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COUNTRY PLATFORMS FOR CLIMATE SAFETY AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

THE NEXT GENERATION OF CLIMATE & DEVELOPMENT PARTNERSHIPS

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There is an urgent need to shift gears in the delivery of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) including climate action at the national level. Country platforms, while not a new proposal, are gaining traction for their potential as a key coordination and implementation mechanism for catalysing finance and technical support towards national priorities. This policy note elaborates on the role and design of the next generation of country platforms, with recommendations for how the G20 can support impactful operationalisation.

Overview

Building on the stock of thought leadership, research and policy contributions that have advanced the resurgent discussion on country platforms (CPs), this policy note seeks to chart a course for moving toward effective implementation, with a focus on the role of the G20. In doing so, it first reiterates the opportunity and value-add of next generation CPs as a revamped model for delivering climate-positive growth and development outcomes at the country level. It outlines important considerations for their implementation and the roles of different key actors. It then sets out key principles for maximising the effectiveness of next generation CPs, and the actionable steps needed by the G20 to support their development.

Previous work by the G20 has highlighted the potential benefits of country platforms as a country-owned and country-led mechanism that can facilitate more consistent, coordinated, and complementary engagement by donors and international investors.[1] For example, through joint diagnostic tools and project preparation efforts to attract more international finance in line with national priorities.[2]

To fulfil their potential, the next generation of country platforms (CPs) must be both context-specific *and* anchored in a set of core principles. If designed well, they can enhance country-level collaboration across the full range of national and international development and climate actors, improve access to all forms of finance, and ultimately serve as a key implementation mechanism for national planning. G20 countries will be critical actors in determining whether CPs reach their potential.

Recommendations

Building on the ongoing discussions at TF CLIMA, G20 countries, including finance ministers and leaders, are recommended to consider the following actions.

By the G20 Leaders' Summit in Rio, lay the groundwork for implementing a first set of high-quality next generation CPs. This should include: **(1)** developing, adopting and promoting the uptake of a set of common design principles for next generation country platforms to maximise their impact[3]; **(2)** streamlining and enhancing capacity building efforts to improve co-ordination and tailor support in response to gaps in countries' coordination and policy environments for effective CP implementation (e.g. through a dedicated CP preparedness function); **(3)** using the G20 as a forum to coordinate and exchange lessons learned for the design of effective CPs; and **(4)** supporting the establishment of three to five next generation CPs in countries with different economic profiles outside the G20 (e.g. Small Island Developing States, Least Developed Countries, Lower- and Middle-Income Countries, etc.) to demonstrate flexibility and applicability across contexts.

[1] **G20 Reference Framework for Effective Country Platforms**: published and endorsed in 2020 during the Saudi Arabian G20 Presidency. Accessed 10th July 2024.

[2] **Country platforms for climate action: something borrowed, something new? | ODI: Think Change.** Accessed 9th July 2024; **Next generation country platforms - E3G**. Accessed 1st September 2024.

[3] Including through ensuring the work to rationalise climate funds under the G20 Sustainable Finance Working Group considers these efforts.

Recognizing that robust and ambitious national plans are the foundation on which country platforms should be built, G20 countries should also; **(5)** lead by example by agreeing both at Finance Minister and Leader level to the principle that all G20 members need to develop short to medium-term development and economic transition plans in support of their Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs); and **(6)** act to support other countries in generating similar plans to inform next generation CPs.

By the 2025 G20 Leaders' Summit in South Africa, support the development and mainstreaming of the next generation CP approach to mobilise finance and orient climate and development efforts. This should include: **(1)** championing the use of CPs through relevant fora (such as ECOSOC, the UNFCCC, the MDB system, the Finance in Common movement, and other multilateral venues); **(2)** supporting the establishment of five to ten next generation CPs in countries outside the G20; and **(3)** promoting coherence and synergies between planning-level capacity building (such as from the NDC Partnership) and bottom-up pipeline development initiatives (such as from public development banks) so that platforms can begin to deliver on climate-positive growth and development outcomes as soon as possible. This should include the development of shared tools and the use of knowledge sharing fora to enable effective implementation.

To be effective implementation mechanisms for meeting climate and development priorities and commitments, CPs need to build on ambitious, 1.5°C aligned NDCs anchored in development and economic growth and transition plans. G20 countries should therefore show leadership by; **(4)** submitting such NDCs (by no later than the February 2025 deadline) and setting out clear investment plans for implementing them. Depending on the profile and needs of the relevant G20 member, these plans could in turn be translated into next generation CPs (or other country coordination models which incorporate many of the features of CPs). To complement these measures, the South African Presidency of the G20 should; **(5)** agree to the continued prioritisation of this topic in the Finance track of the G20 in 2025, by creating space in its Finance agenda to exchange lessons learned from the initial implementation round of next generation CPs (and other country coordination models). This should provide visibility and encourage best practice for how investors can engage with CPs and involve all relevant stakeholders to serve as a feedback loop to inform the design of future iterations of the model. It should also include dedicated consideration of how CPs can help improve the accessibility and consistency of information regarding financing opportunities for donors and investors.

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Context

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are not being delivered at the necessary scale and speed in the regions where action is most needed. Simultaneously, current international efforts and ambition on climate change are inadequate, risking failure to limit global warming to 2°C, let alone 1.5°C, which could further delay (and reverse) progress on tackling poverty and inequality.

There is also an urgent need to facilitate a step-change in the delivery of climate, nature and development outcomes at the country level. Both donor and recipient governments and the wider international community have emphasised the need for comprehensive reform to the global financial architecture in order to achieve this. [4] This reform must improve the mobilisation of sufficient, timely, and accessible finance and technical support to realise countries' priorities, as well as the coherence amongst all development and climate actors.

Against this backdrop, there is an opportunity across different fora to coalesce parallel development and climate processes around a clear and coherent vision and set of actions for improving delivery:

1. The Brazilian G20 Presidency's Taskforces on Poverty and Hunger (TF Hunger & Poverty) and on Climate Finance Mobilisation (TF-CLIMA) are prioritising the development of national economic transition plans to meet key sustainable development challenges within a broader context of financial system reform (including how CPs could play a role in implementing these plans in developing countries). Concurrently, the International Financial Architecture Working Group (IFAWG) is looking at the role MDBs can play in the deployment of CPs. This ambitious agenda has the potential to be further developed under the South African and United States G20 Presidencies.
2. There is a growing interest in multi-actor climate and development partnerships (e.g. the JET-Ps and nature country packages) to mobilise finance from the full range of sources in a country-specific context. Thus, there is an active discussion between the International Partners Group and the MDBs to institutionalise these efforts. Additionally, the Joint MDB Group has touted CPs as a way to enhance coordination and streamline finance delivery, having announced two initial pilots at COP28, with more in the pipeline.[5] The broader

[4] Prominent formulations of the need for reform include the **Bridgetown Initiative 3.0**, **Accra-Marrakech Agenda**, and **Nairobi Declaration**. Accessed 29th July 2024.

[5] The two platforms announced at COP28 were for **North Macedonia** (led by European Bank for Reconstruction and Development) and **Bangladesh** (led by the Asian Development Bank and the World Bank Group). Prior to these, at COP27 several international partners pledged support to Egypt's Nexus on Water, Food and Energy.

PDB ecosystem is also engaging in this discussion as evidenced by the G20-FiCS Summit in May 2024 during which CPs were discussed.

3. The NDC update round, due in 2025, is a pivotal moment for countries (and the international community) to correct course and set the stage for climate action at the country level in a way which adequately mitigates global warming and safeguards against its impacts.[6] The update of the National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAP), due in 2024, represents a similarly key moment for biodiversity protection. NDCs and NBSAPs (as well as other international commitments) can only be met if they are underpinned by a comprehensive national transition plan. National transition plans – whether based on a whole economy or sectoral approach - must address each country's idiosyncratic political and socioeconomic challenges and provide long-term confidence on the basis of sustained political commitment.

Country platforms

The role of country platforms

There is an urgent need to facilitate a step-change in the delivery of development, climate, and nature outcomes at the country level. Whilst not a panacea, high quality CPs have been identified as a mechanism with untapped potential to further these efforts. As defined by the G20 CPs are "voluntary country-level mechanisms, set out by governments and designed to foster collaboration among development partners, based on a shared strategic vision and priorities".[7]

CPs are not a novel concept. Various iterations of country-level coordination mechanisms have been and are being implemented.[8] Next generation models should be explicitly designed as tailor-made operational frameworks to coordinate donors and investors around robust national climate-positive growth and transition pathways translated into the relevant plans and projects, to deliver on the SDGs.

Next generation CPs have the potential to address multiple issues simultaneously. By being grounded in a clear formulation of national climate and development priorities, they can directly connect these needs with the financing options and relevant development support for successful delivery. This approach provides confidence that investment will yield returns (both financially and in terms of

[6] This is particularly important as collectively the NDCs are currently insufficient to deliver on the Paris Agreement goals.

[7] **G20 Reference Framework for Effective Country Platforms.** Accessed 10th July 2024.

[8] Most recently (and arguably notably) this includes the JETP approach, so far deployed in South Africa, Indonesia, Vietnam, and Senegal.

climate and social outcomes). The combination of finance flowing into a robust delivery model – anchored in plans and projects that reflect national priorities – underpins their transformational potential as an implementation approach.

CPs should not be construed as a 'one-size-fits-all' solution. However, to be an effective and truly revamped delivery model across different country contexts, CPs must be consistently grounded in a set of core design principles that actively safeguard their value-add as an approach. Doing so should provide a framework that enables tailor-made international engagement with specific country priorities, including through the use of common tools which can be adapted to the relevant context. Whilst being anchored in high level principles will facilitate their design and implementation, it is critical that they are sufficiently flexible to cater to different country profiles.

Value proposition

In this framing, the specific practical value-add of CPs is to facilitate:

> **Alignment of international climate and development support for the SDGs and Paris Agreement goals with national priorities**. Mobilise, catalyse, and align financial and technical resources in support of the climate and development priorities and sectoral transition pathways set out by countries' own national development plans.

> **Collaborative, risk-informed and adaptive coordination between government and international partners at the country level.** Improve coordination between private, public and philanthropic financiers, as well as international development cooperation. At the national level, identify and establish an inter-governmental governance structure for planning, decision-making and implementation. At both international and national levels, CPs should serve as mechanisms for sharing experiences and best practices, enabling replication of successful approaches and continuous improvement.

> **Enhanced, private sector engagement**. Establish an inclusive engagement mechanism with the private sector to identify barriers to investment, cocreate solutions and sequence actions. On this basis, create an enabling environment to crowd-in the private investment necessary to close the financing gap (such as through PDBs providing guarantees and other risk-sharing mechanisms to de-risk investments).

> **Shifting from a project-by-project to a programmatic approach targeted at systemic transformation.** Bring together financial, policy, and technical support in a coordinated manner oriented around a programmatic approach, representing a comprehensive (as opposed to case-by-case) approach to

development and climate resilience. This involves approaching practical implementation through coordinated investment planning, financial structuring and pipeline development, to facilitate systemic transformation. This would also serve to streamline and reduce the administrative burden to access capital for projects within the overarching CP programme.

> **Connecting would-be funders with project pipeline development initiatives.** To achieve scale, platforms must be able to connect to portfolios of bankable infrastructure/transition projects. Lack of bankable projects has often been cited as a barrier to achieving necessary scale or interest from funders, so project pipelines must be developed alongside policy reforms.

> **Capacity building.** Build capacity to design and implement national development strategies, enhancing countries' abilities to plan, structure and execute projects that support sustainable development. The implementation of CPs rooted in national plans can reduce fragmentation and improve collaboration and coherence around capacity building efforts, by orienting them around a common mission.

> **Improved planning and responsiveness to trends in international policy and regulatory developments.** Supporting emerging markets and developing economies (EMDEs) to navigate and respond to emerging policy trends, such as trade measures aimed at supporting climate action (e.g. carbon border measures, supply chain disclosure), where these affect priority sectors included in national development strategies. This could include capacity building and support for meeting more stringent Measurement, Reporting and Verification (MRV) requirements to enable market access.

Considerations

When designing CPs the following considerations might be relevant for EMDEs:

> **Capacity constraints:** Limited technical capacity to: identify sustainable development priorities; develop clear whole-of-government strategies for a just and resilient national climate transition; and prepare corresponding projects and implement relevant finance and economic policies to align financial flows with their transition plans. Additionally capacity constraints may exist in areas such as investment planning, financial structuring and pipeline development.

> **Macroeconomic environment:** High cost of capital and fiscal constraints associated to debt servicing commitments. This is further compounded by: **(1)** more capital-intensive development models for low carbon technologies (even where the economic case for low carbon development is strong) or climate

change impacts which result in increasing investment needs and **(2)** the current macroeconomic context in which low economic growth is foreseen.

> **Investment and mobilization constraints:** Lack of availability of local currency financing options, as well as high transaction costs due to lack of standardised frameworks and accreditation processes across funding mechanisms. Regulatory frameworks are also not conducive to private finance mobilization and the deployment of innovative financial instruments. Underdeveloped local capital markets hindering the ability of local financiers to: **(1)** provide relevant services (e.g. risk mitigation measures) and **(2)** connect the national and international level.

> **Just transition:** CPs must feature a cross-cutting approach to facilitating a just transition which provides safeguards and ensures that the transition to a climate-safe economy strengthens – and doesn't undermine – the social contract. To do so the design of CPs must: **(1)** consider and mitigate against undesirable distributional impacts; **(2)** integrate all the relevant stakeholders including government, private sector, civil society, etc; and **(3)** be anchored on carefully designed climate transition, industrial and labour market policies, as well as be supported by appropriate social support provisions.

> **Exposure to socio-economic shocks:** Economic shocks, exacerbated by climate change impacts, disproportionately affect countries with high levels of poverty and inequality, undermining sustainable development efforts.

> **Clarity on transition pathways:** Lack of granular independent country- or sector-specific assessments and data to underpin them, which can inform robust formulation of: **(1)** the sectoral transition pathways of countries and **(2)** financing and policy needs, in which donors can anchor support.

Designing next generation country platforms

Fundamentally, next generation CPs should be rooted in the national transition plans (NTPs) and development priorities of countries, as set out by the stock of country-level planning already in place.[9] These whole-of-economy NTPs and development priorities are in turn constituted by sectoral transition pathways, setting out specific sectoral climate and development priorities, targets, and considerations. Ideally, they should cover all layers, branches, and functions of government, at both the national and sub-national level.[10]

[9] Noting the constraints EMDE's may face in this regard – see previous section for further coverage of these.

[10] Depending on the context, NTPs may need to be built out over time, starting with priority sectors and progressively increasing coverage over time.

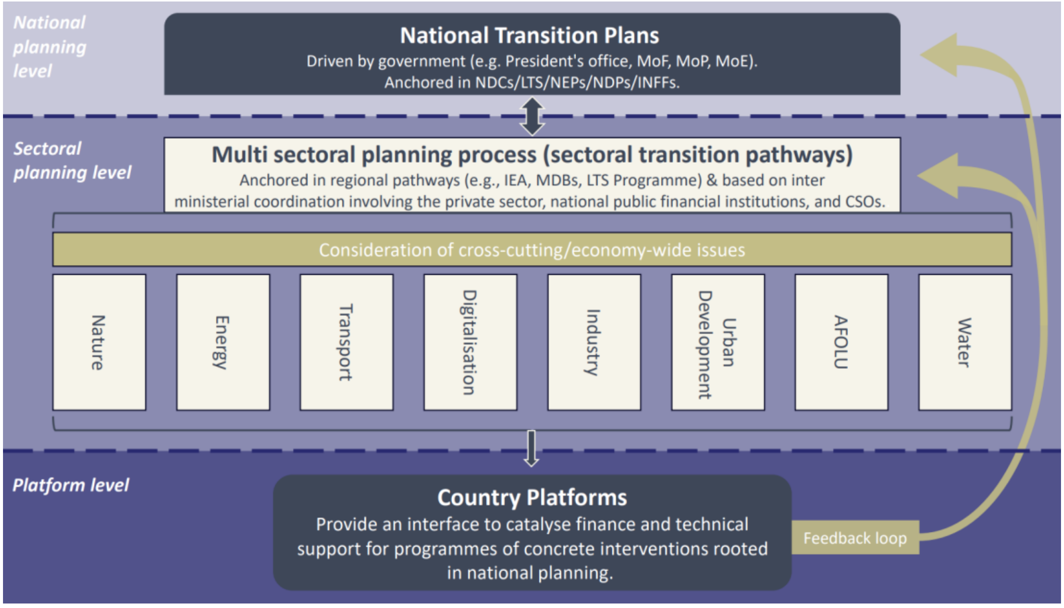

Figure 1 *sets out the relationship between CPs and national planning processes, reflecting CPs as mechanisms to catalyse support and investment for the sectoral and thematic priorities identified by the broader national transition planning process. NOTE: the sectors described are included as a non-exhaustive illustration.*

When anchored in clear and comprehensive national planning that is translated into specific interventions, CPs can effectively attract and coordinate donors and investors, facilitating a programmatic approach to domestic and international investment and to the delivery of financial and technical support.

Building on the efforts deployed until now and to represent a revamped model of delivering support at the country level that genuinely offers the potential for a step-change in pursuit of climate and development goals, next generation CPs should be designed with the following key principles in mind.

Principles at the country and political level

1. **Be owned and led by the recipient country.** This requires alignment with ambitious plans setting out short-, medium-, and long-term climate and development priorities defined by countries themselves. These plans should be anchored in available whole-of-government country planning frameworks and aligned with both the SDGs and long-term goals of the Paris Agreement. This includes national economic plans, national and/or sectoral transition plans, long-term strategies (LTSs), national adaptation plans (NAPs), integrated

national financing frameworks (INFFs), and nationally determined contributions (NDCs).

2. **Ground their design and implementation in a robust and sustainable political settlement around a given national development and transition pathway.** The political settlements underpinning political declarations and investment plans at the country level are fundamental to their credibility.[11] Next-generation CPs must be designed and implemented in a manner that proactively sustains commitment from key societal stakeholders. At the government level, this will involve creating the necessary inter-governmental governance structures to ensure shared ownership across the relevant ministries, with heavy involvement of the Ministry of Finance and relevant sectoral Ministries, as well as the involvement of sub-national authorities (which will be key to local implementation).[12] This should be further solidified by seeking cross-cutting consensus amongst the main actors in the economy and society. For example, by undertaking consultations at the sectoral level, including the private sector as well as with civil society organizations and community groups.
3. **Have a clear vision for how to actively integrate the "just" component of a just transition in the given context.** Climate positive growth and transition needs to be inclusive, accountable, equitable, and (where relevant) redistributive. Next generation CPs must account for the prevailing social issues in any given context and actively include measures for addressing them. This should include building mechanisms for consultation with all relevant stakeholders which enable co-design and co-implementation of a given platform.
4. **Feature high-level, long-term political commitment from international partners, consistent with the timeframe of the transition.** The climate transition must be rapid, but it will not be instant. Nor will it involve the same time horizon across different contexts and sectors. Donors and international financial institutions should consider how their support for countries can be better consummate with assessments of the timeframe needed for the transition and responsive to the specific long-term needs of the country in question. This should include consideration of multi-year financial commitments to provide assurance to countries who are coming forward with high quality plans to underpin CPs, and long-term technical support to build lasting local institutional capacity. Such efforts should be coupled with greater dialogue between donors and other international finance providers to reduce

[11] **One size won't fit all: Designing country platforms for different political contexts | ODI: Think change.** Accessed 9th July 2024.

[12] Ideally, independent advisory bodies (such as those part of the **International Climate Councils Network**) should also form a part of these governance structures.

gaps and duplication; as well as to make sure commitments are coherent and sufficiently flexible to enable the necessary investments.

Operational principles

5. **Actively match the 'demand-side' of specific country priorities with the 'supply-side' of international support needed.** The design of next generation CPs must foremostly be rooted in an analysis of country priorities and context, building off ambitious national plans. However, this must also in turn be complemented with a parallel analysis of what specific international support (both financial and technical) is required to fulfil these priorities as well as the creation of an enabling environment. Having this dual understanding embedded in the design of platforms will enable international partners to effectively respond to the priorities set out by countries with tailor-made support offerings that maximise impact.

6. **Involve the full financing ecosystem, including collaboration amongst public development banks as well as private financiers.** The PDBs ecosystem brings a diverse and critical value-add in supporting the realisation of country climate and development goals. At the core of this involvement should be NDBs, with their clear mandate to pursue country priorities and unparalleled knowledge of the relevant challenges and considerations for supporting projects in a given national context. MDBs and BDBs in turn bring their considerable technical capacity, international expertise, and policy thought leadership along with financial firepower, to augment the capacity of national actors to delivery on country priorities. CPs, in particular through PDBs, should also feature a targeted effort to crowd in private finance, as well as to develop innovative financial mechanisms which contribute to minimising sovereign balance sheet risk.

7. **Build-in strategic collaboration with both the domestic and international private sector to identify barriers to investment and foster an enabling environment for investment.** Next generation CPs should provide a feedback loop through which both domestic and international private sector actors can convey its needs and plans for investment to the government. These feedback loops should be embedded in the design process of CPs. The government can in turn utilise this to inform its planning and respond with the relevant measures (such as regulatory and policy reform) that unlock private investment at scale.

8. **Include a comprehensive framework for monitoring and evaluation, to facilitate course correction.** To review and build on the progress of implementation, next generation CPs must be accompanied by a suitable framework for tracking impact. This should cover reporting on both macro-

level indicators (such as total finance and technical support mobilised, across both public and private sources) and country-level success metrics (e.g. impact-oriented indicators of climate and development outcomes achieved) to facilitate external scrutiny. High quality next generation CPs should also be designed with an iteration mechanism in place to evolve according to changing contextual considerations and any emergent risks. This would also allow reviews of the underlying plans on which CPs are based, in the event of barriers to implementation.

9. **Improve the transparency, quality and consistency of information about projects within and between platforms.** Next generation CPs should contribute to the effective mobilization of investment by making comprehensive project information more easily accessible. This should be targeted at prospective investors, communities, project developers and other interested stakeholders and provide greater consistency around how international actors can understand and engage with investment opportunities. This could be enabled, for instance, by a common database across various CPs providing a centralized catalogue of investment opportunities. The information provided should align with best practice in terms of transparency and granularity to ensure projects are both investable and compatible with the SDGs and the Paris Agreement.

10. **Consider how to interact with the wider ecosystem of platforms to maximise benefits and share learning.** To maximise the potential of CPs, it will be important that the international community provides a supportive architecture which can maximise co-learning between CPs and enables an understanding of best practice that can evolve over time. Consideration of how individual CPs can contribute to and benefit from this emergent architecture should be a core design component of next generation CPs, including the potential use of shared tools and initiatives to enable information exchange between CPs.

The roles of key actors

To effectively contribute to scaling delivery of climate and development outcomes, and practically fulfil their potential value-add as set out above, next generation CPs must involve certain key stakeholders including:

Actor	Role (non-exhaustive list)
National governments	> Setting national priorities and objectives aligned with national development plans and international climate commitments (NDCs, LTS, NAPs, NBSAPs, etc). > Coordinating across sectors and relevant stakeholders including Ministries, agencies, subnational authorities, public and private financiers, civil society, amongst others, to ensure ownership and policy coherence. > Lead the development of CPs and establish ownership at the highest level of government. > Creating an enabling environment entailing conducive fiscal policies and regulatory frameworks to crowd in private sector investment. > Mobilising domestic resources through budget allocations, taxes and leveraging the PDB ecosystem. > Engaging directly and indirectly with international donors and multilateral funders and organizations to secure concessional finance, grants and technical assistance. > Establish the investment planning, financial mobilisation and project implementation capacity necessary to realise CPs.
Public Development Banks (PDBs)	**Multilateral and bilateral development banks (MDBs & BDBs)** > Support country's climate ambition through the provision of financial resources, technical assistance and policy advice. > Serve as a knowledge hub under which facilitates coherence and the exchange of lessons learnt across the ecosystem. > Provide convening power and support engagement of international financial actors. > Collaborate (including with other financial actors) to align financial resources, scale up private investment and develop innovative financial mechanisms to lower cost of capital, derisk private investments and minimise sovereign guarantee requirements.
	National development banks (NDBs) > Participate in both upstream and downstream structuring to ensure national ownership and policy coherence.

Actor	Role (non-exhaustive list)
	> Contributing local knowledge, social and political context considerations to translate the SDGs and Paris goals into national investment priorities that enable a just transition. > Helping to originate the project pipeline and structuring relevant projects. > Provide local currency financing to reduce the cost of capital. > Channel their own funds as well as funds from MDBs and other financiers, including through deploying innovative financial instruments tailored to specific local needs, and designed to catalyse private capital.
Central Banks	> Fulfil mandates and engage at multilateral level with the aim of managing risks while being mindful and supportive of the global need for investment into transition especially in EMDEs. > Ensure domestic financial institutions integrate climate risks. > Work with the financial sector to properly price risk and lower cost of capital.
International Monetary Fund (IMF)	> Advise on how national country objectives/priorities can be effectively achieved in the context of article IV consultations. > Ensure that conditionalities associated with any financial assistance programmes provided to countries with a CP, does not prevent (and ideally supports) the implementation of ambitious national objectives. > Incentivise consistent implementation of national objectives by modelling their impact on growth trajectories and reflecting them in parameters of debt sustainability analyses. > Support countries to enhance the scale and composition of inward and domestic transition finance flows in line with ambitious national priorities. This could include complementary measures to encourage aligned investment, such as transition planning and disclosure regimes. > Monitor economy-wide risks to ensure that macro-economic factors that could inhibit inward investment through country platforms are identified and addressed.
Multilateral donors and agencies	**International climate and development funds** > Provide dedicated concessional finance to bridge viability gaps and accelerate implementation.

Actor	Role (non-exhaustive list)
	> Support the demonstration of innovative approaches which have the potential to reach scale. > Integrate CPs within readiness and capacity building support.
	Capacity building providers (NDC Partnership, UN agencies) > Support whole-of-government to articulate climate priorities and align them with national development plans, budgets and policy frameworks. > Provide in-country support to help countries build capacity. > Helping to coordinate, align and maximise partner support in response to country needs.
Bilateral donors	**Donor governments** > Enhance co-ordination with other donors to ensure greater coherence and the avoidance of duplication. > Provide financial support to MDBs and other multilateral agencies to underpin their activities and encourage their engagement with CPs. > Integrate offerings into coherent package that is sufficiently flexible to derisk and leverage other financial contributions and private investment.
	Development agencies > Provide in-country support to help governments and relevant players build capacity.
Private Sector	> Engage with government and other stakeholders on the design and implementation of CPs. > Collaborate with relevant partners to develop project pipelines. > Provide and mobilise capital for CPs, leveraging both domestic and international resources.
Philanthropy	> Pool financial resources to support first-mover countries whilst preserving a high degree of flexibility and responsiveness. > Contribute to setting up the mechanisms and architecture for effective international cooperation on CPs, including monitoring and evaluation functions. > Provide institutional and capacity building support.

Actor	Role (non-exhaustive list)
NGOs and Academia	**Civil Society** > Represent local communities, advocating for the inclusion of their interests and needs in the design of CPs. > Advocate for environmental protection, climate action and community engagement in CP initiatives. > Collaborate around the development of social justice projects, thus creating bottom-up project development mechanisms.
	Think tanks and academia > Provide evidence-based analysis and recommendations to inform the design, implementation and monitoring and evaluation of CPs.

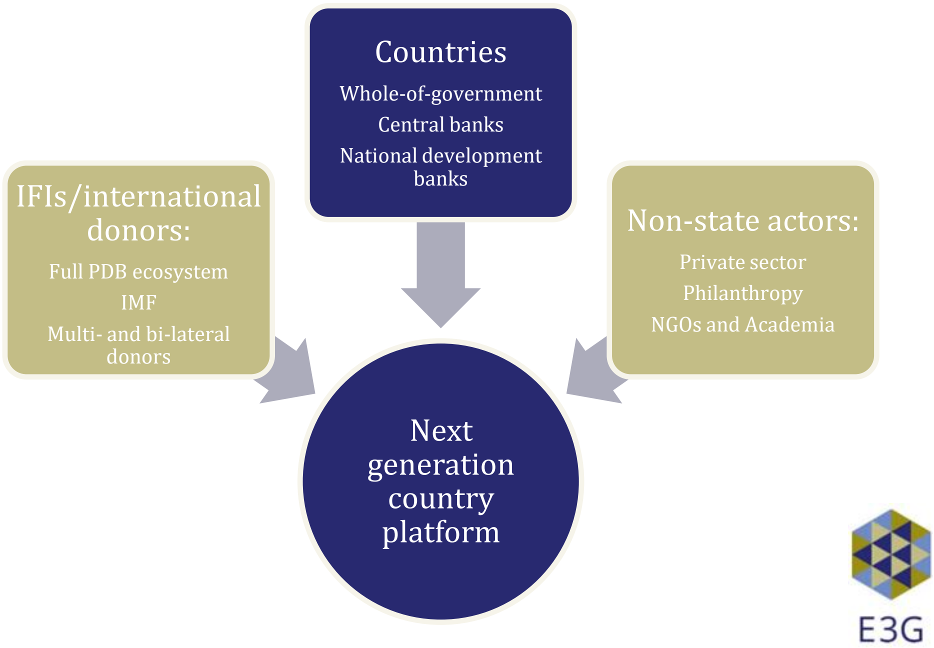

Figure 2: *High quality next generation CPs must be driven by countries and involve the appropriate international and non-state actors.*

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