Financing Climate Change and Sustainable Development:  
*making the money count*
Orders of magnitude of investment requirements for various sectors taken from the literature

Source: UN System Task Team on Post 2015 UN Development Agenda
Public and private finance in developing countries

Source: World Development Indicators and OECD data
Number of Asia-Pacific countries for which each international resource flow was the largest received in each year, 1990-2011

Source: Asia Pacific Effective Development Cooperation Report, APDEF UNDP 2014
## Integrated National Financing Framework: Dashboard

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>EXTERNAL</th>
<th>DOMESTIC</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| ODA Grants and Loans  
Public borrowing from K-markets  
South-South and Triangular coop.  
INGO donations (in-budget)  
Other Official Flows (OOFs)  
Climate-related finance  
Vertical funds (GFATM and GAVI) | Tax revenues  
Non tax revenues  
Mineral related taxation  
Public Private Partnerships  
Public domestic borrowing  
Sovereign wealth funds |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PRIVATE</th>
<th>PUBLIC</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Private Borrowing from K-markets  
Foreign Direct Investment (FDI)  
Overseas Remittances  
INGO Donations (off-budget) | Private borrowing  
Inclusive business finance  
Domestic Philanthropy and NGOs  
CSR linked to development |
Development Finance Flows in Vietnam

Source: Development Finance Assessment, Government of Vietnam and UN
Establishing climate financing frameworks at the country level

Establishing a baseline of current public expenditures

Considering where and how to scale up

Establishing Climate Financing Frameworks
Weighting climate related expenditure

![Bar chart showing the weighting of climate related expenditure for different countries.](chart.png)
## Top spending ministries

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Public Works &amp; Transport</th>
<th>Agriculture</th>
<th>Water or Irrigation</th>
<th>Energy</th>
<th>Environment</th>
<th>Local Government</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bangladesh</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cambodia</td>
<td>27%</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>19%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kiribati</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nepal</td>
<td>28%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Samoa</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tanzania</td>
<td></td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thailand</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>55%</td>
<td></td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>28%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uganda</td>
<td>36%</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>37%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Strengthening budget formulation and tracking
Establishing Climate Financing Frameworks
Budgeting for sustainable development

- Climate change
- Poverty
- Gender equity
- Disaster Risk Reduction
- Environment
- Non-communicable diseases
- Biodiversity