

Third biennial in-session workshop on information to be provided by Parties in accordance with Article 9, paragraph 5, of the Paris Agreement

Compilation and synthesis of the third biennial communications in accordance with Article 9, paragraph 5, of the Paris Agreement

20 June 2025, 10:00 – 13:00 CEST



12 biennial communications

From 38 Parties

of which 2 Parties submitted
for the first time

of which 5 Parties submitted a
communication on a voluntary
basis



Overview of areas for the secretariat to improve in the preparation of the compilation and synthesis

Distinguish between Parties with obligation to submit and voluntary communications



Distinguish between intention and commitment



Highlight improvements in information provided



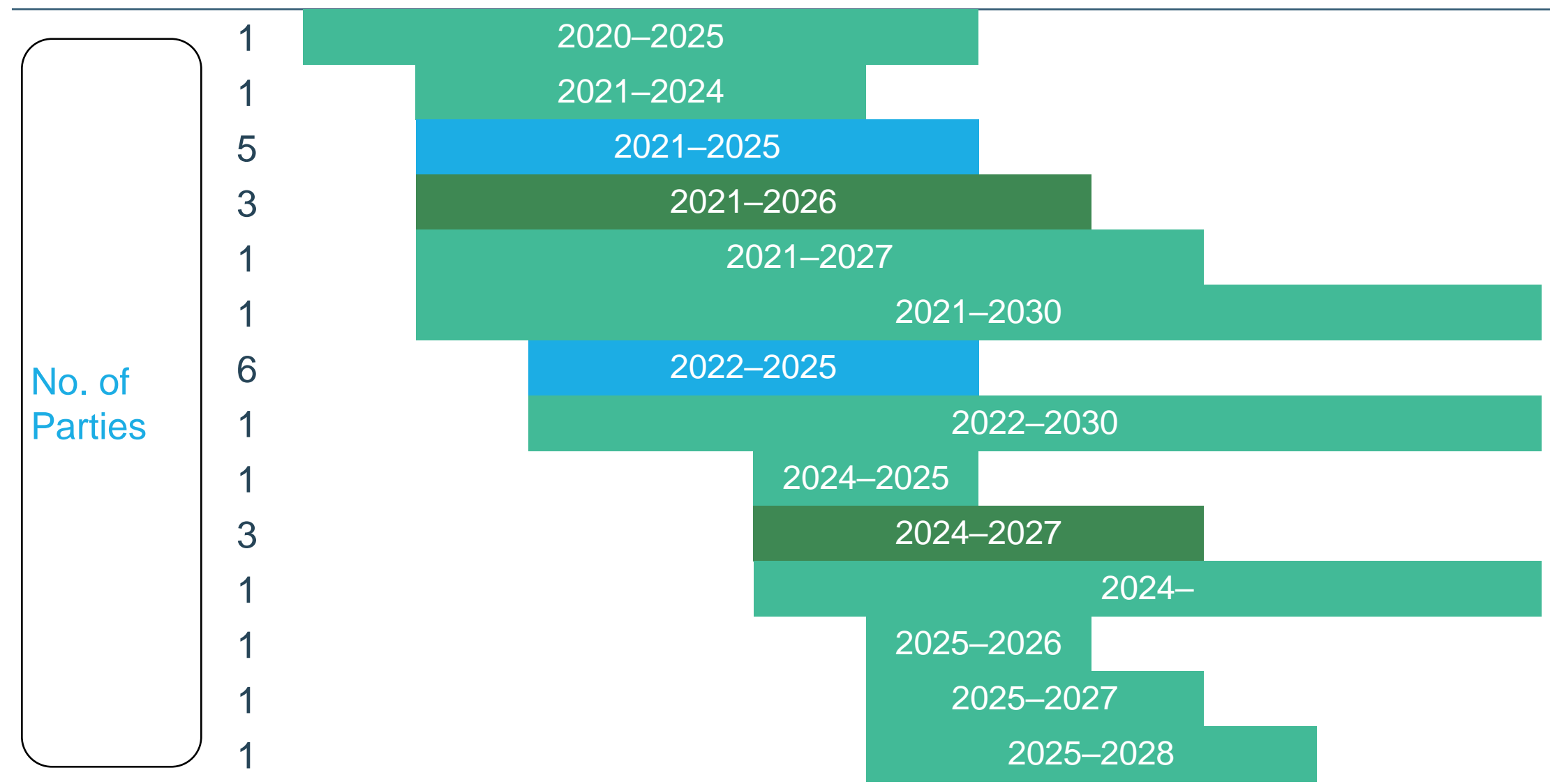
Challenges and lessons learned



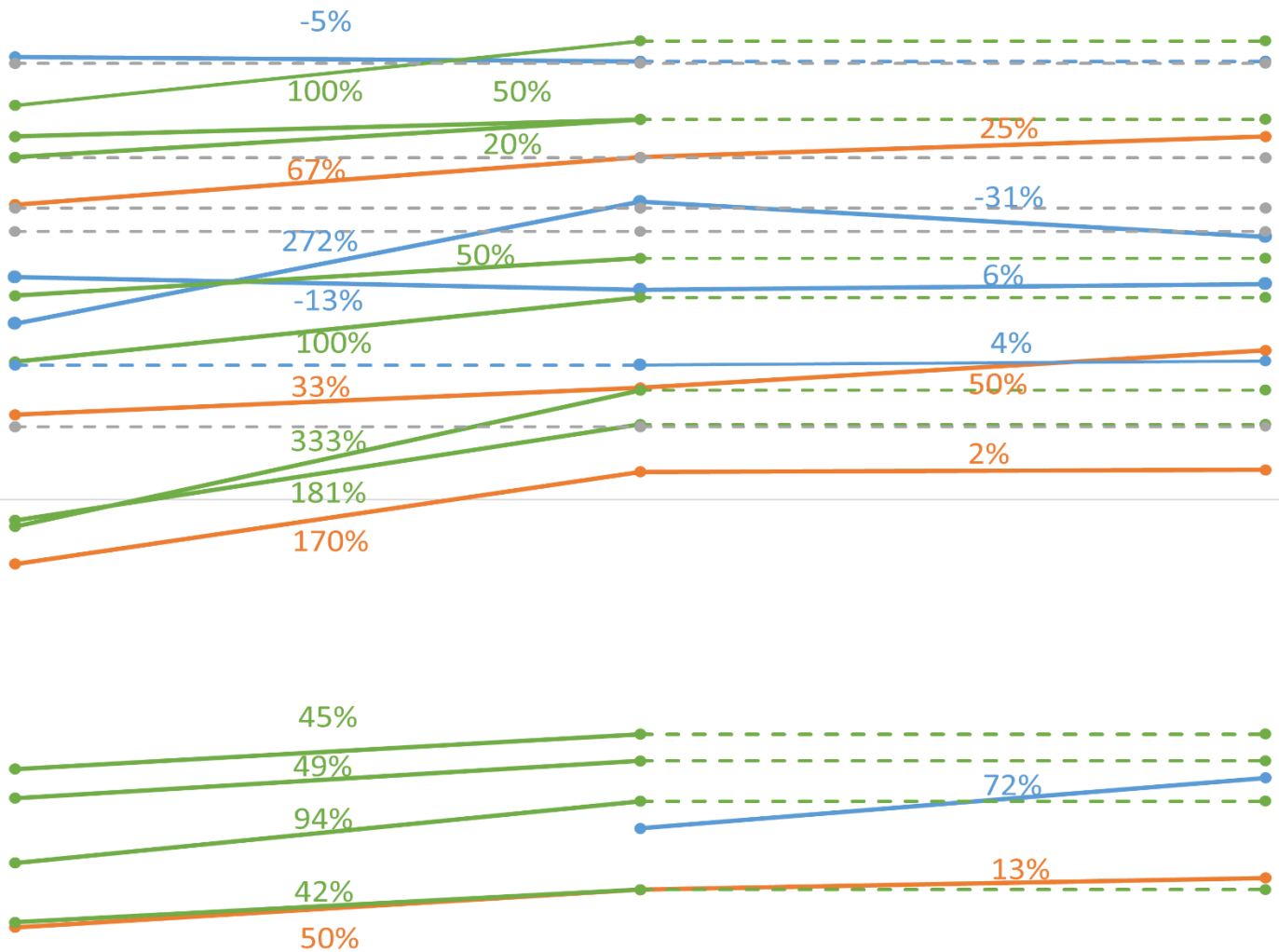
Present projected levels of finance in a common denomination summary table



Overview of time frames presented in the third biennial communications



Trends in projected levels of finance reported in the first, second and third biennial communications per Party



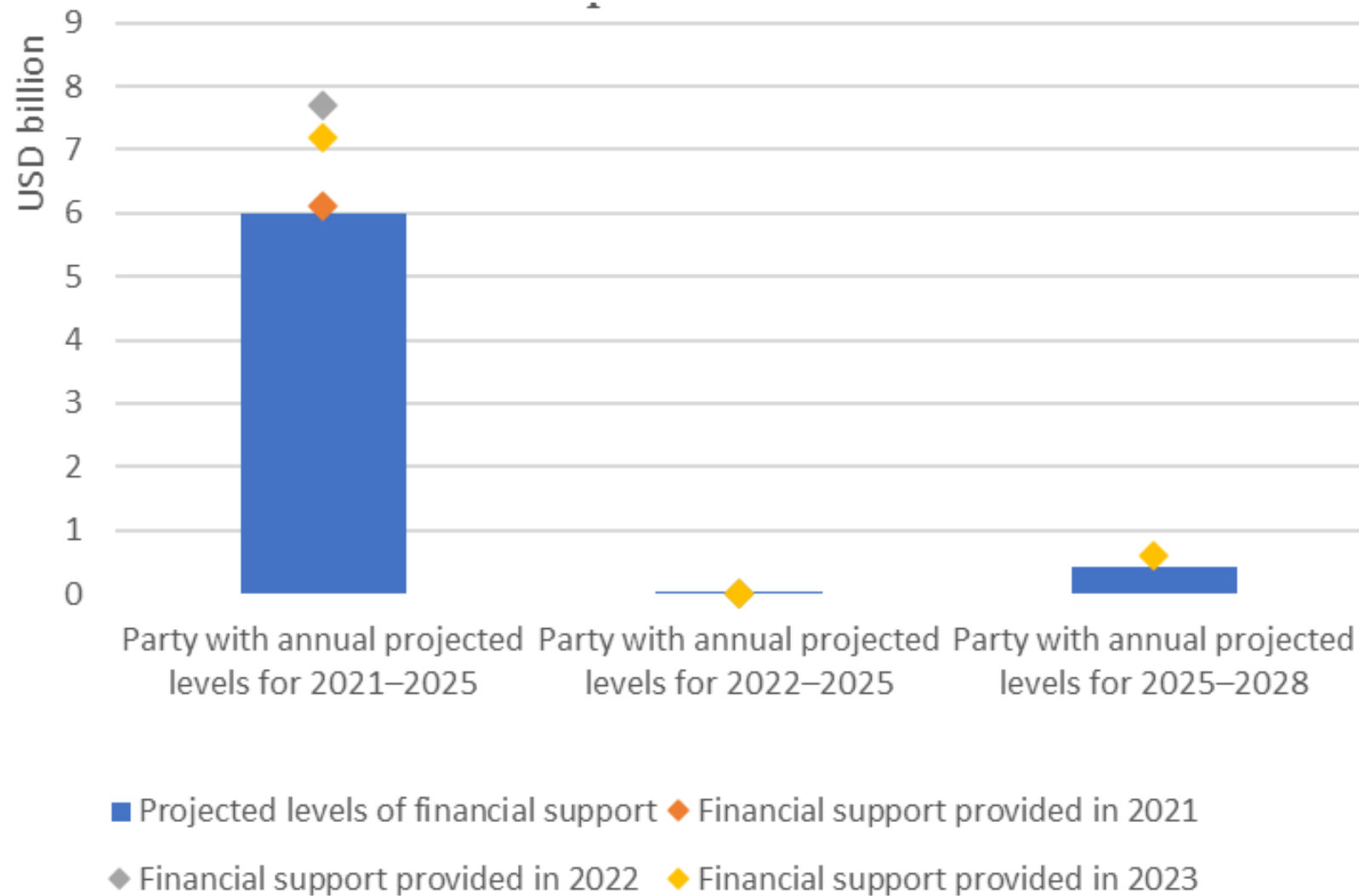
- **4 Parties** with increases in both periods
- **11 Parties** existing projected levels continued after increase in BC2
- **5 Parties** mixed trends in both periods
- **5 Parties** continuation in both periods



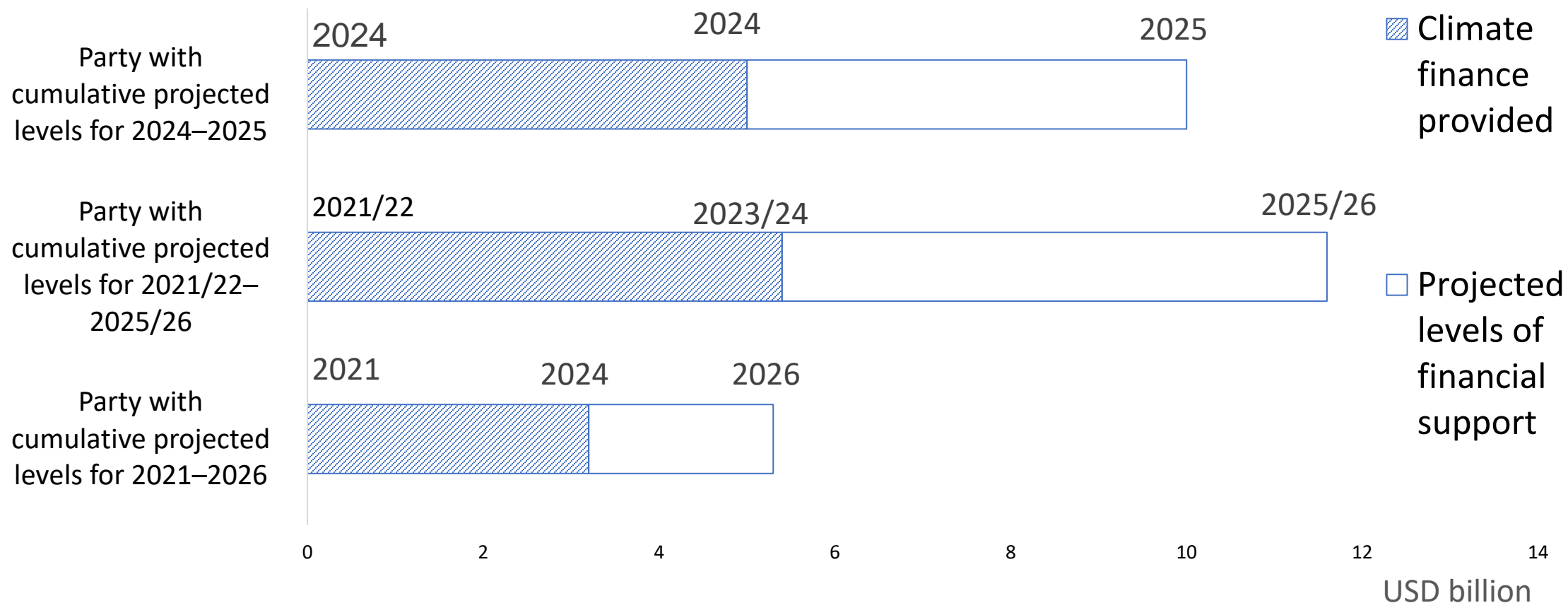
Status of projected levels of climate finance in a target year



Status of projected levels of climate finance on an annual basis over a time period



Status of projected levels of climate finance on a cumulative basis



Considering needs and priorities of the developing countries

- 30 Parties provide information on ongoing efforts to consider the needs and priorities of developing countries, e.g. by aligning bilateral support with national development strategies or plans, NDCs, NAPs, LT-LEDSs
- 12 provide information on efforts to support developing countries' access to climate finance

Balancing mitigation and adaptation

- 13 Parties reported on efforts to at least double their adaptation contribution.
- 3 emphasized their commitment to at least triple their adaptation contributions.
- 19 highlighted efforts to achieve a balance between mitigation and adaptation; 4 confirmed that a balance has nearly been achieved.

Other areas of information

Supporting developing countries in their efforts implementing Article 2.1c through

- 34 Parties reported on supporting developing countries in developing sustainable finance framework, policy initiatives, taxonomies, deployment of technologies and know-how.

Mobilizing additional finance

- 34 Parties reported on efforts to support in mobilizing additional finance through wide variety of sources.
- 24 provided information on funds, facilities, investment platforms to mobilize private finance
- 10 presented quantitative information on mobilized private finance

Areas for consideration from 13/CMA.5

- 29 Parties referred to the areas that could be considered in their BC3



Methods, assumptions and limitations

- 20 Parties stated **budgetary and parliamentary requirements** to obtain annual approval for disbursement make it challenging to project levels of public finance over the long term. Some Parties aim to improve predictability by preparing multi-year financing programmes
- Disbursement may depend on **changing needs and priorities and socio-economic challenges of recipient countries** during the relevant period
- Climate finance reported as **new and additional when:**
 - a) new annual commitment, allocation or disbursement;
 - b) using a baseline year;
 - c) in addition to the ODA budget or greater than commitments for ODA



Challenges encountered and lessons learned

Challenges

- ☐ Stakeholder coordination
- ☐ Unpredictability of funding
- ☐ Project implementation
- ☐ Monitoring and evaluation
- ☐ Mobilizing private capital

Lessons learned

- ☐ Coordination at all levels, e.g. regional initiatives, country platforms
- ☐ Long-term commitments to multilateral funds
- ☐ Capacity building and retention; country ownership; local context
- ☐ Track outcomes, learning, impact evaluation
- ☐ Blended finance and guarantees

- a) Projected annual expenditures by Party including in relation to new, continued or increase financial support since the second biennial communications
- b) Multi-annual contributions e.g. to UNFCCC funds
- c) Project proposal evaluation criteria reported by the Parties
- d) Challenges encountered and lessons learned in mobilizing and delivering climate finance [new]
- e) Public institutions dedicated to catalysing private climate finance and programmes and initiatives for supporting developing countries in mobilizing scaled-up private climate finance
- f) Examples of programmes and initiatives for supporting developing countries in mobilizing private finance
- g) Supporting developing countries in making finance flows consistent with a pathway towards low-emission and climate-resilient development

Thank You

