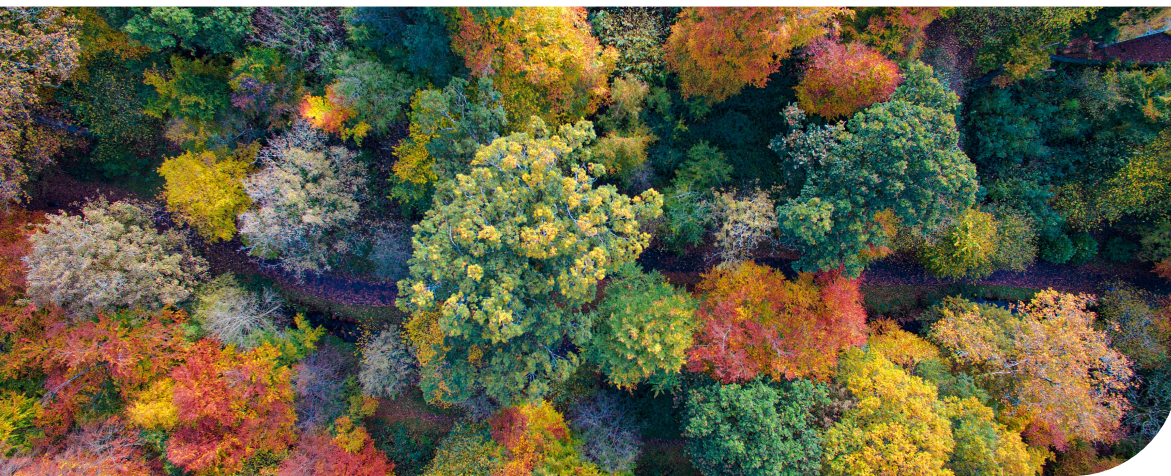


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5 capabilities governments need to enable climate financing in 2025



The world needs hundreds of billions of dollars to finance a sustainable climate future. Achieving that scale of action requires leadership from governments globally. For governments to lead, they need essential capabilities. These five case studies demonstrate the breadth of priorities in different countries.

Apolitical is the world's largest online community of public servants and policymakers, with 250,000 members across 160 countries. As this vital decade for climate action moves into a critical phase, Apolitical's Government Climate Campus is equipping tens of thousands of public servants with the knowledge, skills and networks they need to take action.

New NDCs in 2025 will likely increase demands on governments to manage and mobilise tens of billions in financing for essential mitigation and adaptation efforts. Public servants in national and sub-national government will be on the frontlines of that effort — designing policy, conducting assessments, facilitating investment and managing projects.

In part, the success of that transformation depends on the capacity and capability of these public servants to do the work. Based on analysis of climate financing needs across five countries, Apolitical has identified five priority areas to enhance government capability as an enabler of greater investment in climate action for 2025.

There are currently 120 planned projects to improve public and other buildings across US cities, but less than one-third have progressed to implementation.

Accelerating project development in US cities



Applying digital service design methods could help fast-track the development of charging stations.

Installing 1 million EV charging points in India



Coordinating green skills development could accelerate private sector transitions in Brazil.

Addressing the green skills gap in Brazil



Increasing engagement with the private sector could help secure the \$19 billion of annual climate investment that's needed.

Raising climate awareness in Indonesia's private sector



Just 12% of climate financing in South Africa goes to adaptation, which is below the 39% average across Africa.

Unlocking more adaptation financing in South Africa



Join 45,000 learners building essential knowledge and skills to take climate action through the Government Climate Campus.





Why coordinating investment reporting could help unlock more adaptation financing in South Africa



Financing context

South Africa's climate financing needs to increase by at least 300% to meet 2030 targets. Current allocations for adaptation financing (12%) are below the average across Africa (39%).



The challenge: Lack of data

Private sector investment accounts for 90% of total climate financing in South Africa. One of the main challenges with increasing the volume of investment, particularly for adaptation projects, is the availability of data to measure the return on investment.



Where to build capability

Key government agencies need to coordinate reporting on adaptation investment by businesses. That requires developing standardised guidelines and performance metrics, as well as building capacity within businesses to use these frameworks. This would increase availability of data about climate investments to support future decisions and strengthen the climate governance culture.



How digital service design could help install 1 million electric vehicle charging points in India



Financing context

India's long-term strategy for low-carbon development includes a commitment to electrify its transport system, including increasing the adoption of EVs.



The challenge: Building more EV charging points

With the world's second-largest road network and a post-pandemic growth in consumer EV demand, India may need up to 1.2 million charging points by 2030. It currently has less than 20,000. Greater private sector investment is essential to meet the demand.



Where to build capability

In Delhi, the state government created an online portal to give small business developers a 'one-stop-shop' access point to provide everything they need to install a charging station. This reduces the cost (by 70%) and speeds up the process. Over 1,400 charging points have been created under this scheme.

Developing service design capabilities throughout other state governments could help scale up similar schemes across the country, making it cheaper and faster to install charging points.



Why US cities need climate assessment skills to accelerate \$5 billion for building projects



Financing context

Demand for climate financing is increasing across US cities, particularly to fund improvements for buildings. There are 120 projects worth \$5 billion identified for development across the country.



The challenge: Accelerating implementation

Around half of these projects are in the scoping or structuring phase and less than one-third have progressed to implementation, according to CDP analysis. To secure funding, local governments need to prepare detailed assessments of project feasibility, potential environmental impact and forecasting return on investment.



Where to build capability

Building greater technical expertise in US city administrations, for example to conduct environmental impact assessments and apply natural accounting methods, would speed up preparation of these projects and offer stronger value propositions. Sub-national government entities often lack capacity and capability to conduct these kinds of climate assessments.





How greater cross-sector collaboration could raise private sector climate awareness in Indonesia



Financing context

Indonesia currently aims to reduce greenhouse gas emissions 30% by 2030. To achieve this, annual investment of \$19 billion is required but government funding is at \$5 billion.



The challenge: Lack of private sector engagement

Despite the country's economic potential, private sector investment in Indonesia's climate sector is low — estimated at just \$20 billion for the period 2015 to 2019. Reaching the total annual \$19 billion investment target will require more engagement. However, analysis by the Climate Green Fund shows that private sector awareness and understanding of the opportunities in Indonesia's climate sector remains low. Investment is also overly concentrated in energy and transport (95% of private investment).



Where to build capability

Building awareness of climate change risks and economic opportunities across a broader range of national and local government entities. This would contribute to better collaboration with potential private partners in more sectors beyond energy and transport.



Why coordinating green skills development is key to driving private sector transitions in Brazil



Financing context

Brazil needs \$200 billion of investment to reach its climate goals by 2030. That is more than twice the amount the country is currently projected to achieve.



The challenge: Green skills gap

Private sector investment to decarbonise operations and transition to more sustainable practices are frustrated by a lack of sector-specific strategies and, critically, green skills gaps throughout SMEs, who function as important suppliers for the largest firms.



Where to build capability

Empowering public agencies to coordinate green skills development in the private sector could help raise awareness of green skills requirements across different sectors and help facilitate an aligned approach to investment and skills development between large firms and small businesses.

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