http://siteresources.worldbank.org/AFGHANISTANEXTN/Resources/305984120148906303 6/4608353-1213149149023/PFMParis.pdf
3 Ibid
4 Afghanistan Public Financial Management and Accountability Assessment, August 2013. World Bank. https://www.pefa.org/en/assessment/af-aug13-pfmpr-public-en
5 Ibid
6 Afghanistan Public Financial Management Performance Assessment, May 2008. http://siteresources.worldbank.org/AFGHANISTANEXTN/Resources/305984-1201489063036/4608353-1213149149023/PFMParis.pdf

## BANGLADESH
Country Systems Inventory

| | Systems | Legislation | Tools and Guides | Output | Responsible Party |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Preparation | Policy/planning | Bangladesh Constitution Article 18.A<br>Climate Change Trust Act 2010<br>Environmental Policy 1992<br>Forest Policy 1979<br>Environment Conservation Act 1992 | Climate Change Trust Board with reps from 17 ministries | Vision 2021[1]<br>Perspective Plan of Bangladesh 2010-2021[2]<br>NAPA (2005)[3]<br>Climate Change Trust Plan<br>Climate Change Trust Fund Act<br>Bangladesh Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan 2009[4]<br>Outline Perspective Plan<br>Environment Conservation Rules 1997 | Ministry of Planning<br>Ministry of Planning<br>Ministry of Planning<br>Department of Climate Change Trust Unit<br>Ministry of Environment and Forests<br>Ministry of Environment and Forests |
| | Resource Allocation | Public Finance & Budget Management Act<br>National Planning Act | Public Expenditure Manual | MTBFs[5]<br>Budget Documentation – Speech, Brief, Annual Financial Statement, etc.[6]<br>Sixth Five-Year Plan 2011-2015[7]<br>Seventh Five-Year Plan under Preparation<br>Annual Development Plans | Finance Division, Ministry of Finance |
| | Project Preparation | Climate Change Trust Fund Act<br>Public Private Partnership Law | PPP Screening Manual[8]<br>Development/Technical Assistance Project Preparation Manual | Annual Development Plan | Planning Commission<br>Public Private Partnership Office (MOEF)<br>Climate Change Trust Unit<br>Line Ministries |
| | Approval | Public Finance & Budget Management Act | National Economic Council<br>Executive Committee of NEC<br>Climate Change Trustee Board with reps from 17 ministries | Climate Change Trust Fund Annual Approved Projects<br>Budget speech<br>Annual Financial Statement<br>Budget in Brief<br>Budget at a Glance<br>Demand for Grants and Appropriation<br>Gender budget Consolidated Fund receipt MTBF document [9] | Ministry of Finance<br>National Parliament<br>Ministry of Environment and Forest<br>Climate Change Trust Unit |
| Implementation | Receipts and Disbursements | Public Finance & Budget Management Act | Treasury Rules[10]<br>Accounting code<br>Delegation of Financial Power | Finance Account<br>Appropriation Account<br>Monthly Accounts Report | Ministry of Finance, Finance Division |
| | Procurement | Public Procurement Act | Public Procurement Rules[11] | Public Procurement Regulation 2003 | Central Procurement Technical Unit |
| | Accounting | Public Finance & Budget Management Act | General Financial Rules[12]<br>Accounting rules | Finance Account<br>Appropriation Account<br>Monthly Accounts Report | Ministry of Finance, Finance Division<br>Principal Accounting Officers (Secretaries) |

| | Systems | Legislation | Tools and Guides | Output | Responsible Party |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Oversight | Financial auditing | Constitution Comptroller and Auditor General (Additional Functions) Act | Audit Code[13] | Annual Audit Reports | Comptroller & Auditor General<br>Public Accounts Committee of Parliament |
| | Evaluation | Climate Change Trust Act 2010 | | Year-wise Completed Evaluation Report<br>Project Impact Evaluation Reports | Implementation Monitoring and Evaluation Division<br>Climate Change Adaptation Fund Monitoring Unit |
| | Monitoring and Reporting | Climate Change Trust Act 2010<br>Public Money and Budget Management Act | Ministerial Monitoring format<br>IMED Monitoring Format, 2014 (Revised)[14]<br>Monthly ADP Review Meeting | In-Depth Monitoring Reports<br>Monthly budget monitoring report<br>Yearly, half-yearly, quarterly reports – physical and financial monitoring | Implementation Monitoring and Evaluation Division<br>Climate Change Adaptation Fund Monitoring Unit |

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4 MoEF, 2009, Bangladesh Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan 2009, Ministry of Environment and Forests, Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh, Dhaka, Bangladesh, xviii + 76pp.
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13 Comptroller and Auditor General of Bangladesh (C&AG), Audit Code Second Edition, July 1999, Dhaka
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## BHUTAN
Country Systems Inventory

| | SYSTEMS | LEGISLATION | TOOLS AND GUIDES | OUTPUT | RESPONSIBLE PARTY |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Preparation | Policy/planning | • Bhutan Vision 2020<br>• Five Year Plan (GNHC) | • Five Year Plan Preparation guidelines<br>• Policy Formulation Protocol<br>• Mainstreaming Reference Group<br>• Mainstreaming Guideline | • NAPA I and NAPA II[1]<br>• Local Development Planning Manual<br>• Adoption of "Self Reliance, Inclusive and Green Socio-Economic Development" as a key objective of 11th FYP<br>• Addressing the Risks of Climate-induced Disasters through Enhanced National and Local Capacity for Effective Actions[2]<br>• Initial National Communication to UNFCCC (2000)<br>• "The Middle Path" (1998)[3]<br>• Reviewed around 15 Public Policies | • Gross National Happiness Commission (GNHC)<br>• Department of Disaster Management<br>• Department of Geology & Mines<br>• Department of Hydromet Services<br>• Department of Hydro-Meteorological Service (DHMS)<br>• Ministry of Agriculture and Forests (MoAF)<br>• National Environment Commission (NEC)<br>• Municipalities and Local Governments |
| | Resource Allocation | • Public Finance Act 2007[4]<br>• Annual Grant Guidelines | • Multi Year Rolling Budget (MYRB)<br>• Public Expenditure Management System (PEMS)<br>• Planning and Monitoring System (PlaMS)<br>• Public Environment Expenditure Review (PEER)<br>• Resource Allocation Formula (RAF) | • Annual Work Plans with Environment and Climate Change considered to certain extent | • Department of National Budget<br>• Department of Public Accounts<br>• Gross National Happiness Commission |
| | Project Preparation | • Five Year Plan<br>• Public Finance Act 2007 | • Bilateral consultation between project proponent and GNHC | • Initial Project Document with Climate Change Adaptation Actions considered | • Gross National Happiness Commission<br>• Department of Public Accounts |
| | Approval | • Five Year Plan | • Project Appraisal Protocol | • Approved Project Document with climate change adaptation actions considered | • Gross National Happiness Commission |

| | SYSTEMS | LEGISLATION | TOOLS AND GUIDES | OUTPUT | RESPONSIBLE PARTY |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Implementation | Receipts and Disbursements | • Public Finance Act 2007 | • Commonwealth Secretariat- Debt Recording and Management System (CS-DRMS)<br>• Multi Year Rolling Budget | • Receipts and disbursements as per CSDRMS and MYRB | • Gross National Happiness Commission<br>• Department of Public Accounts<br>• Department of National Budget |
| Implementation | Procurement | • Financial Rules and Regulations (FRR) 2001<br>• Procurement Rules & Regulations (PRR) 2009 | • Integrated Financial Management Information System[5]<br>• Electronic Government Procurement (e-GP) system<br>• Procurement Guidelines 2012<br>• E-Tool | • All procurements done with transparency and accountability | • Public Procurement Policy Division (PPPD)<br>• Construction Development Board |
| Implementation | Accounting | • Public Finance Act 2007 | • Public Expenditure Management System (PEMS) | • Up to date and credible expenditure Reports | • Department of Public Accounts |
| Oversight | Financial auditing | • Audit Act of Bhutan 2006[6] | • RAA Auditing Standards | • Up to date and credible Audit Reports | • Royal Audit Authority |
| Oversight | Evaluation | • Evaluation Policy (Draft)<br>• National Monitoring and Evaluation System (NMES) | • Evaluation Protocol and guidelines<br>• Mid-Term Review (MTR)<br>• Terminal Review | • Evaluation reports | • Gross National Happiness Commission |
| Oversight | Monitoring and Reporting | • National Monitoring and Evaluation System (NMES) | • Planning and Monitoring System (PlaMS) | • Progress Reports | • Gross National Happiness Commission |

(Endnotes)

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3 Review of Current and Planned Adaptation Action: South Asia. http://www.adaptationpartnership.org/search/site/bhutan
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5 Ibid
6 Ibid

# COOK ISLANDS
## Country Systems Inventory

| | Dimensions of Climate Change Financing | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **Funding Sources** | **Policies and Plans** | **Institutions** | **Public Financial Management and Expenditure** | **Human Capacity** | **Development Effectiveness** |
| **Issues to consider** | • *Domestic and international funding sources*<br>• *Scope of the funding source*<br>  ○ *CCF*<br>  ○ *General development assistance*<br>• *Volume of funds available*<br>• *Access requirements*<br>• *Management requirements (including monitoring and reporting)*<br>• *Modalities utilised*<br>• *Flexibility of the funding source*<br>• *Capacity of donors to engage bilaterally or regionally.* | • *Articulated needs and priorities*<br>  ○ *Including climate change integration*<br>• *Mix of policies, strategies and action plans*<br>  ○ *National and sub-national*<br>  ○ *General and sector-specific*<br>  ○ *Linkages between policies*<br>• *Policy development processes*<br>• *Processes for review of policies*<br>• *Processes for monitoring and evaluation of policy implementation*<br>• *Engagement in global processes* | • *Central and line ministries*<br>• *Sub-national government*<br>• *Private sector organisations*<br>• *Civil society organisations*<br>  ○ *Community awareness, support and engagement*<br>• *Academic and research organisations*<br>• *Development partners*<br>• *Organisational structures and processes*<br>  ○ *Political, legal and cultural frameworks*<br>• *Coordination and collaboration between stakeholders*<br>  ○ *Internal and external coordination mechanisms*<br>• *Roles and responsibilities*<br>• *Infrastructure (e.g. financial management information systems)* | • *Public financial management*<br>  ○ *Credibility of the budget*<br>  ○ *Comprehensiveness and transparency*<br>  ○ *Policy-based budgeting*<br>  ○ *Predictability and control in budget execution*<br>  ○ *Accounting, recording and reporting*<br>  ○ *External scrutiny and audit*<br>• *Expenditure*<br>  ○ *Sources*<br>  ○ *Sectors*<br>  ○ *Modalities*<br>  ○ *Climate change and climate change related expenditure*<br>  ○ *Alignment with policies and plans*<br>  ○ *Tracking mechanisms*<br>• *Procurement processes* | • *Technical skills and knowledge*<br>• *Participation, attitudes and behaviours*<br>• *Volume and allocation of human resources*<br>• *Human resources development*<br>• *Performance management*<br>• *Capacity building and supplementation* | • *Ownership and leadership*<br>• *Alignment and harmonisation*<br>• *Managing for results and mutual accountability*<br>• *Coordination*<br>  ○ *Development coordination*<br>  ○ *Aid coordination*<br>  ○ *Development partner coordination* |
| **Country-Specific issues** | Achievement of NIE Status – further actions needed to achieve<br>Capacity buidling actions needed to strengthen country systems<br>Use of MIEs and RIEs to access funds in interim<br><br>Funding Sources<br>Multilateral: ADB, GEF, UNDP, UNEP, FAO, Adaptation Fund (AF), Green Climate Fund (potential)<br>Bilateral: NZAID, EU, EU (GCCA), GIZ, World Bank, SIDSDOCK, Italy<br>Australian Government (formerly AusAID), Japan | • NSDP identify 'big picture' priorities and structural impediments to growth<br>• Need for baseline data for measuring progress and greater monitoring and evaluation capacity<br>• Coordination with the National Statistics Office (NSO) | • Closer coordination between the NSDC and other structures such as the Central Agencies Committee (CAC)<br>• Opportunity for greater policy analysis capacity and dialogue across civil society, private sector, culture and media representatives these groups. | • Implementation of the PFM Roadmap<br>• Length of budget process or improving<br>• communication on where it allows for flexibility as situations change.<br>• Improvement in efficiencies from Centralising core functions such as procurement<br>• Resourcing for Audit Office<br>• Timeliness of Audit Reports and Audit Responses and follow up<br>• Increased public consultations/ communication campaign on upcoming large scale investments | • Embedding improved Performance Management practices within the CIG | • Move away from project based aid to long term development financing through budget support mechanism<br>• Bottlenecks in ODA delivery including to outer islands.<br>• Timely and complete information provided by development partners<br>• Development partners where requested by government should devote more attention to supporting Government's move towards addressing structural opportunities |
| **Related assessment frameworks / information sources** | • *Climate Funds Update*<br>• *Donors for Climate Change Adaptation in the Pacific*<br>• *Synthesis of Development Partners Reporting on Aid Effectiveness in FICs* | • *National Communications (second one in progress*<br>• *NCSA*<br>• *Forum Compact Peer Reviews*<br>• *CPEIR*<br>• *NAPAs* | • *PEFA Assessments*<br>• *NIE Capacity Assessments*<br>• *CPEIR*<br>• *Forum Compact Peer Reviews*<br>• | • *PEFA Assessments*<br>• *NIE Capacity Assessments*<br>• *CPEIR*<br>• *Forum Compact Peer Reviews*<br>• *OECD Methodology for Assessment of Procurement Systems (MAPS)* | • *National Capacity Self Assessments (NCSA)* | • *Forum Compact Peer Reviews*<br>• *Paris Declaration Monitoring surveys*<br>• *Tracking the Effectiveness of Development Efforts in the Pacific Reports* |

| | Dimensions of Climate Change Financing | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **Funding Sources** | **Policies and Plans** | **Institutions** | **Public Financial Management and Expenditure** | **Human Capacity** | **Development Effectiveness** |
| **Completed assessments** | • UNDP AF Rapid Assessment - Capacity Assessment and Capacity Action Plan | • Te Kaveinga Nui: The Cook Islands' 2011-2015 National Sustainable Development Plan (NSDP)<br>• Joint National Action Plan for Disaster Risk Management Climate Change Adaptation (JNAP) 2011-2015<br>• Official Development Assistance Policy<br>• Cook Islands Peer Review – Jan 2014 | • UNDP AF Rapid Assessment - Capacity Assessment and Capacity Action Plan<br>• Cook Islands Peer Review – Jan 2014 | • Cook Islands PEFA Assessment 2011<br>• PEFA Internal Review 2014<br>• Roadmap to improve the Public Financial Management Systems by June 2015<br>• UNDP AF Rapid Assessment - Capacity Assessment and Capacity Action Plan<br>• Cook Islands Peer Review – Jan 2014 | • | • Cook Islands Peer Review – Jan 2014 |
| **Actions Required** | **Actions**<br>• Continue to pursue NIE Status<br>• Use MIE and RIEs to access AF<br>• Strengthen Country Systems – PFM Roadmap | • Improve coordination between CPPO, MFEM including NSO, PSC and NSDC for more integrated planning, monitoring, budgeting, PFM and performance management.<br>• Revising the NSDC Terms of Reference to include other line ministries and non-state reps and CAC<br>• CPPO to better monitoring and reporting of NSDP<br>• Establishing a national policy and evaluation strategy to set standards<br>• review past use of performance indicators to inform better practices | **Actions**<br>• Increase capacity to CPPO to undertake its national planning, monitoring and also its secretariat functions to the NSDC. | **Actions**<br>• Follow through on recommendations of PEFA Internal Review (e.g establish independent panel for dealing with procurement complaints) | **Actions**<br>• Government to work with Pacific Islands Centre for Public Administration (PICPA) and PIFS to learn from experience in the region on good practice in attracting and retaining staff with scarce skills.<br>• | **Actions**<br>• Government to initiate dialogue on 3-5yr strategy to move away from project based aid to development financing through budget support<br>• Full review of ODA programmes to determine the bottlenecks<br>• Development partners to provide timely and complete information on funding and results. |
| | **Potential Partners**<br>• SPREP<br>• NZAID<br>• UNDP<br>• ADB<br>• PFTAC | **Potential Partners**<br>• NZAID<br>• UNDP<br>• ?? | **Potential Partners**<br>• UNDP<br>• PIFS | **Potential Partners**<br>• ADB<br>• IMF/PFTAC<br>• PICPA | **Potential Partners**<br>• PICPA<br>• PIFS<br>• NZAID Cook Islands Technical Assistance Fund (CITAF) | **Potential Partners**<br>• PIFS |

**INDIA**
Country Systems Inventory

| | SYSTEMS | LEGISLATION | TOOLS AND GUIDES | OUTPUT | RESPONSIBLE PARTY |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Preparation | Policy/planning | | Faster, Sustainable and more Inclusive Growth: An Approach to the Twelfth Five Year Plan[1]<br>Letter from Secretary to Chief Secretaries of States and Union Territories<br>a) General Category States - Letter<br>b) Special Category States - Letter<br>Joint Secretary(SP) Letter to Planning Secretaries of States/UTs<br>National Action Plan for climate Change<br>State Action Plans for climate change | Twelfth Five Year Plan (2012–2017): Faster, More Inclusive and Sustainable Growth, Volumes I-III[2]<br>Annual Plans 2014-15 | Planning Commission<br><br>Ministry of Environment and Forestry |
| | Resource Allocation | Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management Act (FRBM), 2003[3] | Chapter 3, General Financial Rules (2005)[4]<br>Guidelines for Preparation of Outcome Budget 2014-2015[5] | Outcome Budget[6]<br>Annual Financial Statement[7]<br>Medium-Term Fiscal Policy Statement<br>Fiscal Policy Strategy Statement<br>Macroeconomic Framework Statement<br><br>National Adaptation Fund for Climate Change (US$ 18 million approx.)<br><br>National agriculture Price Stabilization Fund to mitigate price volatility in agriculture produce<br>(US$ 90 million approx.) | Ministry of Finance – Budget Division<br><br>Ministry of environment and Forests<br><br>Ministry of Agriculture |
| | Project Preparation | | Handbook on Systems and Processes on Bilateral Official Development Assistance[8]<br><br>Guidelines for Formulation, Appraisal and Approval of Government Plan Funded Projects/Schemes[9]<br><br>Methodologies, guidelines and criteria tools for project development, implementation, monitoring and evaluation | | Ministry of Finance, Department of Economic Affairs<br>Ministry of Finance, Department of Expenditure, Plan Finance II Division<br>Planning Commission (Project Appraisal & Management Division)<br>Ministry of Finance and other concerned Ministries |
| | Approval | Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management Act (FRBM), 2003 | Chapter 3, General Financial Rules (2005)[10] | Appropriation Act passed by Parliament<br>Outcome Budget[11]<br>Annual Financial Statement[12]<br>Medium-Term Fiscal Policy Statement<br>Fiscal Policy Strategy Statement<br>Macroeconomic Framework Statement | Parliament of India<br><br>Ministry of Finance – Budget Division |

| | SYSTEMS | LEGISLATION | TOOLS AND GUIDES | OUTPUT | RESPONSIBLE PARTY |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Implementation | Receipts and Disbursements | Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management Act (FRBM), 2003 | Chapter 3, General Financial Rules (2005)[13] | | Department of Expenditure, Department of Revenue, Ministry of Finance |
| | Procurement | | Chapter 6, General Financial Rules (2005)[14] | | Decentralised Directorate General of Supplies & Disposals[15] |
| | Accounting | | Chapter 4, General Financial Rules (2005)[16] | Finance Accounts and Appropriation Accounts -Consolidated year-end financial statements of the Government of India[17] | Chief Controller of Accounts (CCA) |
| Oversight | Financial auditing | Articles 148 to 151 of the Constitution [18] Comptroller and Auditor-General's (Duties, Powers and Conditions of Service) Act, 1971[19] | Indian Audit and Accounts Department Auditing Standards 2nd Edition (2002)[20] | Union Audits – Compliance Audit, Financial Audit and Performance Audit | Comptroller and Auditor General of India<br><br>Chief Controller of Accounts (CCA) – Internal Audit |
| | Evaluation | | Department Results Framework Documents (RFDs)[21]. | | Independent Evaluation Office[22] |
| | Monitoring and Reporting | | Department Results Framework Documents (RFDs)[23]. | | Independent Evaluation Office[24] |

(Endnotes)


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2 Planning Commission, 2013, Twelfth Five Year Plan (2012–2017): Faster, More Inclusive and Sustainable Growth, Volumes I-III, Planning Commission 2013 (Government of India), http://www.planningcommission.nic.in/plans/planrel/fiveyr/welcome.html, Accessed, 8 September 2014
3 http://finmin.nic.in/law/frbmact2003.pdf
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5 http://finmin.nic.in/reports/outcomebudget.asp
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11 http://finmin.nic.in/reports/OutcomeBudget2014_15.pdf
12 Jena, P., 2010, India Public Expenditure and Financial Accountability, Public Financial Management Performance Assessment Report, National Institute of Public Finance and Policy, New Delhi, March 2010, http://www.pefa.org/en/assessment/mar10-pfmpr-public-en, accessed 7 September 2014, p.34
13 http://finmin.nic.in/the_ministry/dept_expenditure/gfrs/GFR2005.pdf
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18 Jena, P., 2010, India Public Expenditure and Financial Accountability, Public Financial Management Performance Assessment Report, National Institute of Public Finance and Policy, New Delhi, March 2010, http://www.pefa.org/en/assessment/mar10-pfmpr-public-en, accessed 7 September 2014, p.86
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20 http://www.saiindia.gov.in/english/index.html
21 Mehrotra, S. 2013, The Government Monitoring and Evaluation System in India: A Work in Progress, ECD Working Paper Series, No. 28, Independent Evaluation Group (IEG), October 2013, https://ieg.worldbankgroup.org/Data/reports/ecd_wp28_india_me_0.pdf, accessed 8 September 2014
22 Planning Commission, 2013, Twelfth Five Year Plan (2012–2017): Faster, More Inclusive and Sustainable Growth, Volumes I-III, Planning Commission 2013 (Government of India), http://www.planningcommission.nic.in/plans/planrel/fiveyr/welcome.html, Accessed, 8 September 2014, p.iv
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## INDONESIA
Country Systems Inventory

| | SYSTEMS | LEGISLATION | TOOLS AND GUIDES | OUTPUT | RESPONSIBLE PARTY |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Preparation | Policy/planning | Article 4 of Law Number 25 Year 2004 on National Development Planning, the National Long Term Development Plan (RPJPN 2005-2025)<br>National Long□Term Development Plan (RPJPN 2005-2025) promulgated through Law 17/2007[1] | | 2009 – 2014 Mid-Term Development Plan<br><br>National Climate Change Adaptation Action Plan (RAN-API)[2] | State Ministry of National Development Planning / National Development Planning Agency (BAPPENAS)[3] |
| Preparation | Resource Allocation | State Finance Law No. 17/2003[4] | Presidential Regulation PP No. 90/2010<br>Government Regulation No. 21/2004<br>Ministry of Finance and Bappenas manual on Performance Based Budgeting and Medium Term Expenditure Framework<br>Government Financial Management Information System (GFMIS)[5] | Annual Government Work Plan (RKP)<br>Draft Government Budget (R-APBN)<br>Presidential budget speech<br>Draft yearly budget law<br>Financial note<br>Budget submission forms<br>One-year government work plan (RKP) | Ministry of Finance: Directorate General of Budget |
| Preparation | Project Preparation | | PPP Operational Guidelines 4/2010 with<br>Ministerial Regulation 3/2012[6] | | National Development Planning/ National Development Planning Agency |
| Preparation | Approval | State Finance Law No. 17/2003[7] | Government Regulation No. 21/2004<br>Articles 14 and 15 of State Finance Law No. 17/2003<br>Parliament Standing Orders Chapter VII | Presidential budget speech<br>Draft yearly budget law<br>Financial note<br>Budget submission forms<br>One-year government work plan (RKP) | Parliament/DPR (House of Representatives) |
| Implementation | Receipts and Disbursements | State Finance Law No. 17/2003[8] | Finance Minister regulation No 134/ PMK.06/ 2005 on Guidelines for Budget Execution | DIPA (Budget Execution Document)[9] | Ministry of Finance |
| Implementation | Procurement | Presidential Regulation No. 54/2010 on Public Procurement | National e-procurement System | | LPKK - National Public Procurement Agency (NPPA) |
| Implementation | Accounting | State Finance Law No. 17/2003[10] | Government Financial Management Information System (SPAN)[11] | Laporan Keuangan Pemerintah Pusat, (LKPP - Financial Statements of the Central Government)[12] | Ministry of Finance: Centre of Accounting and Appraisal Service |

| | SYSTEMS | LEGISLATION | TOOLS AND GUIDES | OUTPUT | RESPONSIBLE PARTY |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Oversight | Financial auditing | Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia Chapter VIIIA, Articles 23E-G[13]<br>State Audit Law (No. 15/2004)[14] | External Audit: BPK audit manual framework[15]<br><br>Internal Audit: Government Regulation PP No. 60/2008, Presidential Instructions Inpres No. 4/2010[16] | LKPP External Audit Report | Audit Board of the Republic of Indonesia (BPK-RI)<br><br>Ministry of Finance: Inspectorate General |
| | Evaluation | State Finance Law No. 17/2003[17] | Government Regulation No.39/2006 on Procedure of Monitoring and Evaluation of Development Plan Implementation[18] | Mid-Term Evaluations (MTE) | Deputy of Development Performance Evaluation Ministry of National Development Planning/National Development Planning Agency (BAPPENAS) |
| | Monitoring and Reporting | State Finance Law No. 17/2003[19] | Government Regulation No.39/2006 on Procedure of Monitoring and Evaluation of Development Plan Implementation[20] | | Deputy of Development Performance Evaluation Ministry of National Development Planning/National Development Planning Agency (BAPPENAS) |

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19 World Bank, 2012, Indonesia: Repeat Public Expenditure and Financial Accountability (PEFA) Report & Performance Indicators, December 2012, p.20.
20 SMERU Research Institute, 2011, Monitoring and Evaluation of Development Programs in Five Ministries: A Study on the System and Implementation, Jakarta, 15 August 2011, http://www.smeru.or.id/publicationdetail.php?id=349, Accessed 6 September 2014

## LAO PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC
Country Systems Inventory

| | Systems | Legislation | Tools and Guides | Output | Responsible Party |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Preparation | Policy/planning | | | The Seventh Five-Year National Socio-Economic Development Plan (2011-2015)[1] | Ministry of Planning and Investment |
| | Resource Allocation | State Budget Law 2006 | | State Budget Plan | |
| | Project Preparation | | | | |
| | Approval | | | | National Assembly<br>Committee on Economic Planning and Finance/Committee |
| Implementation | Receipts and Disbursements | | 2008 SBL Implementing Decree | | |
| | Procurement | | Prime Minister's Decree and Implementing Rules (IRR 063/MOF) (2004)<br>MOF Charter 2382/MOF (2004) | | MOF Procurement Monitoring Office |
| | Accounting | | | | |
| Oversight | Financial auditing | | | | |
| | Evaluation | | | | |
| | Monitoring and Reporting | | | | |

(Endnotes)

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## MALAYSIA
Country Systems Inventory

| | SYSTEMS | LEGISLATION | TOOLS AND GUIDES | OUTPUT | RESPONSIBLE PARTY |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Preparation | Policy/planning | Long Term Plan Framework<br>5 Year Development Plan<br>Outline Perspective Plan<br>New Economic Policy (CNEP)<br>National Vision Policy (NVP)<br>National Development Plant (NDP) | Government Transformation Program (GTP)<br>New Economic Model (NEM)<br>Economic Transformation Program (ETP)<br>Vision 2020 | National Policy on Climate Change (2010)<br>National Green Technology Policy<br>1st National Communication to the UNFCCC (2000)<br>2nd National Communication to the UNFCCC (2011) | Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment<br>Ministry of Energy and Water<br>Economic Planning Unit (EPU) |
| | Resource Allocation | Financial Procedure Act<br>Ministerial Function Act<br>Government Contract Act | Treasury Circular<br>Economic Planning Unit Circular | 5 Year Development Allocation | Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment<br>Ministry of Energy and Water<br>Economic Planning Unit (EPU) |
| | Project Preparation | Treasury Circular<br>Economic Planning Unit Circular | e-Application Project Monitoring System II | Project Approval | Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment<br>Ministry of Energy and Water<br>Economic Planning Unit (EPU)<br>Implementation and Coordination Unit (ICU) |
| | Approval | Parliament of Malaysia<br>Ministry of Finance<br>Economic Planning Unit | Treasury Circular<br>Economic Planning Unit Circular | Project List Document | Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment<br>Ministry of Energy and Water<br>Economic Planning Unit (EPU)<br>Ministry of Finance |
| Implementation | Receipts and Disbursements | Treasury Circular | Treasury Circular | Project List Document | Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment |
| | Procurement | Treasury Instruction Letter<br>Treasury Circular letter | Treasury Instruction Letter<br>Treasury Circular letter<br>Government Green Procurement<br>Electronic Procurement System | 50% of certain public sector purchased products and services should be eco-labeled | Ministry Procurement Board<br>Ministry of Finance |
| | Accounting | Financial Procedure Act 1957 | Federal Government Accrual Accounting Manual | Government Financial Management Accounting System (GFMAS) | National Accounting Department |
| Oversight | Financial auditing | Audit Act 1957 | Malaysia Financial Reporting Standards (MFRS) framework | Yearly Audit Report | National Audit Department |
| | Evaluation | Prime Ministry Department Instruction Letter | Project Monitoring System II (PMSII) | Outcome Project Report | Implementation and Coordination Unit (ICU) |
| | Monitoring and Reporting | PMO Instruction Letter | Project Monitoring System II (PMSII) | Weekly Performance Report | |

# MALDIVES

## Country Systems Inventory

| | SYSTEMS | LEGISLATION | TOOLS AND GUIDES | OUTPUT | RESPONSIBLE PARTY |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Preparation | Policy/planning | Maldives Climate Change Policy Framework (draft) | | "Aneh Dhivehi Raajje", The Strategic Action Plan, National Framework for Development 2009 - 2013[1] | Department of National Planning<br>National Planning Council |
| | Resource Allocation | Law on Public Finances - Law No. 3/2006 – Chapter 4[2] | Public Finance Regulations | Budget Speech Book 2014<br>Public Sector Investment Program | National Budget Formulation and Analysis Section; and<br>Public Sector Investment Program Section – Ministry of Finance and Treasury |
| | Project Preparation | | Project Approval Procedure<br>Checklist for submission of proposals to National Planning Council<br>Project Proposal Format[3] | Public Sector Investment Program | Department of National Planning<br>National Planning Council<br>Public Sector Investment Program Section - Ministry of Finance and Treasury |
| | Approval | Law on Public Finances - Law No. 3/2006 – Chapter 4[4] | | Budget Speech Book 2014<br>Budget in Statistics 2014<br>Public Sector Investment Program | Ministry of Finance and Treasury |
| Implementation | Receipts and Disbursements | Law on Public Finances - Law No. 3/2006 – Chapter 5[5] | | | Cash Management and Funds Release Section - Ministry of Finance and Treasury |
| | Procurement | | | | |
| | Accounting | Law on Public Finances - Law No. 3/2006 – Chapter 5[6] | | Annual Financial Statements (AFS) | Financial Controller's Office, Public Accounting Section – Ministry of Finance and Treasury |
| Oversight | Financing auditing | The Regulation No 24R_2012 Statutory Audit And Assurance Services In The Maldives (Dhivehi)[7] | First Amendment To The Regulation No. 24R_2012 Statutory Audit And Assurance Services In The Maldives (Dhivehi) | External Audit Reports to People's Majlis | Auditor General's Office<br>Internal Audit Section – Ministry of Finance and Treasury |
| | Evaluation | | | | |
| | Monitoring and Reporting | | | | |

(Endnotes)

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2 Ministry of Finance and Treasury, 2014, Budget 2014, http://www.finance.gov.mv/v1/budget/ Accessed 26 August 2014
3 Department of National Planning, 2009, Department of National Planning Website, http://planning.gov.mv/en/npc/project_evaluation.html, Accessed 26 August 2014
4 Ministry of Finance and Treasury, 2014, Budget 2014, http://www.finance.gov.mv/v1/budget/ Accessed 26 August 2014
5 Ministry of Finance and Treasury, 2014, Budget 2014, http://www.finance.gov.mv/v1/budget/ Accessed 26 August 2014
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7 Auditor General's Office, 2014, http://www.audit.gov.mv/v1/en/downloads/related-laws-and-regulations/, Auditor General's Office, Republic of the Maldives, Accessed 28 August 2014

# MONGOLIA
## Country Systems Inventory

| | SYSTEMS | LEGISLATION | TOOLS AND GUIDES | OUTPUT | RESPONSIBLE PARTY |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Preparation | Policy/planning | Budget Law, 2011[1]<br><br>Draft law on development policy planning (supported by the Cabinet and expected to be discussed at the Parliament in the autumn session 2014) | Government Action<br><br>Plan (GAP)<br><br>Socio-Economic Development Directions | Comprehensive National Development Strategy of Mongolia<br><br>Phase I: 2007-2015 (MDGs)[2]<br><br>Green Development Policy of Mongolia (2014-2030) | Ministry of Economic Development (MED): Development Policy and Strategic Planning Department<br><br>Ministry of Environment and Green Development, 2014 |
| | Resource Allocation | Budget law 2011<br><br>Fiscal stability law<br><br>Law on concession<br><br>Law on Special Funds of the Government, 2006 | Government Action<br><br>Plan (GAP)<br><br>Socio-Economic Development Directions<br><br>Government decree on amount of fee for natural resource use to be used for environmental protection | Pre-Budget Statement<br><br>Executive's budget proposal<br><br>Capital Budget<br><br>List of projects to be implemented by concession | Ministry of Finance<br><br>Ministry of Economic Development<br><br>Ministry of Environment and Green Development<br><br>And other line Ministries |
| | Project Preparation | | | | |
| | Approval | Public Sector Management and Finance Law (the PSMFL)[3]<br><br>Integrated Budget Law[4] | | The Approved Budget | State Great Hural (Parliament) Of Mongolia |
| Implementation | Receipts and Disbursements | Public Sector Management and Finance Law (PSMFL)[5]<br><br>Integrated Budget Law[6] | Government Financial Management Government Financial Management Information System (GFMIS) | | Ministry of Finance: Fiscal Policy and Planning Office |
| | Procurement | Public Procurement Law Of Mongolia, 2005 | Procurement Management and Monitoring Information System[7]<br><br>Government Procurement official web site: www.e-procurement.mn | | Procurement Office, Implementing Agency of the Government |
| | Accounting | Public Sector Management and Finance Law (the PSMFL)[8]<br><br>Integrated Budget Law[9] | Government Financial Management Government Financial Management Information System (GFMIS)<br><br>IPSAS (International Public Sector Accounting Standards) | Monthly Budget Execution Reports[10]<br><br>Mid-year budget assessment and economic review<br><br>End of fiscal year report | Ministry of Finance: Treasury Department |

| | SYSTEMS | LEGISLATION | TOOLS AND GUIDES | OUTPUT | RESPONSIBLE PARTY |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Oversight | Financial auditing | PSMFL, Article 38<br><br>1997 Audit Law[11] | International Organization of Supreme Audit<br><br>Institutions (INTOSAI) standard for external government auditing | Mongolian National Audit Office Annual Financial Report of the Government | Mongolia National Audit Office<br><br>Ministry of Economic Development (MED): Monitoring and Evaluation and Internal Audit |
| | Evaluation | | | | Ministry of Economic Development (MED): Monitoring and Evaluation and Internal Audit[12] |
| | Monitoring and Reporting | | | | Ministry of Economic Development (MED): Monitoring and Evaluation and Internal Audit |

## (Endnotes)

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2 State Great Hural (Parliament) Of Mongolia, 2008, Endorsement of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)-based Comprehensive National Development Strategy of Mongolia (Resolution), 12 February 2008
3 World Bank, 2009, Mongolia Consolidating the Gains, Managing Booms and Busts, and Moving to Better Service Delivery: A Public Expenditure and Financial Management Review Poverty Reduction and Economic Management Unit: Volume I: Core Report (Report No. 43353_MN)
4 IMF, 2013, Mongolia 2013 Article IV Consultation—Staff Report; Press Release and Statement By The Executive Director For Mongolia, IMF Country Report No. 14/64, March 2014
5 World Bank, 2009, Mongolia Consolidating the Gains, Managing Booms and Busts, and Moving to Better Service Delivery: A Public Expenditure and Financial Management Review Poverty Reduction and Economic Management Unit: Volume I: Core Report (Report No. 43353_MN)
6 IMF, 2013, Mongolia 2013 Article IV Consultation—Staff Report; Press Release and Statement By The Executive Director For Mongolia, IMF Country Report No. 14/64, March 2014
7 Ministry of Finance, e-Procurement in Mongolia (e-GP Functionalities and Integration to Other e-Governance System),
8 World Bank, 2009, Mongolia Consolidating the Gains, Managing Booms and Busts, and Moving to Better Service Delivery: A Public Expenditure and Financial Management Review Poverty Reduction and Economic Management Unit: Volume I: Core Report (Report No. 43353_MN)
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10 World Bank, 2009, Mongolia Consolidating the Gains, Managing Booms and Busts, and Moving to Better Service Delivery: A Public Expenditure and Financial Management Review Poverty Reduction and Economic Management Unit: Volume I: Core Report (Report No. 43353_MN), p.46
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12 Ministry of Economic Development website, 2014, http://www.med.gov.mn/mn/index.php/gazar-negjuud/hyanalt-shinjilgee-unelgee-dotood-auditiin-gazar-m.html, accessed 3 September 2014

## NEPAL
Country Systems Inventory

| | SYSTEMS | LEGISLATION | TOOLS AND GUIDES | OUTPUT | RESPONSIBLE PARTY |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Preparation | Policy/planning | Formation Order of NPC, 2010<br>National Development Council Act<br>Local Self-Government Act, 1999 | Approach Paper to the Thirteenth Plan (FY 2013/14 – 2015/16)[1] | Thirteenth Plan (FY 2013/14-2015/16)[2] | National Planning Commission<br>Line Ministries<br>Local Government |
| Preparation | Resource Allocation | Financial Procedures Act, 1999 | Guidelines for Preparation of 2071/72 Annual Programme and Budget & MTEF for Fiscal Year (2071/72-2073/74)[3] | Estimates of Expenditure: Red Book FY 2014-15<br>Source Book: Blue Book FY 2014/2015 (ODA)<br>Medium Term Budgetary Framework (MTBF)<br>Medium Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF) | Council of Ministers<br>Ministry of Finance: Budget and Programme Division<br>Parliament Approval |
| Preparation | Project Preparation | Local Self-Government Act, 1999 | Development Cooperation Policy, 2014<br>Min. of Finance Budget Management Information System<br>Line Ministries Budget Management Information System (LMBMIS) | Source Book (Blue and Red Book) for Projects Financed with Foreign Assistance FY 2014-15 | Ministry of Finance: International Economic Cooperation Coordination Division<br>National Planning Commission<br>Line Ministries<br>District Development Committees |
| Preparation | Approval | Constitutional Provision<br>Financial Procedures Act, 1999<br>Finance Ordinances (5) | Budget Formulation Guidelines | Budget Speech of Fiscal Year 2014/15<br>Estimates of Expenditure: Red Book FY 2014-15<br>Annual Program & Budget | Ministry of Finance<br>Council of Ministers<br>National Planning Commission<br>Legislature-Parliament of the Constituent Assembly |
| Implementation | Receipts and Disbursements | Financial Procedures Act, 1999 | Performance-Based Budget Release System<br>Delegation of Authority for Expending the Budget | Resource Book<br>Annual Activity Plans (3)<br>Funds Released Document | Financial Comptroller General (Lead)<br>District Treasury Controller Office<br>Ministry of Finance: Budget and Programme Division<br>Line Ministries |
| Implementation | Procurement | Public Procurement Act, 2063 (2007) | Public Procurement Rule 2064<br>Government Electronic Procurement System of Nepal (GEPSON) | Contracted Services (goods, list of approved contractors/firms, etc.) | Public Procurement Monitoring Office[4]<br>Procurement Unit (ea. organization) |
| Implementation | Accounting | Financial Procedures Act, 1999 | Nepal Public Accounting System<br>Integrated Financial Management Information System (IFMIS)<br>Treasury Single Accounting (TSA)<br>Climate Change Budget Code | Annual Financial Statements (4 periods) | Ministry of Finance: Financial Comptroller General Office (FCGO)<br>Line Ministries<br>District Treasury Controller Office |

| | SYSTEMS | LEGISLATION | TOOLS AND GUIDES | OUTPUT | RESPONSIBLE PARTY |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Oversight | Financial auditing | The Interim Constitution of Nepal, 2007<br>Audit Act 2048 (1991)<br>Financial Procedural Act, 2055 (1998) | Government Auditing Standards, 2005<br>Procedural Guidelines[5] | Auditor General's Annual Report[6]<br>District Treasury Controller Office Annual Report<br>Financial Statements of Line Ministries | Office of the Auditor General (OAG)<br>Line Ministries<br>District Treasury Controller Office<br>Public Accounts Committee of Parliament |
| | Evaluation | Governance Act (2007)<br>Local Self-Government Act (1999) & Regulations | National Monitoring and Evaluation Guidelines, 2013[7]<br>Poverty Monitoring Analysis System | Nepal Portfolio Performance Review (NPPR)<br>Development Cooperation Reports<br>Evaluation Reports (ministries & corporations) | National Planning Commission<br>Parliamentary Committees<br>National Vigilance Center |
| | Monitoring and Reporting | Governance Act, 2007 | National Monitoring and Evaluation Guidelines, 2013[8]<br>Public Expenditure Tracking System (PETS)<br>District Poverty Monitoring Analysis System<br>National Vigilance Center Technical Report<br>National Development Action Committee | Trimester/Annual Progress Reports | National Planning Commission<br>Line Ministries |

(Endnotes)

1 Government of Nepal, 2013, An Approach Paper to the Thirteenth Plan (FY 2013/14 – 2015/16), Government of Nepal, National Planning Commission, Singha Durbar, Kathmandu, Nepal, July 2013, http://www.npc.gov.np/new/uploadedFiles/allFiles/typeng13.pdf, accessed 3 September 2014

2 http://www.npc.gov.np/new/navigationMenu/navigationRedirectPage.php?catId=10%20&&%20name=Plans%20/%20Programs

3 http://www.npc.gov.np/new/eng/index.php

4 http://www.ppmo.gov.np/

5 http://www.oagnep.gov.np/auditguides.php

6 http://www.oagnep.gov.np/auditofficename.php?part=Complete%20Audit%20Report&fiscalyear=2069/70

7 Government of Nepal, National Monitoring and Evaluation Guidelines, Government of Nepal, National Planning Commission, Singha, Durbar, Kathmandu, Nepal, July 2013

8 Government of Nepal, National Monitoring and Evaluation Guidelines, Government of Nepal, National Planning Commission, Singha, Durbar, Kathmandu, Nepal, July 2013

**PAKISTAN**

Country Systems Inventory

| | SYSTEMS | LEGISLATION | TOOLS AND GUIDES | OUTPUT | RESPONSIBLE PARTY |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Preparation | Policy/planning | Fiscal Responsibility and Debt Limitation Act | National Climate Change Policy<br><br>National Sustainable Development Strategies<br><br>Vision 2030 | Climate Change Division Steering Committee<br><br>Task Force on Climate Change | Climate Change Division<br><br>Planning Commission of Pakistan<br><br>Ministry of Finance |
| Preparation | Resource Allocation | Federal Level<br><br>Provincial Level through 18th Amendment | Pakistan Climate Change Trust Fund (not yet established) | Country Development Work Program (CDWP) | Climate Change Division<br><br>Ministry of Finance<br><br>Planning Commission of Pakistan |
| Preparation | Project Preparation | | Annual Budget | Committees at National and Provincial Level | Climate Change Division<br><br>Environmental Protection Authority<br><br>Other relevant line ministries |
| Preparation | Approval | | PC formats used at national level<br><br>Relevant Funds Guidelines | National Level Steering Committees | Climate Change Division |
| Implementation | Receipts and Disbursements | Public Financial Management Act | Project Disbursement Manual | | Economic Affairs Division<br><br>Ministry of Finance<br><br>Planning Commission |
| Implementation | Procurement | Public Procurement Rules (PPR) 2004 | Procurement Manual<br><br>Procurement Guidelines | | PPRA |
| Implementation | Accounting | Contractor General Ordinance 2001 | Contractor General Accounts Ordinance 2001<br><br>Financial Accounting Manual | | Contractor General of Accounts |
| Oversight | Financial auditing | Auditor General Ordinance 2001 | Financial Audit Manual | | Auditor General<br><br>Ministry of Finance |
| Oversight | Evaluation | | National Assembly Standing Committees | | National Assembly Standing Committees |
| Oversight | Monitoring and Reporting | Monitoring and Reporting Rules and Planning Commission | Planning Commission Monitoring and Reporting Manual<br><br>Monitoring and Reporting Framework in Project Documents | National Steering Committee | Climate Finance Unit<br><br>Climate Change Division |

## PHILIPPINES
Country Systems Inventory

| | SYSTEMS | LEGISLATION | TOOLS AND GUIDES | OUTPUT | RESPONSIBLE PARTY |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Preparation | Policy/planning | RA 7160 and its IRR | National Level<br>2011-2016 Philippine Development Plan/PIPs<br>2008-2028 National Climate Change Action Plan<br>Executive Order 43 (Reorganization of the Cabinet Cluster) | Specific goals, objectives, strategies, programs and projects | NEDA<br>CCC |
| | | | Local Level<br>Supplemental Guidelines in Integrating DRR/CCA in Provincial Development Physical Framework Plan (PDPFP)<br>Comprehensive Development Plan-Executive Legislative Agenda<br>Supplemental Guidelines in Mainstreaming CCA/ DRR in Local Development Planning (ECOTOWN Framework) | Convergence Planning in priority areas<br>Multiyear Programs<br>CCA/DRR-enhanced PDPFP<br>Annual Investment<br>CCA/DRR-enhanced Comprehensive Land Use Plan (CLUPs) | NEDA<br>HLURB, CCC, and DILG |
| | Resource Allocation | | National Budget Program 118: Budget Programming Approach<br>Effectiveness, Efficiency, and Relevance (EER) Criteria for Screening and Prioritizing Strategic Core Investment Programs/Projects<br>JMC 2013-01 CCC and DBM: Climate Change Expenditure Tagging<br>NBM 114<br>People's Survival Fund<br>Philippine Development Forum Working Group on Climate Change | Public Investment Program, Core Investment Programs/Projects<br>CCAM Typology Tagging System | NEDA |
| | Project Preparation | | National Level<br>MC No. 005-2011 (Incorporating DRR/CCA in EIA System) | CCA/DENR enhanced EIA System | DENR |
| | Approval | | National Level<br>ICC Guidelines (<PhP 1B)<br>National Expenditure Program<br>Country partnership strategies with different donor agencies | | NEDA<br>NEDA/ Donor Partners |

| | SYSTEMS | LEGISLATION | TOOLS AND GUIDES | OUTPUT | RESPONSIBLE PARTY |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Implementation | Receipts and Disbursements | | Manual on the New Government Accounting System (NGAS) for use in all National Government Agencies (2002)<br>Guidelines on the Release of Funds<br>Unified Accounts Code Structure (UACS) | | |
| | Procurement | | Generic Procurement Manials<br>LGU Procurement Manulas<br>Green Procurement | | |
| | Accounting | | Manual on the New Government Accounting System (NGAS) for use in all National Government Agencies (2002) | Annual financial Statement of Government | |
| Oversight | Financial auditing | | 2009 Revised Rules of Procedure of the Commission on Ausit (COA)<br><br>Philippine Government Internal Audit Manual (PGIAM)<br><br>Internal Audit Memorandum | Annual Financial Report (AFR) of the National Government<br>Annual report on Allotments, Obligations and Disbursement<br>Allotments, Obligations and Disbursements of National Government Agencies<br>Internal Audit report | |
| | Evaluation | | 2011-2016 PDP Result Matrices<br>ODA Portfolio Monitoring and Evaluation System<br>NCCAP RBMES<br>CCET Monitoring System | Socio Economic Report<br>ODA Portfolio Evaluation Report<br><br>NCCAP Annual Report<br>CCET evaluation report<br>Socio Economic Report | |
| | Monitoring and Reporting | | As above | As above | |

# Republic of Marshall Islands
## Country Systems Inventory

| | Dimensions of Climate Change Financing | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **Funding Sources** | **Policies and Plans** | **Institutions** | **Public Financial Management and Expenditure** | **Human Capacity** | **Development Effectiveness** |
| **Issues to consider** | • *Domestic and international funding sources*<br>• *Scope of the funding source*<br>  ○ *CCF*<br>  ○ *General development assistance*<br>• *Volume of funds available*<br>• *Access requirements*<br>• *Management requirements (including monitoring and reporting)*<br>• *Modalities utilised*<br>• *Flexibility of the funding source*<br>• *Capacity of donors to engage bilaterally or regionally.* | • *Articulated needs and priorities*<br>  ○ *Including climate change integration*<br>• *Mix of policies, strategies and action plans*<br>  ○ *National and sub-national*<br>  ○ *General and sector-specific*<br>  ○ *Linkages between policies*<br>• *Policy development processes*<br>• *Processes for review of policies*<br>• *Processes for monitoring and evaluation of policy implementation*<br>• *Engagement in global processes*<br><br>***RMI***<br>  • ***Yes CC policies and plans – National CC Policy Framework***<br>  • ***Energy Policy***<br>  • ***Draft JNAP***<br>  • ***Disaster NAP***<br>  • ***REIMAANLOK – Climate change resilience***<br>  • *Coastal management Advisory Council* | • *Central and line ministries*<br>• *Sub-national government*<br>• *Private sector organisations*<br>• *Civil society organisations*<br>  ○ *Community awareness, support and engagement*<br>• *Academic and research organisations*<br>• *Development partners*<br>• *Organisational structures and processes*<br>  ○ *Political, legal and cultural frameworks*<br>• *Coordination and collaboration between stakeholders*<br>  ○ *Internal and external coordination mechanisms*<br>• *Roles and responsibilities*<br>• *Infrastructure (e.g. financial management information systems)* | • *Public financial management*<br>  ○ *Credibility of the budget*<br>  ○ *Comprehensiveness and transparency*<br>  ○ *Policy-based budgeting*<br>  ○ *Predictability and control in budget execution*<br>  ○ *Accounting, recording and reporting*<br>  ○ *External scrutiny and audit*<br>• *Expenditure*<br>  ○ *Sources*<br>  ○ *Sectors*<br>  ○ *Modalities*<br>  ○ *Climate change and climate change related expenditure*<br>  ○ *Alignment with policies and plans*<br>  ○ *Tracking mechanisms*<br>• *Procurement processes* | • *Technical skills and knowledge*<br>• *Participation, attitudes and behaviours*<br>• *Volume and allocation of human resources*<br>• *Human resources development*<br>• *Performance management*<br>• *Capacity building and supplementation* | • *Ownership and leadership*<br>• *Alignment and harmonisation*<br>• *Managing for results and mutual accountability*<br>• *Coordination*<br>  ○ *Development coordination*<br>  ○ *Aid coordination*<br>  ○ *Development partner coordination* |
| **Country-Specific issues** | • | • **Yes, commitment from government – Climate as theme for the Forum Leaders Meeting**<br>• **Organised Symposium with Dev. partners, donors, academics on issues of climate change security at UN Level (Columbia University**<br>• | • | • | • | • **Difficulties in meeting Donor requirements**<br>• **Lack of coordination in-country**<br>• **Need to mainstream development aid into climate change activities**<br>• **Donor support need to be harmonised with country priorities** |
| **Related assessment frameworks / information sources** | • *Climate Funds Update*<br>• *Donors for Climate Change Adaptation in the Pacific*<br>• *Synthesis of Development Partners Reporting on Aid Effectiveness in FICs* | • *National Communications (second one in progress*<br>• *NCSA*<br>• *Forum Compact Peer Reviews*<br>• *CPEIR*<br>• *NAPAs* | • *PEFA Assessments*<br>• *NIE Capacity Assessments*<br>• *CPEIR*<br>• *Forum Compact Peer Reviews*<br>• | • *PEFA Assessments*<br>• *NIE Capacity Assessments*<br>• *CPEIR*<br>• *Forum Compact Peer Reviews*<br>• *OECD Methodology for Assessment of Procurement Systems (MAPS)* | • *NCSA*<br>• | • *Forum Compact Peer Reviews*<br>• *Paris Declaration Monitoring surveys*<br>• *Tracking the Effectiveness of Development Efforts in the Pacific Reports*<br>• |
| **Completed assessments** | • | • No – need to conduct the assessment | • | • | • | • **Forum compact peer review completed** |
| **Actions Required** | **Actions**<br>• | **Actions**<br>• **Mainstream CC into sector plans/policies and budgets**<br>• **Need Action Plan**<br>• **Corresponding budgets for CC activities implementation**<br>• **Establish M&E framework** | **Actions**<br>• | **Actions**<br>• | **Actions**<br>• | **Actions**<br>• **Need case study similar to Nauru Case study**<br>• **Implement Peer Review recommoendations** |
| | **Potential Partners**<br>• | **Potential Partners**<br>• SPREP<br>• SPC<br>• AusAID<br>• EU | **Potential Partners**<br>• | **Potential Partners**<br>• | **Potential Partners**<br>• | **Potential Partners**<br>• **PIFS**<br>• **AusAID**<br>• **UNDP**<br>• **EU** |

# SAMOA
## Country Systems Inventory

| | Dimensions of Climate Change Financing | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **Funding Sources** | **Policies and Plans** | **Institutions** | **Public Financial Management and Expenditure** | **Human Capacity** | **Development Effectiveness** |
| **Issues to consider** | • *Domestic and international funding sources*<br>• *Scope of the funding source*<br>  ○ *CCF*<br>  ○ *General development assistance*<br>• *Volume of funds available*<br>• *Access requirements*<br>• *Management requirements (including monitoring and reporting)*<br>• *Modalities utilised*<br>• *Flexibility of the funding source*<br>• *Capacity of donors to engage bilaterally or regionally.* | • *Articulated needs and priorities*<br>  ○ *Including climate change integration*<br>• *Mix of policies, strategies and action plans*<br>  ○ *National and sub-national*<br>  ○ *General and sector-specific*<br>  ○ *Linkages between policies*<br>• *Policy development processes*<br>• *Processes for review of policies*<br>• *Processes for monitoring and evaluation of policy implementation*<br>• *Engagement in global processes* | • *Central and line ministries*<br>• *Sub-national government*<br>• *Private sector organisations*<br>• *Civil society organisations*<br>  ○ *Community awareness, support and engagement*<br>• *Academic and research organisations*<br>• *Development partners*<br>• *Organisational structures and processes*<br>  ○ *Political, legal and cultural frameworks*<br>• *Coordination and collaboration between stakeholders*<br>  ○ *Internal and external coordination mechanisms*<br>• *Roles and responsibilities*<br>• *Infrastructure (e.g. financial management information systems)* | • *Public financial management*<br>  ○ *Credibility of the budget*<br>  ○ *Comprehensiveness and transparency*<br>  ○ *Policy-based budgeting*<br>  ○ *Predictability and control in budget execution*<br>  ○ *Accounting, recording and reporting*<br>  ○ *External scrutiny and audit*<br>• *Expenditure*<br>  ○ *Sources*<br>  ○ *Sectors*<br>  ○ *Modalities*<br>  ○ *Climate change and climate change related expenditure*<br>  ○ *Alignment with policies and plans*<br>  ○ *Tracking mechanisms*<br>• *Procurement processes* | • *Technical skills and knowledge*<br>• *Participation, attitudes and behaviours*<br>• *Volume and allocation of human resources*<br>• *Human resources development*<br>• *Performance management*<br>• *Capacity building and supplementation* | • *Ownership and leadership*<br>• *Alignment and harmonisation*<br>• *Managing for results and mutual accountability*<br>• *Coordination*<br>  ○ *Development coordination*<br>  ○ *Aid coordination*<br>  ○ *Development partner coordination* |
| **Country-Specific issues** | • Refer to worksheet 6.1 and 3.1<br>• Ongoing PFM reforms<br>• Streamlining reporting requirements<br>• Strengthening M & E Framework<br>• Delivery climate change financing through sector budget support.<br><br>GEF – LDCF – SCCF – GEF 5, ADB, EU (GCCA), GIZ, Adaptation Fund (AF), SIDSDOCK, CIF/PPCR, World Bank<br><br>EU (GCCA) (USP), GIZ, AUSAID (PACSAP), JICA, GEF – PACC/SPREP, WMO, IUCN, FAO, CI, UNEP, Red Cross, AUSAID, NZAP, JICA, China, Italy, Turkey | • Encouraging sector annual reviews<br>• Monitoring & evaluation<br>• Continue the development of sector adaptation strategies/sector plans integrating cc risks and drr | • All of the above | • All of the above | • Monitoring & evaluation | • Managing for Results (Monitoring & evaluation) and mutual accountability still needs strengthening<br>• On going PFM reports |
| **Related assessment frameworks / information sources** | • *Climate Funds Update*<br>• *Donors for Climate Change Adaptation in the Pacific*<br>• *Synthesis of Development Partners Reporting on Aid Effectiveness in FICs* | • *National Communications*<br>• *NCSA*<br>• *Forum Compact Peer Reviews*<br>• *CPEIR*<br>• *NAPAs* | • *PEFA Assessments*<br>• *NIE Capacity Assessments*<br>• *CPEIR*<br>• *Forum Compact Peer Reviews*<br>• | • *PEFA Assessments*<br>• *NIE Capacity Assessments*<br>• *CPEIR*<br>• *Forum Compact Peer Reviews*<br>• *OECD Methodology for Assessment of Procurement Systems (MAPS)* | • *NCSA*<br>• | • *Forum Compact Peer Reviews*<br>• *Paris Declaration Monitoring surveys*<br>• *Tracking the Effectiveness of Development Efforts in the Pacific Reports* |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Completed assessments** | • CPEIR 2012 | • Strategy for the Development of Samoa 2012-2016<br>• Second National Communications 2010<br>• NCSA 2006<br>• NAPA 2005<br>• National Climate Change Policy 2007<br>• Greenhouse Gas Abatement Strategy 2008<br>• Water Resource Policy<br>• CPEIR 2012<br>• Energy Sector Plan 2012<br>• Water and Sanitation Sector Plan 2012<br>• Disaster Management Plan 2011-2014<br>• Infrastructure Strategic Plan<br>• Agriculture Sector Plan (and Adaptation Strategy)<br>• Tourism CC Adaptation Strategy<br>• Health CC Adaptation Strategy<br>• Forest Fire CC Strategy<br>• Community Disaster Management Plans<br>• Disaster Response Plans<br>• Village Sustainable Management Plans<br>• CIM Plans<br>• Watershed Management Plans<br>• Sustainable Land Management Plan | • PEFA assessments done<br>• NIE Capacity Assessments with NIE application for accreditation<br>• CPEIR<br>• Peer Review to be done 2013/14 | • PEFA Assessment 2010 and 2013 to be done<br>• NIE Capacity assessment- NIE application for accreditation<br>• CPEIR 2012<br>• MAPS to be done 2013/2014 | • NCSA<br>• CIM Plan Implementation Capability Assessment<br>• NAPA Implementation (projects)<br>• Capacity Assessment & Enhancement of Civil Society (CC) | • Evaluation of the Paris Declaration 2010<br>• Paris Declaration Monitoring Survey 2011<br>• Took part in Peer Review teams and is being peer reviewed 2013/2014 |
| **Actions Required** | **Actions**<br>• | **Actions**<br>• Formulation of NAPs (UNFCCC)<br>• Continue the development of sector plans and mainstreaming cc and risk reduction in sector plans<br>• | **Actions**<br>• Peer Review 2013 | **Actions**<br>• PEFA 2013<br>• MAPS 2013 | **Actions**<br>• | **Actions**<br>• |
| | **Potential Partners**<br>• NZAP<br>• WB<br>• EU (GCCA) | **Potential Partners**<br>• GEF<br>• AusAID, NZAP | **Potential Partners**<br>• PIFS | **Potential Partners**<br>• WB<br>• ADB/WB, AusAID etc | **Potential Partners**<br>• | **Potential Partners**<br>• PIFS |

## SRI LANKA
Country Systems Inventory

| | SYSTEMS | LEGISLATION | TOOLS AND GUIDES | OUTPUT | RESPONSIBLE PARTY |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Preparation | Policy/planning | Annual Budget | Treasury Circular<br>Circular of Department of External Resources & Department of National Planning<br>Annual Budget 0f relevant Ministry | Sri Lanka: The Emerging Wonder of Asia, Mahinda Chintana: Vision for the Future<br>The Development Policy Framework, Government of Sri Lanka (2011-2016)[1]<br>Unstoppable Sri Lanka, Public Investment Strategy 2014-2016[2]<br>"Green Lanka Programme"2019-2016<br>Ministry of Environment & Renewable Energy. | Department of National Planning, Ministry of Finance and Planning<br>Department of External Resources.<br>All the relevant line ministries. |
| | Resource Allocation | Fiscal Management (Responsibility) Act No. 3 of 2003 | Guidelines for Preparation of Budget Estimates for 2015[3]<br>The Financial Regulations of the Government of Sri Lanka, 1992[4] | Annual Appropriation Bill<br>Fiscal Strategy Statement<br>The Budget, Economic and Fiscal Position Report<br>Public Investment Strategy 2014-2016 | Department of National Budget – Ministry of Finance and Planning |
| | Project Preparation | | Project Concept Guidelines<br>Project Concept Format[5] | | Department of External Resources – Ministry of Finance and Planning |
| | Approval | Fiscal Management (Responsibility) Act No. 3 of 2003 | Financial Regulation of the Government of Sri LANKA, 1992 | Annual Appropriation Act<br>Fiscal Strategy Statement<br>The Budget, Economic and Fiscal Position Report<br>Public Investment Strategy 2014-2016 | Parliament of Sri Lanka<br>Department of National Budget – Ministry of Finance and Planning |
| Implementation | Receipts and Disbursements | Fiscal Management (Responsibility) Act No. 3 of 2003 | The Financial Regulations of the Government of Sri Lanka, 1992[6]<br>National Budget Circular: Authorization for Incurring Expenditure and Public Expenditure Management[7]<br>Integrated Treasury Management Information System (ITMIS)[8] | Accountability of All Ministries | Department of Treasury Operations – Ministry of Finance and Planning |
| | Procurement | Financial Regulation of the Government of Sri LANKA, 1992 | Procurement Guidelines 2006 Goods & Works<br>Procurement Manual[9] | Purchase good & work<br>Establish Technical Evaluation Committee<br>Establish Tender Broad | National Procurement Agency, Department of Public Finance, Ministry of Finance and Planning |
| | Accounting | Financial Regulations, Finance Act No 38 of 1971 | The Financial Regulations of the Government of Sri Lanka, 1992[10]<br>Sri Lanka Public Sector Accounting Standards (SLPSASs)[11]<br>Integrated Treasury Management Information System (ITMIS)[12] | Financial Performance Statement of Sri Lanka, Cash Flow Statement, Financial Position[13] | Department of State Accounts – Ministry of Finance and Planning |

| | SYSTEMS | LEGISLATION | TOOLS AND GUIDES | OUTPUT | RESPONSIBLE PARTY |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Oversight | Financial auditing | Article 154 of the Constitution of Sri Lanka | Sri Lanka Public Sector Accounting Standards (SLPSASs)[14] | Auditor General's Annual Report to Parliament | Auditor General's Department Parliament |
| | Evaluation | Committee of Public Account Committee of Public Enterprises | Managing for Development Results: Organization Implementation Manual[15] | Evaluation Reports<br><br>Development Performance, Year End Review - 2013[16] | Department of Foreign Aid and Budget Monitoring - Ministry of Finance & Planning<br>Department of Project Management and Monitoring – Ministry of Finance and Planning |
| | Monitoring and Reporting | | Managing for Development Results: Organization Implementation Manual[17] | Monitoring Reports on Agency Results Frameworks (ARFs), Scorecards, Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) | Department of Foreign Aid and Budget Monitoring - Ministry of Finance & Planning |

(Endnotes)

1 http://www.treasury.gov.lk/publications/mahindaChintanaVision-2010full-eng.pdf
2 http://www.treasury.gov.lk/images/depts/npd/docs/reports/unsppotable2020-bgt2014.pdf
3 http://www.treasury.gov.lk/circulars-nbd.html
4 http://www.treasury.gov.lk/depts/pfd/publications/financialregulationeng.pdf
5 http://www.erd.gov.lk/download.html
6 http://www.treasury.gov.lk/depts/pfd/publications/financialregulationeng.pdf
7 http://www.treasury.gov.lk/images/depts/nbd/docs/circulars/NBC-2014-01-en.PDF
8 Ministry of Finance and Planning (MOFP), 2014, Fiscal Management Report 2014, Ministry of Finance and Planning, Sri Lanka, 21st November 2013, p.19
9 http://www.treasury.gov.lk/public-finance-guidance-pfd/procurement-management/procurement-guidelines-manual.html#ProcurementManual
10 http://www.treasury.gov.lk/depts/pfd/publications/financialregulationeng.pdf
11 http://www.treasury.gov.lk/images/depts/sad/docs/slpas/SLPSASVolI.pdf
12 Ministry of Finance and Planning (MOFP), 2014, Fiscal Management Report 2014, Ministry of Finance and Planning, Sri Lanka, 21st November 2013, p.19
13 http://www.treasury.gov.lk/images/depts/sad/docs/reports/finanstate/financialStatementChapter15-2013.pdf
14 http://www.treasury.gov.lk/images/depts/sad/docs/slpas/SLPSASVolI.pdf
15 http://www.pmm.gov.lk/resources/MfDR_Organization_Implementation_Mannual_[en].pdf
16 http://www.pmm.gov.lk/resources/Development_Performance_YearEnd_2013.pdf
17 http://www.pmm.gov.lk/resources/MfDR_Organization_Implementation_Mannual_[en].pdf

## THAILAND
Country Systems Inventory

| | SYSTEMS | LEGISLATION | TOOLS AND GUIDES | OUTPUT | RESPONSIBLE PARTY |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Preparation | Policy/Planning | National Economic and Social Development Act (1978). | Sufficiency Economy Principle, Green and Inclusive Growth | 5 Year NESDP<br><br>Ministries' Strategic Plan (according to 5 Year NESDP) | NESDB, OPM |
| | | Regulation of the PM on Climate Change Management (2007) | | Climate Change Master Plan 2011-2050 | NCCC (secretariat is ONEP) |
| | Resource Allocation | Budget Procedure Act (1959) and additional revisions | Planning Program Budgeting System (PPBS) | Annual Budget Expenditure Act (each year) | Bureau of the Budget (BOB), Ministry of Finance (MOF), National Economic and Social Development Board (NESDB) |
| | Project Preparation | Ministries' Related Legislations and Strategic Plans (in line with the 5 year NESDP) | For large scale investment projects (i.e. infrastructure)<br><br>Feasibility Studies (FS) and Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Reports | Project Proposals submitted for inclusion in the Annual Budget Expenditure Act (each year) | Implementing departments or state enterprises under all Ministries |
| | Project Approval | National Economic and Social Development (1978)<br><br>National Environmental Quality Act (1992) | NESDB's guidelines for project appraisal<br><br>ONEP's guidelines, procedures and criteria for EIA | Approved projects | ONEP reviews EIA of projects (if required) to be approved by National Environment Board (NEB).<br><br>NESDB appraises the EIA approved project and provides recommendation to the Cabinet's approval |
| Implementation | Receipts and Disbursements | Regulations of Ministry of Finance on Receipts and Disbursement (2011) | Government Fiscal Management Information System (GFMIS) | Harmonized and standardized practices in budget receipts and disbursement of all government agencies | Comptroller General's Department |
| | Procurement | Regulation of the PM Government Procurement | e-GP (government procurement) including e-Auction, e-Market, e-Bidding | Transparent government procurement system | Implementing departments or state enterprises under all Ministries |
| | Accounting | Budget Procedure Act (1959) and additional revisions | Government Fiscal Management Information System (GFMIS)[1] | | Comptroller General's Department |

| | SYSTEMS | LEGISLATION | TOOLS AND GUIDES | OUTPUT | RESPONSIBLE PARTY |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Oversight | Financial auditing | The Thai Constitution (2007) | OAG's Audit Plan and Program (consisting of the assessment, analysis and review) | OAG's Reports on different issues | Office of the Auditor-General (OAG) under the State Audit Commission (SAC), an independent agency under the Thai Constitution (2007)<br><br>Internal Audit Unit of each implementing departments |
| | Evaluation | Budget Procedure Act (1959)<br><br>National Administration Act (1992) and additional revisions<br><br>Acts on Organizations of Ministries, Sub-Ministries and Departments (1993) | KPI Agreement with agencies | KPI achieved and delivered by implementing agencies | Office of the Public Sector Development Commission (OPDC) |
| | | | | | |
| | Monitoring and Reporting | | | | Existing institutions and systems for anti-corruption (transparency) include:<br><br>Anti-Money Laundering Office (AMLO)<br><br>National Anti-Corruption Commission (NACC)<br><br>Office of the Ombudsman Thailand<br><br>Foundation for a Clean and Transparent Thailand (FaCT) |

(Endnotes)

1 Thailand Public Expenditure and Financial Accountability, October 2009. World Bank. https://www.pefa.org/en/search/node/thailand

## TIMOR LESTE
Country Systems Inventory

| | SYSTEMS | LEGISLATION | TOOLS AND GUIDES | OUTPUT | RESPONSIBLE PARTY |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Preparation | Policy/planning | | Yellow Road Workshop[1] | Timor-Leste, Strategic Development Plan, 2011-2030[2] | National Development Agency/Economic Policy and Investment Agency<br>Economic Policy Directorate – Ministry of Finance |
| | Resource Allocation | Budget and Financial Management - Decree Law 13/2009<br>Organic Law of the Ministry of Finance - Article 23 of Decree-Law no. 41/2012<br>General State Budget Law | Yellow Road Workshop[3]<br>Budget Circular[4] | Budget Books 1-6 – State Budget – e.g. Book 1: Budget Overview, Book 2: Annual Action Plans[5] | MOF Budget Directorate – Ministry of Finance<br>Council of Ministers |
| | Project Preparation | Regulations the Fund for Infrastructure, Decree Law No. 8/2011 | | National Adaptation Action Plan | National Development Agency/Economic Policy and Investment Agency<br>Major Projects Secretariat - Infrastructure Fund Administration Council |
| | Approval | Budget and Financial Management - Decree Law 13/2009<br>Organic Law of the Ministry of Finance - Article 23 of Decree-Law no. 41/2012<br>General State Budget Law | Budget Circular[6] | Budget Books 1-6 – State Budget – e.g. Book 1: Budget Overview | Parliament<br>Council of Ministers |
| Implementation | Receipts and Disbursements | Budget and Financial Management - Decree Law 13/2009<br>Organic Law of the Ministry of Finance - Article 23 of Decree-Law no. 41/2012<br>General State Budget Law | Guidelines on Disaster Risk Management (donor's document) | | Directorate General for Treasury<br>Cash Management Unit<br>Directorate Of Treasury<br>Cash Management Committee<br>Directorate General for Revenues |
| | Procurement | Decree Law 10/2005: Procurement Legal Regime – and associated legislation[7] | MOF Procurement Portal[8]<br>Best Practice Guides to Government Procurement[9] | | Ministry of Finance<br>National Procurement Commission<br>Procurement Technical Secretariat. |
| | Accounting | Budget and Financial Management - Decree Law 13/2009<br>Organic Law of the Ministry of Finance - Article 23 of Decree-Law no. 41/2012<br>General State Budget Law | Treasury Manual[10]<br>Free Balance FMIS[11] | Annual Financial Statements | Directorate General for Treasury |

| | SYSTEMS | LEGISLATION | TOOLS AND GUIDES | OUTPUT | RESPONSIBLE PARTY |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Oversight | Financial auditing | Organic Law of the Chamber of Auditors of the Administrative, Fiscal, Auditors High Court, Law No. 9/2011[12] | Guidelines are available, but titles unavailable here in Siem Reap | External Auditor Opinion on Annual Financial Statements | Chamber of Auditors<br><br>Ministry of Finance - Office of Inspection and Audit |
| | Evaluation | | Key Performance Indicators | Annual Action Plan<br>Planning Integrated District Development (PIDD 1 and PIDD 2)<br>National Development Agency Decree Law | National Development Agency/Economic Policy and Investment Agency<br>Economic Policy Directorate – Ministry of Finance |
| | Monitoring and Reporting | | Aid Transparency Portal (ATP)[13]<br>Aid Information Management System (AIMS) | State Budget Book 5: Development Partners[14] | National Development Agency/Economic Policy and Investment Agency<br>Economic Policy Directorate – Ministry of Finance<br>Development Partnership Management Unit |

(Endnotes)

1 Pohl Consulting and Associates, 2014, Repeat PEFA Assessment 2013 – Timor-Leste PFM Performance Report, 26 May 2014, p.35
2 Government of Timor-Leste, 2011, Timor-Leste Strategic Development Plan 2011 – 2030,
3 Pohl Consulting and Associates, 2014, Repeat PEFA Assessment 2013 – Timor-Leste PFM Performance Report, 26 May 2014, p.35
4 Pohl Consulting and Associates, 2014, Repeat PEFA Assessment 2013 – Timor-Leste PFM Performance Report, 26 May 2014, p.36
5 Timor-Leste Ministry of Finance, 2013, https://www.mof.gov.tl/category/documents-and-forms/budget-documents/budget-current/?lang=en, Timor Leste Ministry of Finance, Government of Timor-Leste, Accessed 28 August 2014
6 Pohl Consulting and Associates, 2014, Repeat PEFA Assessment 2013 – Timor-Leste PFM Performance Report, 26 May 2014, p.37
7 Timor-Leste Ministry of Finance, 2014, https://www.mof.gov.tl/category/documents-and-forms/procurement-documents/procurement-law/?lang=en
8 Timor Leste Ministry of Finance, Government of Timor-Leste, Accessed 28 August 2014
9 Timor-Leste Ministry of Finance, 2014, https://www.mof.gov.tl/wp-content/uploads/2011/05/0-procurement-best-practice-guideline-index-en1.pdf, Timor Leste Ministry of Finance, Government of Timor-Leste, Accessed 28 August 2014
10 Timor-Leste Ministry of Finance, 2013, MOF Annual meeting – achievements and programs At Dili Convention Center- 11 January 2013, https://www.mof.gov.tl/mof-annual-meeting-%E2%80%93-achievements-and-programs-at-dili-convention-center-11-january-2013/?lang=en, Timor Leste Ministry of Finance, Government of Timor-Leste, Accessed 28 August 2014
11 Financial Management Information System
12 Government of Timor_Leste, 2011, Journal of the Republic: Official Publication of the Democratic Republic Of Timor_Leste, www.jornal.gov.tl/lawsTL/RDTL-Law/RDTL-Laws/Law%209-2011.pdf, accessed 29 August 2014
13 Ministry of Finance, 2014, Aid Transparency Portal website, https://www.aidtransparency.gov.tl/, accessed 29 August 2014
14 Timor-Leste Ministry of Finance, 2013, State Budget 2014, Book 5: Development Partners, https://www.mof.gov.tl/category/documents-and-forms/budget-documents/2014-state-budget/?lang=en, Timor Leste Ministry of Finance, Government of Timor-Leste, Accessed 28 August 2014

# VANUATU
## Country Systems Inventory

| | Dimensions of Climate Change Financing | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **Funding Sources** | **Policies and Plans** | **Institutions** | **Public Financial Management and Expenditure** | **Human Capacity** | **Development Effectiveness** |
| **Issues to consider** | • *Domestic and international funding sources*<br>• *Scope of the funding source*<br>  ○ *CCF*<br>  ○ *General development assistance*<br>• *Volume of funds available*<br>• *Access requirements*<br>• *Management requirements (including monitoring and reporting)*<br>• *Modalities utilised*<br>• *Flexibility of the funding source*<br>• *Capacity of donors to engage bilaterally or regionally.* | • *Articulated needs and priorities*<br>  ○ *Including climate change integration*<br>• *Mix of policies, strategies and action plans*<br>  ○ *National and sub-national*<br>  ○ *General and sector-specific*<br>  ○ *Linkages between policies*<br>• *Policy development processes*<br>• *Processes for review of policies*<br>• *Processes for monitoring and evaluation of policy implementation*<br>• *Engagement in global processes* | • *Central and line ministries*<br>• *Sub-national government*<br>• *Private sector organisations*<br>• *Civil society organisations*<br>  ○ *Community awareness, support and engagement*<br>• *Academic and research organisations*<br>• *Development partners*<br>• *Organisational structures and processes*<br>  ○ *Political, legal and cultural frameworks*<br>• *Coordination and collaboration between stakeholders*<br>  ○ *Internal and external coordination mechanisms*<br>• *Roles and responsibilities*<br>• *Infrastructure (e.g. financial management information systems)* | • *Public financial management*<br>  ○ *Credibility of the budget*<br>  ○ *Comprehensiveness and transparency*<br>  ○ *Policy-based budgeting*<br>  ○ *Predictability and control in budget execution*<br>  ○ *Accounting, recording and reporting*<br>  ○ *External scrutiny and audit*<br>• *Expenditure*<br>  ○ *Sources*<br>  ○ *Sectors*<br>  ○ *Modalities*<br>  ○ *Climate change and climate change related expenditure*<br>  ○ *Alignment with policies and plans*<br>  ○ *Tracking mechanisms*<br>• *Procurement processes* | • *Technical skills and knowledge*<br>• *Participation, attitudes and behaviours*<br>• *Volume and allocation of human resources*<br>• *Human resources development*<br>• *Performance management*<br>• *Capacity building and supplementation* | • *Ownership and leadership*<br>• *Alignment and harmonisation*<br>• *Managing for results and mutual accountability*<br>• *Coordination*<br>  ○ *Development coordination*<br>  ○ *Aid coordination*<br>  ○ *Development partner coordination* |
| **Country-Specific issues** | • Limited information on CCF sources already being accessed and implemented in Vanuatu. This includes volumes, timeline and modalities used.<br>• No systematic process for documenting consolidated information on climate change related projects and activities.<br>• No definition of what constitutes climate change related expenditure exists making it difficult to track what is and is not consider climate related expenditure.<br>• A lot of climate change funded projects fall outside the Ministry of finances purview and therefore are not account for in national budgetary systems or expenditure analysis.<br>• However, Vanuatu Climate Change Portal being developed and aims to consolidate information on climate change for Vanuatu including climate change projects.<br>• Donor harmonisation not communicated to countries | • Project Management Unit (PMU) of the National Advisory Board on Climate Change and Disaster Risk Reduction (NAB) facilitates the process for climate change related policy development.<br>• NAPA 2006 outdated and to be replaced by NAPA2 in 2013.<br>• Currently draft National Climate Change Policy and associated JNAP.<br>• While the idea of mainstreaming is stated clearly in the national Priority Action Agenda, it is yet to be reflected in the key sector policies to then ensure there is budget allocations for CC/DRR activities<br>• A new Ministry of Climate Change is being established which may assist in facilitating this process. | • Lack of human and institutional capacity<br>• Communication disconnect between key sectors/agencies<br>• Lack leadership and ownership of climate change programs – project dependant<br>• Project coordination – not transparent | • A lot of climate change funded projects fall outside the Ministry of finances purview and therefore are not account for in national budgetary systems or expenditure analysis. (see fourth bullet point under 'funding source)<br>• Donor funds not reflected in the PFEM systems also impacts the PEFA assessment | • Lack of training and technical expertise to plan, coordinate and implement climate change/DRR and financing to suit regional and international obligations<br>• Lack of capacity assessment<br>• Currently drafting TORs to undertake phase 2 capacity assessments under the UNDP-PRR project | • Establish an M&E framework including indicators that are aligned with feeding into the National Development Plans and expenditure frameworks.<br>• GOV has currently engaged TA to support improved whole of government M&E and expenditure frameworks, including all Ministries sector plans and expenditure reporting.<br>• Ideal time to consider feasibility of mainstreaming climate change expenditure analysis into these M&E discussions. Ministry of Climate Change is yet to undertake this exercise and could consider this when undertaking this work. |
| **Related assessment frameworks / information sources** | • *Climate Funds Update*<br>• *Donors for Climate Change Adaptation in the Pacific*<br>• *Synthesis of Development Partners Reporting on Aid Effectiveness in FICs* | • *National Communications*<br>• *NCSA*<br>• *Forum Compact Peer Reviews*<br>• *CPEIR*<br>• *NAPAs* | • *PEFA Assessments*<br>• *NIE Capacity Assessments*<br>• *CPEIR*<br>• *Forum Compact Peer Reviews*<br>• | • *PEFA Assessments*<br>• *NIE Capacity Assessments*<br>• *CPEIR*<br>• *Forum Compact Peer Reviews*<br>• *OECD Methodology for Assessment of Procurement Systems (MAPS)* | • *NCSA*<br>• | • *Forum Compact Peer Reviews*<br>• *Paris Declaration Monitoring surveys*<br>• *Tracking the Effectiveness of Development Efforts in the Pacific Reports* |

| | Dimensions of Climate Change Financing | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **Funding Sources** | **Policies and Plans** | **Institutions** | **Public Financial Management and Expenditure** | **Human Capacity** | **Development Effectiveness** |
| **Completed assessments** | • None | • Peer Review completed in 2011<br>• National communications planned for July 2013<br>• NAPA under review<br>• CPEIR & NCSA- None | • PEFA completed in 2012<br>• NIE capacity Assessment -Planned for July 2013<br>• Peer Review in 2011 | • PEFA assessment completed in 2012<br>• NIE PFEM is planned for 2013<br>• MAPS - None | • None | • Peer Review – August 2011 |
| **Actions Required** | **Actions**<br>• *Recommendation:* That the developing Climate Change Portal provide space for recording sources of funding, volumes, timeframes, modalities for delivery and any related issues of difficulty for any climate change projects or activities<br>• *Recommendation:* The need to set up a task force to ensure compliance and alignment of Climate change initiatives and improve coordination<br>• *Donor Hamonisation*<br>• *Recommendation:* New modalities<br>- Sectoral budget support<br>- Trust Fund | **Actions**<br>• PMU to facilitate more sector based dialogue with relevant Ministries to support reflection of climate change related implications to respective sectors and associated reflection in sector policies and plans.<br>• Review of NAB PMU including its function, practicality and sustainability (funding).<br>• Cost NAPA and identify potential funding options for activities and preferred modalities of funding. | **Actions**<br>• Consider holistic approach to addressing climate change<br>• Mass awareness within the country to educate the wider population on climate change issues<br>• In-house training for key sectors implementing climate change | **Actions**<br>• (speedy need for assessment)<br>• Ways forward based on baseline findings from UNDP-PRR<br>• Include finance rep at COP meetings | **Actions**<br>• Plan and conduct capacity assessment needs<br>• Trainings | **Actions**<br>• Develop M&E framework and expenditure record templates to track progress |
| | **Potential Partners**<br>• UNDP-PRR<br>• USAID | **Potential Partners**<br>• PIFS<br>• USAID | **Potential Partners**<br>• AUSAID<br>• GEF | **Potential Partners**<br>• USAID<br>• UNDP | **Potential Partners**<br>• AUSAID<br>• USAID | **Potential Partners**<br>• UNDP<br>• |

## VIETNAM
Country Systems Inventory

| | SYSTEMS | LEGISLATION | TOOLS AND GUIDES | OUTPUT | RESPONSIBLE PARTY |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Preparation | Policy/planning | | | Five-year socio-economic development plan for the 2011-2015<br>Master plan on economic restructuring<br>National Strategy for Green Growth period 2011 - 2020 and Vision to 2050<br>National strategy on climate change<br>National Target Program to respond to climate change in the period of 2012 - 2015 | Ministry of Planning and Investment<br>National Committee for Climate Change<br><br>National Committee for Climate Change<br>National Committee for Climate Change |
| | Resource Allocation | State Budget Law 2002 | Decree No. 60/2003/ND-CP regulations in detail for implementing some articles of State Budget Law<br>Decree No. 73/2003/ND-CP promulgating the Regulation on estimate consideration and decision as well as local budget allocation and local budget settlement approval<br>The Prime Minister's Directive MoF (recurrent expenditure) and MPI (capital expenditure) Circulars guiding implementation of Decree No. 60/2003/ND-CP<br>Circular No.30/2011/TT-BTC on regulation of complementing state budget list | Documentation of Budget plan of the Government submitted to the National Assembly. | Ministry of Finance: State Budget Department<br>Ministry of Planning and Investment |
| | Project Preparation | Construction Law, 2014<br>State Budget Law, 2002<br>Public Investment Law, 2014 | | | Ministry of Planning and Investment; PPCs; other ministries and central agencies |
| | Approval | State Budget Law, 2002 | Implementing Decree No. 60/2003 | Documentation of Budget plan of the Government submitted to the National Assembly. | National Assembly<br>Ministry of Finance |

| | SYSTEMS | LEGISLATION | TOOLS AND GUIDES | OUTPUT | RESPONSIBLE PARTY |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Implementation | Receipts and Disbursements | State Budget Law, 2002 | Treasury and Budget Management Information System (TABMIS)<br>Regulations on Budget and Financial Disclosure (issued in attachment to the Prime Minister's Decree No.192/2004) | | Ministry of Finance: State Treasury |
| | Procurement | Procurement Law, 2013 | Decree No. 63/2014/ND-CP on regulations in detail for implementing some articles of Procurement Law<br>Regulations in the inter-Ministerial Circular No.20/2010/TTLT-BKH-BTC<br>Ministry of Planning and Investment Public Procurement Website (muasamcong.mpi.gov.vn) | Procurement Gazette | Ministry of Planning and Investment: Public Procurement Agency |
| | Accounting | State Budget Law, 2002<br>Accounting Law, 2003 | Treasury and Budget Management Information System (TABMIS)<br>Article 75 of the Decree guiding the Implementation of the State Budget Law (No. 60/2003/ND-CP) | Budget Execution Statement | Ministry of Finance |
| Oversight | Financial auditing | State Audit Law, 2005<br>Independent Audit Law, 2011 | Decree No.17/2012/N□-CP on regulations in detail for implementing some articles of Independent Audit Law | | Ministry of Finance; Ministry of Planning and Investment; PPCs; other ministries and central agencies |
| | Evaluation | | Decree No. 38/2013/ND-CP Issued by the Government on 23 April, 2013 on the Management and Utilization of Official Development Assistance and Concessional Loans from Donors<br><br>Circular No. 01/2014/TT-BKH on guiding the implementation of Decree No. 38/2013/ND-CP | | MPI: Monitoring & Evaluation Division<br>MPI: Department of Foreign Economic Relations |
| | Monitoring and Reporting | | Decree No. 38/2013/ND-CP Issued by the Government on 23 April, 2013 on the Management and Utilization of Official Development Assistance and Concessional Loans from Donors<br><br>Circular No. 01/2014/TT-BKH on guiding the implementation of Decree No. 38/2013/ND-CP | Reports on utilization and disbursement of ODA capital | MPI: Monitoring & Evaluation Division<br>MPI: Department of Foreign Economic Relations |

# ANNEX 6: Country Priorities for Strengthening Country Systems for CCA Finance

| Breakout Discussion 2: Country Priorities for Strengthening Country Systems | | |
|---|---|---|
| **Country** | **System** | **Priority Need For Strengthening** |
| *Afghanistan* | *Policy/Planning* | *Capacity-building on CC policy implementation, across ministries* |
| | *Project Preparation* | *Capacity-building on Project proposal preparation, including Cost-Benefit analysis of adaptation options and identification of financial sources* |
| | *Project Preparation* | *Identification and "filling-in the gaps" in data and information, especially related to CC Data* |
| *Bangladesh* | *Project Preparation* | *Broad-based capacity building for CCA project development through development partners* |
| | *Procurement* | *Coordinate donor procurement process with country system – PPR drafted as per donor requirements, new donors and funds do not follow earlier requirements* |
| | *Auditing* | *Strengthen internal control and internal audit function of line ministries through government reform process (make the internal control manual functional)* |
| *Bhutan* | *Policy/Planning* | *Policy Formulation Protocol* |
| | *Project Preparation* | *National Execution Manual (NEX)* |
| | *Auditing* | *Strengthening Environmental Auditing* |
| *Cambodia* | *Policy/Planning* | *Streamline Institutional Structure;Technical Standards Development; Finalize Guideline for Mainstreaming Climate Change for National and Subnational Planning and Budgeting* |
| | *Project Preparation* | *Criteria for Climate Project relevance classification; Cost Benefit Analysis of Climate Investment* |
| | *Accounting* | *Climate Finance Tracking System.* |
| *India* | *Policy/Planning* | *Policy to develop a separate National Climate Plan with focus on adaptation that integrates the efforts of various Central and State Ministries, Departments and related organizations including private sector and civil society engaged with rural and urban development programs that address the needs of most vulnerable communities through priority strategy and actions* |
| | *Resource Allocation* | *Earmarking of funds for adaptation projects at national, state and local levels* |
| | *Project Preparation* | *Further strengthening of awareness and capacity at various levels to select, design and develop climate adaptation projects - both by integrating adaptation perspectives in development projects and by formulating separate climate adaptation projects: Strong institutions and skills to undertake basic analysis (like vulnerability and social/ environmental/economic assessments) that are fundamental requirements across of adaptation funds* |
| *Indonesia* | *Policy/Planning* | *Coordination of all relevant actors, especially those with different perspectives on the value of climate change adaptation measures and the likely impacts of inaction (e.g. in DG Budget), using the results of innovative pilot projects (e.g. from ICCTF) to demonstrate results through improved communication media (videos, site tours, and games).* |
| | *Policy/Planning* | *Improved planning at local government levels (especially spatial planning) through provision of technical guidelines, manuals, development of indicators for urban resilience, plus socialization of national government regulations at regional and local government levels.* |
| | *Project Preparation* | *Train the trainer program on climate change impact assessment and locating such courses in University of Indonesia, Institute of Technology Bandung, IPB (and local universities in the provinces) through translating existing training modules into local language.* |

## Breakout Discussion 2: Country Priorities for Strengthening Country Systems

| Country | System | Priority Need For Strengthening |
|---|---|---|
| *Lao PDR* | *Accounting* | *Strengthening public finance management including developing ODA finance manual (currently supported by JICA*) and implementing Aid Management Platform handled by Ministry of Planning and Investment (MPI) in collaboration with ongoing projects by WB and ADB. The capacity development is aimed at officials of Ministry of Finance (MoF) and MPI.* |
| | *Project Preparation* | *Capacity development for project proposal preparation for international donors for technical ministry officials.* |
| | *Accounting* | *Ultimately, strengthening a system for managing international funds and its associated institutional capacity development for direct access to international funds (AF, GCF).* |
| *Malaysia* | *Procurement* | *Expansion of government green procurement to all of ministries to be implemented during 11th Malaysia Plan* |
| | *Resource Allocation* | *10% of development budget allocated for CC adaptation and mitigation project* |
| | *Project Preparation* | *Mainstreaming between all ministry and agency related to climate change adaptation and mitigation project* |
| *Maldives* | *Policy/Planning* | *While an environment act exist, missing is the legislation to prioritize and guide planning towards building climate resilience. Policies and plans can change with changing administrations* |
| | *Resource Allocation* | *The Law of Public Finance coordinates funds through Min of Finance. While this approach provides effective checks and balances, it also creates bureaucratic/ administrative processes which leads to significant delays. Amendments are needed to improve efficiency* |
| | *Project Preparation* | *Technical training needed for economic analysis, evaluation of ecosystems* |
| *Mongolia* | *Policy/Planning* | *Mainstreaming/reflecting green development concept that is approved by the Parliament into national and sectoral development plans and programs* |
| | *Resource Allocation* | *Awareness raising among line Ministries about green procurement to reach the objective of spending at least 2% of GDP on green development/green investment* |
| | *Project Preparation* | *Capacity building for relevant Ministries, agencies to identify and draft adaptation project proposal, identify and apply for various funding sources* |
| *Nepal* | *Procurement* | *Update Public Procurement Act and Public Procurement Rules* |
| | *Policy/Planning* | *Review and revise the provision of the Formation Order for the National Planning Commission (2010), which calls for the development of national plans, to ensure it incorporates local level planning that is included in the Local Self-Government Act (1999), including the mainstreaming of climate change* |
| | *Monitoring/ Reporting* | *Review and update the Governance Act (2007), as applicable to M&E, and the National Monitoring and Evaluation Guidelines (2013), as they apply to enforcement of M&E recommendations, specifically with respect to the incorporation of measureable indicators* |
| *Pakistan* | *Policy/Planning* | *Need to make more coordinated and work as "whole of government", where all participants take part, enhance coherence between policy and planning and build linkages between country system and Climate Change financing* |
| | *Project Preparation* | *Need to develop capacity of relevant national stakeholders in order to develop projects with innovative ideas* |
| | *Receipts/ Disbursement* | *Ministry of Finance Economic Affairs Decision and State Bank of Pakistan need to coordinate with Planning Commission and Climate Change Division to provide up to date status and to insure timely disbursements* |
| *Philippines* | *Policy/Planning* | *Assistance to institutionalize adaptation strategies at Local Government Units* |
| | *Project Preparation* | *Support in streamlining the approval process of CCA/M related Project Approval Proceeses at the LGUs.* |
| | *Monitoring/ Reporting* | *Development of a Climate finance monitoring, reporting, and evaluation system for the National and Sub National Government Level.* |

## Breakout Discussion 2: Country Priorities for Strengthening Country Systems

| Country | System | Priority Need For Strengthening |
|---|---|---|
| *Sri Lanka* | *Receipts/ Disbursement* | *Reduce time constraints; Minimize Rules & Regulations for its effectiveness & efficiency; Minimize the conditions provided by donor to fund release and for the other activities; Fund release by project activities based-on short term & long term outputs; Develop specific user-friendly guideline for receive and disburse the fund* |
| | *Resource Allocation* | *Putting in to one Basket the funds we are getting from the different sources for it efficiency - Consolidated Fund; Adaptation Fund; Green Climate Fund; GEF* |
| | *Project Preparation* | *Capacity building for these departments to develop projects - Department of National Plan; Department of National Budget; Department of External Resources; Climate Change Secretariat; All the Development Ministries; Ministry of Economic Development* |
| *Thailand* | *Project Preparation* | *Institutionalize economics of climate change adaptation (ECCA) into the project preparation stage, as a requirement similar to EIA* |
| | *Accounting* | *Macro Level - Built on the current budget tracking system by integrating climate finance; Sector Level - Establish M&E system for Climate Change Master Plan 2011-2050* |
| | *Resource Allocation* | *Mobilize private sector's finance to support adaptation activity; Build capacity of NIE to enable the accreditation success* |
| *Timor-Leste* | *Policy/Planning* | *Undertake a full assessment of national systems/CCA in the National Development Strategy with reference to the NAPA (CPEIR-like assessment)* |
| | *Transparency/ Accountability* | *Strengthen systems for transparency and accountability in CCA projects/programs* |
| | *Monitoring/ Reporting* | *Establish Monitoring Reporting Verification procedures* |
| *Vietnam* | *Policy/Planning* | *The Government of Vietnam (policymakers) should prioritize climate change adaptation at project preparation stage: This implies the development of guidelines and criteria for the prioritization of Climate Change activities.* |
| | *Project Preparation* | *Support is required to integrate the climate change impact assessment in the projects lifecycle* |
| | *Accounting* | *Capacity building for tracking the international and domestic climate change funds and for National Implementing Entity in order to have direct access to international climate funds.* |
| *Cooks Islands* | *Policy/Planning* | *Preparation of Activity Management Cycle to build in safeguards for climate change, social issues, gender issues* |
| | *Procurement* | *Review of Procurement Manual to redesign Procurement Documentation and Templates and establishing dedicated Procurement Unit* |
| | *Accounting* | *Implementation of Centralized Financial Management Information System accessible by all Government Departments* |
| *Marshall Islands* | *Accounting* | *Revision of the Standard Operating Procedures of the Ministry of Finance* |
| | *Policy/Planning* | *Streamlining Climate Change into Sectoral Plans* |
| | *Auditing* | *Recruitment of Internal Auditor for the Ministry of Finance* |
| *Samoa* | *Monitoring/ Reporting* | *Developing a Monitoring and Evaluation Framework across all sectors into a national M&E Framework* |
| | *Procurement* | *Preparing Guidelines for Procurement in Emergencies (Fast Track Procedures for DRR), Preparing Procurement Documentation* |
| | *Resource Allocation* | *Strengthening the Medium Term Expenditure Framework used by all sectors* |
| *Vanuatu* | *Policy/Planning* | *Developing a Corporate Plan for the new Ministry of Climate Change* |
| | *Approval* | *Streamlining of the Project Approval Process between the Prime Minister's Office and the Project Management Unit of the Ministry of Climate Change* |
| | *Auditing* | *Increased staffing, capacity and resources of the Audit Office to overcome the need to contract out Audits* |

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