Workshop Summary

Asia-Pacific Regional Technical Workshop on Climate Responsive Budgeting

5-7 November 2014, Bangkok
INTRODUCTION

The Regional Workshop on Climate Responsive Budgeting was held on 5-7 November 2014 in Bangkok (Thailand) by UNDP and the International Budget Partnership, with support from the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA) and the Department for International Development (DFID, UK).

The workshop welcomed approximately 150 participants from over 10 countries including senior government officials from Ministries of Finance, Planning, Environment and Local Government as well as practitioners from International Organizations and Civil Society Organizations. The objectives of the workshop were to consider how budgets can be used as a policy tool to address climate impacts at national and sub-national levels and also to look at specific strategies to strengthen climate responsive budgeting in Asia-Pacific.

The three-day technical workshop drew on experiences from different countries as well as lessons learnt from other policy based budget reforms such as gender-based budgeting. Six “South-South Clinics” were also convened on Day 3 of the workshop to discuss more in depth some of the topics and technical concepts in relation to climate responsive budgeting.

Session 1 – Climate Change as a cross-cutting policy issue

Why Climate Change is a cross-cutting issue? Climate change has impacts across economic, social, and environmental sectors. Responding to climate change requires a significant number of actors to play a role. Cross cutting policy issues like climate change, poverty and gender require a “whole-of-government” approach, requiring significant involvement of Ministries of Planning and Finance in close collaboration with Ministries of Environment and Local Government as well as with key line ministries such as agriculture, disaster reduction, energy, health, education, social welfare, public works and transport and women affairs.

Climate Responsive Budgeting (CRB) is the integration of climate change considerations within existing planning and budgeting processes. Its objective is to strengthen decision making over scarce resources in the context of climate change and thereby to bring public sources of climate change finance (international/domestic) into the national planning and budgeting systems, to be delivered through country systems, and align private sources of climate change finance with the overall fiscal policy framework in order to effectively mitigate climate finance and build the resilience of the poor and vulnerable.

In discussion, it was suggested that suggested that climate change responses should also go beyond the government and involve all other stakeholders such as CSOs and the public at large.

The involvement of the private sector was also echoed as essential to responding to climate change.

Session 2 – Lessons Learnt

The session commenced with the key findings and recommendations of the recent draft reviews of the implemented CPEIRs, focusing on: key comparisons of climate expenditures across different countries, reviews of different national climate policies and institutional designs, and key achievements and recommendations for future CPEIRs.

Panelists from Vietnam, China and the Pacific Islands also shared their experience and the achievements of CPEIRs implemented in their countries/region, highlighting:
• Given the importance of the CPEIR, country-driven processes and country ownership is critical for an effective CPEIR;
• The CPEIR provides a good methodology for identifying climate relevant activities;
• The CPEIR has many policy implications for climate finance both at the national and sub-national levels, such as: tracking finance for green growth and climate activities; improving transparency on international climate finance flows; incorporating CPEIR in preparing the public investment guidelines; serving as a tool for climate responsive budgeting at the local level;
• Vietnam CPEIR provides data and evidence of national spending on climate change and green growth and hence facilitates more concrete reporting on progress to the country political leaders
• The CPEIRs in the Pacific find that most of climate expenditures are currently funded by international support with limited contributions from the government sources, which highlights the need to further the awareness and capacity for the government agencies on the importance of addressing climate change.
• Data availability is a challenge for CPEIR and so is the methodology in weighting and classifying the climate relevant expenditure items.
• The CPEIRs need to be implemented in coordination with other existing initiatives on public financial management reforms in the region.

Reflecting on the cross-country comparisons of climate relevant expenditures, UNDP introduced the beta CPEIR Database which provides on-line access to climate expenditures data collected in the implemented CPEIRs. The link to the CPEIR Database is: http://www.climatefinance-effectiveness.org/data-set.

The session concluded with a remark from the Finance Secretary of Bangladesh highlighting the importance of addressing climate change, the costs of climate change adaptation for the poor and vulnerable as well as the need for climate refugees to be compensated, for example by way of preferential treatments to the global labour market under the WTO.

**Session 3 – What Can Climate Responsive Budgeting Learn from Other Cross-Cutting Policy Based Budgeting Experiences?**

In this session, lessons were shared from gender-responsive and pro-poor budgeting experience.

Regarding gender-responsive budgeting (GRB), the presentation focused on GRB initiatives conducted from within government, as “duty-bearer” with special emphasis given to “gender budget statements” and “markers” for relevant expenditures. “Considerations” which might be relevant for climate responsive budgeting were highlighted, including: possible entry points, suitable initiative leaders, building capacity for government officials, categorization of expenditures and maintaining a focused scope over a sustained period of time in order to achieve the desired impact.

Lessons learnt from pro-poor budgeting experience in India were also shared. The experience stems from the CSO advocacy work to enhance budget transparency and participate in budget priority setting, with examples from Dalit Budgeting and Budgeting for Agriculture sector.

GRB also provides examples in tracking outcomes, beyond tracking inputs of gender budgeting, in which the “gender budget statements” can be used to ensure accountability for outcomes over the budget period. Further examples showed that significant outcomes can be generated by different GRB initiatives (government- or externally driven), by way of shifting spending or more targeted gender programmes.
Session 4: Mainstreaming Climate Change into Planning and Budgeting: Entry Points in the Budget Cycle

The session provided an overview of key characteristics of the budget cycle and budgeting process with potential entry points for climate change alignment through presentations from UNDP and the World Bank. Bangladesh also shared their country experience in mainstreaming of climate change in the budget cycle.

The World Bank presented on the CPEIR Sourcebook which aims to provide practitioners with comprehensive information about the tools and information needed to respond to the public expenditure policy and management challenges arising from climate change. The Sourcebook identifies the key measures for climate responsive budgeting, including:

- Stating important climate change policies at the beginning of the budget cycle (in pre-budget statements, the budget circular, administrative guidelines etc.)
- Adopting the Medium-Term Expenditure Frameworks (MTEFs) which facilitate adjustments in resource allocations and their alignment with new policy priorities (such as climate change), linking expenditures to the intended outputs and outcomes of public policy.
- Long-Term Expenditure Planning, considering the long-term fiscal impacts of climate change.
- Tracking Resource Allocation outside the Budget Process.

UNDP presented on the potential entry points for climate change alignment at each stage of the budget cycle, from Preparation Phase, Execution Phase to Oversight Phase, with discussion of specific country examples.

The Finance Secretary (Bangladesh) shared the country experience on mainstreaming climate change within the budget cycle in Bangladesh. Being vulnerable to climate change impacts, climate relevant expenditures in Bangladesh are highly concentrated on adaptation activities. The Government of Bangladesh currently spends over USD 1 billion a year on climate activities, representing 70% of total climate expenditures which in turn is over 1% of GDP. The Bangladesh Finance Division, with support from UNDP, has implemented the Climate Fiscal Framework, which aims to introduce a “climate marker” in the integrated Budgeting and Accounting System (iBAS) of Bangladesh and the Planning Commission with UNDP support to integrate “poverty-environment and climate assessment” in development planning and appraisal process.

Emphasis also needs to be made on CPEIR and establishing climate fiscal framework at the sub-national levels in order to ensure the climate relevant expenditures reach the poor and vulnerable. Sub-national CPEIR and climate fiscal frameworks should also be well-coordinated with the similar initiatives at the national level.

Session 5 – Tools for Central Agencies to Manage Cross-Cutting Policies: Lessons and Implications for Tagging and Tracking

This session discussed different approaches to classifying climate related expenditures and the introduction of climate finance tagging in national budgets, evaluating both the strengths and potential limitations by drawing on the experience of climate budget coding in Nepal (presented by the Joint Secretary, Ministry of Finance, Government of Nepal) and gender-responsive budgeting in India (presented by the National Institute of Public Finance and Policy, Government of India). The joint WRI-Oxfam-ODI Adaptation Finance Accountability Initiative (AFAI) which looks at strengthening accountability through the tracking of adaptation finance flows to the local level was also presented by Oxfam.
In Nepal’s experience, climate budget coding is recognized as an important tool for mainstreaming climate change in the planning and budgeting process. The challenges however include knowledge insufficiency within Government agencies, inadequate and ineffective monitoring of the expenses, difficulties in differentiating the climate responsiveness in each project and program, lack of incentives for the private sector, and absence of local governments for bringing the issue to local level.

The experience from gender-responsive budgeting in India provides examples relevant for climate budget tagging, specifically with regards to institutional entry points and the use of analytical matrix for categorization of budget. It was also raised that there should be the option to open a distinct budget head for Sustainable Human Development (SHD) and the need to look at CRB and GRB holistically given potential conflicting gender and climate priorities, such as different implications of fossil fuel subsidies for CRB and GRB.

The CSO work of tracking adaptation finance presented by Oxfam highlights challenges for tracking and tagging adaptation finance stemming from the lack of a clear definition of adaptation finance as well as the definition of what counts as adaptation. Further, it also appears through the initiative that climate-relevant or adaptation-relevant contributions are over-estimated by the donors. Some key findings include:

- Sectoral distribution of adaptation finance differed from country to country, but linking this to national priorities proved to be difficult.
- Information about recipient and target geographies in ODA (including climate related) databases is largely missing. More transparency is needed in terms of project activities.
- Donor self-reporting is subjective and tends to overestimate the relevance of projects (no mechanism of validation);
  - If we leave out projects for which relevance could not be confirmed, this would lead to a 17 percent reduction in financial commitments.
  - Also what donors reported as adaptation relevant and what was perceived to be adaptation funding in recipient countries varied dramatically
- It was difficult to assess the level of responsiveness of adaptation finance flows to national and local priorities.

CRB WORKSHOP – DAY 2

Session 6: Linking Climate Change Related Budgets and Results

This session reflected on experience from Thailand and Cambodia on using the benefit-cost ratio (BCR) methodology from the CPEIRs in assessing climate-relevant expenditures, demonstrating how the implementation of specific policy objectives can be furthered by ensuring that they are integrated into existing national frameworks for results-based management.

Insights regarding the Cambodia Climate Change Financing Framework (CCFF) were shared by the Climate Change Department (Government of Cambodia). The CCFF provides a framework within which the economic costs of climate response in Cambodia are assessed. The focus on results is demonstrated from the start whereby the level of relevance to climate change of the expenditures is identified based on the share of climate benefits of the expenditures by way of the use of the BCR approach.

Examples of applying the benefit-cost ratio approach in irrigation projects in Thailand was demonstrated by the Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives (Government of Thailand). The
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Experience highlights the need in strengthening the science and technical capability to assess the costs of damages from climate change as well as the benefits from climate policy. Further, it is noted that the same “wave length” is critical to linking Bureau of Budget, Ministry of Finance, National Planning Agencies and other Line Ministries.

UNDP Cambodia further emphasized the importance of the BCR as a tool to assess the impacts of climate change to the existing projects and the relevance of climate change to the results of those projects. The challenges in developing the M&E framework for adaptation projects were also shared, including difficulties in identifying impact indicators and lack of data. Further, to address the complexity of these indicators, it was noted that to have strong analytical evaluation programme to track results rather than simply relying on quantitative indicators only.

While BCR can be a tool in climate action prioritization, it is challenging to apply BCR to less concrete activities such as capacity building and building strategies which, in Cambodia’s case, were recognized as important in the initial stages of building national climate responses.

Session 7: CSO Roles in Budget Accountability and Transparency and Implications for Climate Finance Partnerships

International Budget Partnership provided insights into the growth in CSOs’ capacity in analysing and advocating for budget transparency. The strategy is to bring the knowledge of Public Financial Management and Advocacy together. However, there are still a number of constraints in the work of CSOs, including challenges in ensuring coordination and working together amongst the CSOs, especially between those working on budget transparency and those working on climate change issues.

The Omar Asghar Khan Development Foundation shared its work and achievements, including the increased demand for transparency of the government’s work. In particular, it was emphasized that the role of CSOs must be distinct and separate from the government’s role, focusing on advocacy and monitoring. Civil society bridges the distance between policy formulation and implementation and helps connect government and the governed.

The Institute for Climate and Sustainable Cities shared their experience on tracking adaptation finance in the Philippines. Given the significant number of adaptation projects, the initiative has a focused scope in order to develop a better approach. The tools were used in tracking adaptation finance including developing surveys and questionnaires, turning them into advocacy tools and designing outreaching activities.

As part of the findings of the Philippines’ experience, the lack of adaptation finance definition and no clear guidelines of M&E are repeated as key challenges in the tracking of adaptation finance.

Given the significant numbers of CSOs, there is a significant need in strengthening coordination amongst the CSOs on budget transparency and climate change, as well as working together between CSOs and governments.

Session 8: Institutional Reforms in Support of Policy Responsive Budgeting

This session explored the institutional arrangements and reforms that underpin an effective approach to delivering on cross-cutting policy outcomes. Country delegations shared their experiences of institutional responses to various cross-cutting policy initiatives.
1) There are already some type of institutional set up in place, but these are being revisited in light of an increased recognition of the cross-cutting nature of climate change finance
2) Various reforms going on to reflect changing priorities, and the need to coordinate.
3) The climate change budget code in Nepal brought different players together, while being led by the National Planning Commission
4) In Pakistan, there is a commitment to establish a forum, jointly led by the Ministry of Finance, and the Climate Change Division.
5) Reforms should also take into account the link between inputs and outputs

Different countries have different institutional mechanisms to address climate change as part of national response and development strategies. However, all countries are considering reforms and recognize that these institutional mechanisms are always evolving to address the cross-cutting and dynamic nature of climate change issues. Further it is important to note the political will required for effective and successful institutional reforms

CRB WORKSHOP – DAY 3
Session 9: The Role of International Finance in Climate Budgeting
This session discussed international climate finance modalities, including the Green Climate Fund (GCF), and provided perspectives on linkages between international sources of climate finance and efforts underway to strengthen climate responsive budgeting at the country level.

An overview of different international climate finance modalities within the UNFCCC context was presented. With regards to climate finance, it does not only represent public finance but also private finance, from both developed and developing countries.

Challenges in relation to the work on climate finance include the lack of a clear definition of climate finance and lack of data especially from private sources. The Standing Committee on Finance (UNFCCC) intends to recommend to the next Conference of the Parties to continue working on the operational definition of climate finance and strengthening the tracking and tagging of climate expenditures at the national level.

There is also a need to understand the strategic linkages between public climate finance and international climate finance. Given the significance of the 2015 Agreement, mobilization and delivery of climate finance from the GCF in a timely manner is critical to the implementation of climate actions.

Update on the GCF’s operationalization was shared, including timelines (starting programmes in February 2015) and the amount of funds mobilized at the time (USD 3 billion). Also, further information on country direct access and readiness programme was provided. The Fund is considered closely linked with climate budgeting whereby the institutional arrangements for direct access require a whole-of-government approach (Ministries of Finance, Ministry of Planning, Environment, local governments, etc.). Further, the climate budget tagging and tracking will strengthen the MVR of projects/programmes and country ownership under the Fund. Also, the GCF complements the national climate budgeting work as it also provides access to the private sector.
Session 10: Ensuring that Climate Finance Reaches the Poor and Promotes Gender Equity

This session discussed the impact of climate change on the poor and vulnerable and strategies to ensure that climate and other public finance are reaching the vulnerable groups.

Presenters from Centre for Policy Research (India), CARE International Vietnam and Thailand Development Research Institute shared findings regarding the integration of poverty and gender dimensions in climate policies and budgeting. Some of the findings are: lack of poverty reduction and gender indicators in climate change projects and policy development (Vietnam), no common guidelines and weak technical capability in assessing climate change impacts and benefits for the poor and vulnerable in climate change projects (Thailand), slow completion of climate/infrastructure projects, weak governance structures and redress mechanisms (India).

UNDP discussed the impacts of climate change on poverty reduction and gender responsiveness as well as providing the key tools for convergence of climate, pro-poor and gender budgeting, including mapping of a range of risks against potential poverty and gender impacts.

Country Report to Plenary

Country delegations had lively and detailed discussions regarding the current bottlenecks for CRB implementation in their countries as well as coming up with innovative ideas to address those bottlenecks in the immediate to medium terms. Whilst the policy context for different countries are different, there are some common themes across the country action plans.

Key bottlenecks for CRB Implementation:

- Lack of awareness of climate change and capacity in relevant line Ministries, government agencies both at national and sub-national levels;
- Weak coordination mechanisms between climate change, finance and other sectoral entities;
- Lack of sub-national legal base for tracking and mainstreaming climate to local budgeting;
- Gaps between climate change and sectoral plans;
- Unclear outputs related to CRB;
- Lack or weak engagement with CSO in climate change policies, especially in tracking and monitoring climate budgeting;
- Lack of political will.

Proposed actions in the immediate to medium terms:

- Building awareness and capacity (for example, cost benefit analysis) for government officials and relevant professionals, including at the sub-national level;
- Strengthening climate coordination mechanisms;
- Implementation of climate finance tracking (tagging, coding, CPEIR, Climate Fiscal Frameworks);
- Development and implementation of CRB MRV system and M&E framework;
- Building information and performance architecture to link budget and outcomes;
- Strengthening engagement with CSOs;
- Involving parliamentarians, especially the Youth ones, to engage political wills and accelerate policy changes;
- Development of national climate funds.

There was a strong desire amongst the countries to learn from each other’s previous experience such as: Nepal on coding and tagging, Bangladesh on national climate funds, etc.
South-South Clinics

Classifying Climate Finance: Methodologies for Tagging and Tracking
Please see summary Notes (click here)

Strengthening Partnerships with Civil Society to Improve Climate Responsive Budgeting
In general, the CSOs that attended the workshop and the side meeting were enthusiastic about learning more about how climate change finance is playing out in their country and others, and how they might best engage in ensuring that mitigation and adaptation funds are managed effectively so as to build resilience in vulnerable communities, address specific impacts of climate change on lives and livelihoods, and promote more equitable and sustainable models of development. Across the board the groups feel that they have much to learn, but also that they can, and should, play a substantial role in the emerging systems and processes for managing the substantial inflow of funds into countries.

CSOs can play a catalytic role in improving the quality of governance

- Engage in/influence the planning and policy process by informing decision makers about the needs of people and communities and making evidence-based recommendations to improve the use of funds;
- Be an ally to governments and oversight institutions (i.e., connect them with what is happening on the ground, provide analytical support);
- Monitor the implementation of policies, programs, and projects and feed their findings on what is and isn’t working back into the policy and accountability process;
- Raise awareness and build capacity of communities and other organizations to participate in planning, implementation, and oversight processes.

What CSOs need to play this role

- Willingness on the part of government and oversight institutions to engage CSOs in a multi-stakeholder approach to managing climate funds;
- Comprehensive, accessible, timely, and useful information on climate change finance (on and off budget);
- Formal and informal spaces to participate in a meaningful way throughout the process;
- Cross-sector civil society collaboration;
- Capacity-building support (i.e., tools, guidelines, exchanges and other learning opportunities)

Adapting Existing Policy Appraisal to Accommodate Climate Change: Using Cost Benefit Analysis and Other Tools
See summary notes (click here)
Climate Finance Modalities

1) Acknowledges that a number of modalities will coexist in the medium term
2) Proposes a framework where all modalities can be covered, with minimum coordination requirements (Cambodia)
3) Promotion of public CC finance in national systems
4) Minimize creation of new channels for delivery of CC finance

Delivering Climate Finance at the Local Level

1) Participatory planning is a must. In this regard, basic tenets of good governance should exist to enable inputs into the planning and budgeting process, i.e., an enabling vehicle to influence.
2) Clear guidelines from the centre to the sub-national should exist to clarify to the sub-national units what they are meant to do
3) Awareness and capacity building needs to be built vis à vis climate change to local level actors.
4) Participatory auditing
5) Climate related schemes and instruments often do not match the needs of the most vulnerable – different types of influences that inform the priorities set
6) Capacity and timely manner to translate national level policy to the sub-national level, including alignment with planning and budgeting timelines (i.e., match the 5 year planning process, for example).
7) Different sources of resources – including from the private sector. Need to know the full extent of what is available.

Developing Modules for Climate Finance Learning

See summary Notes (click here)

Annex 1: Workshop Evaluation

Evaluation: Asia-Pacific Regional Technical Workshop on Climate Responsive Budgeting
Annex 2: Pre-workshop survey results

Survey for the Asia-Pacific Technical Workshop on Climate Responsive Budgeting 2014

Prior to the workshop, the survey was completed by 25 people categorised in the following stakeholders:

- **Government** (Central ministries): Planning and Department, National Economics and Social Development Board, National Committee for Sub-National Democratic, Economics and Finance Institute (Gov't),
- **Government** (Sector Ministries): Office of Natural Resources and Environmental Policy and Planning, Royal Irrigation Department, Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives, LDD (Land Development Department, Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives)
- **CSO**: Research Institute / Think Tank, National Secretariat of Forum for Budget Transparency, NGOs
- **Development partners**

Survey was completed by participants from 11 countries below; Cambodia, China, India, Indonesia, Nepal, Pakistan, Solomon Islands, Sri Lanka, Thailand, UK, Vietnam

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**RESULTS**

**Q.2 Please rate how much do you agree with the following statements.**

1) Climate Change Finance is a cross-cutting issue that requires close collaboration between central ministries and relevant sector ministries at both national and sub-national level.

2) Climate Change Responsive Budgeting will help accelerate the implementation of your national development agenda.

3) Your office has adequate knowledge on how to incorporate climate change into the office's planning and budgeting processes.

4) Your office has adequate knowledge on the inter-linkages between climate change, poverty and gender.

5) Your country has an effective cross-government working body specifically for climate change finance with clear mandate, authority and accountability.

6) Technical Capacity of staff to effectively manage domestic climate change finance is sufficient.

7) Technical Capacity of staff to effectively manage international climate change finance is sufficient.

8) Civil Society, academical, especially budget-focused organizations, involved in national budget processes in your country.

9) Clear Key Performance Indicator (KPIs) are important to be established to measure climate responsive budgeting results for government offices relevant to Climate Change Finance management.

Answered: 26  Skipped: 0
Q3: Other useful tools/activities:

- Incentivising climate change finance management by Federal Government and International Development Agencies
- Web based tool with infographics on availability and utilization of climate finance in the country
- The tool that help to value the resilient of consequence of the project for Climate Change such as C&B analysis
- Specific focus on local finance climate budget code
- Policy, Planning, Training and monitoring and evaluation should be come up hand in hand
- Cost-benefit analysis (of project) taking into account climate change scenarios
- MODERATE
- Skills assessment framework to identify training needs.

Q4.1: What do you hope to take back to your country or to your work programme as a result of attending this Regional Exchange?

Answers:

- Practical knowledge and experience sharing
- The learnings from the workshop will equip us with more understanding and knowledge’s to enhance our advocacy efforts climate finance
- I hope I would gain broad knowledge from the workshop as well as the good experience regarding the climate change budgeting for other country delegation. Moreover, the concrete action plan would be made for Cambodia to apply.
Our project on Vetiver grass was chosen as the study project as well, so it will be continued study for effective of C&B analysis of our project with involvement of staff in LDD; following with series of activities such as training, technical assessment and monitoring and reporting that increase capacity of LDD staff.

- Specific methodologies, and experiences or lessons of other counties.
- Learning
- Better understanding on relationship of climate finance to the day-to-day of my organization.
- Cross country experiences which help to make Climate resilient planning and budgetary system
- How to integrating climate change into planning and budgeting
- Budget allocation is linked to climate change policy
- To understand other countries’ methods to incorporate climate responsive budgeting into their work processes
- My organization really expected to get the tools and new knowledge how to deal with the government to mainstream climate change into planning and budgeting.
- Learn more about innovation of climate finance (i.e. budget code, handbook, training, etc.)
- International experience on climate responsive budgeting, e.g. country experience on the establishment of a separate budget line for climate change response
- Technical KNOWLEDGE for climate change budget
- More knowledge on Climate Change Finance
- Learning experiences from regional countries on the policy choices, institutional reforms, and climate change finance approaches
- Better understanding of the level of demand from developing country partners of climate budgeting services
- Relevant climate budgeting tools
- To begin Climate Responsive Budgeting assimilating the Gender Budgeting frameworks. To initiate a CRB framework at the thinktank of Ministry of Finance, Govt of India, and try to feed inputs into the next national budget cycle in February 2015.
- To develop a deeper understanding of climate financing and cross country initiatives that are being undertaken
- A clear idea on how to best to integrate climate change into national budgets
- Improved and updated knowledge
- To see how other countries integrate climate change to their budget process to ensure that responses to Climate Change challenges are efficient.

Q4.2: What do you hope will change in your country or work programme as a result of taking this back?

Answers:

- Improved climate change finance management
- A robust architecture with effective governance for delivering climate finance to the most vulnerable communities
- I hope all relevant ministries and stakeholders will pay more attention to climate change issues which impact on the economic growth and the lives of the citizens. Therefore, they would take action to allocate budget for solving the cases and their development plans will be compulsorily incorporated climate change problems.
UNDP together with related agencies will work together to get the outputs from climate change finance initiative form both ground level and policy, budget level that might have concrete influence or dialogue on this matter in Thailand.

- Network with national policy makers, and initiate a joint discussion about possibilities of creating climate change code
- Reform on climate budget finance
- Perception and mindset will be better incorporated into implementation, especially for the edge of capacity building
- Clear references to develop the approach at country level. Build on other experiences. Increased government commitment by learning from other countries
- It may help to align policy and programme with result indicators
- Thailand have guidelines to incorporate climate change into planning and budgeting process of sector ministries and all relevant government agencies
- Insightful knowledge of budget formulation responding to climate change
- Government projects/ programmes take into consideration climate change finance
- Government of Indonesia has already decided to categorize the budget on climate change responsive as compiled from 9 ministries and 7 other national agencies. Actually we want to review the categorization of the climate responsive budget at the national level and also want to replicate from national best practice to sub national and local planning and budgeting
- Adding more knowledge to my organization
- To start a study on the necessity of the current financial mechanism revision if the international experience is applicable
- Thinking and concern about climate change budget
- In terms of project/programme formulation my country office will be in a better position to try to possibly mainstream capacity building activities on climate financing to build government capacity through our climate programmes
- The institutional reform and Climate change finance approaches
- Improved understanding of what specific support can be provided by development partners
- Decision makers will apply the mentioned tools for integrating climate responsive budgeting
- To integrate a paradigm shift in public policy, incorporating "Sustainable Human Development". To begin with, fiscal policy can be an effective tool.
- Greater debate amongst other CSOs not those specifically working on climate change to engage with the debate
- Advise national government on how best to integrate CC into budgets
- Better integration of finance/budget issues in our CC programmes
- Better understanding among key ministries on Climate Change Finance specifically around budgeting processes.