

Country platforms for bold climate action

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"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?

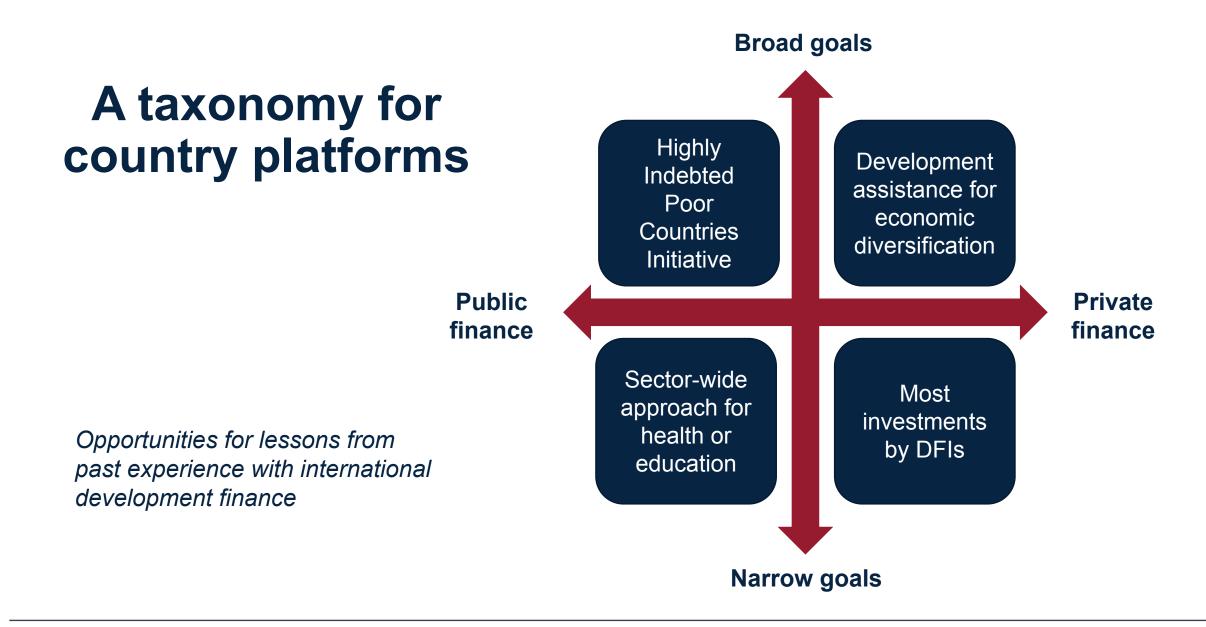
- 1. Coordinates national and international political interests behind a shared plan
- 2. Aligns concessional finance behind the shared plan
- 3. Delivers a step-change in climate action.

What features support those functions?

(i) A <u>credible political</u> <u>agreement</u> between the government and its partners to address an issue of shared concern

(ii) A <u>programmatic multi-</u> <u>stakeholder approach</u> to a specific problem using a significant package of concessional public finance (iii) Strategic <u>support to</u> <u>scale up private sector</u> <u>investment</u> and transform key parts of the domestic economy

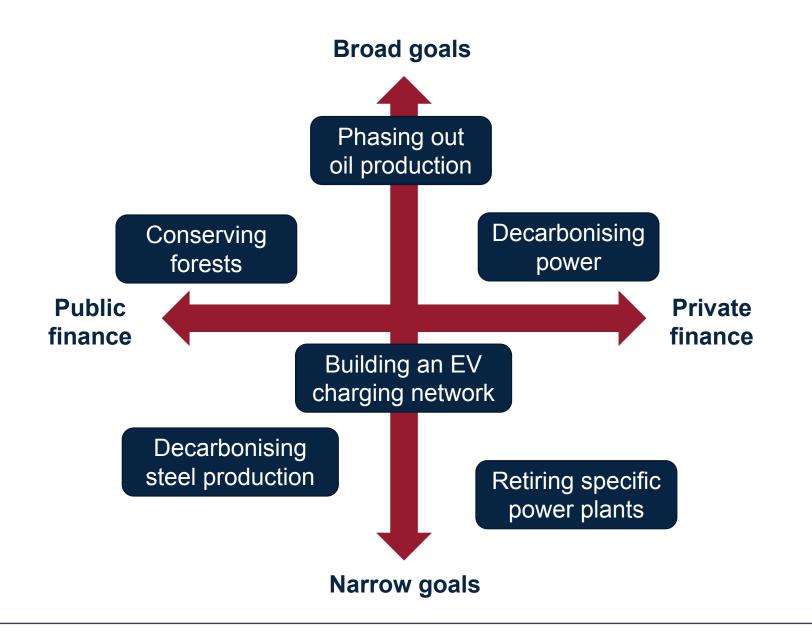






2. What opportunities are there to support new country platforms?





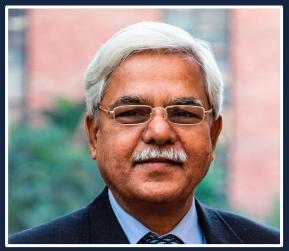




Chantal Naidoo, South Africa



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

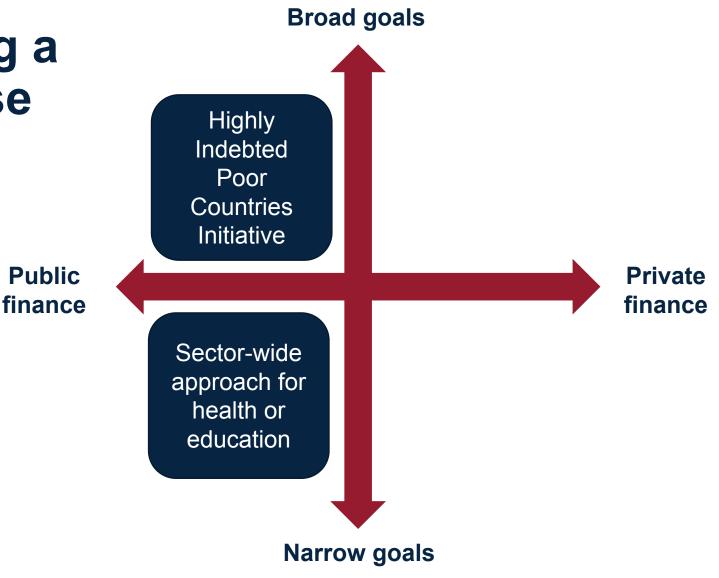
Maintaining agreement – lessons from budget support

- 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

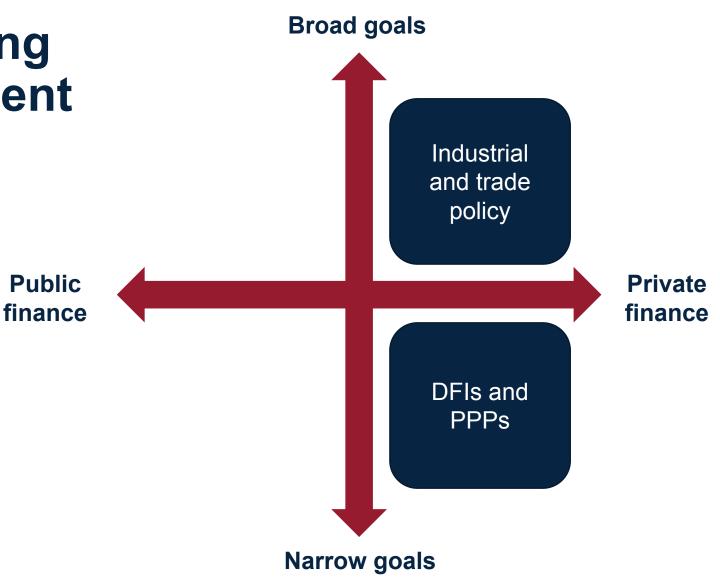
- A programmatic response can benefit from:
 - credible plan with focused goals
 - strong coordination from the center of government
 - pooled funding arrangements
- Task Force on Access to Climate Finance has useful proposals





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





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