

# Climate-smart Public Financial Management MENA Conference

February 26–29, 2024  
Cairo, Egypt



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# Institutions for Climate Change: embedding commitments into country systems

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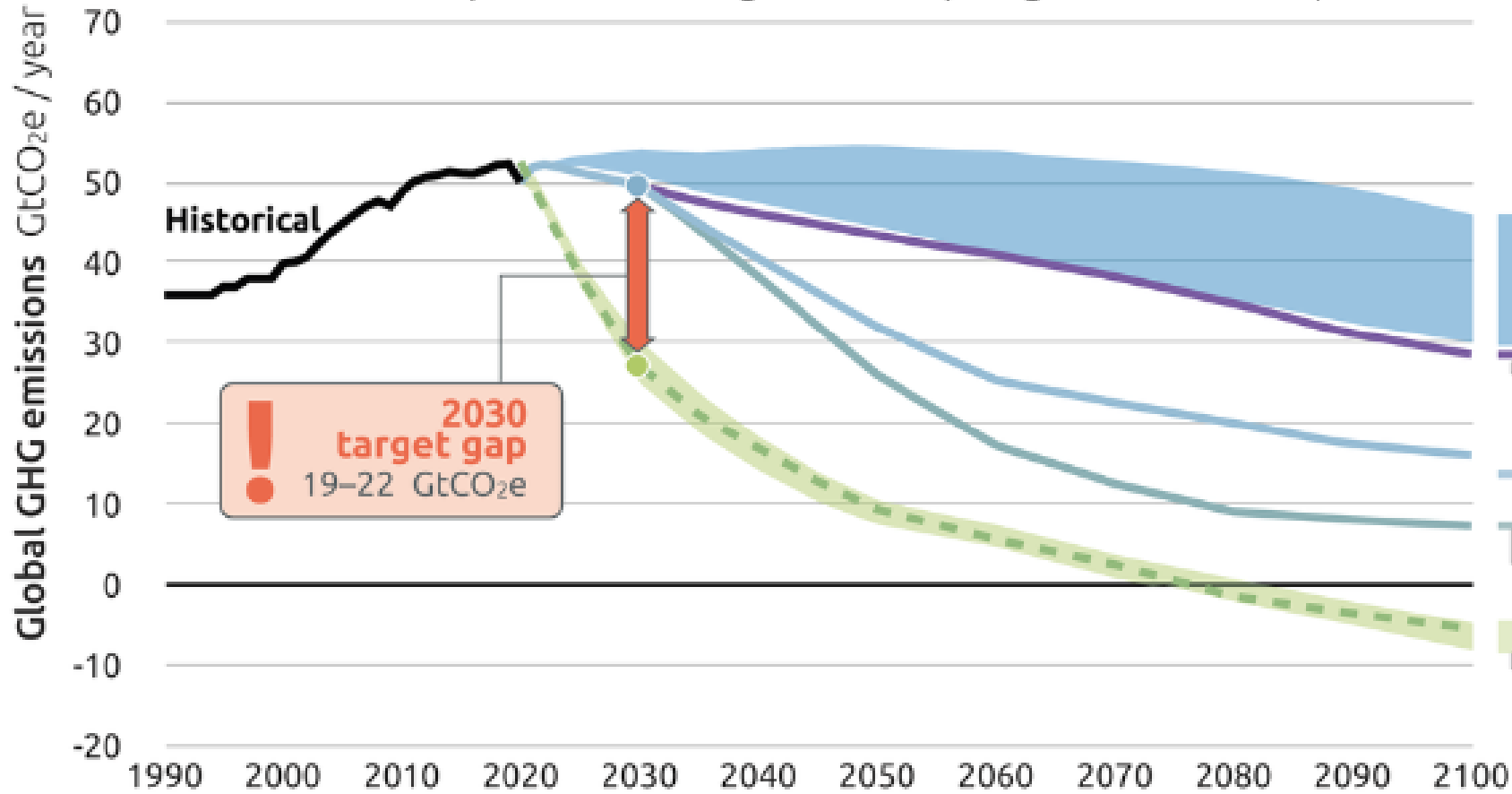


# 2100 WARMING PROJECTIONS

Emissions and expected warming based on pledges and current policies



Dec 2023 update

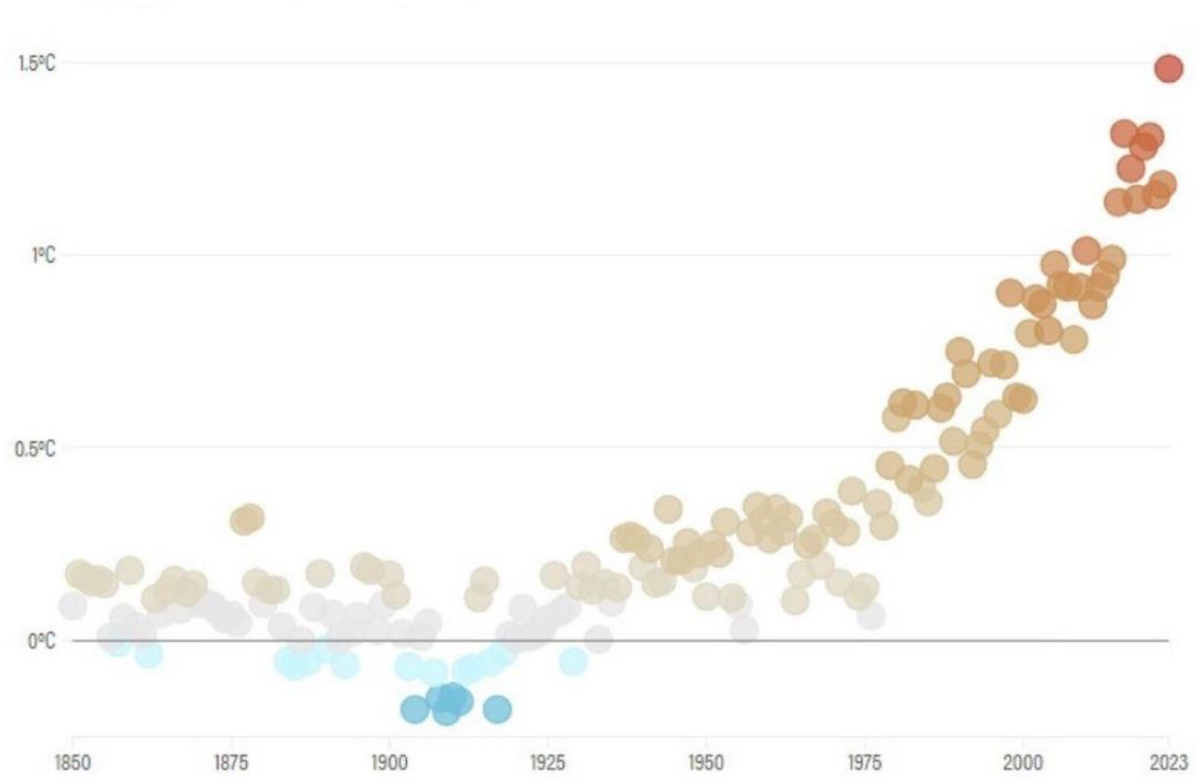


Warming projected by 2100

- Policies & action**  
+2.5 – 2.9°C
- 2030 targets only**  
+2.5°C
- Pledges & targets**  
+2.1°C
- Optimistic scenario**  
+1.8°C
- 1.5°C consistent**



## Average global temperature compared to 1880-1899



Source: Copernicus Climate Change Service

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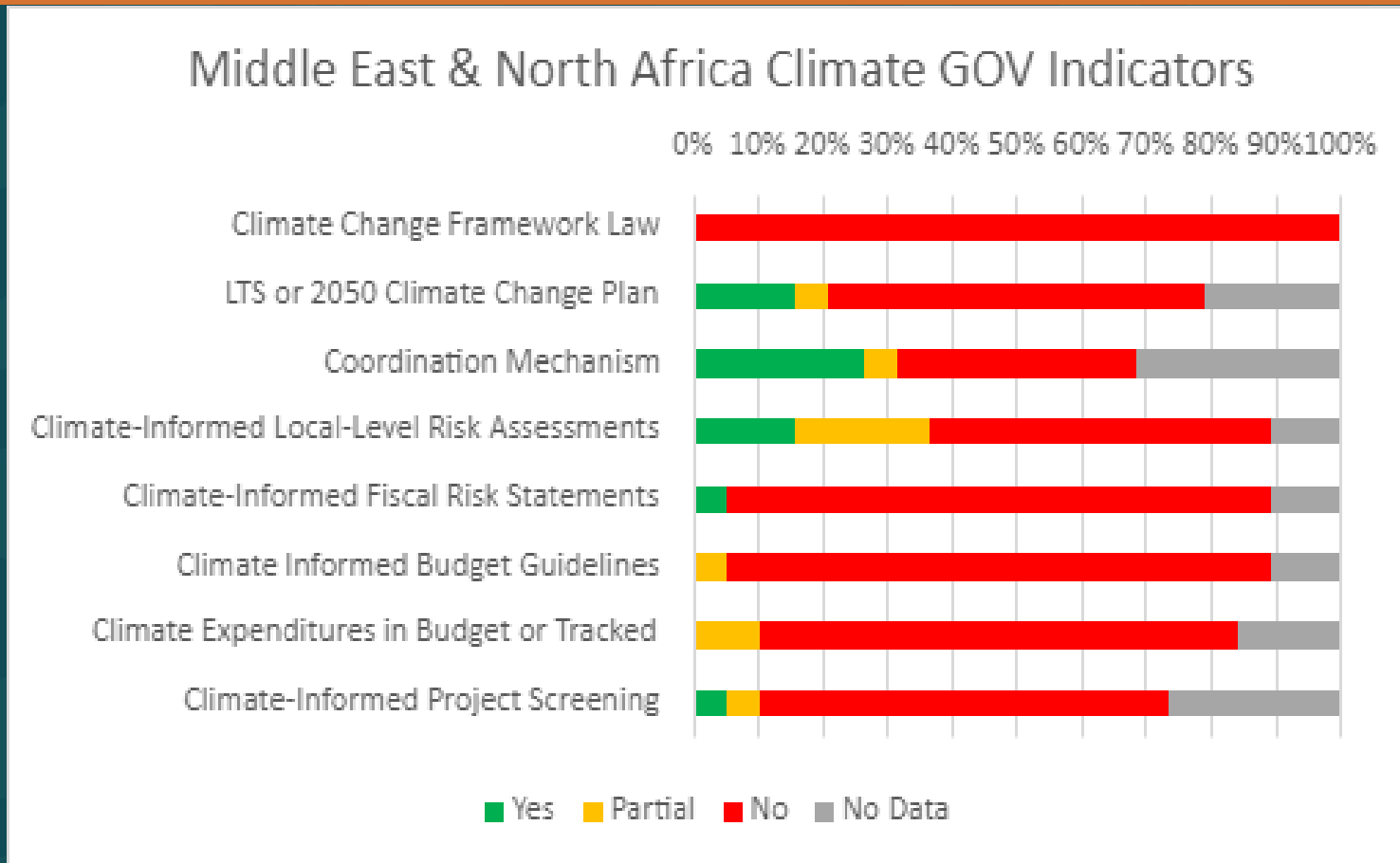
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# Most countries in MENA have submitted NDCs but..



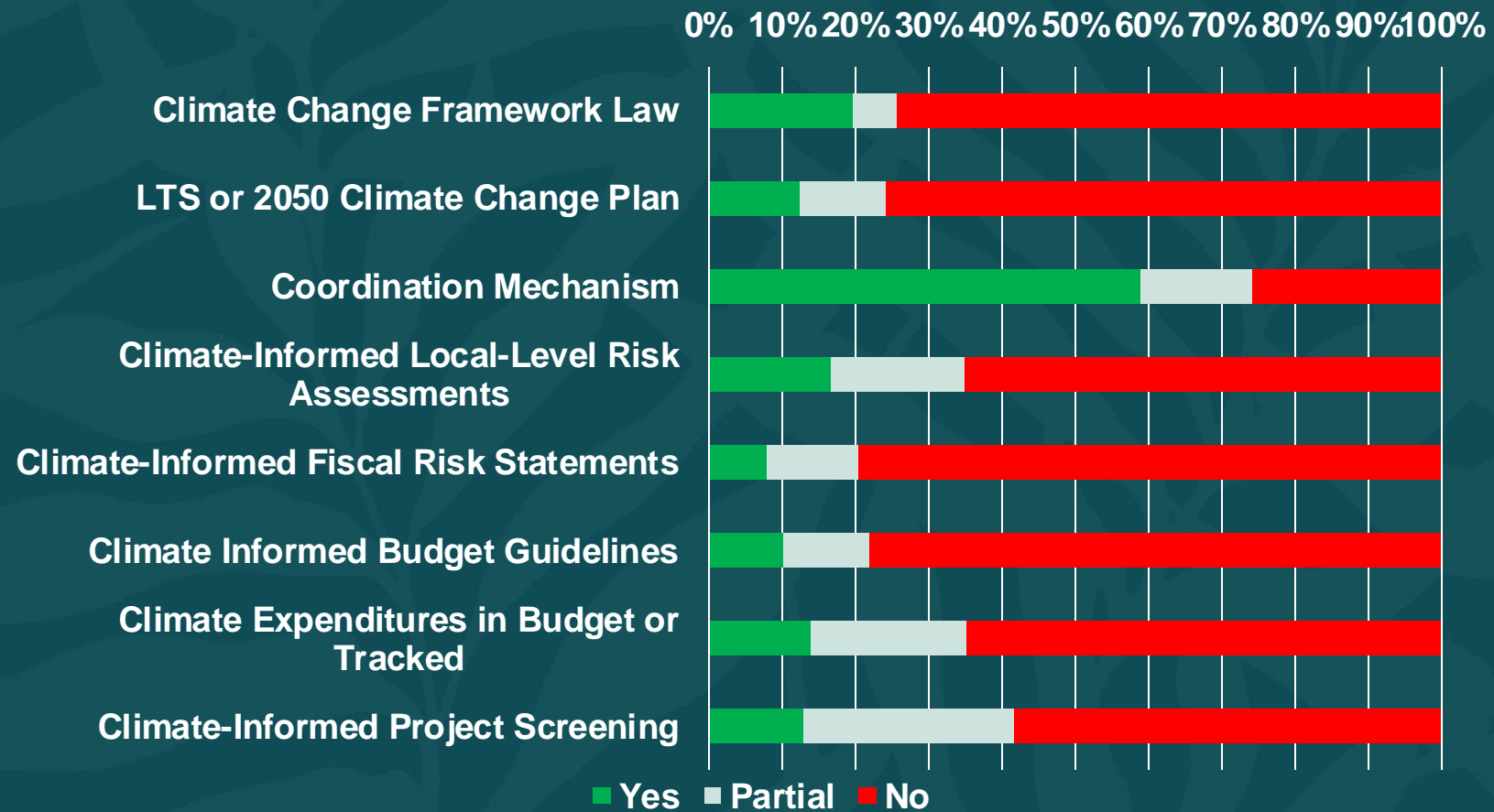
Source: Data collection exercise conducted in 2021/22 by the CC GOV CoP

\*Kuwait and West Bank e Gaza have submitted National Adaptation Plans (NAPs).

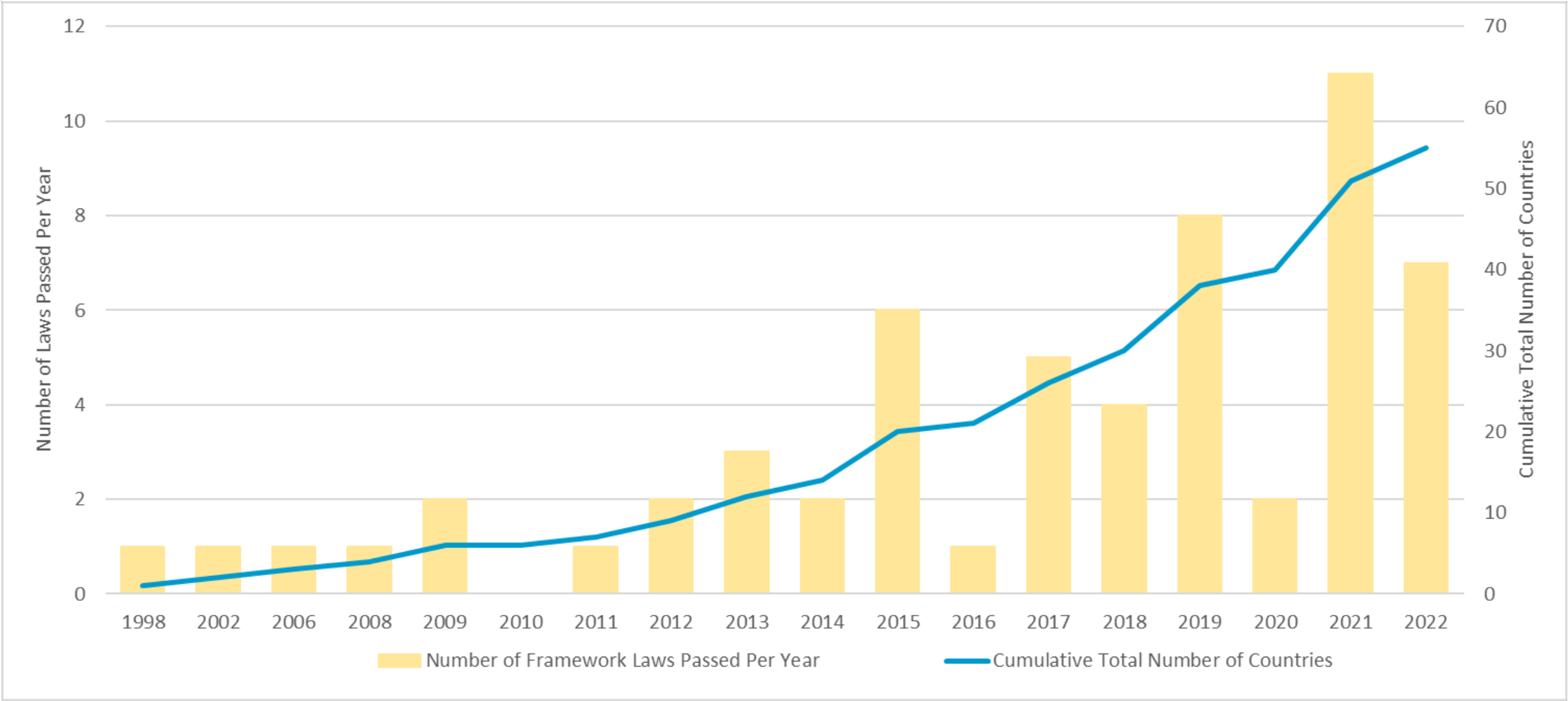
Morocco, Tunisia, Oman, UAE have submitted a Long-Term Strategy (LTS) for reducing carbon emission.



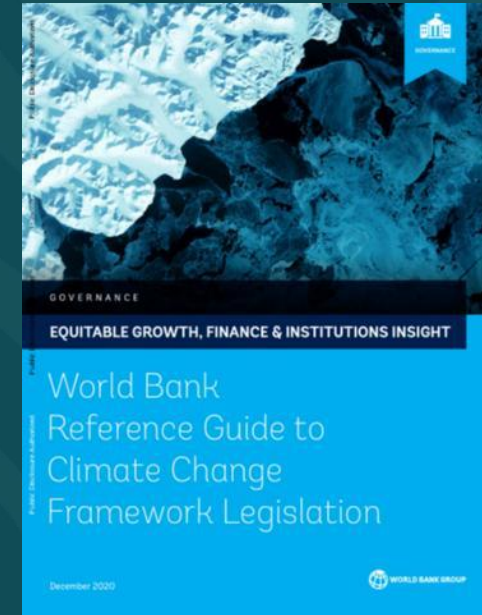
# Current State of Play (N = 136 Countries)



# Number of Climate Change Framework Laws Passed Between 1998 – 2022



# 12 Elements of Comprehensive Climate Change Framework Laws



<https://openknowledge.worldbank.org/entities/publication/f56a76ad-ed5e-5a5a-add5-d29a9b5032a2>





# Regulatory assessment – cross-cutting climate governance functions: Dominican Republic

Cross-Cutting Function	Regulatory Assessment	Ministry of Environment	Ministry of Economy and Planning and Development	Climate Change Council
1. LTS development	Gap	“Implementing strategies to reduce GHG”	“formulate National Development Strategy”	“promote the development of climate action strategies”
2. Mainstreaming climate policies	Shared – but lacking implementation details	“must incorporate, in a transversal manner, in all plans, programs, projects and public policies, ... measures ... to promote the mitigation of the causes and adaptation to climate change..”		
3. Climate information	Shared – but lacking implementation details	GHG inventory and MRV of mitigation actions	MRV of financing	Coordination and reporting to UN
4. International relations	Ambiguous/Overlap	“Focal point for international conferences on environmental issues.”	[No role]	“Focal point linked to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change.”
5. Climate financing	Ambiguous/Overlap	“articulating the offer and request for international cooperation”	“Negotiating and agreeing with multilateral and bilateral funding agencies”	“Formulating and approving the investment strategy of Clean Development Mechanism projects.”
6. Climate education	Ambiguous/Overlap	“strengthen national capacities of public and private management of the environment and natural resources for adaptation.”	[No role]	“to promote the creation of national capacities for the effective management of policies and measures to address climate change.”



# Inconsistency of climate and development plans – Dominican Republic

Instrument	National Development Strategy (2012 - 2030)	Updated NDC (2020)	National Multi-Annual Public Sector Plan (2021-24)
Mitigation Commitment	A 25% reduction in emissions <i>per capita</i>	A 27% reduction of emissions <i>compared to BAU</i>	Reduce CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from 2.68% to 1.91%



# Main take-aways

## 1. Increased number of climate change laws globally, not yet in MENA countries

- even in countries where the government is fully engaged on climate change reform (Morocco, Jordan)
- government officials working on CC highlight the need for clarity of goals, mandates, and increased institutionalization of commitments - momentum building
  - NDCS are ambitious but hardly known across government agencies (country ownership).
  - functional assignments lacking (who does the LTS, who makes sure sector strategies are aligned with LTS).

## 2. Coordination mechanisms exist but:

- hosted at MoE, with limited leverage with key sector and central ministries, under resourced and focused on NDC submission
- Focus on mitigation and little space for adaptation



Commitments often unknown to other ministries (with exceptions)

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- Leverage experience with Delivery units



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## Main take-aways

3. SOEs key implementators of energy commitments and often where PE bottlenecks are (Electricite du Liban, Energy SOE in Tunisia)
4. Incipient mechanisms to track implementation
5. Aligment between NDCs/commitments, strategies, plans and the budget
6. Implementation of green procurement and climate-aligned public investment remain relevant



# THANK YOU

Climate Change Governance Program: [CCGOV/](https://CCGOV/)



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