



Standing Committee on Finance

25 September 2023

**Thirty-second meeting of the Standing Committee on Finance
26–28 September 2023
Geneva, Switzerland**

Report of the Standing Committee on Finance [DRAFT]

Summary

This report contains information on the work of the Standing Committee on Finance (SCF) in 2023 relating to the report on the doubling of adaptation finance; the report on clustering types of climate finance definitions in use; the work on ways to achieve Article 2, paragraph 1(c), of the Paris Agreement and its complementarity with Article 9, including options for approaches and guidelines for implementation; the SCF Forum on financing just transitions; the preparation of the draft guidance for the operating entities of the Financial Mechanism, as well as information on the SCF cooperation with UNFCCC constituted bodies and thematic areas. It also contains information on the outcomes of SCF 30, 31, and 32, a list of the members of the SCF and the draft workplan of the SCF for 2024.

Abbreviations and acronyms

AC	Adaptation Committee
BA	biennial assessment and overview of climate finance flows
CMA	Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement
COP	Conference of the Parties
CTCN	Climate Technology Centre and Network
GCF	Green Climate Fund
GEF	Global Environment Facility
LEG	Least Developed Countries Expert Group
NDC	nationally determined contribution
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
PCCB	Paris Committee on Capacity-building
SB	sessions of the subsidiary bodies
SBI	Subsidiary Body for Implementation
SCF	Standing Committee on Finance

I. Introduction

A. Mandate

1. The SCF prepares annual reports to the COP.¹ The COP decided that the SCF shall serve the Paris Agreement in line with its functions and responsibilities established under the Conference of the Parties.²
2. COP 27 and CMA 4 endorsed³ the workplan of the SCF for 2023.⁴

B. Scope of the report

3. This report presents the work of the SCF in 2023 in relation to activities under the Convention and the Paris Agreement, including information on its meetings SCF 30, 31, and 32, for consideration by the COP and the CMA.

C. Possible action by the Conference of the Parties and the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement

4. The COP and the CMA may wish to consider:
 - (a) The report on the doubling of adaptation finance (see paras. #-# below);⁵
 - (b) The report on clustering types of climate finance definitions in use (see paras. #-# below);⁶
 - (c) The work on ways to achieve Article 2, paragraph 1(c), of the Paris Agreement, including options for approaches and guidelines for implementation (see paras. #-# below);⁷
 - (d) The summary of the outcomes of the SCF Forum on financing just transitions⁸ and the theme of the next Forum (see paras. #-# below);
 - (e) The self-assessment report of the SCF to the second review of the functions of the SCF (see paras. #-# below);⁹
 - (f) The draft guidance for the operating entities of the Financial Mechanism (see paras. #-# below).¹⁰
5. The COP and the CMA may also wish to consider:
 - (a) The membership of the SCF (see annex I);
 - (b) The workplan of the SCF for 2024 (see annex II);
 - (c) Outlines of the mandated reports to be delivered by 2024 (see annex III).

¹ As per decision 2/CP.17, para. 120.

² Decision 1/CP.21 para. 63.

³ Decisions 14/CP.27, para. 21, and 14/CMA.4, para. 1.

⁴ FCCC/CP/2022/8-FCCC/PA/CMA/2022/7, annex II.

⁵ FCCC/CP/2023/8/Add.1- FCCC/PA/CMA/2022/10/Add.1.

⁶ FCCC/CP/2023/8/Add.2- FCCC/PA/CMA/2022/10/Add.2.

⁷ FCCC/CP/2023/8/Add.3- FCCC/PA/CMA/2022/10/Add.3.

⁸ FCCC/CP/2023/8/Add.4- FCCC/PA/CMA/2022/10/Add.4.

⁹ FCCC/CP/2023/8/Add.5- FCCC/PA/CMA/2022/10/Add.5.

¹⁰ FCCC/CP/2023/8/Add.6- FCCC/PA/CMA/2022/10/Add.6.

II. Membership and meetings of the Standing Committee on Finance

A. Membership

6. The SCF re-elected Gertraud Wollansky (Austria) and Zaheer Fakir (South Africa) to serve as Co-Chairs of the SCF until its first meeting in 2024.
7. Regarding change in membership, Saiko Saito (Japan) was appointed to replace Toru Sugio (Japan), Katarzyna Kowalska (Romania) was appointed to replace Bianca Moldovean (Romania), Hyekyoung Jung (Republic of Korea) was appointed to replace Ali Waqas Malik (Pakistan), Chandni Raina (India) was appointed to replace and Abdelrahman M. Al-Gwaiz (Saudi Arabia), Brittany Young (Australia) was appointed to replace Fiona Gilbert (Australia) and Ian Naumkin (Russian Federation) was appointed to replace Konstantin Kulikov (Russian Federation).
8. A list of the members of the SCF as on 21 September 2023 is contained in annex I.

B. Meetings

9. The SCF held three meetings in 2023: SCF 30 from 6 to 7 March in Vienna, Austria; SCF 31 from 22 to 23 July in Bangkok, Thailand, and SCF 32 from 26 to 28 September in Geneva, Switzerland. All meetings were held in an in-person format, with the possibility of virtual participation by members and observers. SCF 30 comprised of plenary and breakout sessions and SCF 31 was held entirely in plenary sessions. [Placeholder for SCF 32 meeting format]. Approximately ### Party observers, representatives of observer organizations (non-governmental organizations, intergovernmental organizations, think tanks and multilateral development banks) and representatives of the operating entities of the Financial Mechanism attended the meetings.
10. A total of # background documents and technical papers were produced with the support of the secretariat to facilitate the deliberations of the SCF. The SCF engaged with stakeholders on its technical reports during each meeting. The meeting documents and recordings are available on the SCF web pages.¹¹
11. At its 30th meeting, the SCF, inter alia:¹²
 - (a) Appointed Katarzyna Kowalska (Romania) and Mohamed Nasr (Egypt) as the co-facilitators of the Forum on financing just transitions.¹³ The SCF agreed with the main objectives and sub-themes of the Forum and considered options for the venue and dates for the event;
 - (b) Appointed Apollonia Miola (European Union) and Diann Black-Layne (Antigua and Barbuda) as the co-facilitators of the work on the report on clustering types of climate finance definitions in use.¹⁴ The SCF agreed on the general outline of the report, as well as a workplan and timeline to complete the work;
 - (c) Appointed Kevin Adams (United States of America) and Chandni Raina (India) as the co-facilitators of the work on ways to achieve Article 2, paragraph 1(c), of the Paris Agreement, including options for approaches and guidelines for implementation.¹⁵ The SCF agreed on the general outline, as well as a workplan and timeline to complete the work, including to issue a call for inputs with a deadline of 31 May 2023;

¹¹ <https://unfccc.int/scf/scf-meetings-and-documents>.

¹² See SCF document SCF/2023/30/9.

¹³ As per decisions 2/CP.17, para. 121 (a) and 14/CP.27, para. 15.

¹⁴ As per decision 14/CP.27, para. 11.

¹⁵ As per decision 14/CMA.4, para. 4.

(d) Appointed Mattias Frumerie (Sweden) and Richard Muyungi (United Republic of Tanzania) as the co-facilitators of the work on the report on the doubling of adaptation finance.¹⁶ The SCF agreed on the outline of the report, as well as a workplan and a timeline to complete the work, including to issue a call for inputs with a deadline of 31 July 2023;

(e) Appointed Gabriela Blatter (Switzerland) and Mohamed Nasr (Egypt) as the co-facilitators of the work on the self-assessment report of the SCF for the second review of the functions of the SCF.¹⁷ The SCF agreed to conduct a survey among SCF members, Parties and observer organizations and the timeline for the report's preparation;

(f) Appointed Ivan Zambrana Flores (Plurinational State of Bolivia) as the co-facilitator of the work on the draft guidance for the operating entities of the Financial Mechanism¹⁸ During the intersessional period, Gertraude Wollansky (Austria) was also appointed as a co-facilitator;

(g) Appointed focal points to represent the SCF in the work of UNFCCC constituted bodies and thematic areas;¹⁹

(h) Interacted with Zaheer Fakir and Fiona Gilbert, Co-Chairs of the ad hoc work programme on the new collective quantified goal on climate finance for 2023. The Co-Chairs acknowledged the interlinkages between their work and the work of the SCF and reiterated their intention to maintain open communication with the SCF going forward.

12. At its 31st meeting, the SCF, *inter alia*:²⁰

(a) Agreed to undertake further work on the report on clustering types of climate finance definitions in use based on a call for submissions and to prepare the report in a guidebook style format with a view to assisting users with developing and applying definitions based on existing use cases and examples;

(b) Agreed to invite written comments by members on the zero-order draft of the synthesis of views regarding ways to achieve Article 2, paragraph 1(c), of the Paris Agreement and its complementarity with Article 9, by 31 July 2023;

(c) Agreed to initiate the work on the doubling of adaptation finance, including methodological scope, data, workplan and timeline in line with the existing practice for the BAs and the report on progress towards achieving the goal of mobilizing jointly USD 100 billion per year;

(d) Discussed the outcomes of the SCF Forum on financing just transitions, noting that the Forum's report will be prepared intersessionally and invited submissions by SCF members on the topic for the next Forum by 31 August 2023 for consideration at SCF 32;

(e) Agreed on the outline of its self-assessment report in connection to the second review of the functions of the SCF, and the survey questions for collecting input for the preparation of recommendations on improving the efficiency and effectiveness of the SCF. It was further agreed that the survey will be conducted intersessionally with a view to preparing the draft self-assessment report for consideration at SCF 32;

(f) Agreed on the outlines for the mandated reports to be delivered in 2024, including the sixth BA, the second report on the determination of the needs of developing country Parties related to implementing the Convention and the Paris Agreement and the second report on progress towards achieving the goal of mobilizing jointly USD 100 billion per year to address the needs of developing

¹⁶ As per decision 1/CMA.4, para. 42.

¹⁷ As per decision 15/CP.27, annex, para. 4(e) and 15/CMA.4.

¹⁸ As per decision 2/CP.17, para. 121(c).

¹⁹ As per decisions 2/CP.17, para. 121(b).

²⁰ See SCF document SCF/2023/31/11.

countries in the context of meaningful mitigation actions and transparency of implementation, as contained in annex III to this report;

(g) Agreed to undertake intersessional work on the reports referred to in paragraph 12(a–c) above with a view to preparing pre-final drafts for consideration at SCF 32.

13. [Placeholder for the outcomes of SCF 32]

C. Dates and venues of future meetings

14. [Placeholder for the outcomes of SCF 32]

III. Work of the Standing Committee on Finance

A. Work on definitions of climate finance

15. COP 27 requested the SCF to continue its work on definitions of climate finance and, building on it, to prepare a report on clustering types of climate finance definitions in use that could be considered within the UNFCCC process, including with a view to updating the Committee’s operational definition of climate finance, as appropriate, taking into account the submissions received from Parties and external stakeholders on this matter, for consideration at COP 28 and CMA 4.²¹

16. In response to the invitation by COP 27, the SCF opened a call for inputs to Parties and stakeholders to submit views by 30 April 2023. Four submissions were received, including three submissions building upon previous submissions of the same Parties in 2020 and 2022 and one submission from a non-Party stakeholder. Further 26 submissions were received in relation to chapter II of the zero-order draft of the report.

17. At SCF 30, the SCF held discussions on the outline of the report on clustering types of climate finance definitions in use, including the methodological scope, approach and options for clustering. The SCF agreed with the general outline of the report, as well as the workplan and timeline for completing the work.

18. At SCF 31, the SCF discussed the zero-order draft of the report and the approach for a potential update of the Committee’s operational definition of climate finance. The SCF agreed that the report will be prepared in a guidebook style to guide readers through a step-by-step decision-making process for developing or revising climate finance definition, including the various sub-steps for each decision point. In addition to the information from the submissions, the SCF also agreed to draw information from other relevant reports.

19. The co-facilitators, with the support of the secretariat, prepared a pre-final draft of the report for consideration at SCF 32. A synthesis of the submissions was also prepared.

20. [Placeholder for outcomes of SCF 32]

B. Work relating to Article 2, paragraph 1(c), of the Paris Agreement

21. At CMA 4, Parties requested the SCF to continue its work regarding ways to achieve Article 2, paragraph 1(c), of the Paris Agreement, including options for approaches and guidelines for implementation, in accordance with decision 10/CMA.3, paragraph 2, for consideration at CMA 5 and invited Parties and

²¹ Decision 14/CP.27, para 11.

stakeholders in the financial sector to make submissions thereon via the submission portal by 30 April 2023.²²

22. At SCF 30, the SCF held discussions on the synthesis of views regarding ways to achieve Article 2, paragraph 1(c), of the Paris Agreement and acknowledged the importance of ensuring coherence of the work with discussions held under the Sharm el-Sheikh dialogue on Article 2, paragraph 1(c), of the Paris Agreement and its complementarity with Article 9 of the Paris Agreement, as well as the ad hoc work programme on the new collective quantified goal on climate finance and the global stocktake. The SCF also discussed and agreed with the general outline of the synthesis, a workplan and a timeline to complete the work.

23. At SCF 31, the SCF discussed the zero-order draft of the synthesis and provided comments. The SCF agreed to prepare a pre-final draft of the synthesis, taking into account the comments made at SCF 31, written comments by SCF members and the submissions received by 31 July 2023, for consideration at SCF 32 with a view to preparing a pre-final draft prior to SCF 32.

24. [Placeholder for outcomes of SCF 32]

C. Report on the doubling of adaptation finance

25. CMA 3 urged developed country Parties to at least double their collective provision of climate finance for adaptation to developing country Parties from 2019 levels by 2025, in the context of achieving a balance between mitigation and adaptation in the provision of scaled-up financial resources, recalling Article 9, paragraph 4, of the Paris Agreement.²³ CMA 4 requested the SCF to prepare a report on the doubling of adaptation finance, in line with paragraph 18 of decision 1/CMA.3 for consideration by CMA 5.²⁴

26. At SCF 30, the SCF discussed the scope and outline of the report on the doubling of adaptation finance, including the methodological scope and approach to collecting and presenting information. Members also discussed the approach to assessing the latest data and trends on adaptation finance, including greater granularity by regions and sub-regions, and the effectiveness of adaptation finance in terms of access, ownership, timely delivery of finance and impacts, following similar approaches to those for the BA reports. It was noted that an important added value of the report would be to identify challenges and opportunities for overcoming constraints to doubling adaptation finance and increasing impact on the ground.

27. At SCF 31, the SCF considered the zero-order draft of the report on the doubling of adaptation finance and provided guidance for its update with a view to providing feedback for the preparation of the pre-final draft ahead of SCF 32.

28. The SCF opened a call for submissions on information and data for the preparation of the report by 31 July 2023. 17 submissions were received to the call for evidence, including three from Parties and 14 from non-party stakeholders.²⁵

29. The technical team, consisting of consultants and secretariat staff, under the guidance of the co-facilitators, developed the pre-final draft of the report, including an initial draft executive summary and potential recommendations ahead of SCF 32.

30. [Placeholder for outcomes of SCF 32]

²² Decision 14/CMA 4, para 4.

²³ Decision 1/CMA.3, para. 18.

²⁴ Decision 1/CMA.4, para 42.

²⁵ See <https://unfccc.int/topics/climate-finance/resources/standing-committee-on-finance-info-repository#Report-on-the-doubling-of-adaptation-finance>.

D. Forum of the Standing Committee on Finance

1. Forum on financing just transitions

31. With the topic agreed in 2022, the co-facilitators prepared the programme for the Forum on financing just transitions prior to SCF 31, taking into account the sub-topics highlighted by members and observers at SCF 29 and 30, including identifying opportunities and challenges associated with transitions and just transitions; financing just transitions towards the goals of the Paris Agreement, and more broadly, the Sustainable Development Goals; enablers of just transitions; roles of non-Party stakeholders, including the private sector, in financing just transitions and possible ways to support them; facilitating transitions that will be just and inclusive for the workforce and other impacted communities and stakeholders.

32. In preparing for the Forum, the SCF collaborated with the Government of Thailand, the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and international and civil society organizations that are actively involved in just transitions.

33. The SCF held the Forum in Bangkok, Thailand from 17 to 18 July 2023. Over 130 participants attended the Forum in person and another 60 participated virtually, representing the SCF, governments, United Nations agencies and international organizations, operating entities of the Financial Mechanism, multilateral climate funds, bilateral agencies, the private sector, academia, think tanks and civil society organizations working on just transitions. The programme and the video recording of the Forum are available on the dedicated web page.²⁶

34. At SCF 31, members reflected on the Forum and noted that the-cofacilitators will prepare a draft summary of outcomes ahead of SCF 32 for members' consideration and finalization with a view to it forming a part of the annual report of the SCF.

35. [Placeholder for outcomes of SCF 32]

2. 2024 Forum on [placeholder for topic]

36. At SCF 31, the SCF invited submissions by members on the topic for the 2024 Forum by 31 August 2023 for consideration at SCF 32.

37. [Placeholder for outcomes of SCF 32]

E. Self-assessment report of the Standing Committee on Finance

38. COP 27 adopted the terms of reference for the second review of the functions of the SCF, which was affirmed by CMA 4.²⁷ COP 27 invited, inter alia, SCF members to submit views on the second review of the functions of the SCF in line with the terms of reference by 30 April 2023 for consideration by the SBI at SBI 58. In addition, the SCF submitted to SBI 58 an overview of the outputs delivered by the SCF during the period under review and related decisions taken by the COP and the CMA.²⁸

39. At SCF 30, with a view to collecting structured information as an input to developing recommendations on its efficiency and effectiveness, the SCF agreed to conduct a survey among its members who serve or have served on the Committee during the review period, as well as Parties and observer organizations, based on their engagement with the SCF. In preparing the survey questions, members suggested to include the following elements:

²⁶ <https://unfccc.int/event/2023-forum-of-the-standing-committee-on-finance-financing-just-transitions>.

²⁷ Decisions 15/CP.27, annex and decision 15/CMA.4.

²⁸ <https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/SubmissionsStaging/Documents/202306051217---SCF%20Submission%20to%20SBI%2058.pdf>.

- (a) Share their reflections on the dual role of the SCF of being a technical and political body;
- (b) Provide views on the need for reorientation or reprioritization of SCF functions and possible mechanisms that could be used;
- (c) Reflect whether the mandates provided to the SCF were in line with its core functions;
- (d) How the SCF engages with Parties and non-Party stakeholders on its products;
- (e) The extent to which external stakeholders engaged with the SCF and how they found the SCF products to be useful.

40. At SCF 31, the SCF provided input and agreed on the questionnaire and the draft outline of the self-assessment report prepared by the co-facilitators intersessionally. It was further agreed to conduct the survey and prepare the draft self-assessment report intersessionally for SCF to discuss and agree on the recommendations and finalize the self-assessment report at SCF 32.

41. [Placeholder for outcomes of SCF 32]

F. Draft guidance for the operating entities of the Financial Mechanism

42. On 30 August 2023, the SCF published on its website a call for submissions on the draft guidance for the operating entities of the Financial Mechanism based on the annual reports of the GCF and the GEF to the COP and the CMA by 15 September 2023.²⁹

43. As of 22 September 2023, the SCF received submissions on the draft guidance from three Parties, one group of Parties, the Adaptation Committee and the Technology Executive Committee of the Technology Mechanism.

44. Based on the submissions received, the co-facilitators prepared a preliminary assessment of the submissions for consideration at SCF 32, based on:

- (a) The database of previous guidance provided to the GCF and the GEF;
- (b) Information provided by secretariats of the GCF and the GEF on ongoing or planned activities related to the proposed draft guidance and/or existing decisions of the GCF Board and the GEF Council related thereto;
- (c) The assessment criteria set by the SCF to check whether the proposed draft guidance contained in the submissions is:
 - (i) In line with the mandates of the operating entities;
 - (ii) Being currently undertaken by the operating entities;
 - (iii) Not contradictory or duplicative to previous guidance given to the operating entities.

45. [Placeholder for any further information on improving the SCF working modalities for the preparation of the guidance in response to decision 14/CP.27, para. 13]

46. [Placeholder for outcomes of SCF 32]

G. Gender

47. COP 22 requested all constituted bodies to include in their regular reports information on progress towards integrating gender perspectives into their respective

²⁹ As per decisions 16/CP.27, para.21 and 17/CP.27, para.18.

processes.³⁰ COP 25 and 26 encouraged the SCF to continue to enhance efforts towards ensuring gender-responsiveness in implementing its workplan.³¹ COP 27 requested Parties to consider gender balance and geographical representation when nominating members to the Committee.³²

48. The SCF undertook an analysis of the integration of gender perspectives into its technical work. [Placeholder for gender related findings from this year's outputs]

49. For all events held by the SCF in 2023, effort was made to achieve gender balance among the speakers, including:

(a) At the webinar on updates related to climate finance, # per cent of the speakers were female;

(b) At the webinars relating to Article 2, paragraph 1(c), of the Paris Agreement, # per cent of the speakers were female;

(c) At the SCF Forum on financing just transitions, 57 per cent of the speakers were women.

H. Linkages with the Subsidiary Body for Implementation and the constituted bodies under the Convention and the Paris Agreement

50. COP 21 requested the SCF to continue to strengthen its engagement with stakeholders and constituted bodies under the Convention.³³ COP 23 welcomed the appointment of SCF focal points to liaise with other constituted bodies and requested the SCF to continue to provide information thereon in its annual reports to the COP.³⁴

51. Consistently with its overall approach, the SCF continued to maintain linkages with constituted bodies, including by:

(a) Highlighting specific areas of its work that could be of particular interest for its cooperation with the respective constituted body;

(b) Drawing on its existing work and related outputs with regard to its representation in, and inputs provided to, other bodies;

(c) Having SCF representatives attend the meetings of constituted bodies (either in person or virtually) in their personal expert capacity and report back to the SCF.

52. In 2023, the SCF appointed new and reconfirmed existing focal points to represent it in the work of constituted bodies and thematic areas, namely:

(a) Kevin Adams, Gabriela Blatter, Zaheer Fakir, Richard Muyungi and Mohamed Nasr for matters related to adaptation, including the work of the AC, the AC-LEG-SCF joint working group on methodologies for reviewing the adequacy and effectiveness of adaptation and support, and the work of the LEG;

(b) Diann Black-Layne, Vicky Noens, and Katarzyna Kowalska for technology-related matters, including in the work of the CTCN Advisory Board and the Technology Executive Committee;

(c) Mattias Frumerie and Apollonia Miola for capacity-building matters, including in the work of the PCCB;

(d) Kevin Adams, Diann Black-Layne, Javier Antonio Gutiérrez Ramírez, Apollonia Miola and Kyekyoung Jung for matters related to loss and damage,

³⁰ Decision 21/CP.22, para. 14.

³¹ Decisions 11/CP.25, para. 14, and 5/CP.26, para. 26.

³² Decision 14/CP.27, para. 19.

³³ Decision 6/CP.21, para. 2.

³⁴ Decision 8/CP.23, para. 11.

including in the work of the Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage associated with Climate Change Impacts;

(e) Katarzyna Kowalska for matters related to response measures, including in the work of the Katowice Committee of Experts on the Impacts of the Implementation of Response Measures;

(f) Ivan Zambrana Flores and Apollonia Miola for matters related to Indigenous Peoples, including in the work of the Facilitative Working Group of the Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples Platform;

(g) Richard Muyungi and Ivan Zambrana Flores for matters related to financing for forests;

(h) Gertraud Wollansky for gender-related matters.

53. In 2023, incoming and outgoing SCF focal points participated in various meetings and events, including at:

(a) The 18th meeting of the Executive Committee of the Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage, from 27 February to 3 March, where the focal points presented the SCF areas of work, including the findings of the fifth BA, the procedure for preparing draft guidance to the operating entities of the Financial Mechanism and the mandates stemming from COP 27 and CMA 5 in the context of enhancing facilitation and cooperation in relation to action and support;

(b) The 8th meeting of the Facilitative Working Group of the Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples Platform, where the focal point reiterated the SCF's willingness to continue to engage in meetings to support discussions on how the group could integrate issues related to enhancing Indigenous Peoples' access to climate finance into their work programme;

(c) The meetings of the AC-LEG-SCF joint working group. The group is developing a technical paper on "Methodologies for reviewing the adequacy and effectiveness of adaptation and support" as an input to the first global stocktake. Furthermore, the focal points supported the AC in revising and updating two technical reports intersessionally, namely on improving the adequacy and effectiveness of adaptation action to be published before COP28;

(d) The meetings organized by the PCCB, where the focal points provided written inputs to a capacity-building booklet on climate finance and explored possible collaboration between the two bodies in organizing a workshop on enhancing the effectiveness of the capacity-building activities of the UNFCCC funds, as well as bilateral donors and multinational development banks;

(e) The 21st meeting of the CTCN Advisory Board meeting, where the focal points provided written input to the CTCN on the SCF activities and workplan for 2023;

(f) The meetings of the informal coordination group (ICG) for capacity-building under the Convention and the Paris Agreement, where the focal points' efforts were focused on enhancing the coherence and coordination between the work of the SCF and the ICG. The SCF focal points also provided comments on the booklets produced by ICG focusing on mitigation, adaptation, climate finance and welcomed the suggestion by the PCCB for potential joint workshops or events that highlight the importance of capacity building for stakeholders.

54. In addition, at SB 58:

(a) The SCF held a side event to disseminate information on the SCF workstreams and deliverables for COP 28. The event provided an opportunity for climate finance stakeholders to discuss about the role of the SCF in serving Parties and the wider climate finance community in the context of the mandates received from COP 27 and the overall strategic priorities for COP 28;

(b) One of the SCF Co-Chairs participated in the 3rd meeting of the Glasgow committee on non-market approaches and presented key outcomes of the fifth BA and the first report on the determination of the needs of developing country Parties related to implementing the Convention and the Paris Agreement, as well as the achievement of the SCF Forum;

(c) At the Constituted Bodies Dialogue on Gender, the focal point for gender-related matters presented the achievements of the SCF in integrating gender considerations in its work and potential areas for improvement such as maintaining gender balance for SCF events and outreach engagements and enhancing gender-aggregated data and information for technical reports.

55. [Placeholder for updates from SCF 32].

Annex I

Members of the Standing Committee on Finance as of 21 September 2023

[English only]

I. Parties included in Annex I to the Convention

Kevin Adams (United States of America)
Gabriela Blatter (Switzerland)
Mattias Frumerie (Sweden)
Ian Naumkin (Russian Federation)
Brittany Young (Australia)
Apollonia Miola (European Union)
Gertraud Wollansky (Austria)
Saiko Saito (Japan)
Katarzyna Kowalska (Romania)
Vicky Noens (Belgium)

II. Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention

African States

Zaheer Fakir (South Africa)
Mohamed Nasr (Egypt)

Asia-Pacific States

Hyekyoung Jung (Republic of Korea)
Chandni Raina (India)

Latin American and Caribbean States

Ivan Zambrana Flores (Plurinational State of Bolivia)
Javier Antonio Gutiérrez Ramírez (Nicaragua)

Least developed countries

Zerihun Getu Mekuria (Ethiopia)

Other Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention

Richard Muyungi (United Republic of Tanzania)
Liucui Zhu (China)

Small island developing States

Diann Black-Layne (Antigua and Barbuda)

Annex II

Workplan of the Standing Committee on Finance for 2024

Placeholder

Annex III

Outlines of the mandated reports in 2024

General outline of the technical report of the sixth biennial assessment and overview of climate finance flows

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

1. Summary and recommendations by the Standing Committee on Finance on the sixth Biennial Assessment and Overview of Climate Finance Flows, including tracking, follow-up and review of recommendations from previous BAs.

INTRODUCTION

2. Background and objectives: set the scene – context of decisions of the Conference of the Parties, including decision 4/CP.24 – paragraphs 4 (taking into account best available science) and 5 (use of established terminology in provisions of Convention and Paris Agreement in relation to climate finance, where applicable).
3. Scope: explicit explanation of what the sixth BA will do (i.e. metadata analysis and overview/summary of existing publicly available information; mapping available information relevant to Article 2, paragraph 1(c), of the Paris Agreement, including its reference to Article 9 thereof).
4. Challenges and limitations (e.g. practical difficulties in estimating domestic flows, private flows and other unreported or underreported flows with any certainty, follow up on gaps and challenges identified in previous BA).
5. Approaches used in preparing the sixth BA:
 - (a) Clearly outline what the BA is: describe where the data have been sourced from, time period, data coverage and how the data were aggregated (e.g. how the different types of sub-flows are categorized in the onion diagram, how “pledged” vs “committed” vs “disbursed” are treated, etc.);
 - (b) Clearly describe where the data on “geographical” and “thematic balance” come from and how they are aggregated and categorized.

I. CHAPTER I – Methodological issues related to transparency of climate finance

BOXES/CASE STUDIES

1. Key messages, new developments and trends.
2. Brief summary/update on ongoing technical work related to transparency of climate finance, including operational definitions:
 - (a) Compilation of definitions of climate finance and criteria used by various institutions, and compilation of information on how Parties define mitigation and adaptation in their national communications, BRs, BURs, nationally determined contributions, national adaptation plans and nationally appropriate mitigation actions;
 - (b) Comparison of approaches used in reporting climate finance, including sector-based methodologies, methodologies for estimating mobilized private finance, and domestic climate finance tracking systems.
3. Information on emerging methodologies for measuring mitigations and adaptation finance outcomes.

4. Information on emerging methodologies relevant to tracking consistency with the long-term goal outlined in Article 2, paragraph 1(c), of the Paris Agreement.
5. Review recommendations from the previous BAs.

II. CHAPTER II – Overview of current climate finance flows in 2017–2018

BOXES/CASE STUDIES

1. Key messages, new developments and trends.
2. Mapping of data availability and gaps by sector, geographic area, thematic distribution and financial instrument/asset class.
3. Updated onion diagram, including information on trends since the 2014 BA with respect to flows, thematic and geographical distribution and financial instruments used and taking into account lessons learned from the fifth BA (e.g. sectors, country classifications):
 - (a) Estimates of global total climate finance flows, including international and domestic flows;
 - (b) Climate finance flows from developed to developing countries;¹
 - (c) UNFCCC funds;
 - (d) South-South cooperation on climate finance;
 - (e) Information on financial instruments used.
4. Evaluation of the quality of data, including clear identification of the uncertainties associated with each source of data and description of how the quality of measurement and reporting is assessed, and the completeness of data (e.g. clearly outline the sources of data uncertainty, clearly describe the assessment of the quality of data as “relatively certain”, “medium certain” or “relatively uncertain”, and clearly present the scale of completeness of data from ‘low’ to high’).
5. Update of available datasets that integrate climate change consideration into insurance, lending and investment decision-making processes and that include information relevant to tracking consistency with the long-term goal outlined in Article 2, paragraph 1(c), of the Paris Agreement.
6. Reflection of perspectives of recipient countries.
7. Identification of emerging sources of data (e.g. cities).

III. CHAPTER III – Assessment of climate finance flows

BOXES/CASE STUDIES

1. Key messages, new developments and trends.
2. Introduction.
3. Thematic objectives and geographical distribution of climate finance flows to developing countries:
 - (a) Thematic objectives of climate finance;
 - (b) Geographical distribution of climate finance;

¹ For the purposes of the overview of climate finance in the BA, various data sources are used to illustrate flows from developed to developing countries without prejudice to the meaning of those terms in the context of the Convention and the Paris Agreement including but not limited to Annex II/Annex I to non-Annex I, and multilateral development banks; OECD members to non-OECD members; OECD DAC members to OECD DAC ODA eligible countries; and other relevant classifications.

- (c) Additionality of climate finance provided.
4. Effectiveness of climate finance: ownership, needs and impacts:
 - (a) Access to climate finance (e.g. challenges, lessons learned and improvements since the fifth BA);
 - (b) Pledges, approvals, commitments and disbursement of climate finance;
 - (c) Ownership;
 - (d) Alignment of climate finance with investment needs and plans, including *inter alia* in the context of nationally determined contributions and national adaptation plans;
 - (e) Reported results and impacts of climate finance: selected insights and experience;
 - (f) Leverage and mobilization;
 - (g) Technology cost.
5. Global total climate finance, and developing country flows in context:
 - (a) Total investments by sector and region, including in high-carbon energy;
 - (b) Estimates of subsidies;
 - (c) Subsidies and financing measures affecting forests and land-use change;
 - (d) Global finance at risk from climate change.
6. Drivers of climate finance flows.
7. Special topics/issues, such as gender and climate finance, forest finance, financial instruments to address loss and damage, technology investment and climate-resilient infrastructure.

IV. CHAPTER IV – Mapping information relevant to Article 2, paragraph 1(c) of the Paris Agreement, including its reference to Article 9 thereof

BOXES/CASE STUDIES

1. Key messages.
2. Introduction.
3. Scope.
4. Challenges and limitations.
5. Ongoing activities and initiatives such as investment portfolios, regulatory initiatives, voluntary private sector disclosures, integrating climate risk in investments.
6. Additional information and data sets (e.g. metrics, approaches, methodologies, etc.).
7. Impact of transformation on real economy.

ANNEXES

FAQs

GLOSSARY

REFERENCES

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

BOXES/CASE STUDIES (in relevant chapters)

- Possible examples:

- (a) Metrics for assessing progress in the alignment of portfolios of international financial institutions, institutional investors, etc.;
 - (b) Systems and tools used for integrating climate change considerations into investment strategies and decision-making processes in the mainstream investment, lending and insurance sectors;
 - (c) Available information relevant to Article 2 of the Paris Agreement;
 - (d) SIDS perspective on climate finance flows;
 - (e) Efforts to avoid double counting within the BA;
 - (f) Perspectives on the links between development and climate in providing and accessing finance;
 - (g) Financial instruments on addressing the potential increased cost of finance due to the integration of climate change risk.
-

Outline of the second report of the Standing Committee on Finance on the determination of the needs of developing country Parties related to implementing the Convention and the Paris Agreement

I. Acknowledgement

II. Executive summary

1. Key findings.

III. Mandate and scope

2. Mandate stemming from decision 4/CP.24, paragraph 10 and guidance provided in decisions 11/CP.25, 5/CMA.2 and 5/CP.26.

3. Scope and approaches used in preparing the second report on the determination of the needs of developing country Parties related to implementing the Convention and the Paris Agreement:

(a) Description of the sources of information and data, time period, coverage, and how the different information and data from national, subregional, regional and global reports were categorized, aggregated and presented;

(b) Description of the approach taken by the SCF in determining the needs of developing country Parties, including follow-up and review of recommendations from the first report on the determination of the needs of developing country Parties related to implementing the Convention and the Paris Agreement;

(c) Other considerations taken in the preparation of the second report on the determination of the needs of developing country Parties related to implementing the Convention and the Paris Agreement, for example gender consideration, indigenous peoples, consultative process, etc.

IV. Overview of available information on the needs of developing country Parties

4. Key findings.

5. Introduction.

6. Qualitative and quantitative information and data available on the needs of developing countries relating to implementing the Convention and the Paris Agreement, according to:

(a) Information and data from national reports by theme, geography and sector, for example from adaptation communications, NDCs, national adaptation plans, biennial update reports, national communications, technology needs assessments, country programmes developed for the GCF, the GEF and/or the Adaptation Fund, city climate action programmes, as applicable, other national climate change policies and strategies, as well as national development plans;

(b) Information and data from regional and subregional reports, strategies, programmes (e.g. country programmes), policies, etc., including from bilateral and regional agencies and banks, by theme, geography and sector, for example from regional and subregional reports on needs in Africa, Asia-Pacific, Eastern Europe, and Latin America and the Caribbean, including for LDCs and SIDs;

(c) Information and data from global reports, policies and programmes, by themes, geographies, sectors, etc., for example from multilateral agencies, United Nations programmes, multilateral development banks.

Boxes/case studies/visualizations.

V. Processes and approaches for determination of needs in developing country Parties

7. Key findings.
8. Introduction.
9. Institutional arrangements.
10. Country experience (e.g. boxes/case studies).

VI. Underlying assumptions and methodologies used in determining the needs of developing country Parties

11. Key findings.
12. Introduction.
13. Overview of methodologies and approaches used in determining the needs of developing country Parties: indication of advantages/disadvantages/challenges of each methodology/approach.
14. Mapping of criteria and views used by countries and other stakeholders in determining the needs of developing country Parties, both in relation to goals (temperature goals or sectoral goals), with differentiation between adaptation and mitigation, and identification of common trends and views used in determining needs.

Boxes/case studies/visualizations.

VII. Challenges, opportunities and gaps in determining the needs of developing country Parties

15. Key findings.
16. Introduction.
17. Information gaps and limitations.
18. Opportunities for enhancing the determination of needs.
19. Insights into determining needs with available resources (country case studies and experience).
20. Issues identified by countries and regional and multilateral institutions on concerns and obstacles faced in determining the needs of developing country Parties, as well as opportunities:
 - (a) For example, level of indebtedness, relevant credit worthiness, policies related to finance (co-financing requirements, results-based finance, etc.), instruments available and cost of finance;
 - (b) Co-benefits related to addressing the needs of developing country Parties, such as the Sustainable Development Goals, disaster risk reduction, the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, the Addis Ababa Action Agenda.

Boxes/case studies/visualizations.

Annexes

FAQs

Glossary

References

List of abbreviations

List of boxes/case studies

Outline of the report on progress towards achieving the goal of mobilizing jointly USD 100 billion per year

Acknowledgements

List of abbreviations and acronyms

Executive summary

I. Introduction

1. Background and objectives. Set the scene – Mandate stemming from decision 4/CP.26, paragraph 19 and context, including reference in decision 5/CP.26, paragraph 6 and other relevant decisions.
2. Scope. Explanation of the nature and scope of the report on progress towards achieving the goal of mobilizing jointly USD 100 billion per year by 2020 through to 2025 to address the needs of developing countries in the context of meaningful mitigation actions and transparency of implementation, taking into account the Climate Finance Delivery Plan and other relevant reports. The report will, among others, focus on backward looking data and forward-looking data out to the timeframe of the goal, that is 2025.
3. Structure.
4. Outline.
5. Challenges and limitations, for example related to data availability, methodological, and definitional issues.
6. Approach used in preparing the report. Where possible, disaggregated information on themes, sectors, and geographical distribution of finance as well as impacts and outcomes of climate finance will be reflected in the report.

II. Sources of information

7. Description of approaches taken in the sources of information used in reports on progress towards achieving the goal of mobilizing jointly USD 100 billion per year:
 - (a) Backward-looking reports on climate finance:
 - (i) National reports through the UNFCCC, for example biennial reports (BRs) and biennial update reports (BURs);
 - (ii) Biennial assessment and overview of climate finance flows;
 - (iii) Other relevant reports, for example Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, Overseas Development Institute, Oxfam, UN Environment Programme Gap Report and World Resources Institute, etc.
 - (b) Forward-looking information on climate finance:
 - (i) National reports through the UNFCCC, for example biennial communications in accordance with Article 9, paragraph 5 of the Paris Agreement, and nationally determined contributions (NDCs);
 - (ii) Other relevant reports, for example Climate Finance Delivery Plan.
8. Description of approaches taken on the sources of information on the needs of developing countries:
 - (a) National reports through the UNFCCC for example national communications (NC), BURs and NDCs etc.;

- (b) Report on the determination of the needs of developing country Parties related to implementing the Convention and the Paris Agreement;
 - (c) Other relevant reports, for example, needs-based finance regional and national level climate finance access and mobilization strategies, and technical assessments.
9. Description of approaches taken in the sources of information on meaningful mitigation actions and transparency of implementation:
- (a) National reports through the UNFCCC, for example BRs, BURs, NCs, NDCs and REDD+ strategies, etc.;
 - (b) Reports from the UNFCCC, for example NDC Synthesis Report, and compilation and synthesis of the BR/BURs submitted, etc.;
 - (c) Other relevant reports.

III. Quantitative and qualitative information

10. Available quantitative and qualitative information on progress towards achieving the goal of mobilizing jointly USD 100 billion per year from:
- (a) Backward-looking reports on climate finance:
 - (i) National reports through the UNFCCC, for example BRs and BURs;
 - (ii) Biennial assessment and overview of climate finance flows;
 - (iii) Other relevant reports for example Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, Overseas Development Institute, Oxfam, UN Environment Programme Gap Report and World Resources Institute, etc.
 - (b) Forward-looking information on climate finance:
 - (i) National reports through the UNFCCC, for example biennial communications in accordance with Article 9, paragraph 5 of the Paris Agreement;
 - (ii) Other relevant reports, for example Climate Finance Delivery Plan and UNEP Gap Report, etc.
11. Available quantitative and qualitative information on the needs of developing countries:
- (a) National reports through the UNFCCC, for example BURs, NC, and NDCs, etc.;
 - (b) Report on the determination of the needs of developing country Parties related to implementing the Convention and the Paris Agreement;
 - (c) Other relevant reports, for example needs-based finance regional and national level climate finance access and mobilization strategies, and technical assessments.
12. Available quantitative and qualitative information on meaningful mitigation actions and transparency on implementation, for example CO₂ emissions reduced or avoided in the relevant timespan, and number of BURs submitted during the relevant timespan, etc.:
- (a) National reports through the UNFCCC, for example BRs, BURs NC and NDCs, etc.;
 - (b) Reports from the UNFCCC, for example NDC Synthesis Report, and compilation and synthesis of the BR/BURs submitted, etc.;
 - (c) Other relevant reports.

IV. Progress towards the goal of mobilizing jointly USD 100 billion per year

13. Trends in progress towards achieving the goal of mobilizing jointly USD 100 billion per year to address the needs of developing countries in the context of meaningful mitigation actions and transparency on implementation.

14. Challenges in progress towards achieving the goal of mobilizing jointly USD 100 billion per year to address the needs of developing countries in the context of meaningful mitigation actions and transparency on implementation.

15. Lessons learned in the process towards achieving the goal of mobilizing jointly USD 100 billion per year to address the needs of developing countries in the context of meaningful mitigation actions and transparency on implementation.

16. Recommendations of possible actions towards achieving the goal of mobilizing jointly USD 100 billion per year to address the needs of developing countries in the context of meaningful mitigation actions and transparency on implementation.

V. Annexes

VI. References
