Mapping public climate finance in Belgium

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Sarah Vaes & Huib Huyse

Contact: Kris.Bachus@kuleuven.be

HIVA-KULeuven
1. Introduction

- UNFCCC climate conferences: Copenhagen 2009: “goal of mobilizing jointly USD 100 billion per year by 2020 to address the needs of developing countries”;
- Our research concerns public climate flows;
- Problems:
  - Not clear what “addresses the needs of developing countries”
  - No manual on ‘what and how to count as climate flows’; discussions on OECD-DAC and UNFCCC level:
  - Differing climate finance reporting practices;
Five working papers on www.befind.be

• 2015: Conceptual framework to analyze the reporting and mapping of climate finance
• 2015: Policy instruments for the Green Climate Fund
• 2016: Mapping public climate-related development finance in Belgium
• 2017: Towards a Belgian comprehensive climate finance reporting system
• 2017: How to report on climate-related equity finance?
2. CF reporting: methodological challenges

• The principle of ‘new and additional’ (or not?)
• The principle of concessionality (or not?)
• Reporting on non-grant instrument, such as loans, equity, guarantees
• How to evaluate climate relevance: using the Rio Markers
• How to distinguish ‘a little bit climate-relevant’ from ‘fully climate-relevant’: 2 weighting methods
3. Multilateral public climate flows, Belgium 2014

Total multilateral estimated € 143 mio
4. Bilateral public climate flows, Belgium 2014

Total bilateral estimated € 41 mio
5. Conclusion and future outlook

- Learning-by-doing process for all relevant Belgian actors;
- Belgian burden sharing agreement: regions are stepping up their efforts.
- 2017: objective of full reporting; preparatory KLIMOS workshop with the Belgian public stakeholder on June, 20;
- Work-in-progress: extending reporting efforts to include mobilised private climate flows.