

## SCF INFORMAL WEBINAR



# CLIMATE FINANCE DATA QUALITY, METHODOLOGIES AND EFFECTIVENESS



20 October 2020



1400H-1530 CET

# AGENDA

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**1. Introduction** – Seyni Nafo and Vicky Noens

**2. Overview of Fourth Biennial Assessment and areas for input** Chavi Meattle and Padraig Oliver

**3. Discussants**

- Santiago Aparicio, Environment and Sustainable Development, National Planning Department, Colombia
- Carel Cronenberg, European Bank for Reconstruction and Development
- Giorgio Gualberti, OECD Development Cooperation Directorate
- Gary William Theseira, Malaysian Green Technology and Climate Change Centre

**4. Open Discussion – All participants**

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## Housekeeping matters

# 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



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## Standing Committee on Finance (SCF)



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## 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



## **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](#)

## 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:

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**

- Request developed country Parties and encourage developing country Parties, building on progress made so far and ongoing **to continue enhancing the transparency, consistency and comparability of data on climate finance provided and mobilized** work, through public interventions, and taking into consideration developments in relevant organizations and institutions
- Encourage Parties providing climate finance **to enhance their reporting** of climate finance provided to developing country Parties;
- Invite Parties, through their board memberships in international financial institutions, to encourage **continued efforts in the harmonization of methodologies for tracking and reporting climate finance** among international organizations;
- Encourage developing country Parties, building on progress made so far and ongoing work, to consider, as appropriate, **enhancing their reporting on the underlying assumptions, definitions and methodologies used in generating information on financial, technical and capacity-building needs and support received**;



Padraig Oliver





# Methodological issues on tracking and reporting climate finance

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Updates and trends in methodologies to track climate finance

- International and domestic finance flows
- Private finance mobilized

Operational definitions of climate finance in use

Emerging methods and metrics relevant to tracking consistency with Article 2.1c

Reporting of climate finance under the Convention

- Biennial Reports
- Biennial update reports
- Operational entities

Emerging methods for measuring climate finance outcomes

- Mitigation and adaptation
- Gender



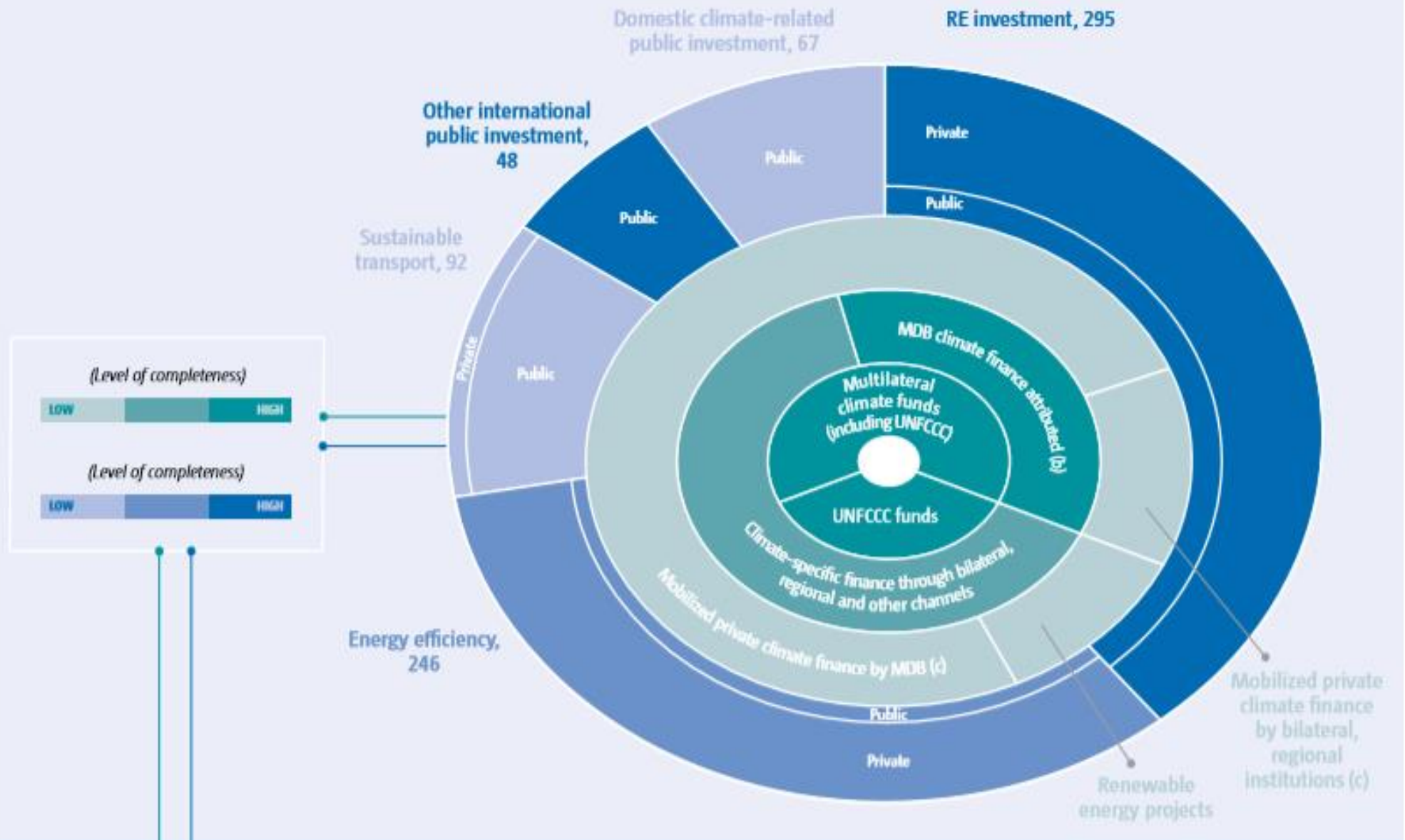


Chavi Meattle



# Onion Diagram

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



## Data Gaps and Quality



	Renewable Energy	Energy Efficiency	Sustainable Transport	Adaptation	Agri, Land-use	Others
Private	BNEF CPI	IEA	IEA	-	-	-



- EV charging infrastructure (IEA)
- Non-energy infrastructure investments, urban transport (IJGlobal)
- Use of proceeds data for private and municipal green bond issuances (Climate Bonds Initiative)



## Data Gaps and Quality

High

Low

### Public – Domestic

Biennial Reports; BURs;  
UNDP's CPEIRs/CBTs;  
National Landscapes by govt. or private org etc.  
OECD (COFOG for environmental protection expenditure)

### South-South Flows

IDFC Reports  
MDB (BRICS, AIIB, Developing countries shareholding)  
Climate Funds (GEF and GCF)  
OECD

BNEF – Emerging Market FDI (only renewables)

## Data Gaps – Developed to Developing Countries

High

Low

Public –  
International  
  
(Bilateral and  
Multilateral)

Biennial Reports;  
OECD CRS;  
MDB Reports;  
IDFC Reports;  
Climate Funds Update  
CPI Surveys

Private finance mobilized  
FDI

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## Discussion Guidance

- **Data Gaps:** What other data sources could improve climate finance tracking, particularly in relation to
  - Private finance,
  - Domestic finance
  - South-South Flows
  - Finance received by developing countries, especially SIDs and LDCs
- **Methodologies:** What new methodologies and approaches are emerging in relation to climate finance tracking and reporting such as use of taxonomies?

Santiago Aparicio, Director, Environment and Sustainable Development, National Planning Department, Colombia



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## Discussion

**Data Gaps:** What other data sources could improve climate finance tracking, particularly in relation to

- Private finance,
- Domestic finance
- South-South Flows
- Finance received by developing countries, especially SIDs and LDCs

**Methodologies:** What new methodologies and approaches are emerging in relation to climate finance tracking and reporting such as use of taxonomies?



Thank you

