



SCF Informal Webinar: Improving reporting on climate finance impacts and results

Fourth Biennial Assessment and Overview of Climate Finance Flows

13 October 2020, 1400H-1530H CET

AGENDA

- 1. Introduction – Seyni Nafo and Vicky Noens**
- 2. Overview of Fourth Biennial Assessment and areas for input Dr. Charlene Watson**
- 3. Discussants**
 - Liane Schalatek, Heinrich Böll Foundation
 - Chizuru Aoki, Global Environment Facility
 - Vladislav Arnaoudov, Green Climate Fund
 - John Harding, CREWS
 - Peter Odhengo, National Treasury, Kenya
 - Amanda Penistone, Adam Kidson, BEIS, UK
- 4. Open Discussion – All participants**



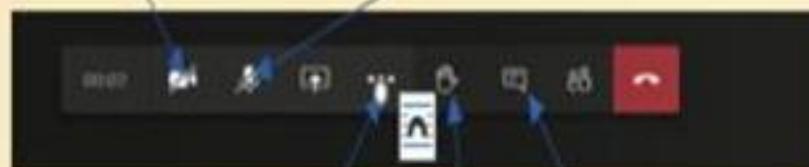
HOUSE KEEPING RULES for this session

Use a **headset** if possible to limit the background noise

Do not forget to use the **raise hand** to ask for the floor, **lower the hand** once the question is taken

Turn off your camera, except when you are speaking

Keep your microphone muted unless you are speaking



At these 3 dots, you can also find the "Raise hand" and "Chat" button

If you want to speak, indicate this by using the "Raise hand" button

If you want to chat use the "Chat" button. The chats will appear at the right hand side of the page

Standing Committee on Finance (SCF)



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Overview of the Biennial Assessment

Summary and Recommendations prepared by the SCF



Technical Report of the Biennial Assessment prepared by experts under guidance of SCF

Chapter I: Methodological Issues

- MRV systems in and outside the UNFCCC
- Operational definitions of climate finance in use
- Measuring outcomes

Chapter II: Overview of Climate Finance Flows

- Global climate finance estimates and trends
- Climate finance from developed to developing countries
- Recipient perspective

Chapter III: Assessment of Climate Finance

- Thematic, geographic distribution
- Effectiveness: access, ownership, needs, additionality
- Global climate finance in context

Chapter IV: Mapping information relevant to Article 2.1c

- Ongoing activities and approaches relevant to article 2.1c
- Impact on the real economy



Call for evidence

New! Calls for evidence

The Standing Committee on Finance has launched Calls for Evidence to support the preparation of two key technical reports that will feed into deliberations at COP26:

 [Fourth Biennial Assessment and Overview of Climate Finance Flows](#)

 [First report on the determination of the needs of developing country Parties related to implementing the Convention and the Paris Agreement](#)

Compilation of all COP and CMP decisions related to climate finance (now searchable)

[LINKS](#)

Climate Finance-related links

 [SCF Flyer](#)

 [SCF Forum report](#)

[Climate Finance Data Portal](#)

[Long-term climate finance](#)

[Methodologies for reporting financial information by Parties included in Annex I to the Convention](#)

[Financial Institutions](#)

[UNFCCC Constituted Bodies](#)

Background

At the sixteenth session of the Conference of Parties (COP), Parties decided to establish a Standing Committee on Finance to assist the COP in exercising its functions in relation to the Financial Mechanism of the Convention. This involves:



Dr. Charlene Watson



Chapter III: Assessment of Climate Finance Flows

- Structurally the chapter deep dives on international public, concessional climate finance flows. Considering:
 - a) Thematic distribution
 - b) Geographic distribution
 - c) Financial instruments
 - d) Effectiveness of climate finance (access, ownership and impact)
- Before going into depth on climate finance in context, considering:
 - a) Wider public finance flows (ODA, OOF, south-south cooperation)
 - b) Considerations for the consistency of finance flows with low-emission, climate-resilient pathways



SCF BA 2018 Recommendations

- **Reporting on impacts of climate finance:** *Invite, as in the 2016 BA, multilateral climate funds, MDBs, other financial institutions and relevant international organisations to continue do **advance work on tracking and reporting on impacts of mitigation and adaptation finance***

Selection of actual and expected results of multilateral climate funds		
FUNDS AND DATA OF ESTABLISHMENT ^a	EXPECTED RESULTS	REPORTED RESULTS
Adaptation Fund 2009	 5.4 million beneficiaries with reduced vulnerability to climate change	 Not reported
Least Developed Countries Fund 2002	 20.4 million beneficiaries with reduced vulnerability to climate change	 5.5 million beneficiaries with reduced vulnerability to climate change
Special Climate Change Fund 2002	 7 million beneficiaries with reduced vulnerability to climate change	 5.5 million beneficiaries with reduced vulnerability to climate change
Pilot Programme for Climate Resilience 2008	 40.5 million direct and indirect beneficiaries	 8.7 million direct beneficiaries



- **Reporting on climate-proofing and climate-resilience measures in climate finance:** *Encourage all relevant United Nations agencies and international, regional and national financial institutions to provide information to Parties through the secretariat on how their development assistance and climate finance programmes incorporate climate-proofing and climate-resilience measures, in line with new available scientific information*
- **Gender and climate finance:** *Encourage climate finance providers to improve tracking and reporting on gender-related aspects of climate finance, impact measuring and mainstreaming*



- **Domestic level institutional capacities for programming climate action and tracking impacts**
*Encourage developing countries to take advantage of available resources through the operating entities of the Financial Mechanism to **strengthen institutional capacity for programming their priority climate action, as well as tracking climate finance, effectiveness and impacts***
- **Country level reporting** : *Encourage developed countries and climate finance providers, as well as multilateral and financial institutions, private finance data providers and other relevant institutions, to **enhance the availability of granular, country-level data on mitigation and adaptation finance**, *inter alia*, transport, agriculture, forests, water and waste*



Liane Schalatek, Heinrich Boll Foundation



Gender and Climate Finance – Some Considerations

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Improving reporting on climate finance impacts and results

Fourth Biennial Assessment and Overview of Climate Finance Flows

Liane Schalatek,

Heinrich Böll Stiftung Washington, DC

October 13, 2020

liane.schalatek@us.boell.org

Need for Gender-responsive climate funds & funding processes

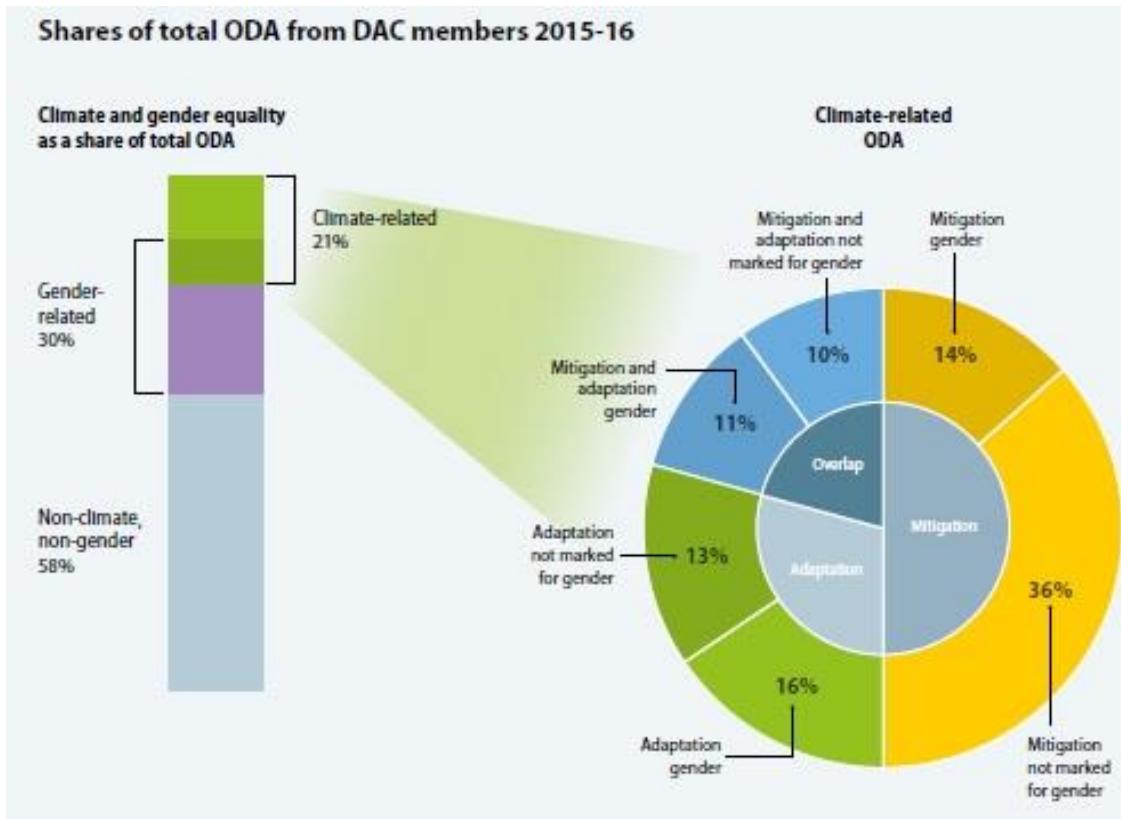
REASON 1: climate finance decisions are not made within normative vacuum → acknowledge and honor **women's rights as basic human rights** (CEDAW commitments – almost all Parties to UNFCCC are also Parties to CEDAW; Agenda 2030/SDGs; Paris Agreement Preamble)

REASON 2: using scarce public resources in an **equitable, efficient and effective** way → cannot afford to ignore 50% of project-relevant actors or beneficiaries of any project → issue of sustainability of investments → draw on experience of development finance

POSITIVE: made progress with the gender integration in relevant public multilateral climate funds (including Adaptation Fund, Climate Investment Funds, Green Climate Funds, Global Environment Facility– each with explicit gender policy and gender action plans; various stages of mainstreaming efforts & success)

NEGATIVE: structures of these funds provide little access to finance for women & women's groups and are not prioritizing them as direct beneficiaries

Status of gender-responsive climate finance



- Little public accountability of quality and quantity of funding provided in multilateral CFunds (“quality-at-entry” focus is procedural, not gender accounting/budgeting approach)
- Share of gender-sensitive climate-relevant ODA from DAC (self-categorization as reported 2018 for 2015-2016) is 8.6% (3.4% adaptation; 2.9% mitigation; 2.3% cross-cutting)
- SCF BA 2018: “Encourage climate finance providers to improve tracking and reporting on gender-related aspects of climate finance, impact measuring and mainstreaming”

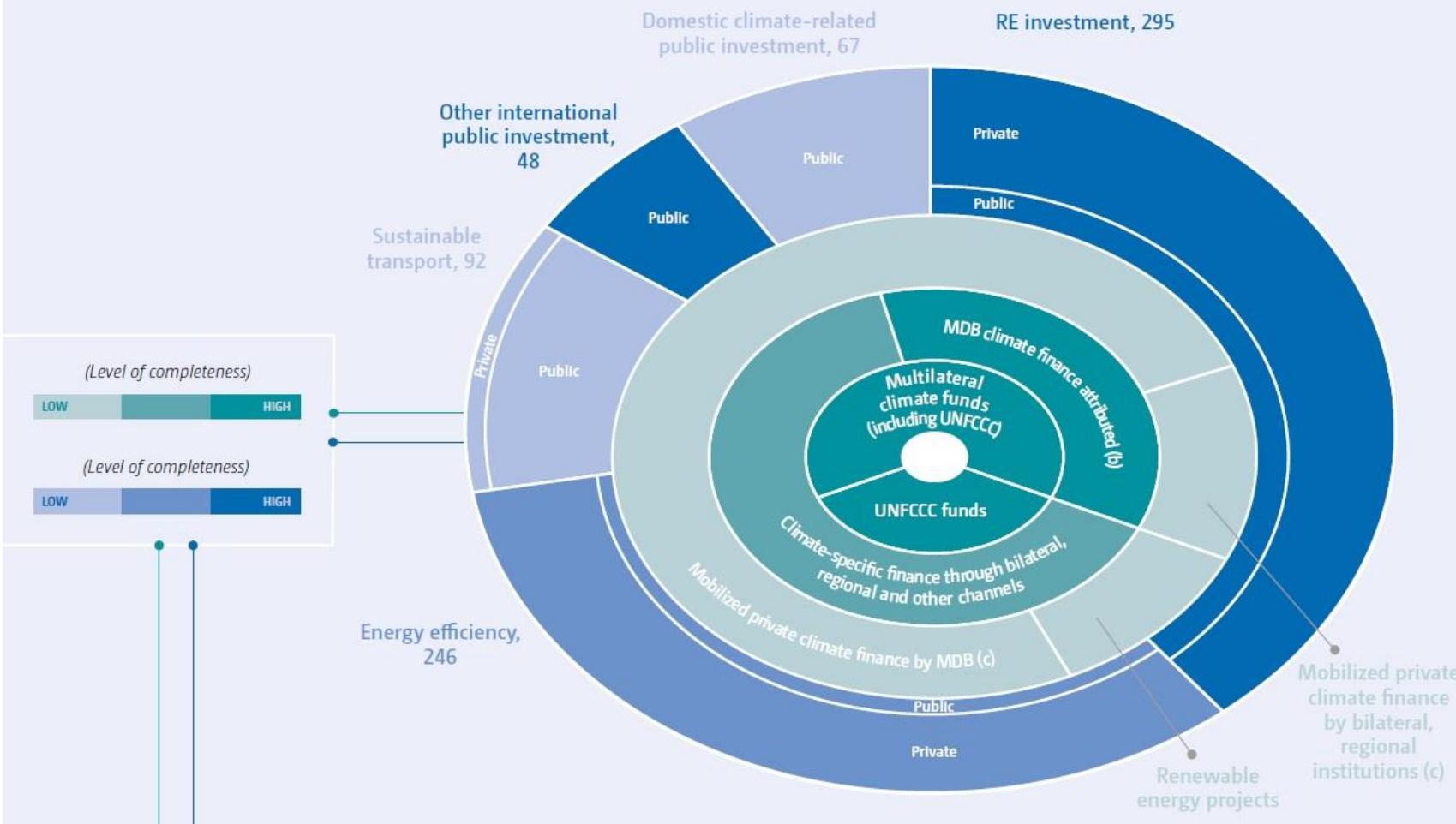
OECD-DAC gender equality markers for climate finance in 2017-2018 as calculated by forthcoming Oxfam Climate Finance Shadow Report

	Not significant (0)	Significant (1)	Principal (2)	Not marked
Bilateral donors (DAC members)	47%	47%	2.5%	4%
MDBs	23%	23%	1%	53%
Multilateral climate funds (GCF, CIF, AF)	0%	55%	0%	45.5%
Other multilateral institutions (GEF, GGGI, IFAD, NDF)	0.1%	5.5%	0.7%	94%
Total	32.5%	34%	1.5%	32%

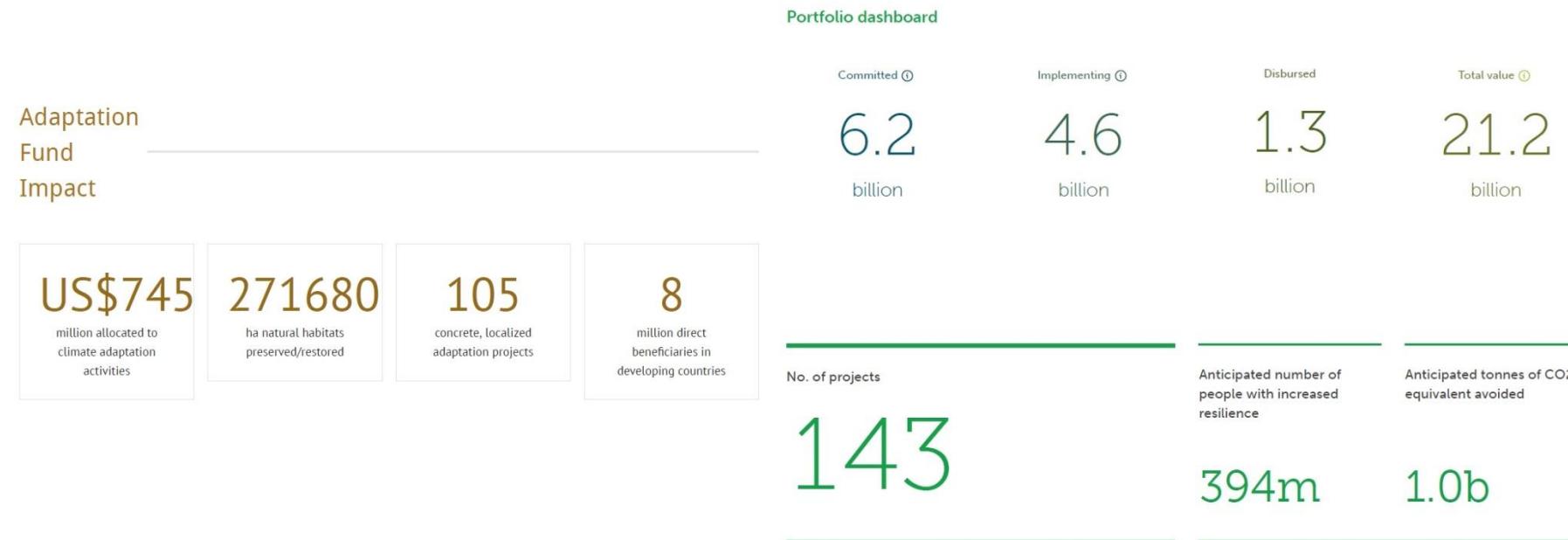
Source: OECD (2020a).

NOTE: many multilateral institutions do not report on gender equality to the DAC

Climate finance flows in the period 2015–2016 (Billions of United States dollars, annualized)



Aggregate Portfolio Reporting on Selected Fund websites



Further Information:

Heinrich Böll Stiftung Washington, DC <https://us.boell.org>

Climate Funds Update: www.climatefundsupdate.org

Climate Finance Fundamentals Briefings: <https://us.boell.org/climate-finance-fundamentals>

Thank you!

Chizuru Aoki, Global Environment Facility



Improving reporting on climate finance impacts and results



The GEF Experience

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October 2020

History of Monitoring Results at the GEF

GEF Results:

Monitoring and tracking Global Environmental Benefits (GEBs) and Adaptation Benefits of projects and portfolio

GEF-3	GEF-4	GEF-5	GEF-6	GEF-7
2002-2006	2006-2010	2010-2014	2014-2018	2018-2022
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Pilot Tracking Tool for one GEF focal area (biodiversity)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• GEF Council Approval of the first GEF results framework	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Tracking tools for all focal areas• Revised Monitoring & Evaluation Policy• Annual monitoring reviews presented to GEF Council	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Replenishment-level targets• First Corporate Scorecard• Emerging lessons on tracking multiple benefits• KM Approach	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 11 core indicators (GEFTF)• 4 core indicators (LDCF/SCCF)• Ambitious targets• Multiple GEBs and adaptation benefits• Socio-economic Co-benefits• New results reporting system

A photograph of a woman in a colorful sari with a red, yellow, and green pattern, bending over to sweep a dirt road with a broom. She is wearing a dark sari with a red border. The background shows a dry, grassy landscape.

Key Features of the GEF-7 Results Framework

- (i) Fewer and more relevant indicators: a simplified results framework of eleven core indicators and associated sub-indicators;
- (ii) Agreed GEF-7 targets across the core indicators, demonstrating substantial increase in ambition compared to GEF-6 (GEFTF);
- (iii) streamlined monitoring and reporting requirements;
- (iv) measures to enhance the availability, accessibility, quality and timeliness of data and information on results; and
- (v) the capture of gender results

Implementing the GEF Results Framework - Key Roles and Responsibilities:

GEF Agencies:

- monitor agency GEF portfolio
- ensure monitoring at the project and program levels
- report project, program, and portfolio progress and results, learning, and lessons
- adaptive management of project and program implementation
- systematically involve national partners and share project M&E information at the national level

GEF Secretariat:

- Set results frameworks at focal area and corporate levels
- Monitor project, program, and organizational progress toward intended objectives across agencies and focal areas
- Report on and incorporate lessons from the portfolio
- Review of GEF M&E requirements in project and program proposals
- Coordinate partnership knowledge management activities

GEF Independent Evaluation Office:

- Oversee project and program evaluation
- set minimum requirements for evaluation
- provide quality control of evaluations on the project and program levels
- set an evaluation agenda for approval by the Council
- share evaluative evidence and knowledge within the GEF partnership

GEFTF Core Indicators

1. Terrestrial protected areas created or under improved management
2. Marine protected areas created or under improved management
3. Area of land restored
4. Area of landscapes under improved practices
5. Area of marine habitat under improved practices
6. Greenhouse gas emissions mitigated
7. Shared water ecosystems under new or improved cooperative management
8. Globally over-exploited fisheries moved to more sustainable levels
9. Reduction of chemicals of global concern and their waste in the environment
10. Reduction, avoidance of emissions of POPs to air
11. Number of direct beneficiaries disaggregated by gender

Core Indicator: Climate Mitigation

6. Greenhouse gas emissions mitigated
(metric tons of CO₂eq)
Target: 1.5 billion tons/CO₂e

6.1 Carbon sequestered, or
emissions avoided in the
sector of Agriculture, Forestry
and Other Land Use (AFOLU)

6.2 Emissions avoided
outside the AFOLU sector

6.3 Energy saved (MJ)

6.4 Increase in installed
renewable energy capacity
per technology (MW)

Component
(sum up to the Core Indicator 6)

Contextual

Core Indicator: Climate Adaptation

Aligned with GEF-7 Programming Strategy on
Adaptation to Climate Change



Direct
Beneficiaries

16.8 M persons
8.6 M female



Land under climate
resilient
management

1.6 M ha



Policies, plans,
development
framework

484 policies
and plans



People with
enhanced
capacity

0.3 M persons
0.2 M female



Thank you!

Vladislav Arnaoudov, Green Climate Fund



IMPROVING REPORTING ON CLIMATE FINANCE IMPACTS AND RESULTS FOURTH BIENNIAL ASSESSMENT AND OVERVIEW OF CLIMATE FINANCE FLOWS



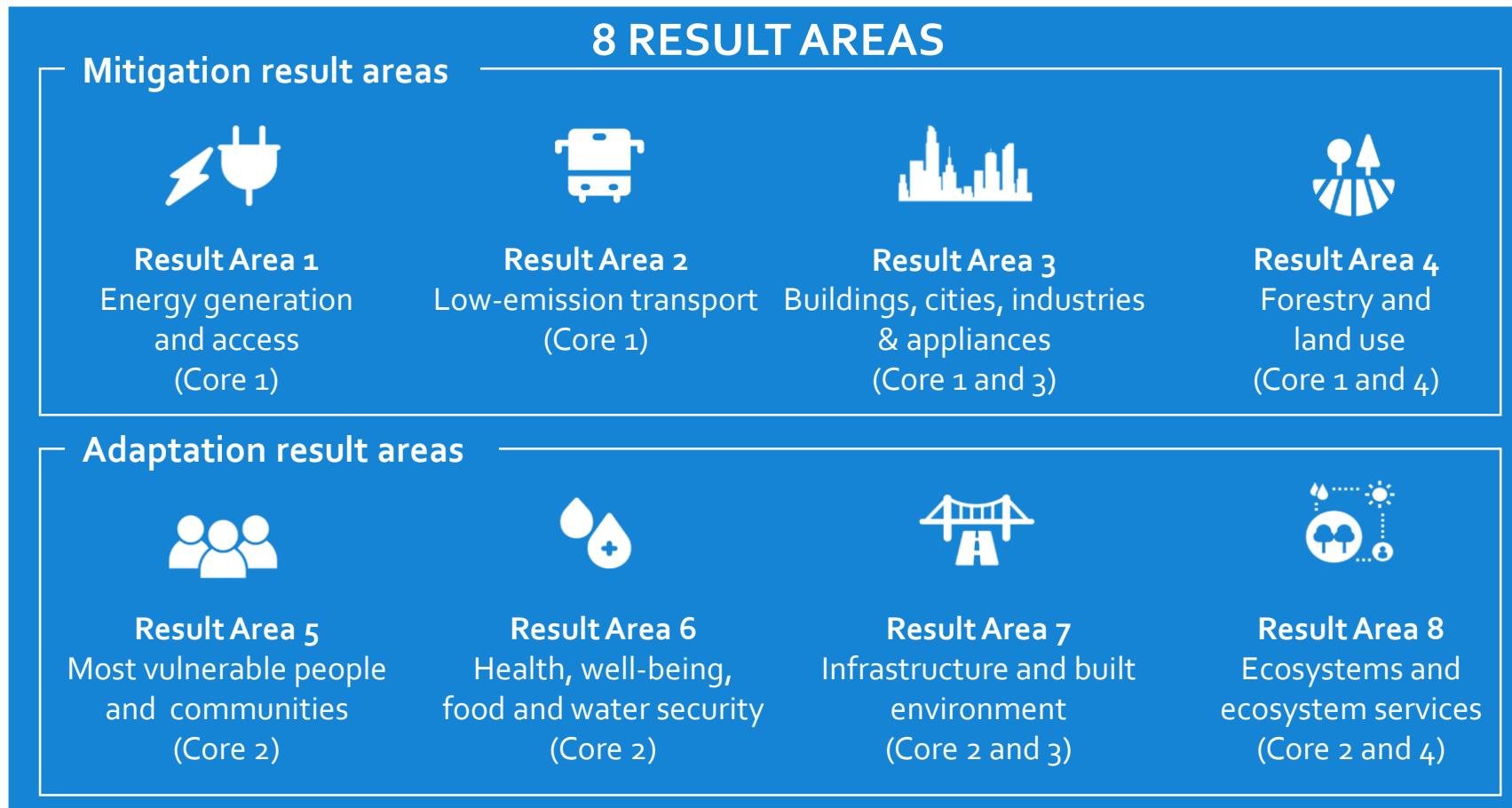
GREEN
CLIMATE
FUND

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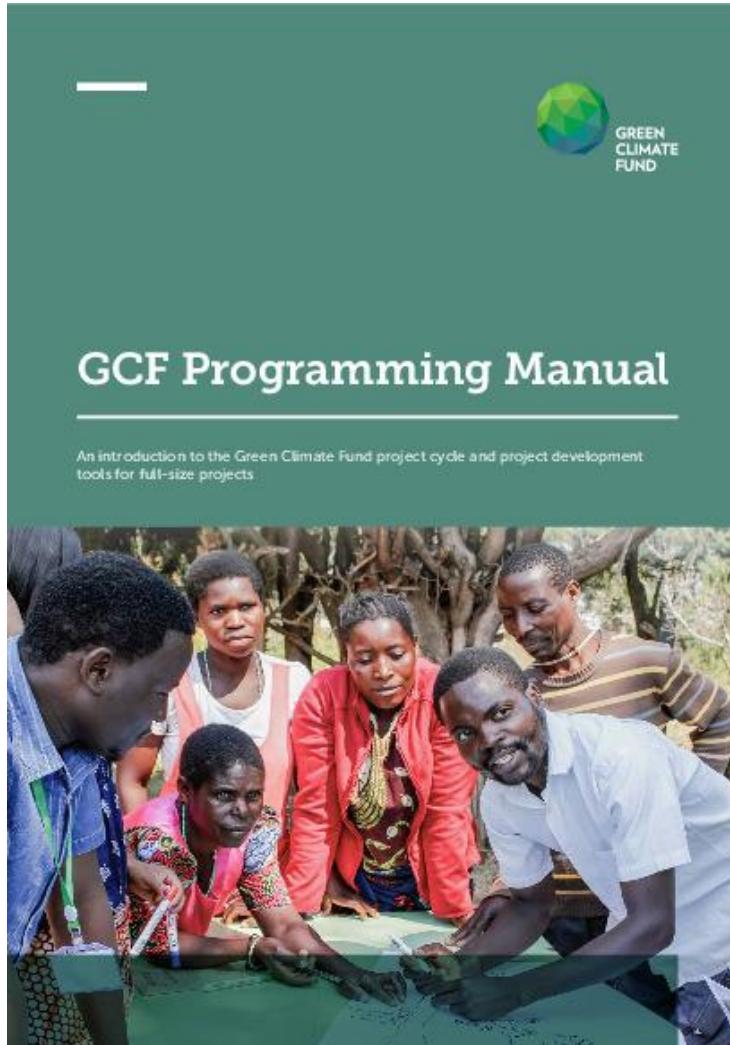
CURRENT RESULTS ARCHITECTURE

<p>2016 B.12/20</p> <p>Initial Strategic Plan and reporting</p>	<p>Governing Instrument - Paragraph 58</p> <p>Board to approve a results management framework, guidelines, indicators</p>	<p>2013 B.05/03</p>
	<p>Business Model Framework: Results Management</p> <p>Performance criteria, initial result areas, initial performance indicators</p>	
<p>2014 B.07/06</p>	<p>Initial Investment Framework</p> <p>Investment criteria</p>	<p>2014 B.07/04</p>
<p>2015 B.09/05</p>	<p>Activity-specific sub-criteria and indicative assessment factors</p>	<p>2014 B.08/07</p>
<p>2019 B.22/15</p>	<p>Investment criteria indicators</p>	<p>2014 B.08/08</p>
	<p>Initial Results Management Framework</p> <p>Mitigation & adaptation logic models, core indicators</p>	
	<p>Performance Measurement Frameworks</p> <p>Mitigation & adaptation PMFs (incomplete)</p>	
	<p>REDD+ Results-Based Payments</p> <p>Logic model and PMF for REDD+ RBP</p>	

MITIGATION & ADAPTATION RESULT AREAS



PROGRAMMING MANUAL



OTHER DEVELOPMENTS



- Analysis in the current gaps in the GCF portfolio in relation to result management (M&E Gaps Analysis)
- Development of a new Integrated Results Management Framework (IRMF) and Results Tracking Tool (RTT) – to be presented at B.27

John Harding, CREWS



CREWS?

- ☐ Significantly increases the capacity to generate and communicate effective, impact-based, multi-hazard, gender-informed early warnings

What is that?



Do I follow them on Twitter?

CREWS Members



Australia
United Kingdom



France



Germany



Luxembourg
(Chair)



Netherlands



Switzerland

CREWS Observers



Canada



Finland



Japan



Mexico



New Zealand



Norway



European
Commission

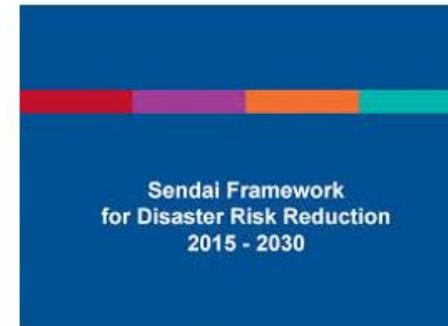


@CREWSinitiative





Measure progress against existing commitments





Thank You!

Contact:

John Harding
Climate Risk and Early Warning Systems (CREWS) Secretariat
E: jharding@wmo.int | T: [+4122-730-8373](tel:+4122-730-8373) | M: [+4179-444-4130](tel:+4179-444-4130) | Skype:
johnalexanderharding

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www.crews-initiative.org



Peter Odhengo, National Treasury, Kenya



Amanda Penistone, Adam Kidson, Department for Business,
Energy and Industrial Strategy, UK



Discussion

- What are the best examples of impact metrics and outcomes on climate finance and how are they measured and tracked?
- What are the best practice examples on how climate finance programmes incorporate climate-proofing and climate-resilience measures, in line with new available scientific information?
- What best practice examples could be shared within the BA to reflect approaches to gender and climate finance?
- What best practice examples are there on strengthening institutional capacities?



Thank you

