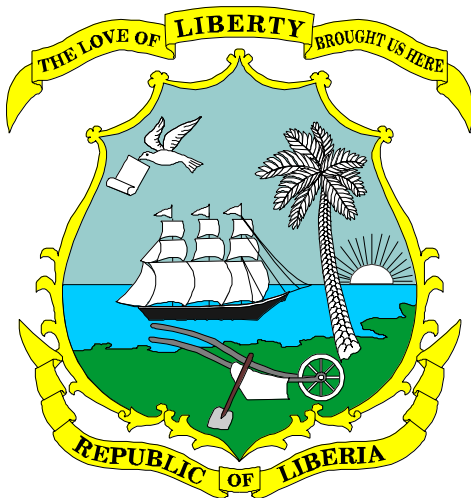


# NAP-GSP Forum on NAP

## Mobilizing Finance for NAPs

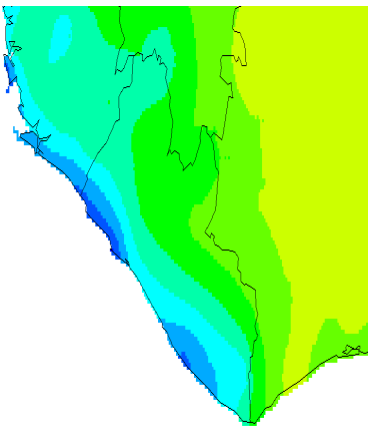
E. Abraham T. Tumbey Jr  
Programme Coordinator-UNDP



# LIBERIA: Country context

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- 43,000 square miles
- Growing population of more than 4 million people
- Rich in tropical forests - 6.6 million ha, 153.45 t/ha of carbon
- Holds approximately 43 percent of the remaining Upper Guinea forests of West Africa, which extend from neighboring Guinea to Togo
- A Least developed Country with approximately 80% of the country's population poor
- Access to basic social services remains less than 45%
- Rural communities rely greatly on unsustainable methods for livelihood generation
- A coastline of 560 km, which host about 58% of the country's population within 8 of the 15 counties
- Average rainfall range from more than **4500 mm** along the coast to **about 2000 mm** in the interior
- Temperature ranges from 32° C in November to 28° C in June. Relative humidity is about 90-100% during the rainy season and 60-90% during the dry season



## Why NAP?

- ❑ Liberia's climate is already changing: More rainfall along the coast, flooding, increase temperature inland
- ❑ Liberia is a least developed country (LCD) high exposure, low resilience and high vulnerability.
- ❑ Climate change will affect key economic sectors, including agriculture



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# Evidence based & Resource needs



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Climate Vulnerability &  
Risks Assessment

Adaptation Strategies &  
Action Plans

Costing of actions



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## Climate Public Expenditure & Institutional Review

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- Review the institutional arrangements and coordination mechanisms for environmental finance, planning, budgeting, and expenditures
  - evaluation of public expenditure in environmental management, including climate change
  - Identify means to strengthen the efficiency and effectiveness of public expenditure and institutional mechanisms for environmental management
  - identify resources and strengthen capacity to effectively tap into international funds which are being made available to address environmental issues



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## Mainstream climate change into planning and budgeting

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- Guide for Mainstreaming Climate Change Planning and Budgeting
- Integration of policies and measures to address climate change into ongoing sector and development planning and decision making, to ensure the long term sustainability of investments
- Leveraging domestic budgets to implement NAPs





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## Climate change investment plan

- Analysis of current funding flows (domestic & international, public & private)
  - Analysis of current funding flows (domestic & international, public & private)
  - Funds eligible to Liberia
- Analysis of funding gap and financial characteristics (do investments generate any revenue, is short/long term finance required, suitability for private financing etc.)
- Options for private sector and international resource mobilisation

### PIPELINE DEVELOPMENT

### LINKING NAP INVESTMENT WITHIN THE NDC

### CLIMATE FINANCING STRATEGY

### RESOURCE MOBILIZATION

- International public funds (multilateral, bilateral etc)
- Domestic public funds
- Private sector
- innovative finance (green bonds, carbon markets etc)

Thank you



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