Country platforms for bold climate action

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Sierd Hadley: s.hadley@odi.org.uk
Shakira Mustapha: s.mustapha@odi.org.uk
“The climate emergency is a race we are losing.”

António Guterres
UN Secretary-General

“Our greatest challenge is to create jobs for the unemployed of today, while preparing workers for the jobs of tomorrow.”

Cyril Ramaphosa
President of South Africa
Three critical questions:

1. What is a "country platform"?
2. What opportunities are there to support new country platforms?
3. What lessons can be drawn from past experiences with international finance?
1. What is a country platform?

Renewed concern with development effectiveness

G20 Eminent Persons’ Group on Global Financial Governance

Global Financial Alliance for Net Zero (GFANZ)
## What is a country platform?

1. Coordinates national and international political interests behind a shared plan
2. Aligns concessional finance behind the shared plan
3. Delivers a step-change in climate action.

## What features support those functions?

(i) A **credible political agreement** between the government and its partners to address an issue of shared concern  
(ii) A **programmatic multi-stakeholder approach** to a specific problem using a significant package of concessional public finance  
(iii) Strategic **support to scale up private sector investment** and transform key parts of the domestic economy
A taxonomy for country platforms

Public finance

Narrow goals

Highly Indebted Poor Countries Initiative

Sector-wide approach for health or education

Development assistance for economic diversification

Most investments by DFIs

Private finance

Broad goals

Opportunities for lessons from past experience with international development finance
2. What opportunities are there to support new country platforms?
Public finance

Broad goals

- Phasing out oil production

Conserving forests

Decarbonising power

Private finance

Narrow goals

- Building an EV charging network
- Decarbonising steel production
- Retiring specific power plants
Chantal Naidoo, South Africa

Ambassador Mohamed Ibrahim Nasr, Egypt

R R Rashmi, India

Yose Rizal Damuri, Indonesia

Olugbolahan Mark-George, Nigeria
3. What lessons can be drawn from past experiences with international finance?
3a. Lessons: supporting a political agreement

Securing agreement – lesson from JETP

• Direct dialogue between G7 members and South Africa’s government
• Extensive consultations/engagements within South Africa on a just transition.
• Window of opportunity where economic and political factors converged in the run-up to COP26

Maintaining agreement – lessons from budget support

• Maintaining shared goals can be difficult when priorities and personalities change (e.g. when budget support was linked to ‘governance’ reforms).
• Increases the importance of the dialogue between government and donors.
3b. Lessons: delivering a programmatic response

- A programmatic response can benefit from:
  - credible plan with focused goals
  - strong coordination from the center of government
  - pooled funding arrangements

- Task Force on Access to Climate Finance has useful proposals
3c. Lessons: harnessing private sector investment

• Require governments and their development partners to:
  • develop mechanisms for information exchange between the government and private sector;
  • create enabling conditions for private-sector investment; and
  • build a pipeline of bankable projects.

• Focus is often on DFIs/blended finance, but lessons from industrial policy just as relevant.
Highly tailored to country contexts

Long-term political alignment

Clear financing roadmap for public and private finance

Reforms to global financial architecture

Accelerate emission cuts at home