

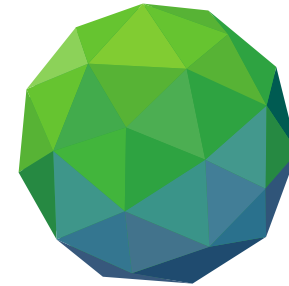
Maximizing Synergies in the Climate Finance Architecture: Lessons learned, opportunities and challenges

11 April 2019

Songdo, Republic of Korea

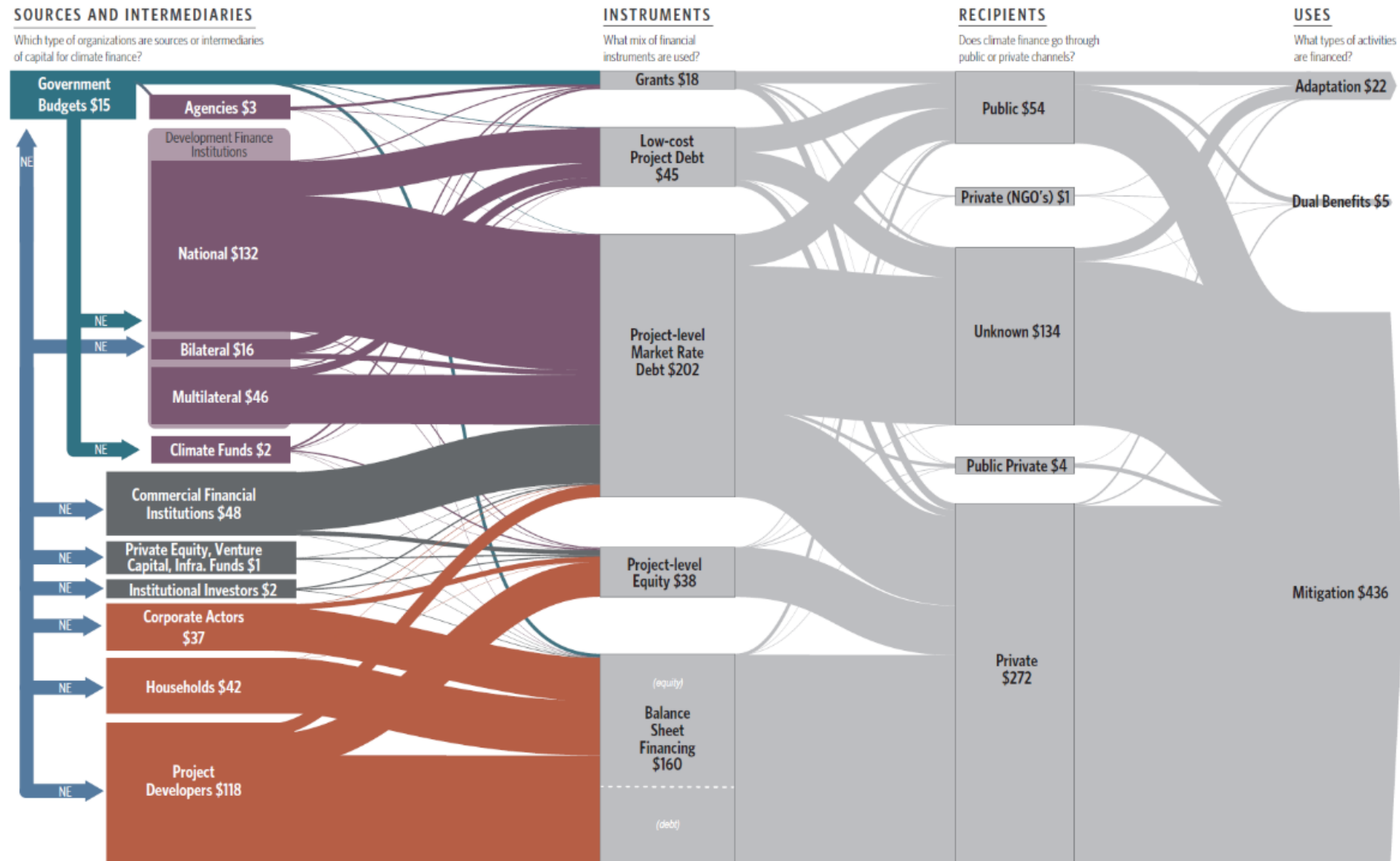
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GREEN
CLIMATE
FUND

The landscape of climate finance



463 BN USD
ANNUAL
AVERAGE

CLIMATE
POLICY
INITIATIVE

KEY

PUBLIC
MONEY

PRIVATE MONEY

PUBLIC FINANCIAL INTERMEDIARIES

PRIVATE FINANCIAL
INTERMEDIARIES

FINANCE FOR INVESTORS & LENDERS

NE: NOT ESTIMATED

Maximizing Synergies in the Climate Finance



Countries face unique challenges:

- Demands a broad and deep understanding of sectoral, policy, and finance topics
- Requires effective coordination mechanisms and governance structures
- Knowledge of and familiarity with: international & domestic private sector; bilateral and multilateral actors; NGOs & subnational groups; UNFCCC processes & climate policy

Effective complementarity & coherence between the funds and countries can help alleviate these challenges

Building greater national strategic coherence: Some areas of work for promoting synergies



Strengthening country engagement through country level coordination and communications between focal point and entities



Strong government focal points are the linchpin of synergies. Convening national discussions on climate finance, Strong coordination, Addressing national climate & development priorities; Coordinate stakeholders; and monitor action



Country planning is key as a way to plan and implement synergies and manage implementation risks. It can also serve as mechanism to coordinate the national response to climate change. The process around NDCs and NAPs can be key to this end



Coordinating programming and identification/development of financing priorities, including looking at opportunities for scaling up, replication and co-financing



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