Submission by Germany and the European Commission on behalf of the European Union and its Member States

EU Submission on information to be provided by Parties in accordance with Article 9, paragraph 5, of the Paris Agreement

Berlin, 20 November 2020

Table of contents

Executive Summary

The European Union (EU) submission on information to be provided by Parties in accordance with Article 9, paragraph 5, of the Paris Agreement provides a broader scope compared to the strategies and approaches for scaling up climate finance from 2014 to 2020. Section 1 of this document reflects the general approaches of the EU and its Member States, while Section 2 contains the individual chapters prepared by the Member States and the European Commission.

EU mobilisation of climate finance

- We are committed to the USD 100 billion goal and will continue to contribute substantially

The EU and its Member States are committed to the USD 100 billion goal and will continue to contribute substantially. The collective mobilisation goal remains an important element in the endeavour to drive the transformational change envisaged by the Paris Agreement. The EU and its Member States remain the largest contributor of public climate finance to developing countries, including to the multilateral climate funds. Our contributions have more than doubled since 2013 and totalled EUR 23.2 billion in climate finance for 2019.[1] This figure includes climate finance from public budgets and other development finance institutions. It also includes EUR 2.5 billion from the EU budget and the European Development Fund and EUR 3.18 billion from the European Investment Bank. In terms of support provided through multilateral climate funds, the EU and its Members States are the largest contributor to the first replenishment of the Green Climate Fund (GCF): the EU Member States have pledged to provide over USD 7.4 billion, accounting for roughly two-thirds of total pledges to the GCF for 2020-2023.[2] Many Member States increased their contribution compared to the initial resource mobilisation period, with multiple Member States even doubling it. EU Member States have also strongly supported the seventh replenishment of the Global Environment Facility (GEF) for 2018-2022, with a commitment of around USD 1.9 billion, accounting for over 50% of the total contributions. We also provided 99% of all voluntary funding to the Adaptation Fund (AF). In addition, more than 95% out of the more than USD 180 million pledged to the Least Developed Countries Fund (LDCF) in the period from 1 July 2019 to 1 April 2020 came from EU countries. The EU provided the first multiannual financing arrangement with AF and LDCF. The EU Member States are also providing a large part of the contributions to Multilateral Development Banks (MDBs).

Not all Member States of the EU are Parties listed in Annex II to the UNFCCC, some are considered economies in transition. Consequently, not all EU countries are obligated to fulfil the commitments under Articles 4.3, 4.4 and 4.5 of the Convention and Articles 9.1 and 9.3 - 9.5 of the Paris Agreement. Despite this, all EU Member States contribute

[1] The United Kingdom left the European Union on 1 February 2020. Figures on climate finance before this date hence refer to EU-28. Public climate finance in 2019 was EUR 21.9 billion from EU-27 alone.

[2] The United Kingdom left the European Union on 1 February 2020. The sum of EU MS contributions to the GCF and the GEF refer to the dates of pledges made and hence refer to EU-28.

to climate finance, at least through their contribution to the EU budget, and have provided information to the best of their ability.

The EU and its Member States are committed to continuing to scale up the mobilisation of international climate finance as part of the collective developed countries' goal to jointly mobilise USD 100 billion per year by 2020 and through to 2025. Financing shall be made available from a wide variety of sources, instruments and channels in the context of meaningful mitigation actions and transparency on implementation. The COVID-19 pandemic has not altered EU commitment to supporting developing countries' efforts to take climate action in the context of meaningful mitigation action and transparency on implementation. Due to different limitations, such as budgetary and parliamentary requirements, statements on the future level of public financial resources are only possible to a limited extent. However, the information provided by the EU and its Member States indicates that climate financing will remain at least at a constant level for the coming years despite COVID-19, including through a strong focus on green recovery measures.

As the bank of the European Union, the European Investment Bank (EIB) makes a very important contribution to supporting EU climate policy goals. In recent years, it has become the largest public multilateral financer globally of climate action investments, including EUR 20 billion outside the European Union since 2012. The EIB has committed to raising its annual financing for climate action and environmental sustainability to at least 50% of its business volumes by 2025, up from just over 30% today.

- We have been steadfast supporters of adaptation action

Globally, the EU and its Member States are the largest contributor of public climate finance to developing countries for adaptation purposes, in particular for adaptation action in the Least Developed Countries (LDCs), Small Island Developing States (SIDS) and countries in Africa. This is evident e.g. in the contributions provided to the AF as noted above. In addition, most of the pledges made to the LDCF are from the EU. We will continue efforts to channel public climate finance towards adaptation. The share of EU climate finance envisaged for adaptation purposes has been increasing, with particular focus on the most vulnerable countries. While striving for a balance between adaptation and mitigation from a provider's perspective, support for adaptation projects and programmes remains essentially demand-driven and must reflect the needs and priorities of developing countries, especially the poorest and most vulnerable countries. For climate finance to more effectively address specific adaptation aspects, such as environmental infrastructure, developing countries will need to prioritise those aspects in their national budgets and development plans and highlight those aspects in their dialogue with development partners.

- We consider Article 2.1c of the Paris Agreement essential for achieving the adaptation and mitigation goals

The mitigation and adaptation goals (Article 2.1a and 2.1b of the Paris Agreement) can only be achieved if global financial flows, including private finance and investment, national budgets and ODA are supporting climate goals. The EU has communicated its internal understanding of taking Article. 2.1 c forward in past ECOFIN Council Conclusions: It has highlighted "the need to ensure an enabling environment for sustainable investments", stressing "the important role of public policy in this regard".[3] In this context, it has referred to the EU Action Plan on Financing Sustainable Growth and to the work on an EU taxonomy for environmentally sustainable economic activities, a voluntary standard for green bonds, legislation on two new categories of low-emission benchmarks (EU climate benchmarks) and on disclosures related to sustainable investments and sustainability risks.[4] The Council has repeatedly underlined that "carbon pricing is a key component of an enabling environment for shifting investments". ECOFIN has also underlined that the objective of Article 2.1c "should be given due consideration within the UNFCCC architecture".

The EU is taking steps forward in integrating climate alignment in its budget. The current financial framework 2014-2020 provided for 20% of EU expenditure contributing to climate objectives. For the next Multiannual Financial Framework 2021-2027 and the EU's recovery instrument (Next Generation EU), an overall more ambitious climate target of 30% will apply to total expenditure and be reflected in appropriate targets in sectoral legislation. Moreover, as part of the Multiannual Financial Framework, the Neighbourhood, Development and International Cooperation Instrument (NDICI) expenditures also need to be consistent with Paris Agreement objectives.

Pursuing global efforts towards making finance flows consistent with a pathway towards low greenhouse gas emissions and climate resilient development is in line with developed country Parties' climate finance responsibilities under the Paris Agreement, as demonstrated in EU political and funding priorities through bilateral and multilateral support. We are working with our partners towards national strategies to mobilize finance for their climate and development priorities. Article 9 and Article 2.1c of the Paris Agreement are neither interchangeable nor mutually exclusive, but they reinforce each other in achieving mitigation and adaptation goals.

We are taking action towards implementing Article 2.1c of the Paris Agreement, including through the EU Sustainable Finance Action Plan and engaging with our partners. In this regard, we welcome the work of the Coalition of Finance Ministers for Climate Action led by Chile and Finland, and the numerous signatures it has received from developed and developing countries across the globe.

The EIB Group will align all its activities with the goals and principles of the Paris Agreement by the end of 2020, i.e. aligning new projects both with pathways towards low greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and with climate-resilient development from January 2021 onwards.

Support for country-led transitions towards low-emission and climate-resilient societies

The EU and its Member States will continue to engage with developing countries to support their efforts to implement and enhance their Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs), with a view to increasing the effectiveness of climate

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[3] ECOFIN Council Conclusions of 6 November 2018 (13528/18), para. 3 (www.consilium.europa.eu/en/press/press-releases/2018/11/06/2018-ecofin-climate-finance-conclusions/).

[4] ECOFIN Council Conclusions of 8 November 2019 (13871/19), para. 2.

finance and raising ambition globally. NDC implementation and enhancement must be reflected in the way national budgets and processes are formulated, as well as in synergy with the international agendas, particularly with the Sustainable Development Goals as adopted by the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Addis Ababa Action Agenda for financing for development.

The bulk of financing for this shift to a climate-neutral and resilient global economy will need to come from domestic and private sources. The EU and its Member States will coordinate with other key international donors to increase the mobilisation of climate finance from a range of sources, both private and public. We will make efforts to foster the mobilisation of private finance through the targeted use of available public funding and through capacity-building and support for policy instruments conducive to the alignment of public and private sector investment with low greenhouse gas, climate-resilient growth.

- We support enabling environments for mitigation and adaptation finance

The EU and its Member States will continue working with developing countries to enhance the domestic and international conditions for promoting climate action, including through comprehensive support around planning and policy, improving access to finance, technology transfer and capacity-building. We need to better target public finance to more effectively and efficiently leverage private sector funding to finance mitigation and adaptation action, and ensure enabling environments.

- We continue to provide capacity-building

The EU and its Member States fully recognise the importance of capacity building and technology transfer, including in relation to enhanced access to climate finance, as is reflected by the key support programmes described in section 2. We will continue to work together with developing countries to address the barriers associated with access to climate finance, especially for the poorest and most vulnerable countries, and to build institutional capacity and strengthen policy environments. This is a common element in interactions with dedicated climate funds and multilateral development banks as well as in supported climate-related actions in developing countries.

The EU and its Member States also recognize the importance of sharing information and results of activities among capacity-building actors and stakeholders and aims at fostering synergies in capacity-building efforts for the implementation of the Paris Agreement. We therefore welcome the establishment of a PCCB Network intended to become a leveraging platform to enhance coherence and coordination of climate-related capacity-building initiatives and activities, foster the engagement of relevant stakeholders in such efforts, draw expertise from a broad range of members in identifying gaps and needs of developing countries, and facilitate access to information and knowledge on capacity-building to support climate action.

- We continue to support activities for technology development and transfer

The EU and its Member States fully acknowledge the critical role of climate technologies for the transformation of sectors towards zero GHG emissions, and for strengthening resilience to climate change, and is therefore fully committed contributing to the mainstreaming of climate technology development and transfer as one of the leading climate development donors and by contributing to the work of the UNFCCC Technology Mechanism that is guided by the Technology Framework. The EU and a number of Member States are together the biggest donors to the Climate Technology Centre and Network (CTCN), which delivers tailored capacity building and technical assistance at the request of developing countries across a broad range of mitigation and adaptation technology policies and sectors. The support contributes about US$ 24.9 million altogether.[5]

- Green recovery

The economic impact of COVID-19 is affecting developing countries unevenly, rewinding development gains of the past years. The EU recognizes the need for a strong international collaboration to master immediate relief from the health crisis and is convinced recovering from the economic impact of COVID-19 needs to address the underlying cause for the outbreak which is human intervention into nature. The Paris Agreement and the 2030 Agenda provide the framework for the recovery from the COVID-19 crisis - now more than ever investments and recovery plans need to take a longer term perspective and apply the "do no harm" principle.

[5] https://www.ctc-n.org/about-ctcn/donors

Section 1. Key messages and common elements of the EU and its Member States

Introduction

In accordance with the Annex to decision 12/CMA.1 and as applicable, this submission contains, indicative quantitative and qualitative information related to Article 9, paragraphs 1 and 3, of the Paris Agreement, including, as available, projected levels of public financial resources to be provided to developing country Parties of the European Union and its Member States.

The EU and its Member States provide this information to the best of our ability. We see the submission as a means to increase mutual understanding and share information on the opportunities, barriers and challenges regarding cooperation between Parties to increase the predictability and efficiency of climate finance, in line with decision 12/CMA.1. Furthermore, the EU and its Member States envisage that the Article 9.5 process will lead to more climate ambition in recipient countries by providing relevant information and enhance transparency of finance flows.

I. Key messages of the EU and its Member States

I.1. Actions taken by the EU and its Member States

Building on the continued scaling up of previous years, the EU and its Member States are committed to continuing the mobilisation of international climate finance as part of the collective developed countries' goal to jointly mobilise USD 100 billion per year by 2020 and through to 2025 from a wide variety of sources, instruments and channels in the context of meaningful mitigation actions and transparency on implementation. Due to different limitations, such as budgetary and parliamentary requirements, statements on the future level of public financial resources are only possible to a limited extent. However, the information provided by the EU and its Member States indicates that climate finance will remain at least at a constant level for the coming years.

Public Climate Finance

The EU and its Member States remain the largest contributor of public climate finance to developing countries and have contributed EUR 23.2 billion in climate finance for 2019.[6] For the period 2013-2019, the EU has contributed more

[6] The United Kingdom left the European Union on 1 February 2020. Figures on climate finance before this date hence refer to EU-28. Public climate finance in 2019 was EUR 21.9 billion from EU-27 alone.

than EUR 127 billion in public climate finance. This figure includes climate finance sources from public budgets and other development finance institutions.

Efforts to provide public climate finance are being pursued through the budgets of the EU and its Member States together with national development banks and institutions, as well as with other international financial institutions. This all forms part of the larger effort to provide development finance to support countries' efforts to become low-emission resilient economies. Considering the context of the recovery from the COVID-19 crisis, these efforts to increase climate action in national budget programmes in line with national budgetary processes, and in dialogues with partners, remain as important as before.

The EU and its Member States will continue to engage and cooperate with multilateral development banks, including the European Investment Bank, and support their activities in developing countries, as they have been scaling up climate finance mobilisation towards their 2020 pledges both through their own resources and through increased mobilisation of private climate relevant investments.

The EU is a top contributor to multilateral funds and channels. The EU and its Members States are the largest contributor to the initial resource mobilisation of the Green Climate Fund (GCF) with a total of USD 4.8 billion committed, which accounts for almost half of the USD 10.3 billion of total pledges during this period. This commitment was renewed and strengthened in the first replenishment of the GCF, as EU Member States have pledged to provide over USD 7.4 billion, accounting for roughly two-thirds of total pledges received for 2020-2023.[7] Many Member States increased their contribution compared to the initial resource mobilisation period, with multiple Member States doubling it.[8] As of the 26th Board Meeting of the GCF, the GCF has approved 143 projects and committed a total of USD 6.2 billion. We have strongly supported the seventh replenishment of the Global Environment Facility (GEF) with a commitment of around USD 1.9 billion, accounting for over 50% of the total contributions. We have also provided 99% of all voluntary funding to the Adaptation Fund (AF).

The EU and its Member States have also been supporting and contributing to the activities of other multilateral institutions such as Least Developed Countries Fund, Special Climate Change Fund, Climate Investment Funds, UNDP (including NDC UNDP Support Program), FAO, UNFCCC, IPCC, UNEP, Montreal Protocol Multilateral Fund, Forest Carbon Partnership Facility, World Bank's Energy Sector Management Assistance Programme, Global Green Growth Institute, International Fund for Agricultural Development, Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank and many others.

The European Investment Bank (EIB) has committed to increasing its lending for climate action in developing countries to 35% of total lending in these regions by 2020. In 2018 and 2019, the EIB provided approximately EUR 2.97 billion

[7] The United Kingdom left the European Union on 1 February 2020. The sum of EU MS contributions to the GCF and the GEF refer to the dates of pledges made and hence refer to EU-28.

[8] https://www.greenclimate.fund/document/status-pledges-all-cycles

and EUR 3.18 billion, respectively, from all resources for climate action investments in developing countries. This exceeds 35% of EIB lending in these regions and, thus signals the progress made towards meeting its commitment.

In November 2019, the EIB committed to a new level of ambition for climate action and environmental sustainability. The share of EIB finance dedicated to climate action and environmental sustainability will be raised to 50% by 2025 and beyond. The EIB Group has also committed to aligning all its financing activities with the principles and goals of the Paris Agreement by the end of 2020. This will be complemented by measures to ensure that EIB financing contributes to a just transition for those regions or countries more affected so that no one is left behind. The EIB also demonstrated its commitment to supporting the energy transition by adopting a new Energy Lending Policy, which phases out EIB support for energy projects reliant on unabated fossil fuels.

Private Climate Finance

The EU and its Member States are mobilising private climate finance directly leveraged by public funding, including through private investment tranches in structured funds and public-private partnerships that are respectful of recipient countries' national priorities and national specific circumstances. Many Member States apply annual climate finance programming to leverage private finance in line with their budget cycles, while others have medium-term programming cycles in place, which enable them to plan contributions over a certain number of years.

Support in this area takes many forms, such as taking a first-loss position to de-risk private investment, enhancing business to business cooperation, creating innovative public- private partnerships, using carbon pricing systems and export credits, increasing transparency and climate risk analysis in the financial sector and providing longer-term capacity-building and policy support.

Below are examples of national programmes that are striving to increase the mobilisation of private finance:

- The Danish development financing institution – IFU – plays an important role in the effort to increase mobilization of private climate-relevant investments by making risk capital available in the form of equity, loans or guarantees for project companies in developing countries both through own resources and through a number of funds managed by IFU. IFU has mobilised billions of DKK from private investors, including pension funds, for climate-relevant investments in developing countries. This effort will be continued and supplemented with new initiatives, such as the recent High Risk High Impact Investment in Africa, that provide blended concessional financing aimed at mobilising private finance for green investments in countries with a challenging risk-return balance.
- France´s AFD and the World Bank have formalised the launch of the Solar Risk Mitigation Initiative (SRMI) in order to facilitate the implementation of private solar energy projects in emerging and developing countries and to mobilise up to USD 500 million from public financial institutions and private actors.
- German Financial Cooperation has supported setting up several structured funds, such as the InsuResilience Investment Fund, the eco.business Fund or the Climate Resilience and Adaptation Finance & Technology

Facility (CRAFT by Lightsmith), which are expected to attract additional private investors over the coming years.

- Dutch activities such as Climate Investor One, the Dutch Fund for Climate and Development, Solidaridad, IDH, the AGRI-3 Fund, Geodata for Agriculture and Water, and the Sustainable Development Goals Partnership are designed to mobilise and attract private investors, as well as FMO delegated state funds like MASSIF, AEF and Building Prospects.
- The new EU Neighbourhood, Development and International Cooperation Instrument (NDICI) will contain an investment framework for external action to raise additional financial resources for sustainable development from the private sector. It will consist of the European Fund for Sustainable Development (EFSD+) and the External Action Guarantee. The European Council Conclusions of 21 July 2020 dedicated EUR 70.8 billion the total financial envelope to NDICI for 2021-2027. The new investment framework included in the NDICI, the External Action Guarantee and the European Fund for Sustainable Investment (EFSD+), have a capacity of EUR130 billion which, together with the private sector and thanks to the leverage effect, may mobilise more than half a trillion EUR in investments for the period 2021-2027. Particular attention will be paid to addressing investment needs in the EU Neighbourhood, Africa, Western Balkans, countries experiencing fragility or conflict, least developed countries, highly indebted countries and regions with critical infrastructure and connectivity needs.

A number of EU Member States have national entities with a specific focus on leveraging finance from the private sector, including Denmark's 'IFU, Finland's 'Finnfund', Germany's 'KfW' and its private sector investment bank 'DEG', France´s 'AfD - PROPARCO', Italy´s "CDP", Sweden´s 'Swedfund', the Development Bank of Austria ´OeEB´, the Spanish Development Finance Institution (COFIDES) and the Netherland´s Dutch for Climate and Development (DFCD) and Climate Investor One.

The EIB pioneered the development of blended finance instruments aimed at addressing market failures that limit private finance flows for sustainable activities due to risk barriers, whether real or perceived. These instruments aim to support and demonstrate the development of innovative products, asset types and financing structures, and to crowd-in private sector finance through a catalytic effect and the mobilisation of public funds. Examples of EIB's innovative finance instruments include the Amundi Planet Fund, which supports green bond issuances in emerging markets, the Sustainable Ocean Fund, which supports sustainable marine activities in developing countries, and the Land Degradation Neutrality Fund, which supports sustainable activities in sectors such as agriculture, forestry, green infrastructure and ecotourism.

The EIB also has a strong track record of supporting climate action by and through other non-state actors, including financial intermediaries. The EIB supports climate action in small and medium enterprises through dedicated credit lines and partial contractual commitments ("climate windows") for climate action within its intermediated lending operations.

Green Recovery

The COVID-19 pandemic and its social, economic and ecological implications underline the importance of collective action to address the challenges of an unprecedented global crisis. COVID-19 also demonstrates how future external shocks, in particular environmental and climate crises, will challenge the resilience of our societies. In this context, the EU is committed to contributing to a post-pandemic recovery leading to an international economic system that is more aligned with the long-term goals of the Paris Agreement and the SDGs. If done right, the required investment would accelerate the transition to a low-emission and climate-resilient global system, while effectively addressing the economic and social impacts of COVID-19 on communities and markets.

A climate-smart and resilient recovery from COVID-19 also implies significant investments in developing markets, in particular those most vulnerable to the effects of climate change. In a catalytic way, international climate finance is key to a green post-pandemic recovery, underlining the importance of current commitments. Enhanced, more targeted and efficient support and improved access to financial resources will be instrumental in accelerating climate action.

In this regard, the EU and its Member States will remain committed to supporting ambitious climate action, while stressing the importance of continuous progress across the entire climate finance landscape. International financial institutions are expected to play a crucial role in providing short- and medium-term relief and supporting developing countries in addressing the economic impacts of the COVID-19 crisis, while explicitly taking into account the SDGs and the goals set by the Paris Agreement. With many key institutions, including the multilateral developments banks, having committed to aligning their portfolios with the objectives of the Paris Agreement, we expect continuous and effective cooperation, while also mitigating the risk of a post-pandemic rebound and subsequent lock-in of global greenhouse gas emissions. The EIB Group’s commitment to increasing its financial support for climate action and environmental sustainability will also help reinforce its scope of activities to stimulate a green recovery.

Furthermore, as another concrete example of supporting developing countries to build back better and greener, the five Nordic countries Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway and Sweden have launched the recapitalization of the Nordic Development Fund (NDF). Altogether Nordic countries will contribute EUR 350 million during 2021-30 to facilitate adaptation to and mitigation of climate change as well as boost climate resilient recovery and green growth.

I.2. Making finance flows consistent with a pathway towards low greenhouse gas emissions and climate-resilient development

Article 2.1c is a key element of implementing the Paris Agreement and supports international climate finance in developing countries

The mitigation and adaptation goals of the Paris Agreement (Articles 2.1a and 2.1b) can only be achieved if global financial flows, including private finance and investment, national budgets and ODA support climate objectives. The

EU has communicated its internal understanding of taking Article 2.1.c forward in past ECOFIN Council Conclusions. . In the context of sustainable development and efforts to eradicate poverty, Article 2.1c sets out the importance of reshuffling public funds towards mitigation and adaptation action and attracting the necessary investments, including eventually phasing out investments that could undermine these goals.

Pursuing efforts towards Article 2.1c requires efforts from government policies at all levels and in all international fora, in concert with the efforts of the private sector in the real economy. Importantly Article 2.1c is a global effort. The combined effects of governments, climate finance, the private sector and civil society make up the progress that will be reflected in the Global Stocktake. While in the past, climate finance was used to help formulate and implement climate policy in the real economy, it is increasingly used to offer support regarding the fiscal aspects of climate policies. Interventions aim at freeing resources for climate spending and to attract high levels of finance for climate investments and eventually make all investments climate compatible. Direct support for developing countries will continue to be provided by the EU and its Member States while fostering other types of measures from both the public and private sector. Examples of EU supported measures include:

- Mobilising private finance, including green investments in mitigation and adaptation, see for example the Austrian Green Finance Agenda,
- exploring carbon pricing initiatives e.g. through the Carbon Pricing Leadership Coalition and bilateral support which helps setting up carbon pricing initiatives,
- incorporating climate goals in financial sector financing and investment decisions (e.g. through adequate risk management, disclosure, mainstreaming of climate in portfolios, taxonomy),
- promoting green financial products like green bonds e.g. German support via IDB for Green Bonds in Latin America,
- increasing the mobilisation of private climate finance in addition to public climate finance such as the Danish funded global programmes and facilities that support developing countries in establishing enabling conditions and frameworks for mobilization of finance for scaled up investments in mitigation and adaption and the French 2050 Facility,
- integrating climate considerations into budgeting processes and investment decision-making,
- removing fossil fuel subsidies and moving away from “brown” investments,
- supporting developing country participation and fostering exchange formats in climate and green finance focussed initiative (,such as the International Platform for Sustainable Finance, the Coalition of Finance Ministers for Climate Action).

Thus, it is evident that efforts to reach the finance goal under Article 2.1c do not in any way undermine developed country parties’ financial commitments. Means of implementation provided by developed countries to developing countries can amplify the effects of finance flows aiming to empower economies to move to low greenhouse gas emissions and climate-resilient pathways. Article 9 and Article 2.1c of the Paris Agreement are neither interchangeable nor mutually exclusive, they reinforce each other. There is no trade-off between financial support for developing countries and Article 2.1c. In fact, support is complementary with efforts towards Article 2.1c helping to attract a higher share of international finance to realise the necessary climate investments. Therefore, it is in the common interest of all actors (public or private) to pursue consistent efforts towards Article 2.1c.

Sustainable finance is a priority for the EU policies and the EIB Group's activities

The European Commission issued the A*ction Plan on financing sustainable growth* in March 2018. The Action Plan sets out a comprehensive strategy to further connect finance with sustainability and has three key objectives:

- Reorient capital flows towards sustainable investment, in order to achieve sustainable and inclusive growth.
- Manage financial risks stemming from climate change, environmental degradation and social issues.
- Foster transparency and long-termism in financial and economic activity.

Based on the action plan, a package of legislative measures was adopted by the EU institutions, e.g. the establishment of a unified classification system ('taxonomy') on what can be considered an environmentally sustainable activity, a regulation on disclosures relating to sustainable investments and sustainability risks, and a new regulation on benchmarks on low carbon and positive carbon impact.

In the framework of the *European Green Deal*, the European Commission announced a renewed sustainable finance strategy, which aims to provide the policy tools to ensure that financial system genuinely supports the transition of businesses towards sustainability in a context of recovery from the impact of the COVID-19 outbreak. The renewed strategy will contribute to the objectives of the European Green Deal investment plan, presented in January 2020, in particular to creating an enabling framework for private investors and the public sector to facilitate sustainable investments.

Further information can be found online: https://ec.europa.eu/info/publications/sustainable-finance-renewed-strategy_en.

The EIB supports efforts to scale up the mobilisation of private capital towards environmentally sustainable investments. As a public finance institution, the EIB Group can play a key role by helping to create the necessary enabling environment to redirect private finance towards sustainable investments, particularly when it comes to capital markets instruments. As a pioneer of the green bond market, the EIB understands well the potential value of this instrument. The EIB issued the first green bond, it's "Climate Awareness Bond" (CAB), in July 2007 and has issued more than EUR 26 billion in green bonds in 13 currencies since then, which makes it the largest multinational green bond issuer. In 2018, the EIB also issued its first sustainability bond, the "Sustainability Awareness Bond" (SAB), issuing more than EUR 1.4 billion. SAB projects support EU sustainability objectives as well as the Sustainable Development Goals, including environmental and social objectives globally.

EU Member States take steps to embed Article 2.1c into their domestic policies and their international climate finance

EU Member States are committed to leading by example in making Article 2.1c a concrete feature of both their domestic policies and their contribution to international climate finance. National-level policies often complement EU-level policies such as sustainable finance, national carbon pricing (in complement to or on top of the EU Emissions Trading Scheme) or refer to national processes (green budgeting). Putting Article 2.1c, climate action and the Sustainable Development Goals at the centre of development policies, the EU and its Member States have increasingly moved to align the activities of financial institutions, Multilateral Development Banks and other development banks with the Paris Agreement goals.

For instance, regarding the incentives for the alignment of private finance flows with the Paris Agreement, the Austrian Government is working on a Green Finance Agenda to provide a framework for aligning finance flows with the Paris Agreement, and an Austrian Ecolabel certifies ethically oriented projects and companies that generate profits through sustainable investments. Luxembourg committed to convert 10% of the country’s finance flows into green flows by 2025; the Luxembourg Sustainable Finance Roadmap developed in 2018 specifies actions to foster a sustainable finance ecosystem in Luxembourg. Spain will draw up a National Sustainable Finance Action Plan and a programme for the issue of green bonds by the Public Treasury.

When it comes to public finance and public policies, all EU Member States are required to spend at least 50% of the EU ETS revenues on sustainable development policies. Finland was the first country in the world to introduce a carbon tax (in 1990). France has presented a “green budget” tagging government expenditures according to their (positive or negative) climate and environmental impact, thus developing a key instrument for transparency and prioritising policies vis-à-vis climate. Italy participated to the G20 fossil fuel subsidies peer review in 2018. The Netherlands is phasing out public-funded grants for coal projects and for exploration and development of new oil and gas reserves in developing countries by 2020.

The EU and its Member States take part in multilateral initiatives relevant for Article 2.1c

We welcome the Helsinki principles of the Coalition of Finance Ministers for Climate Action and encourage other countries to sign up to them. The Coalition of Finance Ministers for Climate Action, co-chaired by Finland and Chile, was launched on 13 April 2019. The Coalition will help countries to bring climate considerations into the mainstream of economic and financial policies by sharing best practices and experiences, and initiating analytical work to support policy action to reach evidence-based cost-efficient solutions. In particular, the focus is on carbon pricing, macroeconomic and fiscal policies, public financial management as well as sustainable finance in the private sector.

On 18 October 2019, the European Union launched together with relevant authorities from Argentina, Canada, Chile, China, India, Kenya and Morocco the International platform on sustainable finance (IPSF). The ultimate objective of the IPSF is to help scale up the mobilisation of private capital towards environmentally sustainable investments.

II. Common elements of the EU and its Member States

II.1 Information on national circumstances and limitations

In most countries, including the Member States of the European Union, state budgets are annual or bi-annual and do not provide for longer timeframes. It is therefore challenging to give ex ante information on longer-term planning for the provision of means of implementation to developing countries. The ability to make financial commitments for a longer term is usually limited, with the exception of contributions for multi-year replenishment cycles, e.g. to the MDBs or some of the multilateral funds. However, these longer-term commitments are often still subject to annual parliamentary approval.

Some EU Member States have established dedicated funds, programmes or windows for the provision of means of implementation funded from state budgets or specific sources, e.g. revenues from the auctioning of EU emissions trading credits. Those channels can provide some longer-term predictability, though they are still subject to uncertainties, like the availability of funding or the price of credits. Budgetary constraints and political priorities have to be taken into account and therefore also influence contributions. State-owned and private institutions that contribute substantially to the provision of means of implementation, like national development banks, also have their established planning processes and are subject to external circumstances and funding stability.

Unlike its Member States, the European Union has a Multiannual Financial Framework that sets the limits for EU annual expenditure, as a whole and in different areas of EU spending, for a period of at least five years. This ensures budgetary discipline and a smooth adoption of the annual EU budgets in line with the EU's political priorities. The current financial framework 2014-2020 provided for 20% of EU expenditure contributing to climate objectives. For the next Multiannual Financial Framework 2021-2027 and the EU's recovery instrument (Next Generation EU), an overall more ambitious climate target of 30% will apply to total expenditure and be reflected in appropriate targets in sectoral legislation. The 30% target underlines the importance of tackling climate change in line with the Union's commitments to implement the Paris Agreement and the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals. As a general principle, all EU expenditure should be consistent with Paris Agreement objectives, should "do no harm" to the principles of the European Green Deal and shall comply with the objective of EU climate neutrality by 2050 and contribute to achieving the Union's 2030 climate targets.

Moreover, to increase the coherence, transparency, flexibility and effectiveness of EU external cooperation, most existing instruments will be merged into a Neighbourhood, Development and International Cooperation Instrument (NDICI) with a total financial envelope of EUR 70.8 billion, including funds that support climate and environmental objectives. As part of the Multiannual Financial Framework, the NDICI expenditures also need to be consistent with Paris Agreement objectives while the share of support for mitigation and adaptation has steadily increased.

II.2. Information on the factors that providers of climate finance look for in evaluating proposals

Different approaches can be used for multilateral and bilateral channels. In most cases, bilateral support is determined in direct dialogue with recipient countries and partners. In the case of multilateral channels, the evaluation criteria for proposals follow the rules and principles established by the multilateral institutions (mainly through the board of the relevant multilateral institution, where developing countries are represented).

We have identified the following examples of factors that the EU and its Member States often take into account when evaluating proposals:

- National priorities and country ownership: Fund national priorities identified by developing countries in their key programmes and plans such as Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs), long-term climate strategies, National Adaptation Plans (NAPs), and other national climate strategies.
- Impact potential and effectiveness: Support countries to drive high-impact programming most beneficial for them – whether in areas of high mitigation potential or for climate vulnerable populations in need. It is key how the proposal provides economic, social and environmental benefits, with particular attention given to the most vulnerable communities, and vulnerable groups within communities.
- Innovation: Enabling the demonstration and adoption of an increased number of innovative business models, technologies and practices, including uptake of indigenous knowledge and practices with high potential for mitigation and/or adaptation impact.
- Efficiency: An efficient, effective and transparent deployment of the resources is advantageous for providers of finance. It is beneficial if the project or proposal is scalable or replicable and has multiplier effects. Synergies with activities of other donors, support from the host country and mobilisation of funding from private sources are desirable.
- Governance of the project: The project shall preferably be carried out by reliable implementing organisations or entities with a detailed implementation plan, qualified personnel, acceptance and participation of local communities, populations or authorities and adequate infrastructure to ensure target-oriented deployment of the funding.
- Enabling environment in the recipient country: A comprehensive policy, regulatory and governance framework is desirable to increase the likelihood of lasting impact through a strategic approach to national circumstances and institutions.
- Gender sensitivity: Promoting gender equality and women’s empowerment are typically important criteria in project selection.
- Monitoring and evaluation: The project results shall be monitored, evaluated and verified according to national and international standards.
- Co-benefits: It is beneficial if the project can show positive environmental and biodiversity effects, socio-economic effects (local value added, health protection, income), improvement of working conditions and protection of the interests of indigenous peoples.

II.3. Information on challenges and barriers encountered in the past, lessons learned and measures taken to overcome them

Overall, providers of climate finance must better understand challenges to improve efforts. To better understand the challenges from different perspectives, the EU and its Member States welcome a closer dialogue on barriers to the mobilisation of public and private climate finance.

In view of experience gained, there are challenges and barriers in the climate finance delivery chain: some of them on the ‘supply side’, but also on the ‘demand side’. In the following, the EU and its Member States indicate examples of challenges and barriers with a view to improving flows of climate finance.

Cooperation between providers and recipients is a prerequisite for improving flows. One challenge is aligning/coordinating different actors at international and national level in the process of designing and implementing climate projects. Access to finance for climate action is better facilitated when climate action is an integral part of regular dialogue between relevant stakeholders in development policy and finance. Parties may benefit from support in order to understand how best to match climate finance needs with the appropriate source of finance available.

In some situations, programmes and proposals are not sufficiently targeted and may seem fragmented because donor countries fail to map existing strategies and relevant policies in recipient countries. This can create challenges in terms of ensuring coherence and avoiding overlaps and gaps which lead to those proposals or programmes not being adequate and/or ultimately not being financed. In some cases, plans and programmes are developed by international consultants, who are not necessarily familiar with the local context or with the previous planning efforts undertaken in the country. It is vital that finance providers make sure to target programmes and proposals to the context of the recipient.

In determining needs and priorities, developing countries face various challenges and different levels of complexity, from the development of sectoral, subnational and national plans to the actual implementation of projects and programmes. Developing countries are engaged in developing a range of plans and programmes, such as the Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs), National Adaptation Programmes of Action (NAPAs), National Adaptation Plans (NAPs), or Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMAs). These plans and programmes provide a helpful basis for understanding where finance can best help satisfy needs and priorities.

However, in some cases these plans and programmes can be fragmented due to a lack of institutional capacities e.g. cross-sector planning and policy development in some developing countries. For providers of finance, this can give rise to challenges when mapping existing strategies and relevant policies and may lead to difficulties in ensuring coherence and avoiding overlaps between the different planning documents.

In other cases, it can be challenging to demonstrate the co-benefits of climate action and the links between climate interventions and development, in particular the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). This can lead to a lack of prioritisation of climate change policies in national development priorities, which can make the design and implementation of climate change policies more difficult. Exploring synergies across climate action and other SDGs is often a priority for providers of finance.

Effective enabling environments and country ownership are key for both delivering climate finance and facilitating progress towards the achievement of the three key objectives of the Paris Agreement.

To make financial support as efficient as possible, it needs the right circumstances e.g. the right institutional arrangements, certainty and enabling environments. Below are three suggested areas where providers of finance and recipients can improve:

- Improving country coordination and engaging multiple national stakeholders, including local governments and the private sector, therefore following both a bottom-up and a top-down approach is essential. This dual approach not only ensures that the plans, projects and strategies address country needs and priorities, but also contributes to strengthening country ownership in the implementation of projects and programmes.
- Understanding and managing climate risks is important to learn how to overcome barriers to realize opportunities as well as prioritize low-GHG emission and high-resilience investments.
- Increasing the level of information e.g. through a participatory approach with local beneficiaries to help understand their vulnerabilities as well as barriers to and enablers for adaptation and mitigation. Such an approach can enhance ownership and effectiveness.

Deploying investments in developing countries can involve a number of challenges from an investor perspective, including different levels of political stability, security, debt vulnerabilities, foreign exchange risk, technical capacities among implementing partners and gaps in regulatory frameworks. All of these factors can increase the risk level of operations, particularly those in support of the private sector, and can make project development and implementation challenging. This is why the ability of providers of finance to tailor offers to meet differentiated needs is essential. The EIB helps achieve this, for example, by providing concessional lending, developing risk-bearing/risk-sharing instruments, and combining investment and technical assistance, in particular through blending. These efforts will continue in particular through the mobilisation of EU funding.

The EU and its Member States will continue working to better understand challenges and barriers to providing finance and work with developing countries to enhance the domestic and international conditions for promoting climate action, including through comprehensive support around planning and policy, and thereby improving access to finance, technology transfer and capacity-building. We will continue to work together with developing countries to address the barriers associated with access to climate finance, especially for the poorest and most vulnerable countries, and to build institutional capacity and strengthen policy environments.

II.4. Information on how the EU and its Member States are aiming to ensure a balance between adaptation and mitigation

The EU and its Member States will continue to provide public climate finance for adaptation and mitigation in a balanced manner that reflects the demands, needs and priorities of developing countries, in particular the most vulnerable countries. Support covers programmes and projects in areas important for recipient countries such as strengthening the early warning system for extreme weather events; reducing vulnerability to drought and strengthening livelihoods; promoting renewable energy and energy efficiency; reinforcing integrated water and waste management; addressing deforestation and forest degradation (REDD+), land rehabilitation and soil improvement; sustainable mobility; sustainable agriculture; infrastructure; administrative capacity; biodiversity and integrated coastal zone management.

Globally, the EU and its Member States are the largest contributor of public climate finance for adaptation purposes to developing countries, in particular Least Developed Countries (LDCs), Small Island Developing States (SIDS) and countries in Africa. The share of EU climate finance targeted at adaptation is increasing, with a particular focus on the most vulnerable countries. Roughly half of the EUR 23.2 billion[9] in public climate finance the EU and its Member States provided in 2019 was directed towards projects and initiatives with a focus on or relevant for adaptation, including interventions addressing cross-cutting issues that treat adaptation and mitigation in an integrated, holistic manner (EUR 5.3 billion[10]) for adaptation-only projects, and EUR 6.7billion[11]) for cross-cutting interventions).

Within the EU, we have been consistently taking steps to align financial flows with low-emission and climate-resilient development through a series of complementary policy measures. As mentioned above, the EU Action Plan on Financing Sustainable Growth intends to reorient capital flows towards sustainable investment, manage financial risks stemming from climate change and foster transparency and long-term thinking in economic activities. In June 2020 the Taxonomy Regulation was adopted, recognising climate change mitigation and adaptation as two of the six environmental objectives that can be pursued to define an economic activity as sustainable. The regulation envisages the compilation of a full list of technical screening criteria for economic activities that can substantially contribute to climate change mitigation or adaptation. Furthermore, the EU and its Member States have also been mainstreaming the Paris Agreement goals and the 2030 Sustainable Development Goals in their development cooperation policies and assistance, in order to implement and enhance NDCs, while taking into account the needs and priorities of the developing countries.

[9] The United Kingdom left the European Union on 1 February 2020. Figures on climate finance before this date hence refer to EU-28. Public climate finance in 2019 was EUR 21.9 billion from EU-27 alone.

[10] The United Kingdom left the European Union on 1 February 2020. Figures on climate finance for adaptation before this date hence refer to EU-28. Public climate finance for adaptation in 2019 was EUR 4.8 billion from EU-27 alone.

[11] The United Kingdom left the European Union on 1 February 2020. Figures on climate finance for cross-cutting before this date hence refer to EU-28. Public climate finance for cross-cutting in 2019 was EUR 6.7 billion from EU-27 alone.

The EIB aims to reinforce its support for adaptation to the effects of climate change to invest more strategically in projects that contribute to strengthening the adaptive capacity and resilience of people and regions most impacted by climate change. The EIB will also be focusing on adaptation from the very earliest stages of project preparation through the provision of advisory services and technical assistance. In February 2019, the EIB launched its new Climate Risk Assessment system that is used to systematically screen all new investment projects at the appraisal stage for their climate change vulnerability. Following this, the EIB can engage with clients to support them in carrying out climate risk and vulnerability assessments as needed and in managing their climate risks.

II. 5. Information on how financial support effectively addresses the needs and priorities of developing country Parties and supports country-driven strategies

The EU and its Member States recognise that climate action is most effective where support is designed and implemented in partnership with national governments of partner countries. This approach allows for national stakeholders to be included in the design of the support programmes provided by the EU, providing the level of input necessary so that these support programmes consider the partner country's or region's own development plans. These include regional and sectoral plans such as National Adaptation Programmes of Action (NAPAs) and National Adaptation Plans (NAPs). The EU considers climate change a key point of engagement with EU candidate and potential candidate countries, with European Neighbourhood Policy partner countries, now supported through the new EU Neighbourhood, Development and International Cooperation Instrument (NDICI), and all developing countries[12]. This commitment is operationalised through discussions and policy dialogues, and supporting action through financial support. Partnerships of different actors are crucial for achieving the SDGs and the climate goals. All actors have a role to play while governments from provider and recipient countries are primarily responsible for developing a shared vision and a good policy framework, leaving the implementation to other actors - parties other than the government - must also be given sufficient scope to work independently on the climate objectives within the frameworks set by the governments.

To ensure finance provided meets the climate change mitigation and adaptation needs of recipient countries, the EU and its Member States work jointly with the partners and project developers to identify the needs of recipients. In this work, the EU and its Member States involve a multitude of actors, including national, regional and local authorities, multilateral organisations, non-governmental organisations, private-sector organisations, farmers´ organisations etc., which ensure, through their own processes, that their activities meet the needs of their target audiences.

The principles contained in the Paris Declaration of 2005, the Accra Agenda of 2008 and the Busan Partnership of 2011 are important reference points for the EU and its Member States for their international development cooperation and climate finance, as national ownership is key to securing long-term sustainability of climate change-related initiatives.

[12] In the next Multiannual Financial Framework 2021-27, expenditures for Sub-Saharan Africa, the Caribbean and the Pacific will be also financed from the Neighbourhood, Development and International Cooperation Instrument.

For the EU, country ownership and support for capacity building at various levels including national, regional and local level are key elements of support for developing countries. Member States cooperate with partner countries on the basis of those principles, which include ownership of development priorities by developing countries, focus on results, partnerships for development, transparency and shared responsibility.

Country and regional strategies are often jointly developed with partner countries, which reflect current and emerging interests, the needs and priorities of partners and seek to ensure that programmes, projects and initiatives are compatible with other related national development strategies in the partner countries. Adequate capacities are indispensable for country-owned and participatory policy and strategy development, systematic planning and result-oriented execution of interventions as well as the provision of efficient and effective climate and development finance. In developing countries, the EU and its Member States also support enabling environments and policy developments to enable the identification and interpretation of needs on the ground related to the fight against climate change.

Developing countries‘ NDCs are a central reference point for EU climate finance and climate-related development cooperation. The EU and its Member States directly support the implementation of NDCs, to which the Parties to the Paris Agreement committed, inter alia through the NDC Partnership.

The EU considers it important to bring together developing countries‘ NDCs and Sustainable Development Strategies to help achieve in a coherent manner more coordinated implementation of the bilateral and multilateral donor programmes, and consider needs related to both mitigation and adaptation and sustainable development in a broader sense. The EU and its Member States are consistently mainstreaming the Paris Agreement goals and the 2030 Sustainable Development Goals in their development cooperation policies and assistance, while taking into account the needs and priorities of developing countries and contributing to the eradication of world poverty.

As the EU Climate Bank, the EIB will focus on four interlinked areas, thus contributing to the Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) of the countries in which it operates, in line with the Paris Agreement: low-emission transition, adaptation and resilience, environmental sustainability and social development, while ensuring a just transition.

As for adaptation, the support from the EU and its Member States builds on available vulnerability and risk assessments and on the needs and priorities expressed by developing countries in their national development and adaptation strategies. These strategies include National Adaptation Programs of Action (NAPAs), national strategies on DRR and national action plans on desertification, land degradation and drought (DLDD). The EU also supports many partner countries in setting up or improving their National Adaptation Plans (NAPs) processes or equivalent strategic processes and documents. Supported actions include, among others, diversifying livelihoods, improving access to science based climate information, enhancing coastal zone management, reducing disaster risks, developing and scaling up risk finance tools as part of broader risk management strategies and promoting improved agricultural techniques such as agroforestry and soil and water conservation.

With regard to technology transfer, the EU and several Member States support the Climate Technology Centre & Network (CTCN), which promotes the accelerated transfer of environmentally sound technologies for low-emission and climate-resilient development at the request of developing countries. CTCN provides technology solutions, capacity building and advice on policy, legal and regulatory frameworks tailored to the needs of individual countries. CTCN has recently reported results from its first five years of operation.

One example of an operation supported by the EIB (as well as individual Member States) is the Climate Resilience and Adaptation Finance & Technology Transfer Facility (CRAFT), the first private-sector fund dedicated to addressing these problems in developing countries. CRAFT targets private companies providing solutions to enhance adaptation and resilience to climate change and invests growth equity in companies that provide data, tech-enabled services and products to manage the risks and impacts amplified by climate change.

In order to be effective, capacity-building measures need to be based on the articulated demand of the end-users and meet their needs, priorities and interests. The EU and its Member States recognise this fact by developing programmes, projects and initiatives with partner countries in which capacity building is an integral part of most of the projects, and by encouraging systematic capacity needs assessments and the identification of capacity gaps in supported activities. This allows funding to be tailored to cater to existing and emerging needs and interests expressed by developing countries.

The European Union and its Member States also contribute through a number of multilateral channels, and allocate resources to MDBs and IFIs, which in turn have mechanisms in place which allow finance to flow in line with the needs and priorities of beneficiaries. For example, several EU Member States contribute to the Green Climate Fund (GCF), which supports the efforts of developing countries to respond to the challenge of climate change while taking account of the needs of nations particularly vulnerable to climate change impacts. EU Member States also provided 95% of all voluntary funding to the Adaptation Fund (AF). In addition, more than 95% out of the more than USD 180 million pledged to LDCF in the period from 1 July 2019 to 1 April 2020 came from EU countries.

In addition, the use of different financial instruments reflects the consideration of the needs of developing countries in allocating financial resources. For instance, different EU Member States allocate a higher share of grants to the most vulnerable groups of countries, such as LDCs and SIDSs, or to adaptation and resilience activities.

Gender is an important cross-cutting issue for the EU, as climate action is most effective when it builds on capacities and addresses the needs and vulnerabilities of both genders.

At the end of 2019, the EIB launched SheInvest, an initiative designed to boost gender equality in Africa and mobilise EUR 1 billion of investments. One focus of the initiative is climate and gender-responsive infrastructure projects, which can enhance women’s access to water and clean, reliable and affordable energy, as well as to sustainable public transport.

The EU and its Member States look forward to the results of the ongoing work of the Adaptation Committee and of the Standing Committee on Finance (SCF) on the report on the determination of the needs of developing country Parties related to implementing the Convention and the Paris Agreement.

II. 6. Information on how support to be provided to developing country Parties enhances their capacities

Adequate capacities are crucial for country-owned and participatory policy and strategy development, systematic planning and result-oriented execution of interventions, as well as for the provision of efficient and effective climate and development finance. For this reason, the EU and its Member States work closely with partner governments to strengthen their institutional capacity to develop climate policy in line with their own national priorities. It is key for effective implementation of climate action to build capacities that can last within developing countries‘ institutions and allow institutional history and background knowledge to grow and improve. The EU is aware that longer-term support helps to ensure that institutions can build expertise over time.

Building capacity in developing countries is a process which seeks to build, develop, strengthen, enhance and improve existing scientific and technical skills, capabilities and institutions. It also seeks to enable developing countries to assess, adapt, manage and develop technologies. Capacity building must be country-driven and it must address the specific needs and conditions of developing countries and reflect their national sustainable development strategies, priorities and initiatives.

The EU and its Member States want to support local expertise and the development of internal capacities and technologies in a horizontal approach. We also want to recognise the importance of building on local knowledge rather than transferring solutions that are not always suited to local circumstances. The support measures for capacity building are designed to be context-specific, results-based and consistent with national priorities. In this work, the measures draw on a range of international cooperation instruments and institutions to build capacities at individual, institutional and a systematic level in the area of climate and development. For instance, the EU supports the strengthening of scientific and technical capacities, local authorities in policy--making and strategic planning, the inclusion of climate change issues into formal education and the development of innovative community-based adaptation solutions based on local scientific information.

The EU and its Member States provide targeted support for the most vulnerable countries in the group of LDCs and SIDSs to strengthen their adaptive capacities and increase the resilience of their agricultural production, coastal protection and infrastructure.

The EU and its Member States are conscious that the successful transfer of climate technologies to developing countries also requires support to increase local climate governance and institutional and administrative capacities.

The EIB provides a large range of advisory services that embrace all stages of the project cycle and be-yond to make investment projects happen. For instance, the EIB is providing advisory services to cities in Brazil, Indonesia, China and Mexico through the Financing Energy for low-emission Investment – Cities Advisory Facility (FELICITY), a joint initiative with the German government which aims to close the gap between cities' low-emission infrastructure projects and financing. The EIB will also provide early-stage climate project preparation support to cities in developing countries through the City Climate Finance Gap Fund. The EIB and the World Bank are both implementing agencies for the Gap Fund. The Gap Fund is intended to mobilise up to EUR 100 million to finance project preparation support with a view to unlocking a pipeline of low-emission and climate-resilient infrastructure projects with a total value of at least EUR 4 billion. The EIB is implementing the Gap Fund in partnership with GIZ and with funding from the governments of Germany and of Luxembourg.

The provision of advisory support, including capacity building, will be key for achieving the EIB Group's climate action and environmental sustainability targets. The EIB Group will strengthen its advisory activities in these areas over the next few years, with an emphasis on supporting investments that foster climate adaptation and resilience, environmental sustainability, mitigation and innovation.

The identification of capacity gaps and needs in developing countries is a key dimension for capacity building and financial support measures to be efficient and effective on the ground. There is no one-size-fits-all solution when it comes to building specific capacities. That is why the EU is strongly geared towards developing, together with partner countries, solutions tailored to the specific national context where actions and measures are implemented. The EU and its Member States also contribute to a number of United Nations programmes to boost expertise and develop capacities in selected areas.

Section 2. Actions taken by the EU and its Member States

Section 2 consists, in accordance with the Annex to decision 12/CMA.1 and as applicable, indicative quantitative and qualitative information related to Article 9, paragraphs 1 and 3, of the Paris Agreement, including, as available, projected levels of public financial resources to be provided to developing country Parties of almost all EU Member States and the European Commission.

Not all Member States of the EU are Parties listed in Annex II to the UNFCCC, or some of them are considered economies in transition. Thus, not all EU countries are obligated to fulfil the commitments under Articles 4.3, 4.4 and 4.5 of the Convention and Articles 9.1 and 9.3-9.5 of the Paris Agreement. Despite this, EU Member States contribute to climate finance, at least through their contribution to the EU budget, and have provided information to the best of their ability. Not all EU Member States use the Euro as their currency. Therefore, in some chapters, currencies other than the Euro are referred to. The respective Member States and the European Commission are responsible for the content of the following chapters.

AUSTRIA

The provision of financial, technological and capacity-building support to developing countries is a key element in tackling climate change at the global level. Austria is firmly committed to providing such support in the larger context of meeting the ultimate objective of the Convention and the long-term goals of the Paris Agreement.

a. Enhanced information to increase clarity on the projected levels of public financial resources to be provided to developing countries, as available

Budgetary planning in Austria includes an annual budget and a medium-term expenditure framework (MTEF). The draft of the MTEF is presented to Parliament in autumn together with the annual budget bill. The draft of the MTEF has to be accompanied by a budget strategy report that explains the budget priorities of the government. The annual budget bill, which must respect the boundaries of the MTEF, contains the details for each chapter. The MTEF with its legally binding multi-year approach helps the Ministry of Finance and the line ministries to improve budget planning.

Climate Finance is not identified as such in the Austrian budget, it is contained in different line budgets. From 2021 to 2023, the budget line for climate action will be increased compared to 2020; part of this increase will be dedicated to international climate finance. For more information, see b) below.

b. Indicative quantitative and qualitative information on programmes, including projected levels, channels and instruments, as available

There are multiple actors in Austrian climate finance, including the Ministry of Finance, the Development Bank of Austria (OeEB), the Austrian Development Agency and the Ministry for Climate Action.

In 2019, the largest contribution to Austrian climate finance came from the Development Bank of Austria (OeEB) (€ 222,41 million, including mobilized private finance by the Bank's climate finance operations). Climate action is one of the cross-cutting strategic themes of the Bank, along with gender equality. Strategic focus areas of the Bank include renewable energy and sustainable infrastructure. According to the strategic plan of the Bank for the period 2019 to 2023, the Bank set a target of a minimum of 40% of its new business volume to go to climate relevant projects on a yearly average.

The Ministry of Finance has a long-standing co-operation with International Financial Institutions (IFIs), like the World Bank Group and regional development banks and funds. The Strategic Guidelines of the Ministry of Finance for IFIs outline the thematic priorities for its cooperation and list climate protection as one of four focal areas for the programmatic cooperation with IFIs. By providing funding to these institutions and steering their activities via participation in the various Boards/Councils/Steering Committees, the Ministry of Finance makes an important contribution to international climate targets. In the context of this cooperation, the Ministry of Finance is a member of the Global Environment Facility, one of the largest financiers of global environmental projects.

The Ministry for European and International Affairs, which is in charge of Development Policy, in its Three Year Programme 2019-2021 on Austrian Development Policy defines climate action as one of its thematic priorities and stipulates that sustainable development cooperation must also take account of the inevitable impacts of climate change on future development. Austria takes account of climate action in strategies, programmes and activities to pave the way for a low greenhouse gas emission, climate-resilient future. The Austrian Development Agency is the operational unit of the Austrian Development Cooperation and in charge of implementing bilateral programmes and projects in line with the country and sectoral priorities set by the Ministry. In 2019 ADA contributed around € 22 million to the Austrian international climate finance.

The Ministry for Climate Action contributes to the Green Climate Fund as well as supporting bilateral projects. The programme of the Austrian government foresees a significant scaling up of the Austrian contribution to the first replenishment of the GCF. Following this declaration, the Minister for Climate Action pledged an additional € 100 million to the Green Climate Fund for the period 2020 to 2023, thereby bringing the total Austrian contribution for this period to € 130 million. This represents a five-fold increase compared to the initial contribution of € 26 million for 2015 to 2018. The climate finance portfolio of the Ministry for Climate Action will also be increased by € 5 million per year over the period of 2020 to 2023, which will be dedicated mainly to bilateral projects, with a strong focus on adaptation projects.

c. ***Information on policies and priorities, including regions and geography, recipient countries, beneficiaries, targeted groups, sectors and gender responsiveness***

The Austrian Strategy for International Climate Finance sets out criteria for selection of bilateral projects. Among these criteria are

- safeguarding of an efficient, effective and transparent use of means, particularly with consideration of potential multiplier effects and additional value resulting from cooperation with other funding bodies, potential sums paid by the beneficiary and supportive services through partner countries (developing countries and newly industrialising countries), as well as leverage of financial means by private flows of financing;
- safeguarding of full acknowledgement as climate finance (with use of corresponding criteria of quality, such as the DAC Rio Markers) and consideration of requirements with regard to monitoring, reporting and verification, as well as maximum creditability as public development assistance (official development assistance, ODA) according to the OECD criteria from the use of climate-related financial flows by public means;
- effectiveness and recording of quantitative flows;
- ensuring of consistency with present and future international guidelines, particularly with regard to the UN Framework Conventions on Climate Change, as well as the Paris Agreement;
- contribution of the projects to the transformation into a climate resilient economy low in greenhouse gas emissions, with consideration of consistency with long-term Low Emission-Development Strategies

and national contributions to the reduction of greenhouse gases (Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC)) as set out in the Paris Agreement in partner countries;
- consideration of potential synergies with Austrian businesses and of potential leverage of private flows of financing;
- relation to national priorities of host countries, as well as the availability of appropriate implementing organisations, implementation plans prepared in a qualified manner and skilled staff, as well as existing infrastructure in host countries in order to enable a targeted use of available means of climate finance;
- maximising co-benefits, such as positive effects on the environment and biodiversity which are not directly climate-relevant, positive socio-economic effects (such as local appreciation, health care, income security), improvement of working conditions and protection of employees, as well as gender equality and the preservation of interests articulated by indigenous populations.

The Austrian Development Agency´s geographical priorities are defined in the Three-Year Programme on Austrian Development Policy 2019-2020. A focus lies on Least Developed Countries, such as Bhutan, Burkina Faso, Ethiopia, Uganda and Mozambique. Further priorities are South Eastern Europe and the Caucasus region as well as fragile states. The bilateral projects within the climate finance portfolio of the Ministry for Climate Action cover, inter alia, Ghana, Ethiopia, Uganda, Paraguay, Argentina and Guatemala. Many of these projects are targeted at supporting local communities and indigenous peoples in sustainable land use and adaptation, aiming at creating synergies with local practices and knowledge. Gender responsiveness and the empowerment of women is an important criterion in project selection.

d. Information on purposes and types of support: mitigation, adaptation, cross-cutting activities, technology transfer and capacity-building

Austrian climate finance aims at a balanced relationship between mitigation, adaptation and REDD+. Most of the projects include a strong capacity building element. Synergies between development cooperation, technology transfer and low emission strategies are explored and, if possible, integrated into the programmes and projects. In 2019, the distribution of bilateral grants was 30% for adaptation, 43% for cross cutting projects and 27% for mitigation.

e. Information on the factors that providers of climate finance look for in evaluating proposals, in order to help to inform developing countries

See section 1, II.2.

f. An indication of new and additional resources to be provided, and how it determines such resources as being new and additional

Austria is committed to provide “new and additional” resources, which we define as a gradual scaling up of support over time, with new programmes, projects and focus areas supplementing and/or extending existing initiatives over time, with the overall volume of support provided increasing in the longer term.

g. Information on national circumstances and limitations relevant to the provision of ex ante information

The budget planning as described in a) above sets limitations to the provision of ex ante information. Longer term programmes and projects that constitute financial commitments for subsequent years, like contractually determined contributions to funds, can provide certainty and predictability in these areas.

h. Information on relevant methodologies and assumptions used to project levels of climate finance

i. Information on challenges and barriers encountered in the past, lessons learned and measures taken to overcome them

See Section 1, II.3.

j. Information on how Parties are aiming to ensure a balance between adaptation and mitigation, taking into account the country-driven strategies and the needs and priorities of developing country Parties, especially those that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change and have significant capacity constraints, such as the least developed countries and small island developing States, considering the need for public and grant-based resources for adaptation (also in common chapter)

Austria strives to achieve in the longer term a balance between support for adaptation and mitigation in our bilateral cooperation, while noting that such a balance must be viewed in a comprehensive manner (both quantitatively and qualitatively, and acknowledging that projects often address both adaptation and mitigation elements) and also taking into account other priorities articulated by our partner countries.

k. Information on action and plans to mobilize additional climate finance as part of the global effort to mobilize climate finance from a wide variety of sources, including on the relationship between the public interventions to be used and the private finance mobilized

In line with the commitment of developed countries as a group of mobilizing jointly USD 100 billion dollars a year by 2020 from a wide variety of sources, Austria is committed to mobilise private climate finance and to extend tracking to cover mobilised private climate finance over time. Up until 2016, we were only able to track mobilised private climate finance through ADC business partnerships. These partnerships allow for a co-financing of up to 50 percent of a given business investment by ADC, provided the overall project supports development objectives in line with priorities of our partner countries. Currently Austria is in a position to also track private climate finance mobilised by the Austrian Development Bank. In 2018, the Bank mobilised 87,24 million Euro of private finance through its interventions.

l. Information on how financial support effectively addresses the needs and priorities of developing country Parties and supports country-driven strategies

All bilateral programmes, projects and initiatives that Austria supports are developed and implemented in close cooperation with our partner countries. Austria cooperates with partner countries based on the internationally agreed principles of the “Busan Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation”. These principles include:

- Ownership of development priorities by developing countries
- A focus on results
- Partnerships for development
- Transparency and shared responsibility

Austria implements the "Busan Partnership" through country and regional strategies that are jointly developed with our partner countries. These strategies reflect current and emerging interests, needs and priorities of our partners, including in the areas of climate change mitigation and adaptation.

The Austrian Development Agency, through its local Coordination offices, engages in policy dialogue with the partner countries and in line with the Busan Principles on development effectiveness ensures that all of its interventions, in all sectors, are tailored to country-specific situations and needs and aligned with the country`s priorities as laid out in their respective strategies plans and goals including their NDCs.

We seek to ensure that all programmes, projects and initiatives are compatible with other related national development strategies of our partner countries. We therefore understand that all bilateral programmes, projects and initiatives meet existing and emerging needs and interests expressed by our partner countries at the national level and in the context of concrete policy implementation.

See also Section 1, II.4.

m. Information on how support provided and mobilized is targeted at helping developing countries in their efforts to meet the long-term goals of the Paris Agreement, including by assisting them in efforts to make finance flows consistent with a pathway towards low greenhouse gas emissions and climate-resilient development

Austria has integrated the goals and objectives of the UNFCCC and the Paris Agreement into its development policy. In this context, Austria is a member of the Coalition of Finance Ministers which was launched at the World Bank Group-IMF Spring Meetings on 13 April 2019 and is aiming to drive stronger collective action to tackle climate change and its impacts. The Coalition will help countries to design and implement climate policies at national level, and consider coordinated actions at the regional and the global level. The key objective of the Coalition is to bring climate considerations into the mainstream of economic policy. The objectives of the Coalition are set out in "Helsinki Principles" which reflect engagement of Finance Ministers to act on climate change by sharing best practices and experiences, and initiating analytical work to support policy action to reach evidence based cost-efficient solutions. In particular, the focus is on carbon pricing, macroeconomic and fiscal policies, public financial management as well as climate finance to achieve low-emissions and climate-resilient growth.

The Ministry of Finance and the Ministry for Climate Action are working on a Green Finance Agenda to provide a framework for aligning finance flows with the Paris Agreement objectives. Financial institutions, together with public authorities, representatives of the real economy and the scientific sector met regularly to develop the Austrian Green Finance Agenda. The Agenda aims to support the ambition to achieve the national 2030 climate and energy goals and aligning financial flows with the objectives of the Paris agreement in the long term. Chaired by the Ministry of Finance and the Ministry for Climate Action, public and private sector representatives discussed barriers, incentives and necessary frameworks to mobilize private capital for climate action and re-direct financial flows. The goal of this cooperation is to mainstream green finance instruments and implement initiatives that help the financial sector to contribute to the national climate and energy goals. One result of the process are the recently presented Guidelines of the Management of climate related risk, published by the Financial Market Authority (FMA). Furthermore, national co-ordinated participation in the PACTA2020 initiative (Paris Agreement Capital Transition Assessment) is foreseen in order to assess the degree of alignment of national financial flows to the objectives of the Paris Agreement. The PACTA tool will contribute to the government initiative launched at NY Climate Week in September 2019. Moreover, education and training are arguably the most efficient tools to support empowerment and development of the Green Finance market. Therefore, the Austrian Ministry for Climate Action, the Austrian Ministry of Finance and Climate Bonds Initiative deliver a series of three training modules on green debt instruments and the growing trend for thematic labelling as part of the implementation of the Austrian Green Finance Agenda and in efforts to strengthen green financial literacy.
The Austrian Green Finance Agenda will not only consist of the projects in implementation already but also of measures addressing mobilizing capital, managing risk and enhancing transparency and stability. The Austrian Green Finance Agenda will be presented soon.

The Austrian Ecolabel certifies ethically oriented projects and companies that generate profits through sustainable investments.

Through these initiatives the Austrian government aims at aligning investments by Austrian actors domestically and internationally with a pathway towards low greenhouse gas emissions and climate-resilient development.

n. Information on efforts to integrate climate change considerations, including resilience, into their development support

The 2003 Development Cooperation Act defines preserving the environment as one of the three overarching goals of Austrian Development Cooperation. Austria is committed to integrate climate change considerations throughout its development cooperation support. It therefore uses a mainstreaming approach, which is complemented by targeted action on climate change mitigation adaptation and resilience. The current Three Year Programme of the Austrian Development Policy defines environment and climate next to gender as cross cutting issues that need to be mainstreamed throughout all interventions and at all levels of cooperation and in addition defines climate as one of its five priority areas for cooperation. While no purely climate specific target is set for development cooperation, the Three Year Programme calls for 45% of all programmable ODA to be environmental relevant (programmes and /projects where an OECD DAC Environment Marker has been assigned) with indications to increase this share to 50% by 2021.

The Austrian Development Agency (ADA) follows a programmatic approach in its interventions where in the case of climate change it is mainstreamed and integrated into other sectors and carried through from central to local level, aiming at supporting an enabling regulatory and policy framework that improves the capacities for climate responsive planning at all levels and provides incentives to the private sector to invest in low carbon and climate resilient technologies. The replicability and potential for scaling-up of interventions, as well as fostering ownership and sustainability by applying a multi-stakeholder and fully integrated approach are key criteria of ADA when deciding on funding, underlined for instance in the 'Strategic Guideline for Environment and Development in Austrian Development Policy' or the Austrian Development Cooperation 'Water, Sanitation and Water Resources Policy Document'. The same applies to the potential for innovation, knowledge and learning. ADA supports science, research and learning across all its funding instruments. ADA funded interventions are further expected to contribute to institutional capacity development and an enabling regulatory and policy framework.

o. Information on how support to be provided to developing country Parties enhances their capacities

See Section 1, II.5.

BELGIUM

a. Enhanced information to increase clarity on the projected levels of public financial resources to be provided to developing countries, as available;

Belgium recognizes the importance of predictability and clarity of information on financial support. Belgium continues to undertake efforts to enhance its information on financial support projected, as well as on financial support provided and mobilized through public interventions.

Our four UNFCCC biennial reports in accordance with Decision 9/CP.21 and seven annual reports on financial and technology support provided to developing country Parties, conform to article 16 of regulation (EU) n°525/2013 (Monitoring Mechanism Regulation), contain all (ex-post) information on financial support provided, covering resp. the years 2011-2018 and 2013-2019.

This first biennial communication, in accordance with Article 9.5 of the Paris Agreement and Decision 12/CMA.1, includes enhanced (ex-ante) indicative quantitative and qualitative information, as applicable, including, as available, on projected levels of public financial resources for the years 2020-2022.

Belgium's public climate finance includes a high level of climate relevant development finance, based on a strong tradition of providing grant-based international development aid, as well as earmarked (specific) climate finance and flows through a wide range of bilateral and multilateral interventions.

The political entities of Belgium (namely the Federal State and the Regions) use both annual budget cycles as well as multiannual agreements to provide financial resources to assist developing country Parties with respect to both mitigation and adaptation. The indicative information below reflects shares or data already committed and data based on trends in previous years (2013-2019). This ensures a high level of certainty that these funds will be disbursed, but not a full guarantee. Future decisions on Belgium's contribution to international climate finance are not included.

Belgium's efforts to enhance transparency of information resulted in qualitative databases per entity which also include relevant information on on-going projects:

- Federal State (Foreign Affairs) : https://openaid.be/en
- Government of Flanders (Foreign Affairs): http://www.fdfa.be/en/sustainable-development/climate-and-climate-finance
- Government of Wallonia (AWAC): http://www.awac.be/index.php/thematiques/politiques-actions/les-politiques-changement-clim/politique-wallonne/financement-climat-international
- Brussels Capital Region (Environment) : https://environnement.brussels/thematiques/air-climat/climat/financement-climatique-international

b. Indicative quantitative and qualitative information on programmes, including projected levels, channels and instruments, as available;

Belgium is a longstanding contributor to multiple multilateral climate funds and already announced the doubling of the federal contribution to the Green Climate Fund to EUR 20 million/year during the first replenishment period (2020-2023).

Detail: In December 2015, Belgium's political entities signed a burden-sharing agreement to divide the efforts related to the European Climate and Energy Package, the auctioning revenues of emission rights and the contribution to international climate finance. Based on this agreement, Belgium pledged to provide EUR 50 million/year public climate finance for the period 2016-2020, divided as follows:

- Federal State: EUR 25 million
- Government of Flanders: EUR 14,5 million
- Government of Wallonia: EUR 8,25 million
- Brussels Capital Region: EUR 2,25 million

The reports show that Belgium is clearly on track of meeting – and even exceeding – its target of EUR 50 million/year in 2016-2020.

In line with the National Energy and Climate Plan 2021-2030, a new burden-sharing agreement will be set for the next period, including a burden-sharing for Belgium's contribution to international climate finance (see section 3 for more details).

Belgium is a longstanding contributor to multiple multilateral climate funds (Global Environment Facility, Green Climate Fund, Least Developed Countries Fund, Special Climate Change Fund, Adaptation Fund, African Climate Change Fund). At the 2019 UN Climate Action Summit the Prime Minister of Belgium announced the doubling of the federal contribution to the Green Climate Fund to EUR 20 million/year during the first replenishment period (2020-2023). This pledge was confirmed at COP 25 in Madrid. . The federal government is committed to an increasing contribution to international climate finance, independent of the budget for development cooperation. The regional entities provide in total EUR 5,5 million to the Adaptation Fund in 2020.

Belgium also provides support through various UN and other multilateral organisations, such as EUR 2 million earmarked on climate specific goals to FAO's "Flexible Multi-Partner Mechanism and EUR 1 million to WFP Malawi in 2020, both contributed by the Government of Flanders.

The contribution by the Government of Wallonia in 2020 will be distributed as follows, decreed by the Ministerial Council:

- EUR 3,8 million to the Adaptation Fund
- EUR 2,7 million to the LDCF
- EUR 1 million to IRENA
- EUR 400.000 to the GCF
- EUR 100.000 to the Clean Air and Climate Coalition

c. Information on policies and priorities, including regions and geography, recipient countries, beneficiaries, targeted groups, sectors and gender responsiveness;

Analysing Belgium's contributions to international climate finance in the period 2013-2019 clearly reveals the following trends, which are the foundation for future contributions:

- Geographic focus on Africa and Least Developed Countries, as these include our partner countries in development policy and include the most vulnerable countries to climate change effects;
- Thematic focus is clearly adaptation and also cross-cutting activities;
- Sectorial focus is more diverse and covers more than 35 different sectors. The sectors that received most support are Agriculture, Water and Sanitation, Environment and Energy. Particular attention is also given to reforestation projects;
- High-level of grant-based bilateral and multilateral support;

In addition to that, Belgium strives to:

- Further strengthen the mainstreaming of climate mitigation and adaptation issues within all programs and activities of the Belgian development cooperation.
- Support relevant climate-related partnerships that support developing countries implementing their climate strategies and nationally determined contributions.
- Active involvement in several coalitions aiming at redirecting carbon-intensive investments towards Paris-compatible objectives, such as the Powering Past Coal Alliance, the Climate and Clean Air Coalition or the Carbon Pricing Leadership Initiative.
- Search for win-win situations, which leads to a focus on capacity-building of partners (public or private sector) or technology development or transfer, as well as embedding support in the broader sustainable development agenda. The Brussels Capital Region supports a project (implemented by Geomoun) in Haiti, aiming at the protection and preservation of biodiversity against the harmful effects of climate change in the communal sections of Bas and Haut Coq Chante, commune of Jacmel.

The National Energy and Climate Plan (NECP) 2021-2030, as well as the respective contributions of the 4 Belgian entities provide a first glimpse of future policies in relation to international climate finance:

- The Federal Government envisages the continuation and scaling-up of budget lines to make Belgium's annual contribution more tangible in the coming years to increase the adaptation actions in developing countries, i.a. through technological innovation, to heighten the living standard and lower the greenhouse gas emissions, through energy efficiency, through sustainable management of soils, agriculture and forestry, and through the management of water supplies, etc.
- The Government of Flanders also continues to contribute to international climate finance and aims its support towards projects in which Flemish enterprises participate. Flanders will develop a Flemish international climate finance strategy once an agreement on the internal burden sharing 2021-2030 is reached. International climate finance is identified as one of the objectives for the use of resources in the Flemish Climate Fund, which includes the revenues of auctioning emission credits, but resources are also provided through other sources, mainly from the Departments of Foreign Affairs and Environment & Spatial Development.
- The Government of Wallonia will also further develop its sustainable investments for the climate & energy transition and identifies its Kyoto Fonds as a source for its future contribution to international climate finance.
- The Government of the Brussels Capital Region reiterating its full commitment to the SDGs and the Paris Agreement, emphasizes the importance of reducing its indirect emissions and better quantifying them in order to make its decisions more global and foster its solidarity with other regions of the world.

d. *Information on purposes and types of support: mitigation, adaptation, cross-cutting activities, technology transfer and capacity-building;*

The support provided by Belgium in 2013-2019 gives the following information on purposes and types of support:

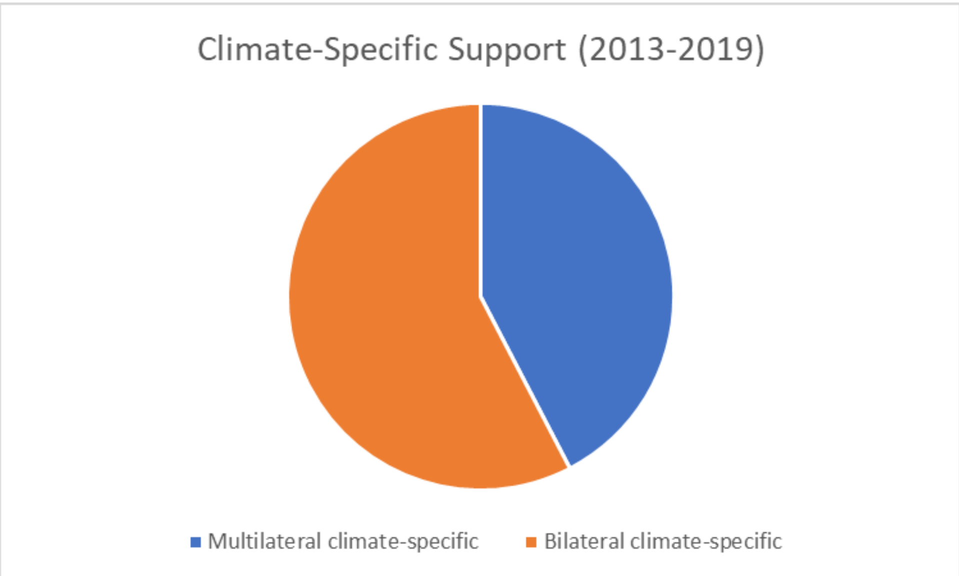

Figure 01: Climate-specific support per channel

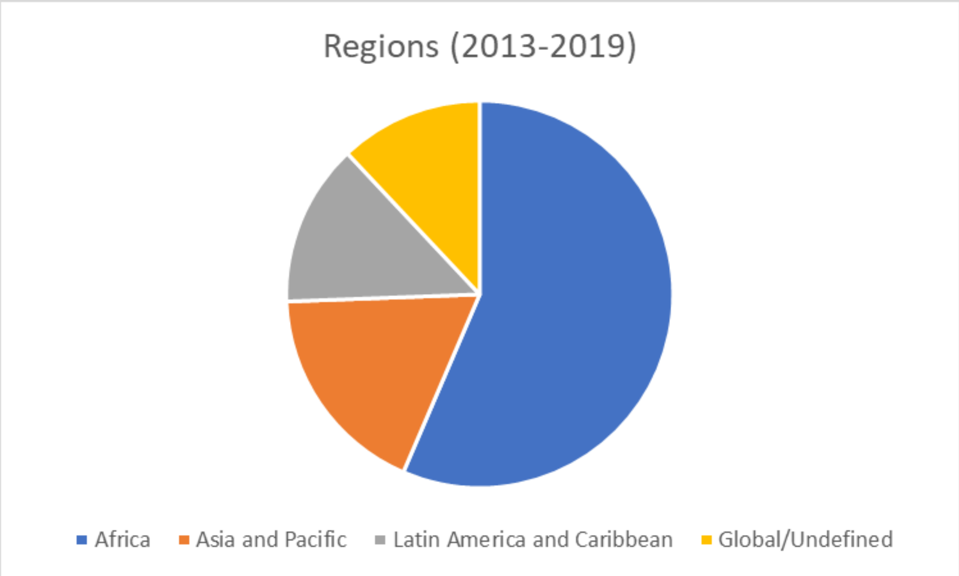

Figure 02: Climate-specific bilateral support per region

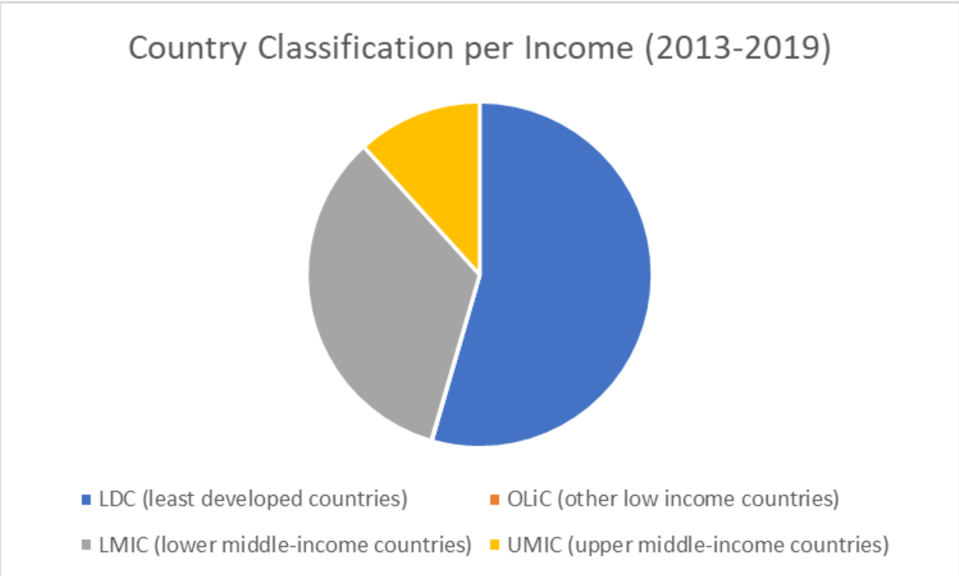

Figure 03: Climate-specific bilateral support per Income

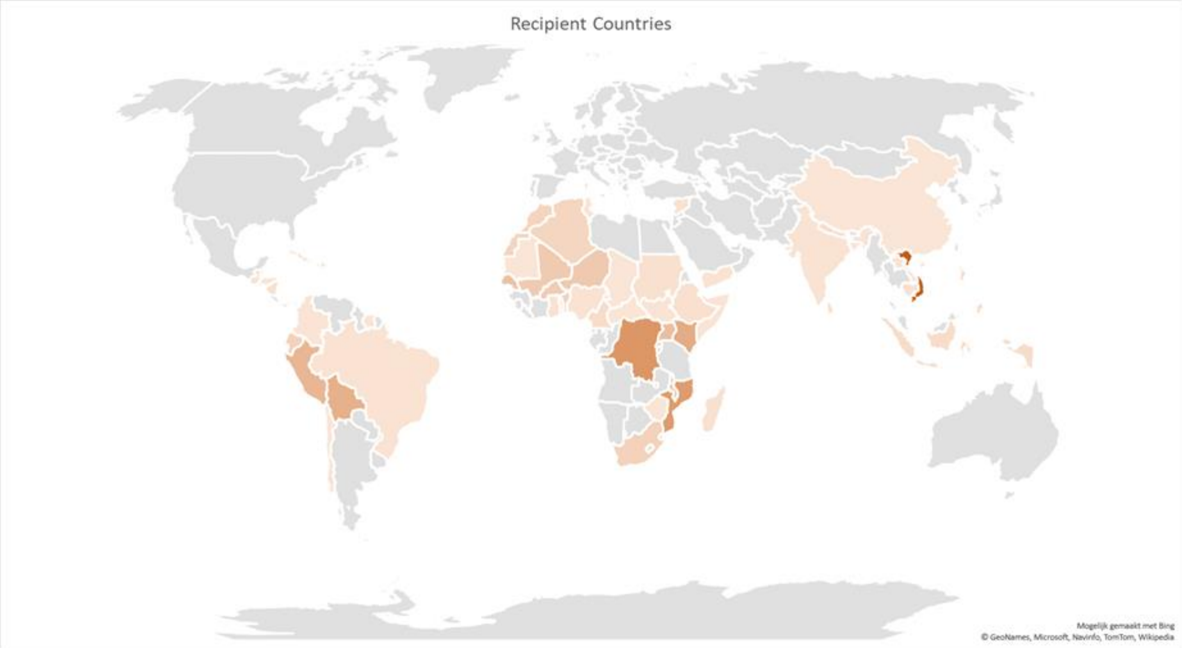

Figure 04: Map of recipient countries (climate-specific bilateral support)

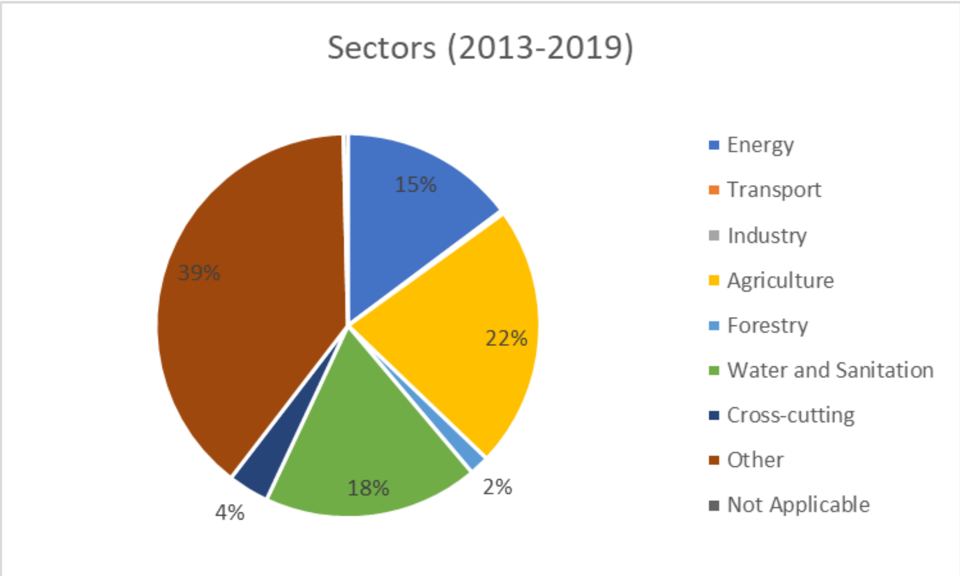

Figure 05: Climate-specific bilateral support per Sector

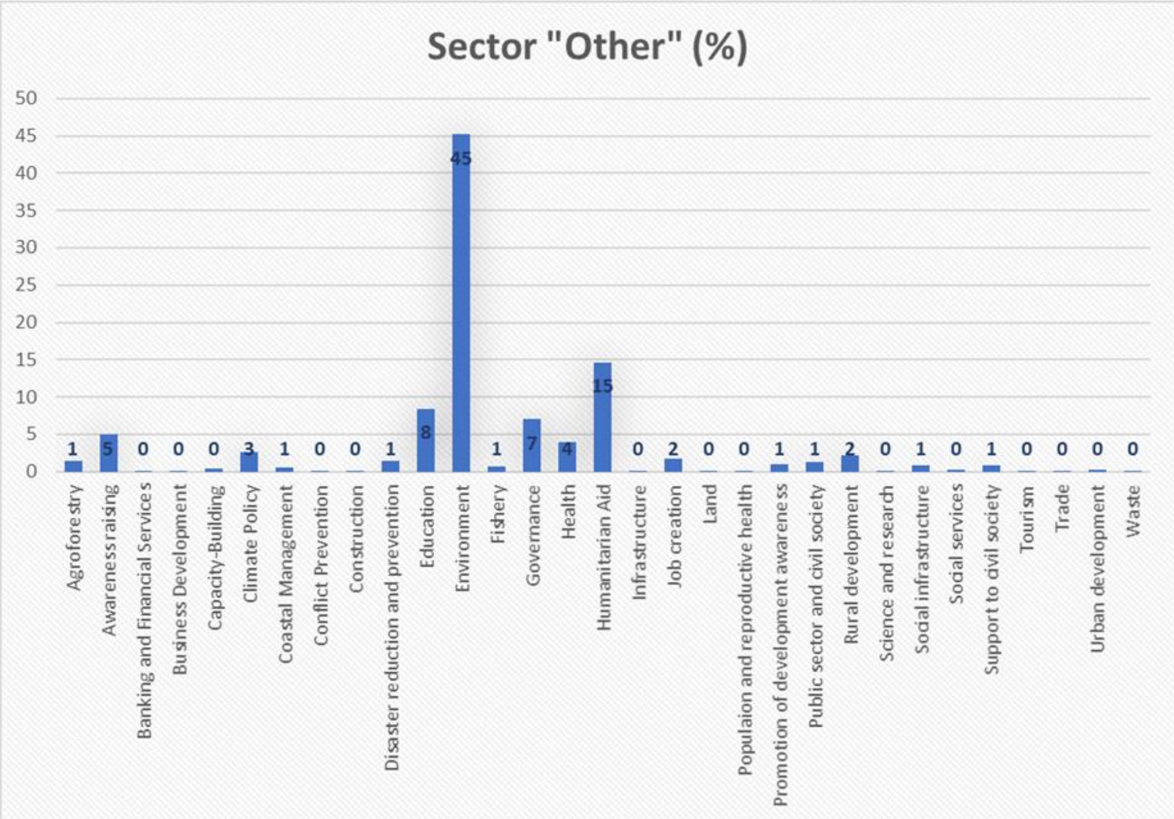

Figure 06: Climate-specific bilateral support divided per sector “Other”
% within the sector identified as “Other”

This analysis is based on the Belgian reports on financial and technology support provided to developing countries, in accordance with EU Monitoring Mechanism and Regulation – Article 16, which are publicly available. The graphics only envisage the visualization of trends of support provided in the years 2013-2019.

e. Information on the factors that providers of climate finance look for in evaluating proposals, in order to help to inform developing countries;

There is a multitude of organisations, institutions and funds that support climate change mitigation and adaptation initiatives.

A financing strategy on international climate finance includes a selection on the basis of several criteria and encompasses a portfolio approach. This selection and/or approach is likely to evolve in the future.

The Federal Government, through the special evaluator of the ministry of Foreign Affairs, Foreign trade and Development Cooperation, is currently undertaking an evaluation of the federal climate finance 2013-2020. This evaluation will inform future decisions about the federal contribution to international climate finance.

The following criteria were retained by the Government of Wallonia for support through multilateral channels:

- the performance and reputation of the funds as well as the institutions that govern / support them;
- the financing needs of the funds as well as the rhythm of refinancing of funds;
- the beneficiary countries: with a particular focus towards the most vulnerable communities and countries ;
- the type of activities funded: hands-on projects with actions in the field versus capacity building, etc.

Support through bilateral channels allows for more specific criteria and objectives to evaluate project proposals thanks to the more direct involvement compared to multilateral support. AWAC (Agency for Air and Climate of Wallonia) of the Government of Wallonia set the following specific objectives regarding sectors:

- the adaptation of family farming to environmental constraints, accentuated by climate change (including livestock issues, combating soil erosion and desertification, and agricultural water management),
- the fight against deforestation, the management of forestry areas (including mangroves and curbing deforestation through the optimization or the reduction of the use of fuel wood for heating),
- the optimal management of the water resources, which includes harvesting water, sanitation (potable water treatment, sewage or waste water treatment by systems), water supply, etc.

The Government of Flanders – Department Environment and Spatial Development (2020) set full climate-specificity and involvement of at least one Flemish enterprise in the preparation, execution and/or evaluation of the project as selection criteria, while feasibility criteria (such as a clear project strategy, incl. milestones and indicators; the identification and capacities of project partners; realistic risk assessment and detailed budget plan) are also important in the selection process. Project proposals that fulfilled one or more of the following elements received more credit:

- Focus on partner countries, least developed countries or small island developing states;
- Focus on women, youth or local communities;
- Projects clearly in line with the climate strategies or plans of the developing country.

f. An indication of new and additional resources to be provided, and how it determines such resources as being new and additional;

Belgium provides annual contributions to the Global Environment Facility. The GEF, as operating entity of the UNFCCC Financial Mechanism, provides resources for drafting biennial update reports and national communications, and has established the Capacity Building Initiative on Transparency (CBIT). Belgium's contribution to the GEF is therefore in accordance with its commitment to provide new and additional financial resources to meet the agreed full costs incurred by developing country Parties in complying with their obligations under Article 12, paragraph 1, of the Convention. These are the new and additional financial resources that Belgium provide pursuant to Article 4, paragraph 3, of the Convention.

Both the financial architecture as well the commitments by Parties have changed significantly since the Convention, especially with milestones such as the Copenhagen Accord, the Cancun Agreements and the Paris Agreement. While developed country Parties are required to continue the provision of financial resources to assist developing country Parties with respect to both mitigation and adaptation in line with the existing obligations under the Convention, these Parties are also requested, as part of a global effort, to take the lead in mobilizing climate finance from a wide variety of sources, instruments and channels, noting the significant role of public funds, through a variety of actions, including supporting country-driven strategies, and taking into account the needs and priorities of developing country Parties (Article 9, paragraphs 1 and 3, of the Paris Agreement).

As such, financial support to climate action in developing countries does not only flow through the operating entities of the Financial Mechanism. Over the years, there have also been significant changes regarding the involvement of Belgium in international climate finance. While the federal government, through its Directorate for Development Cooperation, remains the main donor, the Regional governments now also play an active role, especially since the Copenhagen Accord (2009). There are also more ministries, departments or entities involved, besides Development Cooperation. This development of greater involvement within Belgium, as well as the complexity of the climate finance architecture, makes it difficult to give a clear-cut description of “new and additional” financial resources as there is such a wide variety of sources. For these reasons, Belgium puts strong emphasis on transparency regarding its use of reporting methodologies.

Belgium honours its commitments on international climate finance in the context of the Paris Agreement, including on the principle of new and additional. Belgium describes its financial support as new and additional, since it comprises:

- Provisions in line with Article 4, paragraph 3, of the Convention
- Contributions which would not have existed without the financial commitments, stemming from the Copenhagen Accord;
- Budget lines on top of the annual budget for bilateral development cooperation;
- Only the climate-specific or climate-relevant part of projects and programmes;
- Only climate-related projects in developing countries additional to the previous reporting period;
- Contributions from the revenues obtained from auctioning greenhouse gas emission allowances.

Climate and development assistance are strongly interdependent, as climate should be mainstreamed in development finance as an overriding priority. From this perspective, Belgium is convinced of the importance of climate-proofing support to developing countries to ensure sustainable development and the crucial role of development finance for climate actions in developing countries, especially for adaptation and mitigation projects, technology transfer and building institutions and capacity to implement climate policy in developing countries. Any climate-related support that meets agreed ODA definition is reported as such in a transparent way.

g. Information on national circumstances and limitations relevant to the provision of ex ante information;

Belgium is a federal state, and as a result of this institutional context, several federal and regional level government departments are involved in developing and implementing climate change policies. As mentioned in section 2, an internal burden sharing has been agreed on Belgium's contribution to international climate finance in 2016-2020. Each entity has its own right and responsibility to honor this commitment as it sees best fit, which results in a wide variety of sources and initiatives, mainly from development cooperation and environment perspectives.

As mentioned in section 1, the political entities of Belgium use both annual budget cycles as well as multiannual agreements to provide financial resources to assist developing country Parties with respect to both mitigation and adaptation. Due to the nature of public budget cycles, it is not possible to give exact mid- or long-term predictions of overall public climate finance. State budgets do not provide for longer timeframes. Even multiannual agreements or commitments are still subject to annual parliamentary approval.

For the coming years 2021-2030, Belgium will agree on an internal burden sharing on its contribution to international climate finance between the different political entities. At the moment, these are upcoming and the exact outcome of these discussions cannot be predicted or prejudged.

h. Information on relevant methodologies and assumptions used to project levels of climate finance;

The indicative quantitative information only reflects shares or data already committed, and therefore a strong level of certainty that these funds will be disbursed.

Under the term 'commitment', we understand the following, as defined by the OECD DAC: "A firm obligation, expressed in writing and backed by the necessary funds, undertaken by an official donor to provide specified assistance to a recipient country or a multilateral organisation."

Belgium considers this the best approach to ensure predictable ex-ante information, but is mindful that this is information is incomplete and does not reflect the full amount that will be disbursed in any specific year.

i. Information on challenges and barriers encountered in the past, lessons learned and measures taken to overcome them;

Even if we understand a firm obligation under a commitment (see section h), there is a risk that a contribution is delayed, reduced or cancelled. The reasons why may vary greatly and be caused by both positive and negative developments, such as cost reductions, unforeseen circumstances, exchange ratios, budgetary constraints, change in political priorities in own or recipient country, failure to comply with the project agreement to receive the next tranche of the contribution, etc.

The impact of COVID-19 is an example on how support can be delayed or not implemented due to force majeure.

These challenges differ from one country/project to another and cannot always be overcome. The key to success seems to enclose many different aspects, including local involvement, appropriation of projects, timely evaluation of progress (and – if needed – redirection), and good governance.

The matter of good governance remains primordial. Through our action and working methods, we aim at reinforcing the capacity of local administration and public services.

j. Information on how Parties are aiming to ensure a balance between adaptation and mitigation, taking into account the country-driven strategies and the needs and priorities of developing country Parties, especially those that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change and have significant capacity constraints, such as the least developed countries and small island developing States, considering the need for public and grant-based resources for adaptation;

Belgium strongly supports a balance between adaptation and mitigation in the provision of financial support at the international level, and has a specific focus on the importance of allocating sufficient funding to the needs of the poorest and most vulnerable countries.

Belgium's contribution to international climate finance has a strong geographic focus on Africa and Least Developed Countries. Its multilateral support flows through funds such as the Adaptation Fund and the Least Developed Countries Fund. Belgium also ensures climate action mainstreaming into development and cooperation programmes with developing countries.

This approach results in a large share of demand-driven support for adaptation actions and activities. Belgium strives to support this country driven approach, emphasizing that climate investments can be much more effective when owned and driven by local governments. Ultimately, such a programming approach allows recipient countries to determine themselves the adequate balance of support they wish to receive.

Belgium aims towards maximum aid effectiveness and – in line with the Declaration of Paris and the principles of "Good multilateral donorship" – rationalize its cooperation with multilateral organizations by providing them maximum core funding and limiting earmarked contributions to the programmes they conduct. This approach leaves Belgium's partners with a broader liberty to organize their activities and therefore often help them reach an optimal balance between their adaptation and mitigation activities.

We aim at establishing a stable environment through a trustworthy relationship with local authorities that allows our operators to be active in full confidence. We offer an added-value as an institutional backup that can benefit to our project leaders and through them to local population.

Belgium's total contribution to international climate finance over the years 2013-2019 is mainly grant-based (96%) and more than half directed towards adaptation (53%), while a third is supporting cross-cutting activities.

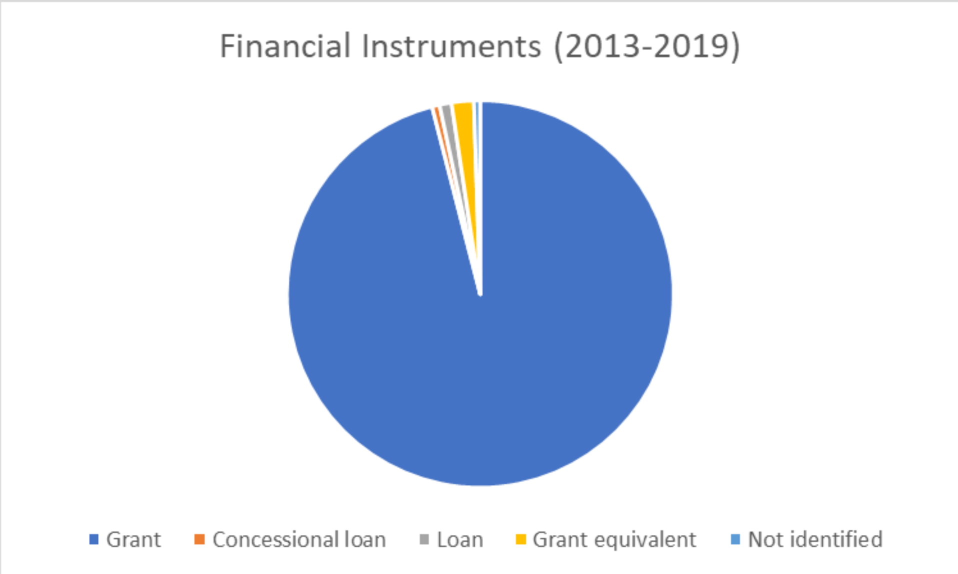

Figure 07: Climate-specific support (2013-2019) per financial instrument

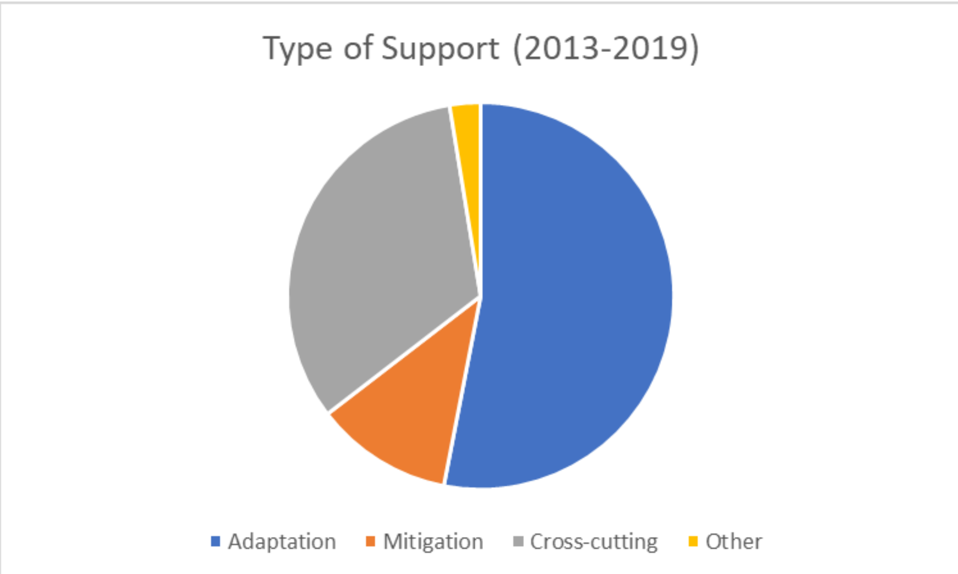

Figure 08: Climate-specific support (2013-2019) per type of support

k. Information on action and plans to mobilize additional climate finance as part of the global effort to mobilize climate finance from a wide variety of sources, including on the relationship between the public interventions to be used and the private finance mobilized;

While public climate finance will continue to play an important role in providing support to developing countries, especially grant-based adaptation support, the private sector is also a key source of climate finance, to reach the levels of finance required to support developing countries in the transition towards low-emission and climate resilient communities. There is a need to target public finance to leverage more effectively and efficiently private sector funding to finance mitigation and adaptation action.

Belgium is committed to take actions to mobilize additional climate finance and proactively contributes to the work in relevant fora, such as OECD and UNFCCC.

Belgium is already implementing important initiatives aimed at mobilizing private finance in and/or for developing countries. Belgium continues its strong engagements with the multilateral development financing institutions as a channel for scaling up climate finance mobilization both through their own resources and through increased mobilization of private climate relevant investments

Private climate finance will be further mobilized by using a two-fold approach:

- Providing support that directly mobilizes private climate finance for mitigation and adaptation measures;
- Supporting partner countries in designing, implementing and financing enabling environments for private investment in mitigation and adaptation measures, creating capacities that will enable institutions to develop financial products and build a portfolio over the long term. This will result in indirectly mobilizing additional private investments in developing countries.

BIO, the Belgian Investment Company for Developing Countries received additional funds (25 million EUR in 2019 and 2020) to invest in the private sector in developing countries with a view to stimulating the development of renewable energy and energy efficiency. BIO will continue to expand its climate portfolio.

In line with the coalition agreement of the Government of Flanders (2019-2024), private partners are encouraged to participate in international climate finance projects. The set-up of NDC Support Centers is a project carried out by the Flemish Institute for Technological Development (VITO), in partnership with an enterprise based in Flanders for the identification of potential demo-sites for renewable energy and CO2 reduction. The African Energy Commission (AFREC) is the third partner to ensure the long-term viability of the planned activities in the selected African countries (Malawi, Morocco, Uganda). The involvement of independent, public and private actors ensure the best use of know-how and networking and result in better win-win experiences.

The government of Flanders is a longstanding partner of SEED (currently managed by Adelphi Research gmbh). SEED aims for the strengthening of capacities, organisational resilience and impact potential of eco-inclusive enterprises in the adaptation space. This leverages local business opportunities to ensure that developing countries adapt effectively to climate change, while creating local jobs. Capacities of eco-inclusive enterprises to attract climate finance are strengthened.

i. Information on how financial support effectively addresses the needs and priorities of developing country Parties and supports country-driven strategies;

Belgium aims at effectively addressing the needs and priorities of developing country Parties and relating its support to the country-driven strategies.

Different approaches are being used in line with the great diverse landscape of climate finance. Bilateral projects, for instance, mainly reflect the dialogue between Belgium and the recipient. An example in this regard is the project “Great Green Wall” supported by the Government of Wallonia, which aims at preventing the desertification in Sahel areas and helping the local population to adapt to climatic change. It is a project undertaken by several countries together and at the heart of their local strategies.

In this regard, it is important that the recipient entity ensures the link between its project and the national plans and strategies. The project “Certified mitigation by irrigation cooperatives in Kolla Tembien (Ethiopia)”, supported by the Government of Flanders, is fully in line with the strategy “Climate-Resilient Green Economy” of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia (2011).

While working with local partners helps addressing the needs and priorities within the countries, for support provided through multilateral channels, much of the responsibility lies with the resp. multilateral organization or institution. Belgium’s support via the Green Climate Fund envisages through the GCF efforts to be guided by the principle of country ownership, investments that support developing countries’ own aspirations for low-emission, climate-resilient development, in order to help attain their NDC objectives.

m. Information on how support provided and mobilized is targeted at helping developing countries in their efforts to meet the long-term goals of the Paris Agreement, including by assisting them in efforts to make finance flows consistent with a pathway towards low greenhouse gas emissions and climate-resilient development;

If we are to ensure the goals of the Paris Agreement and stay well below 2°C above pre-industrial levels, we have to implement policies and programmes to make financial flows consistent with a pathway towards low greenhouse gas emissions and climate-resilient development, in accordance with Article 2.1(c). Possibilities to strengthen our efforts in this field will be further explored.

Helping developing countries to meet the long-term goals is best done by supporting these efforts, in accordance with the financial goals agreed in the Cancun Agreements (1/CP.16) and 1/CP.21, the accompanying decision of the Paris Agreement.

In this context, Belgium provides its share towards the goal of developed country Parties of mobilizing jointly USD 100 billion per year by 2020 to address the needs of developing countries, in the context of meaningful mitigation actions and transparency on implementation.

Belgium is also committed to continue its support up to 2025 and to deliver its share in the new collective quantified goal, which will be set by the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement, prior to 2025.

n. Information on efforts to integrate climate change considerations, including resilience, into their development support;

As mentioned in section c, Belgium strives to further strengthening the mainstreaming of climate mitigation and adaptation issues within all programs and activities of the Belgian development cooperation.

The Belgian development cooperation has built up experience, especially in least developed countries, and has contributed to the development of the adaptation capacity of partners in such various domains as efficient water management, sustainable agriculture (climate smart agriculture), comprehensive management of ecosystem services, construction of adapted infrastructure, urban planning, land management, ecological building, waste management and recycling, reforestation and the protection of forests, energy efficiency and renewable energy. In the ongoing preparation of new multi-year portfolio's in several of our partner countries it is a priority to address climate and environment risks and opportunities, in accordance with the needs and priorities.

o. Information on how support to be provided to developing country Parties enhances their capacities;

Belgium values the structured cooperation with other countries. The enhancement of capacities in the recipient countries are often integrated in the projects as a crucial prerequisite to ensure the full implementation of projects. There are also projects envisaged which specifically target capacity-building.

Belgium joined both the NDC Partnership and the Partnership for Transparency in the Paris Agreement. In the context of the NDC Partnership, the Federal Government is financing in-country facilitators for the implementation of the NDC Partnership Plan (Rwanda, Burkina Faso) or specific actions of the NDC Partnership Plan (Mali). In the context of the Partnership for Transparency in the Paris Agreement, Belgium supports both the francophone and lusophone clusters in organizing capacity building on transparency in the language of the practitioners on the ground (in French and Portuguese).

Examples of on-going capacity-building projects managed by AWAC (Government of Wallonia) include the methodological internships for people working in development cooperation for the design of sustainable projects in the context of climate change and the project “Femmes sol énergie” in Bénin, which relates both to agriculture training and to female empowerment. Make women more self-confident and better equipped to face the weight of men and traditions.

The Brussels Capital Region supports i.a. a project (Autre Terre) in Burkina Faso which envisages the reinforcement of the adaptation capacities of 4,000 producers in the communes of Koudougou and Réo in the face of climate change risks, during the period 2019-2021.

CZECH REPUBLIC

a. *Enhanced information to increase clarity on the projected levels of public financial resources to be provided to developing countries, as available*

The Czech Republic is aware of the urgency and seriousness of the climate change as well as the necessity to keep the global average temperature to well below 2°C above preindustrial levels and shifting towards low greenhouse gas emissions development pathway while fostering climate resilience. In this context, the Czech Republic supports the implementation of climate change mitigation and adaptation measures through its official development assistance (ODA) and remains committed to the goal of the developed countries to jointly mobilize USD 100 billion a year by 2020 and through to 2025.

The budget of Czech bilateral development cooperation, including financial resources dedicated to climate change in developing countries, is approved by the Government of the Czech Republic around June of the preceding year with an indicative outlook for two following years. As regards next year, the Czech development cooperation budget for 2021 was approved by the government on 8 June 2020 in the total amount of CZK 1.1 billion, with equal allocations envisaged for 2022 and 2023. This allocation of public financial resources includes bilateral development cooperation with our six priority countries, additional instruments for partnering with the private sector, humanitarian aid (including activities supporting climate resilience measures in the areas such as drought and disaster risk reduction), scholarships for developing-country citizens to study at Czech public universities, etc.

Within the multilateral development cooperation, the Czech Republic would like to continue in the successful cooperation with GIZ (Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit) on readiness activities related to the Green Climate Fund and intends to contribute to the Global Environment Fund or Green Climate Fund. However, the potential contribution to these organizations is subjected to governmental approval.

b. *Indicative quantitative and qualitative information on programmes, including projected levels, channels and instruments, as available*

Indicative quantitative and qualitative information on programmes, including projected levels, channels and instruments are not available.

c. *Information on policies and priorities, including regions and geography, recipient countries, beneficiaries, targeted groups, sectors and gender responsiveness*

The key instrument of the Czech foreign policy is the Development Cooperation Strategy of the Czech Republic 2018-2030. The strategic framework in the field of climate protection up to 2030 that includes a plan contributing towards gradual transition to low emission economy until 2050 is set in the Climate Protection Policy of the Czech Republic.

Based on our 2018-2030 Development Cooperation Strategy, the Czech Republic focuses its bilateral development assistance on six priority countries: Bosnia and Herzegovina, Moldova, Georgia, Cambodia, Ethiopia and Zambia. With each priority country, we have agreed on a framework document, the cooperation programme for the 2018-2023 period. The sectoral focus was designed in consultation with each priority country in the respective programme document (usually 1-3 sectors, e.g. agriculture, water and sanitation, etc.). On top of the sectoral priorities, climate change and environmental protection, together with gender equality and several other issues, are recognized in our Development Cooperation Strategy as cross-cutting principles. This means i.e. that the Czech Republic implements all development activities with regard to sustainable use of natural resources and an emphasis on environmental and biodiversity protection.

Examples of such other instruments are programmes for partnerships with the private sector, including the mobilization of additional private resources for sustainable development, namely the so-called B2B programme of the Czech Development Agency, and the Development Guarantee programme of the Czech-Moravian Guarantee and Development Bank.

The Czech Republic has also been active in humanitarian aid, its budget allocation has seen increases in recent years (220 mil. CZK approved for 2021). In our humanitarian aid, we put systematic emphasis, among other objectives, on disaster risk reduction and climate resilience, including focus on the humanitarian-development nexus.

d. Information on purposes and types of support: mitigation, adaptation, cross-cutting activities, technology transfer and capacity-building

Given the environmental and climate protection are cross-cutting priorities of the Czech Development cooperation strategy, relevant climate projects are diverse and not always targeted to a specific area.

However, it is evident from the regular reporting on financial and technology support provided to developing countries that adaptation-related support has long prevailed over mitigation-related and cross-cutting support. Regarding the technology transfer and capacity building projects, the Czech Republic has implemented several bilateral projects within its Official Development Assistance (ODA) that contributed to the technology transfer to developing countries and capacity building in these countries.

e. Information on the factors that providers of climate finance look for in evaluating proposals, in order to help to inform developing countries (also in common chapter)

Czech actors responsible for evaluation of the proposals follow thematic priorities in the cooperation programmes and methodology of the Czech development cooperation. They evaluate feasibility, sustainability and effectiveness of the projects and also evaluate the proposal in a broader context of the proposals such as assumptions and risks, coherence with other activities of own and other donors and possible project continuity.

f. An indication of new and additional resources to be provided, and how it determines such resources as being new and additional

There is no definition of the ´new and additional´ resources.

g. Information on national circumstances and limitations relevant to the provision of ex ante information

The provision of the ex-ante information on climate financing is limited by annual budget approval processes.

h. Information on relevant methodologies and assumptions used to project levels of climate finance

Given the cross-cutting nature of climate change issues in the objectives and priorities of the Czech Development Cooperation Strategy, there are no relevant methodologies and assumptions used to project levels of climate finance.

i. Information on challenges and barriers encountered in the past, lessons learned and measures taken to overcome them (also in common chapter)

In view of its past experience and its own capacities, the Czech Republic intends to build on its existing experience and capacities as well as on lessons learned from the implementation of the Development Cooperation Strategy of the Czech Republic 2010-2017 and other relevant documents which are periodically monitored, evaluated and subsequently revised.

j. Information on how Parties are aiming to ensure a balance between adaptation and mitigation, taking into account the country-driven strategies and the needs and priorities of developing country Parties, especially those that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change and have significant capacity constraints, such as the least developed countries and small island developing States, considering the need for public and grant-based resources for adaptation (also in common chapter)

The Czech Republic channels support for both adaptation and mitigation. However, it does not have a policy that would aim to ensure them in a balanced manner. Priority countries are set in the Czech Development Cooperation Strategy.

Information on action and plans to mobilize additional climate finance as part of the global effort to mobilize climate finance from a wide variety of sources, including on the relationship between the public interventions to be used and the private finance mobilized

The Czech Republic takes into account the importance of international climate funds in supporting the climate action in developing countries and with regards to its capabilities and budgetary constraints, inter alia due to the COVID-19 crisis, will endeavour to scale-up its climate funding.

While the B2B programme mobilizes private finance via simple co-financing, the Development Guarantee programme leverages the entire investment from private capital (the ODA resources providing a 50 per cent guarantee of the loan extended by a commercial bank to the project-implementing company).

k. Information on how financial support effectively addresses the needs and priorities of developing country Parties and supports country-driven strategies (also in common chapter)

The Czech ODA is based on principle of partnership. This means that the majority of projects is demand-driven and reflects the needs of recipient countries which are set in the above cooperation programmes that are based on the consultation with each priority country in the respective programme document.

l. Information on how support provided and mobilized is targeted at helping developing countries in their efforts to meet the long-term goals of the Paris Agreement, including by assisting them in efforts to make finance flows consistent with a pathway towards low greenhouse gas emissions and climate-resilient development

Regarding the cross-cutting nature of climate change and climate protection, the support provided to priority developing countries within their respective programmes also considers relevant SDGs and climate protection and thus some programmes/projects implemented contribute to the long-term goals of the Paris Agreement.

m. Information on efforts to integrate climate change considerations, including resilience, into their development support

As climate change is a cross-cutting principle in the Czech Development Cooperation Strategy, it is considered in the preparation of Bilateral Development Cooperation Programmes for priority countries which often build on the existing cooperation and partnership with these countries and respond to their needs and development priorities.

A good example of this approach has been Czech humanitarian aid to the Sahel region; or to our priority countries Ethiopia and Zambia, where it helped local populations tackle drought and related problems in agriculture, complementing our longer-term development efforts.

n. Information on how support to be provided to developing country Parties enhances their capacities (also in common chapter)

Previous experience with cooperation with developing countries, for example in the case of sending experts to the developing countries, has proved to be an effective tool in strengthening institutional capacity of these countries.

The Czech Republic considers capacity building as a key and can provide good expertise in this field. Several Czech experts were operating in Western Balkan countries, Georgia, Vietnam, Tajikistan and other countries under the UNEP and GIZ projects to help the local entities to enhance their institutional capacities.

DENMARK

a. ***Enhanced information to increase clarity on the projected levels of public financial resources to be provided to developing countries, as available;***

Summary: Denmark continuously strive to improve the communication of information of financial support for the implementation of the Paris Agreement, including levels of public financial resources provided to developing country Parties.

Detail: Denmark reports its climate finance to UNFCCC in the context of the Biennial Reports and National Communications on both a disbursement and commitment basis. The disbursement reporting provides the financial support disbursed in a given year while the commitment reporting show the confirmed agreements to provide support entered in a given year. Thus, the commitment data provides an overview of the approved levels of public financial support to be disbursed over the coming years.

As the Danish finance bill is approved by Parliament on an annual basis, it is not possible to provide data on approved public climate finance beyond planned commitments for the following year. It is expected that the forward looking perspective of projected levels of indicative climate relevant spending will be strengthened in the coming years.

b. ***Indicative quantitative and qualitative information on programmes, including projected levels, channels and instruments, as available;***

Summary: Denmark aims at maintaining a high level of climate relevant development finance, and will continue its successful efforts to mobilize private investments in climate projects in developing countries over the coming years.

Detail: Denmark provides bilateral public climate finance through the overall Danish development assistance budget. This includes dedicated climate finance through the Danish Climate Envelope as well as climate related development finance through a range of bilateral and multilateral interventions. The level of climate relevant development assistance has been more than DKK 1 billion annually for a number of years.

With the proposed finance Act for 2020, the Danish government signalled a strong intention to significantly increase the level of climate relevant development assistance. It is expected that new commitments to climate and environment projects will reach more than DKK 2.4 billion in 2020 and that this higher level will be reflected in climate relevant disbursements in the coming years. The higher level of commitment is expected to increase over the coming years.

In addition to public finance, Denmark is actively engaged in mobilising climate finance from private sources, including through enhancement of enabling environments nationally and internationally. Through instruments managed by our development financing institution, IFU, climate relevant investments of DKK 0.5 - 1 billion have been mobilized annually since 2015. With IFU's new climate policy, this level is expected to be at least maintained in the coming years.

Finally, Denmark continues its strong engagements with the multilateral development banks (MDBs) and other international development financing institutions as a channel for scaling up climate finance mobilization both through their own resources and through increased mobilization of private climate relevant investments. The level of climate finance mobilized through the MDBs that can be attributed to Denmark has been estimated to be DKK 2-3 billion annually. Denmark aims at least to maintain this level in the coming years.

c. Information on policies and priorities, including regions and geography, recipient countries, beneficiaries, targeted groups, sectors and gender responsiveness;

Summary: A climate focused development policy focuses on support to adaptation and resilience building in the poorest and most vulnerable countries, in particular in Africa, in combination with broader support to green/energy transformation in support of the Paris Agreement.

Detail: The current Danish development & humanitarian action strategy supports UN's Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) and reflects this common global vision for sustainable growth and development of the world towards 2030. Through target-oriented, integrated approaches, Denmark will work to reduce poverty, address migration, promote global peace and stability as well as sustainable growth and support to address climate change adaptation and mitigation. The Danish government will over the coming year revise the development policy and strategy with climate change as an even more central cross-cutting priority.

The Danish policies and priorities appreciate the diversity of the support needs of different groups of developing countries. Public grant based financing in particular targets the poorest and most fragile countries and regions with a particular focus on Africa. The Danish policies and priorities recognizes that the poorest and most fragile countries are particularly challenged by the impacts of climate change and need support to build resilience and integrate adaptation to climate change in all aspects the development planning process. Support to mitigation has a particular emphasis on energy transformation and targets all developing countries including transition and growth economies. Danish support will make use of a number of new and innovative instruments aimed at encouraging private sector lead green growth and mobilizing private investments. Further, there is a special emphasis on technical level cooperation and partnership between Danish authorities and developing country authorities in relation to climate change and green transformation.

Specific thematic and sectoral focus areas include: SDG 5 (gender equality), SDG 6 (water), SDG 7 (Energy), SDG 8 (decent work), SDG 13 (climate), SDG 16 (peace, justice and strong institutions) and SDG 17 (partnerships).

In addition, Denmark works bilaterally with a range developing countries to support energy system transformation in line with the Paris Agreement. These partnerships are built on a unique government-to-government approach and focuses on building capacity and enhancing national framework conditions for renewable energy development.

d. Information on purposes and types of support: mitigation, adaptation, cross-cutting activities, technology transfer and capacity-building;

Summary: Denmark aims to ensure that public finance for adaptation and mitigation is provided in a balanced manner that reflects the needs and priorities of developing countries supported as agreed in the dialogue between Denmark and the respective partner countries.

Detail: This is reflected in the principles for the Climate Envelope. It aims at ensuring that approximately half of the envelope's funds are directed to adaptation and resilience building in the poorest and most vulnerable countries. Part of Danish financing for adaptation supports multilateral funds such as the Least Developed Countries Fund, and bilateral adaptation projects are supported as an integral part of wider development assistance programmes. The other half of the envelope's funds is directed toward mitigation activities. This balance is also reflected in the broader Danish public support for climate related activities in developing countries where the distribution between adaptation and mitigation has been close to fifty-fifty. Denmark is striving to increase the mobilization of private finance for adaptation activities in developing countries through all relevant bilateral and multilateral instruments.

Capacity building and technology transfer are integrated elements of most climate projects and programmes, including through technical assistance and twinning arrangements with Danish institutions.

e. Information on the factors that providers of climate finance look for in evaluating proposals, in order to help to inform developing countries;

Summary: Danish climate finance is provided mainly as bilateral support determined in dialogue with recipient countries and partners or through multilateral channels.

Detail: Most of the Danish climate finance is provided as bilateral support determined in direct dialogue with recipient countries and partners or through multilateral channels. Only a very limited amount is channelled through call for proposals that are evaluated according to pre-defined criteria and eligibility factors. These calls are mainly targeting NGOs and civil society organizations. Evaluation criteria are in most cases specific to the relevant countries. For support channelled through multilateral channels the evaluation criteria for proposals follow the criteria and principles established by the relevant multilateral organizations. As a board member in multilateral organizations, for example the Green Climate Fund, Denmark helps build policies and procedures that aim to improve the efficiency in project approval and implementation. This includes a results management framework that enables project owners to appropriately indicate the estimated mitigation and/or adaptation impact in order for the fund to better evaluate proposals.

f. An indication of new and additional resources to be provided, and how it determines such resources as being new and additional;

Summary: Denmark remains committed to the joint goal of developed countries to mobilise USD 100 billion annually by 2020 from a wide variety of sources, including public and private finance, bilateral and multilateral contributions, as well as alternative sources of finance.

Detail: Denmark aims at maintaining a high level of climate relevant development finance, and will continue its successful efforts to mobilize private investments in climate projects in developing countries over the coming years. Increasing climate finance from private sector sources will be key to increasing the overall volume of finance available to meet the climate change challenge.

For the purpose of reporting to UNFCCC, Denmark considers newly committed (for reporting on commitments) or disbursed (for reporting of disbursements) finance for climate change adaptation or mitigation activities within the reporting period and finance that was not previously reported to UNFCCC as new and additional finance. This definition allows a transparent, comprehensive and comparable reporting of climate finance provided to developing countries.

g. Information on national circumstances and limitations relevant to the provision of ex ante information;

Summary: Since the finance Act is approved annually by the Danish parliament, there is no legal basis for providing ex-ante information on public climate finance to developing countries beyond the approved annual finance Act.

Detail: The finance Act is approved annually by the Danish parliament the year before it enters into force. As a result, all commitments, pledges or projected levels of public climate finance to developing countries beyond the financial year approved, are indicative estimates subject to approval by parliament in the following year(s). Work is on-going to make the climate relevant provisions of the approved finance Act more visible.

h. Information on relevant methodologies and assumptions used to project levels of climate finance;

Summary: A new tool for ex-ante estimation of the climate relevant part of the development assistance section of the annual finance bill is expected to be put in place in 2020.

Detail: When the system is in place, it will be possible to provide an estimate of the expected levels of climate finance in the coming financial year (approved finance Act). The ex-ante estimation tool will build on the OECD DAC Rio-marker system that is also used as the basis for Denmark's ex-post reporting of climate finance to UNFCCC.

It will, however, still not be possible to provide ex-ante information on approved public climate finance to developing countries beyond the agreed annual finance Act.

i. Information on challenges and barriers encountered in the past, lessons learned and measures taken to overcome them;

Summary: Important challenges and barriers are on the 'demand side' of the climate finance delivery chain, in particular in relation to the mobilization of private finance. These challenges are to be met by more well-functioning and targeted supply and demand mechanisms.

Detail: The 'supply side' in climate finance– development banks, funds, UN system actors and others, including the private sector – have put in place significant resources to help developing countries scale-up climate investment. However, developing countries governments and private sector – the 'demand side' – often struggle to navigate these options and access support. There are many similar 'supply side' initiatives addressing a particular issue, creating clutter and fragmentation. Each has their own criteria, requirements and process. The result is an inefficient, and often ineffective, climate finance ecosystem. Denmark has taken various initiatives to address this problem, such as the Climate Investment Platform (CIP). CIP is framed around four tracks, with each track bringing together a coalition of key partner institutions and initiatives. Each track acts as a building block, addressing a key step in the climate investment value-chain, and together the four tracks propose a comprehensive framework to deliver system-wide transformation across major economic sectors, including energy, infrastructure, and cities, among others. CIP is supported by the Green Climate Fund (GCF), UNDP, IRENA and Sustainable Energy for All (SEforALL) in partnership.

Another "demand side" bottleneck is the lack of good, well-prepared and bankable climate relevant projects. This is particularly the case with regard to adaptation projects in the poorest and most fragile countries, for example in Africa, where the risks-return balance is also challenging for private investors. Denmark has put in place a number of pilot initiatives to overcome these barriers, including project preparation and facilitation mechanisms as well as mechanisms with concessional blended finance or guarantees to address perceived risk-return balance problems. Through Board membership in the GCF, Denmark works to improve direct fund access for national and sub-national organisations and to strengthen the GCF's readiness and project preparation facility, which countries can access to develop more suited enabling environments for climate investments.

j. ***Information on how Parties are aiming to ensure a balance between adaptation and mitigation, taking into account the country-driven strategies and the needs and priorities of developing country Parties, especially those that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change and have significant capacity constraints, such as the least developed countries and small island developing States, considering the need for public and grant-based resources for adaptation;***

Summary: Denmark aims to ensure that public finance for adaptation and mitigation is provided in a balanced manner that reflects the needs and priorities of developing countries supported as agreed in the dialogue between Denmark and the respective partner countries.

Detail: Danish bilateral grant-based development and climate support is mainly targeting a range of priority countries in Africa. Most of these countries are Least Developed Countries (LDCs) and among the most fragile and vulnerable to the impacts of climate change together with the Small Island Developing States (SIDS). Denmark seeks to strengthen knowledge sharing with LDCs and SIDS to explore how climate finance can best support their specific needs and concerns. Danish support channelled through multilateral organizations is also emphasizing instruments, programmes and windows that specifically target the poorest and most vulnerable countries, including through the Least Developed Countries Fund and the Green Climate Fund.

k. ***Information on action and plans to mobilize additional climate finance as part of the global effort to mobilize climate finance from a wide variety of sources, including on the relationship between the public interventions to be used and the private finance mobilized;***

Summary: Aligning all investments – public, private and IFI and MDBs– with the Paris Agreement and the SDGs is imperative to strengthen sustainable carbon neutral development and climate resilience.

Detail: In addition to providing public finance, Denmark is actively engaged in a number of activities to mobilise finance from private and alternative sources, and considers private climate finance to be crucial to address the climate challenge and achieve the goals of the Paris Agreement.

The Danish development financing institution – IFU – plays an important role in the effort to increase mobilization of private climate relevant investments by making risk capital available in the form of equity, loans or guarantees for project companies in developing countries both through own resources and through a number of funds managed by IFU. Through innovative funds, such as the Danish Climate Investment Fund and the SDG Fund, IFU has mobilized billions of USD from private investors, including pension funds, for climate relevant investments in developing countries. This effort will be continued and supplemented with new initiatives such as the recent High Risk High Impact Investment in Africa that provide blended concessional financing aiming at mobilizing private finance for green investments in countries with a challenging risk-return balance.

The MDBs play a key role in preparing the ground for and mobilization of climate finance from public and private sources. Therefore. Denmark is engaged with the MDBs to ensure full alignment of MDB investments and policy support with the Paris Agreement and the SDGs, and increasing their share of investments in renewable energy and to stop new investments in fossil fuel-based systems.

l. Information on how financial support effectively addresses the needs and priorities of developing country Parties and supports country-driven strategies;

Summary: The Danish approach to providing climate and development support is mutually binding partnerships with partner countries and with their authorities and organizations.

Detail: Bilateral support is provided in a manner that reflects the needs and priorities of developing countries supported. The Danish support to adaptation and mitigation in developing countries is determined through consultations and dialogue with the partner countries and the relevant stakeholders in those countries on the country needs building on any national strategies or plans in those areas, including national and sub-national development plans and strategies, NDCs, National Adaptation planning processes, national climate change strategies or green growth strategies and plans, etc. Support channelled through NGOs and civil society organizations also follows this partnership approach that takes the needs and priorities of the partners organizations as the starting point for the support.

In addition, Denmark provides support to adaptation and mitigation activities through various multilateral instruments and programmes, such as the Multilateral Development Banks, UN organisations and programmes as well as climate specific funds and facilities such as GCF and GEF. These multilateral organisations have agreed processes and procedures to ensure that the resources effectively address the needs of developing countries with regards to climate adaptation and mitigation. For example, through the GCF, Denmark pursues a country-driven approach to project initiation and implementation with engagement of relevant national stakeholders.

m. ***Information on how support provided and mobilized is targeted at helping developing countries in their efforts to meet the long-term goals of the Paris Agreement, including by assisting them in efforts to make finance flows consistent with a pathway towards low greenhouse gas emissions and climate-resilient development;***

Summary: Denmark supports developing country efforts to establish and implement ambitious national policies and strategies for low greenhouse gas emissions and climate resilient development through both bilateral and multilateral programmes.

Detail: Bilaterally, more than 10 authority to authority collaboration programmes with energy and climate authorities supports countries long term energy sector modelling and planning for transformation, strengthening of enabling environments and sector regulation for investments in renewable energy, capacity building and transfer of knowledge and technology supporting the implementation of increasingly ambitous NDCs and other climate change relevant policies.

Further, Denmark has allocated funding to a number of global programmes and facilities that support developing countries in establishing enabling conditions and frameworks for mobilization of finance for scaled up investments in mitigation and adaption. Programmes supported that provides such technical assistance include the multilateral development banks and a range of international expert organizations and partnerships such the NDC Partnership, the Energy Sector Management Programme of the World Bank (ESMAP), the UNEP-DTU Collaborating Centre, the Global Green Growth Institute, SE4All, OECD, IEA and IRENA, the Adaptation Commission, and many other.

Lastly, Denmark is engaged in a range of initiatives aimed at accelerating private investments in clean energy globally. At the UNSGs Climate Action Summit in September 2019, the Climate Investment Platform (CIP) was announced. It will soon become active as an inclusive partnership and a global public good that will provide integrated and streamlined support to developing countries and the private sector to accelerate climate investments, with the ultimate goal to contribute to the realization of ambitious NDCs. At the same Summit, the Danish Government and a series of private pension funds launched the Climate Investment Coalition with an initial pledge of USD 50 billion for climate investments globally.

n. ***Information on efforts to integrate climate change considerations, including resilience, into their development support;***

Summary: Danish development assistance aims at supporting the common global vision and ambition expressed through the SDGs and the goals of the Paris Agreement.

Detail: The importance of climate change mitigation and adaptation as a key cross-cutting priority areas for Danish development cooperation is growing. It is expected that the share of the overall development assistance and humanitarian action portfolio that supports programmes with climate co-benefits will grow with a particular focus on providing clean access to modern energy and access to clean water in Africa. Further, efforts will be strengthened to ensure that the entire development cooperation portfolio supports development pathways that are consistent with the goals of the Paris Agreement, and that a "do-no-harm" principle in relation to climate and environmental global goals is applied.

As Danish development assistance has a particular focus on supporting poor and fragile countries and populations that are the most vulnerable to the impacts of climate change, there will be an increased emphasis on support aiming at building resilience and reducing vulnerability in these contexts.

o. Information on how support to be provided to developing country Parties enhances their capacities.

Summary: Capacity development and institutional strengthening is an integral part of most Danish support.

Detail: The approach to capacity building that goes through all the programmes and projects is that capacity development is a process through which individuals, organizations and broader societies obtain, strengthen and maintain the capabilities to plan and implement projects and programmes in accordance with their own priorities and objectives. The process may include training, but as an integral part of a comprehensive programme addressing overall capacity issues related to the achievement of the programme objectives and designed to increase overall organizational performance and efficiency and ability to fulfil its mandates.

Most projects and programmes have technical assistance through either twinning arrangements with Danish institutions or provisions of long- and short-term technical advisors. The role of these is to provide coaching and on-the-job training as an integral part planning and implementing programme activities and aiming at exchange and transfer of knowledge and expertise in view of moving towards independency of external expertise in the long-run in the partner organisation. The capacity building process address the level of the involved individuals, organisation and the broader societal system in which the organization works to achieve specific climate change relevant objectives. At the individual level it is about skills, experience and knowledge that allows key staff to perform. At the organizational level, it is about structures, policies and procedures that ensures that the organization performs effectively in accordance with its mandates. The Danish Energy Partnership Programme works as government-to-government partnerships, where technical advisors help shape procedures and framework conditions in developing countries to enable strategic energy sector cooperation.

ESTONIA

a. Enhanced information to increase clarity on the projected levels of public financial resources to be provided to developing countries, as available;

Summary: Estonia recognizes that there is a need for sufficient financing to reach climate policy objectives. Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, the discussions on the State Budget Strategy for the coming years have been currently postponed and the adoption is foreseen in autumn 2020.

Detail: The Government of Estonia is committed to fighting against global climate change, focusing especially on the situation in countries which are most affected by climate change, such as the least developed countries and the Small Island Developing States.

Estonia is not one of the Parties listed in Annex II to the Climate Convention; consequently, Estonia is not obliged to fulfil the commitments under Articles 4.3, 4.4 and 4.5 of the Convention. Despite this, Estonia has contributed to climate finance voluntarily. We hope to be able to continue contributing in the future.

Estonia recognizes that there is a need for sufficient financing to reach climate policy objectives. Both public and private funding should support investments into programmes and policies aimed at reducing emissions and increasing resilience to climate change.

Concerning the predictability of funding the climate related objectives, Estonia will continue medium-term planning of public sector financing through our four-year State Budget Strategy. The four-year Strategy is updated annually, consequently information regarding Estonia's planned contribution for post-2020 years will become available upon next updates of the State Budget Strategy. This year it has been postponed to autumn due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

b. Indicative quantitative and qualitative information on programmes, including projected levels, channels and instruments, as available;

Summary: Through the annual round of project calls Estonia aims to support different mitigation and adaptation oriented projects and take into account the needs of the destination country. The source is the revenues of the auctioning of EU ETS (Emissions Trading System) allowances.

Detail: During the period 2015–2020, Estonia has decided to contribute EUR 1 million annually for financing international climate cooperation by supporting environmentally sustainable development of partner countries, through contributing to bilateral projects and multilateral organisations and regional funds. The source is the revenues of the auctioning of EU ETS (Emissions Trading System) allowances to international climate cooperation.

From 2018 June, Estonia opened its first annual round of project calls to support climate cooperation projects in developing countries. Through the project calls we aim to support different mitigation and adaptation oriented projects and take into account the needs of the destination country.

In the new period, we hope to continue with open project calls.

c. Information on policies and priorities, including regions and geography, recipient countries, beneficiaries, targeted groups, sectors and gender responsiveness;

Summary: The Government of Estonia is committed to fighting against global climate change, focusing especially on the situation in countries which are most affected by climate change, such as the least developed countries and the Small Island Developing States. In the new period, we plan to continue with the same policy.

Detail: Estonia aims to support both, adaptation and mitigation actions in developing countries, has not made any preferences in this regard and wishes to continue this approach.

The Government of Estonia is committed to fighting against global climate change, focusing especially on the situation in countries which are most affected by climate change, such as the least developed countries and the Small Island Developing States. In the new period, we hope to continue with the same policy.

In Estonia, the development aid system is currently being enhanced in co-operation with various ministries, and in the course of this we will review and specify the selection of target countries and the use of different sources in a coordinated manner.

Estonia has decided to proceed from the needs of developing countries and wants to continue with this principle in the future as well.

Gender equality is important, there is a requirement in the evaluation of open round projects that no project should undermine gender equality.

d. Information on purposes and types of support: mitigation, adaptation, cross-cutting activities, technology transfer and capacity-building;

Summary: Estonia aims to support all actions related to climate change mitigation and adaptation actions in developing countries.

Detail: Estonia aims to support all actions related to climate change mitigation and adaptation actions in developing countries, for example by supporting the development of renewable energy sources, energy/resource efficiency projects in transport sector and industry, as well as by strengthening administrative capacity regarding climate action or supporting solutions of adapting to climate change.

Estonian Ministry of the Environment adopted recently (15.06.2018) a regulation aiming to support developing country cooperation and stipulating specific rules for international climate cooperation. The main aim of the regulation is to support both, mitigation and adaptation related actions in developing countries. Through annual project calls, bi- and multilateral cooperation. We have not made any preferences between adaptation and mitigation projects. We aim to take into account the needs of the destination country.

In the new period, we hope to continue with open project calls.

e. Information on the factors that providers of climate finance look for in evaluating proposals, in order to help to inform developing countries;

Summary: The suitability of the project in the country of destination and compliance with the needs in the country of destination are assessed.

Detail: During project evaluation, the description of the situation in the country of destination is reviewed, the suitability of the project in the country of destination and compliance with the needs in the country of destination are assessed.

It will also be examined whether a cover letter from a developing country is attached.

An important precondition is that the purpose of the project must match the needs of the destination country.

f. An indication of new and additional resources to be provided, and how it determines such resources as being new and additional;

There is no information about the new and additional resources at the moment, because the State Budget Strategy has not yet been approved as the process has been postponed to autumn.

g. Information on national circumstances and limitations relevant to the provision of ex ante information;

Summary: Estonia will continue medium-term planning of public sector financing through our four-year State Budget Strategy that includes planning climate financing. In accordance with relevant legal acts, the priorities of cross-sectoral and sector development plans are considered among the bases for budget strategy preparation and consequent budget planning. This year it has been postponed to autumn due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

Detail: The strategic planning documents where climate policy objectives are prioritized are considered among the bases in budgetary processes, with the Ministry of the Environment being responsible for this area.

h. Information on relevant methodologies and assumptions used project levels of climate finance;

At the moment, we cannot say anything definite about the relevant methodologies and assumptions used project levels of climate finance, because the State Budget Strategy has not yet been approved as the process has been postponed.

i. Information on challenges and barriers encountered in the past, lessons learned and measures taken to overcome them;

In the past, Estonia has distributed development aid support in a fragmented way, but at the moment a process is underway where we are trying to reach coordinated solutions across the country, through which it is possible to use existing resources more efficiently. In this way, we hope to achieve better results in developing countries as well.

j. Information on how Parties are aiming to ensure a balance between adaptation and mitigation, taking into account the country-driven strategies and the needs and priorities of developing country Parties, especially those that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change and have significant capacity constraints, such as the least developed countries and small island developing States, considering the need for public and grant-based resources for adaptation;

Summary: Estonia aims to support both, adaptation and mitigation actions in developing countries.

The Government of Estonia is committed to fighting against global climate change, focusing especially on the situation in countries which are most affected by climate change, such as the least developed countries and the Small Island Developing States.

Detail: Estonia's main focus of finance is on mitigation to climate change and adapting to it, for example by supporting renewable energy sources, energy efficiency or transport and industry efficiency projects, as well as by strengthening administrative capacity regarding climate action or supporting solutions of adapting to climate change.

Estonian Ministry of the Environment adopted recently (15.06.2018) a regulation aiming to support developing country cooperation and stipulating specific rules for international climate cooperation. We have not made any preferences between adaptation and mitigation projects. We aim to take into account the needs of the destination country.

During project evaluation, the description of the situation in the country of destination is reviewed, the suitability of the project in the country of destination and compliance with the needs in the country of destination are assessed.

k. ***Information on action and plans to mobilize additional climate finance as part of the global effort to mobilize climate finance from a wide variety of sources, including on the relationship between the public interventions to be used and the private finance mobilized;***

Summary: Through the project calls we aim to support different mitigation and adaptation oriented projects. Applicants are required to contribute financially at least 10% of total eligible costs of the project. In this way Estonia is seeking to mobilize private finance and plans to do so in the future.

Detail: Estonia follows the principles set out in Article 10 (3) of the Directive 2003/87/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 13 October 2013 establishing a scheme for greenhouse gas emission allowance trading within the Community and amending Council Directive 96/61/EC, that at least 50% of the auction revenues should be used for climate objectives. The climate-related measures designed to achieve these objectives form a part of the State Budget Strategy, based on national objectives and the objectives of sectoral development plans.

During the period of 2015–2020, Estonia has decided to channel 5 million euros from the revenues of the auctioning of EU ETS allowances to international climate change cooperation.

Through the open round project calls we aim to support different projects. Applicants are required to contribute financially at least 10% of total eligible costs of the project. In this way Estonia is seeking to mobilize private finance and plans to do so in the future.

l. ***Information on how financial support effectively addresses the needs and priorities of developing country Parties and supports country-driven strategies;***

During project evaluation, the description of the situation in the country of destination is reviewed, the suitability of the project in the country of destination and compliance with the needs in the country of destination are assessed.

m. ***Information on how support provided and mobilized is targeted at helping developing countries in their efforts to meet the long-term goals of the Paris Agreement, including by assisting them in efforts to make finance flows consistent with a pathway towards low greenhouse gas emissions and climate-resilient development;***

When assessing whether projects are related to adaptation or mitigation, we monitor RIO markers.

n. Information on efforts to integrate climate change considerations, including resilience, into their development support;

In Estonia, the development aid system is currently being enhanced in co-operation with various ministries, and in the course of this we will review and specify the selection of target countries and the use of different sources in a coordinated manner. In this way, we hope to achieve better results in developing countries as well.

o. Information on how support to be provided to developing country Parties enhances their capacities.

It is challenging to estimate, how support for developing countries enhances their capacities.

As Estonia distributes aid on a project basis, the enhancement of capacities will depend on both the project and the country's goals.

FINLAND

a. Enhanced information to increase clarity on the projected levels of public financial resources to be provided to developing countries, as available;

Summary: Finland uses annual budget cycles, but tries to use multiannual agreements when possible. Finland announced in 2015 in Paris that Finland intends to provide over half a billion euros in new investment funding for developing countries over the next four years, a substantial part of which will contribute to climate finance. Current government has taken similar decision in 2019 covering years 2020-23.

Detail: Finland continues to stay committed to what has been agreed under the UNFCCC as well as under the Paris Agreement. The Government Programme (2019) states that: "Finland will scale up climate finance as a part of its development finance, taking due account of its contribution based on the Paris Agreement. The aim is to direct half the climate finance to climate change adaptation, for example through international funds and civil society organisations. Investment-based and loan-based finance will be continued, especially for the purpose of boosting climate finance".

Finland's public climate finance is included in the annual public budget cycles and the rolling 3-year financial frames of the Government. The Parliament approves the annual budgets every year in December. Thus, it is not possible to give any exact mid- or long-term predictions of the overall public climate finance. The limited ability to commit for longer term i.e. to make multiannual commitments is used, for instance, at the level of multilateral institutions, like the GEF and the GCF, and for individual projects. However, in practice even these longer-term commitments are still subject to the annual parliamentary approval.

As an example of recent multiannual commitments relevant for the UNFCCC, Finland has pledged for the GEF-7 about 31 million euros and for the GCF-1 100 million euros. The actual disbursements for these and other contributions are reflected in various reports, as appropriate, including the fourth Biennial Report to the convention.

Finland announced in Paris in 2015 that Finland intends to provide over half a billion euro in new investment funding for developing countries over the next four years, a substantial part of which will contribute to climate finance. Among others, in 2017, Finland set up a joint climate fund using this budget line with the World Bank's private sector arm IFC to support renewable and clean energy solutions in developing countries (Finland-IFC Blended Finance for Climate Fund). This 114 million euro investment is used over a five-year investment period to create markets and mobilize private investments to support climate work. More information online: https://www.ifc.org/wps/wcm/connect/80096bd4-2418-4f4f-aaf7-2f356ed11164/20180103-Finland-IFC-Blended-Finance-for-Climate.pdf?MOD=AJPERES&CVID=msup5jG

As has been stated above, the current government decided in 2019 to continue with investment funding, altogether about 500 million euros will be invested during 2020-23. An investment strategy was agreed in autumn 2019 according to which at least 75 per cent of the funds will be channelled into climate change related investments.

b. Indicative quantitative and qualitative information on programmes, including projected levels, channels and instruments, as available;

Summary: Finland continues to use all channels under the development cooperation including CSO support and investment funding for channelling finance for climate action.

Detail: Finland has integrated the goals and objectives of the UNFCCC, the Paris Agreement and the Kyoto Protocol into its development policy, while taking into account the fact that economic and social development and poverty eradication are the first and overriding priorities of the developing country Parties. Integration of climate change has been one of the cross-cutting objectives of Finland's development policy and development cooperation since 2012. The latest development policy which has been outlined in the Government Report on Development Policy, published in February 2016, takes account among others of the current situation in developing countries, the goals of the Agenda 2030 and the binding climate convention and the Paris Agreement. Finland strives to strengthen the rights of the people in vulnerable situations, promote gender equality, non-discrimination and enhance climate change mitigation and adaptation. Therefore, besides providing funds to the operating entities of the financial mechanism of the UNFCCC and the funds under the Kyoto Protocol, Finland provides support through bilateral, regional and other multilateral channels. Furthermore, lately the support channelled through Finnish CSOs has had rising trend on climate relevant projects. Finally, as written above the investment funding budget line also has climate change as one of its key objectives.

While Finland uses all channels, the operating entities of the Financial Mechanism remain important. As pointed out earlier, Finland has pledged for the GEF-7 about 31 million euros (planned to be disbursed during 2019-22) and for the GCF-1 100 million euros (planned to be disbursed during 2020-24). The GCF-1 pledge constitutes 25 % increase compared to IRM period.

As a way of showing concrete measures in line with the Nordic countries' commitment to the international climate and development agenda Finland together with other Nordic countries i.e. Denmark, Iceland, Norway and Sweden has decided to recapitalize the Nordic Development Fund (NDF). Fund has had a climate mandate since 2009. Altogether Nordic countries will contribute 350 million euros during 2021-30 to facilitate adaptation to and mitigation of climate change as well as boost climate resilient recovery and green growth. Finland's contribution will be around 58 million euros.

c. Information on policies and priorities, including regions and geography, recipient countries, beneficiaries, targeted groups, sectors and gender responsiveness;

Summary: Finland focuses its support to LDCs and fragile states. Finland has been active in following sectors relevant to climate change: energy, water, meteorology, forestry and agriculture. Particular focus is placed on responsible private sector engagement and mobilizing private sector finance and expertise.

Detail: The Government Programme (2019) states that: "Finland will engage in development cooperation in its priority areas on a long-term basis, covering the position and rights of women and girls; democracy and well-functioning societies; high-quality education and training; jobs and strengthening the economic base in developing countries; mitigating climate change and adapting to it; food security; water; renewable energy; and sustainable use of natural resources, including afforestation."

The thematic of Finland's development policy are: 1) rights of women and girls; 2) sustainable economies and decent work; 3) education and peaceful democratic societies; and 4) climate change and natural resources. The cross-cutting objectives of Finnish development policy are: 1) gender equality, 2) non-discrimination, with the focus on the rights of persons with disabilities, 3) climate resilience, and 4) low emission development. Furthermore, human rights-based approach is applied in all Finnish development policy and cooperation. According to the Government Programme in order to promote policy coherence and effectiveness, guidelines applicable across parliamentary terms will be drafted for Finland's development policy.

Finland has been active in following sectors relevant to climate change: energy, water, meteorology, forestry and agriculture. What comes to geography the focus in our bilateral cooperation is on the least developed countries and fragile states; also the departure, transit and receiving countries of refugees have also been recognized. Finland's LDC-partner countries in Africa include Ethiopia, Mozambique, Somalia and Tanzania. Zambia is about to reach middle-income level, enabling Finland to move on to more diversified forms of cooperation with it. Finland also provides support to Kenya and small-scale support to Eritrea. In Asia, Finnish bilateral support focuses on the three poorest, fragile states: Afghanistan, Myanmar / Burma and Nepal. With Vietnam, which has now achieved the status of a lower-middle income country, Finland is gradually shifting from development cooperation to other forms of cooperation in areas such as trade, research and education. Finland will increase its support to the Middle East and North Africa where instability and large numbers of refugees pose great problems. Finland also supports the Palestinian Territory, Ukraine as well as the poorest Central Asian countries, Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan.

Finally, according to the Development Policy Report (2016), the Finnish Government considers important that business sector promotes sustainable development in its field, respecting the best practices and obligations of corporate social responsibility. Therefore, particular focus is placed on responsible private sector engagement and mobilizing private sector finance and expertise.

d. Information on purposes and types of support: mitigation, adaptation, cross-cutting activities, technology transfer and capacity-building;

Summary: Finland aims to balance support between adaptation and mitigation. Many projects / support given through multilateral channels support both objectives. Capacity building is often integral part of the projects. Some projects have specific focus to technology transfer. This broad picture is not expected to change in the future.

Detail: As stated above Finland aims to balance support between adaptation and mitigation. While mitigation support continues to be higher, during last ten years often the ratio between adaptation and mitigation has been quite near to 50:50 balance. Both bilateral and multilateral support oftentimes support both objectives. Similarly, what comes to capacity building, most of the Finnish bilateral climate relevant projects include a capacity-building component and many multilateral organisations that we support provide capacity building (e.g. GEF). Finally, Finland has some specific programmes and financial arrangements for transferring environmentally sound technology to developing countries. These activities comprise the transfer of both 'soft' technology, such as capacity building, creating information networks and enhancing training and research, and 'hard' technology, that is, technology to control greenhouse gas emissions and for adaptation measures. This broad picture is not expected to change in the future. An example of supporting transfer of technology and capacity-building is Finland's meteorological cooperation. It comprises of investments in weather observation infrastructure and equipment, software for the production, processing and distribution of weather data as well as capacity-building in their use, and furthermore extends these with wider collaboration with stakeholders to build early warning systems at community level. Please also see Section 15.

e. Information on the factors that providers of climate finance look for in evaluating proposals, in order to help to inform developing countries;

Summary: Besides multilateral support, most of the projects supported are stemming from bilateral consultations, i.e. they are outcomes from coordinated view between policy priorities by the donor and the recipient(s). Gender equality and private sector mobilization are key objectives for Finland.

Detail: Besides multilateral support, which has criteria depending from organization to organization, most of the projects supported are stemming from bilateral consultations, i.e. they are outcomes from coordination between policy priorities by the donor and the partner. Besides the usual quality criteria (impact, relevance, effectiveness, sustainability, etc.) gender equality and private sector mobilization are currently key policy objectives for Finland.

Outside the normal bilateral consultations, the key factors include from Finnish point of view whether the country in question is our partner country and whether the project focuses on sectors Finland can give value added (see point 3 and 9).

f. An indication of new and additional resources to be provided, and how it determines such resources as being new and additional;

Summary: Finland continues to channel climate finance as part of its ODA budget. Finland is committed to both increase its ODA budget and the share given to climate action. As reported in NCs and BRs, we use 2009 as a baseline year to define new and additional.

Detail: Finland continues to channel climate finance as part of its ODA budget. Finland is committed to both increase its ODA budget and the share given to climate action. In line with its commitment to the UN, Finland aims to direct 0.7 per cent of GNI to development cooperation and 0.2 per cent of GNI to the least developed countries.

After the Copenhagen fast-start finance pledge, Finland decided to use the year 2009 as a baseline for defining new and additional funding. The Finnish fast-start finance commitment of EUR 110 million was implemented through a net increase of Finnish funding directly allocated to developing countries' climate activities in 2010-2012 compared to the year 2009. The baseline figure for overall Finnish climate funding (grant) in 2009 was approximately EUR 26.8 million. While the fast-start finance period is now over, the international public climate finance that Finland has provided has continued to be higher than in the base year used for fast-start finance.

g. Information on national circumstances and limitations relevant to the provision of ex ante information;

Summary: Finland uses annual budget cycles, but tries to use multiannual agreements when possible.

Detail: Finland's public climate finance is included in the annual public budget cycles and the rolling 3-year financial frames of the Government. The Parliament approves the annual budgets every year in December. Thus, it is not possible to give any exact mid- or long-term predictions of the overall public climate finance. There is some limited ability to commit for longer term, however, in practice even these longer-term commitments are still subject to the annual parliamentary approval. See more in section 1.

h. Information on relevant methodologies and assumptions used to project levels of climate finance;

Summary: Both annual budgeting and backward looking reporting on disbursements base the data on Rio markers and co-efficients.

Detail: Both annual budgeting and backward looking reporting on disbursements base the data on Rio markers and co-efficients. Currently the budget for 2021 is under preparation, next phase will be consultations between MoFA and MoF, and thereafter the proposals go to the Parliament for approval by the end of year 2020.

i. ***Information on challenges and barriers encountered in the past, lessons learned and measures taken to overcome them;***

Summary: The planning cycles of donor countries and partner countries might not coincide. Partner countries prioritize cooperation in other sectors.

Detail: The planning cycles of donor countries and partner countries might not coincide. Finland's development policy is based on the prevailing government programme and therefore usually updated every four years. Likewise, the country programming is carried out every four years. This might not coincide with the planning carried out in the host countries. For example, Finland is currently finalizing its country programming for the period 2021-2024. Our partner countries have not yet submitted their updated NDCs, making it therefore impossible to consider them in the country programmes.

Partner countries prioritize cooperation in other sectors. Finland has a strong reputation in the field of education, especially in basic education. Therefore, partner countries prefer cooperation in this field with Finland.

j. ***Information on how Parties are aiming to ensure a balance between adaptation and mitigation, taking into account the country-driven strategies and the needs and priorities of developing country Parties, especially those that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change and have significant capacity constraints, such as the least developed countries and small island developing States, considering the need for public and grant-based resources for adaptation;***

Summary: The division between mitigation and adaptation support varies according to the year, but it is on average close to 50-50. The focus in our bilateral cooperation is on the least developed countries and fragile states.

Detail: Finland is committed to the decisions and recommendations by the COP and various institutions with regard to a balanced treatment of mitigation and adaptation needs. However, at the multilateral level the implementation of this aim depends primarily on the performance of the respective institution, based on the needs and demand of the recipient countries. Also bilaterally the programme priorities and selection of concrete projects is to a great extent the outcome of joint planning and agreement between respective partners. This is being followed up during reporting, the division between mitigation and adaptation support varies, but it is usually close to 50-50. However, during some years there might be/have been big single disbursement(s) that can change the ratio to less balanced. This was the case for instance in 2017 when IFC Climate Fund was established. However, as stated above the Government Program stipulates that the aim is to direct half the climate finance to climate change adaptation. See also points 1. and 4.

According to the Government Report on Development Policy, the focus in our bilateral cooperation is on the least developed countries and fragile states. Partner countries in Africa include Ethiopia, Kenya, Mozambique, Somalia and Tanzania. In Asia, Finnish bilateral support focuses on the three poorest, fragile states: Afghanistan, Myanmar / Burma and Nepal. Beyond these partners Finland supports e.g. Zambia, Central Asia and Vietnam. On multilateral side, e.g. in the new IFC climate fund the focus is on supporting projects in the least developed countries, other low-income countries, and lower-middle income countries and territories.

k. Information on action and plans to mobilize additional climate finance as part of the global effort to mobilize climate finance from a wide variety of sources, including on the relationship between the public interventions to be used and the private finance mobilized;

Summary: Finland continues to give high priority to private sector cooperation and mobilization of private finance, and therefore continues to provide investment funding for developing countries, a substantial part of which contributes to climate finance during 2020-23.

Detail: Mobilizing private climate finance is an emerging part of Finland's policies. Private sector projects in developing countries are being supported, for example, by Finnfund and Finnpartnership. Finnfund is a state-owned company that finances private projects in developing countries by providing long-term risk capital for profitable projects. The funding modalities include equity investments, loans and/or guarantees. It cooperates with Finnish and foreign companies, investors and financiers. Finnpartnership, on the other hand, aims to increase business-to-business cooperation between companies in Finland and in developing countries. About half of the investments made by Finnfund in recent years can be regarded as climate finance because they have been used for projects in renewable energy, to prevent deforestation, to enhance energy and material efficiency or to improve the ability of poor people to adapt to the challenges posed by climate change. In addition, individual projects such the Energy and Environment Partnership (EEP) Programme are important tools to leverage additional finance.

As stated in section 1. current and the government before it are using the so called investment funding budget line on top of the grant based ODA funding. During 2020-23 about 500 million euros will be invested out of which at least 75 per cent will be channelled into climate change related investments.

l. Information on how financial support effectively addresses the needs and priorities of developing country Parties and supports country-driven strategies;

Summary: Finland follows the principles of the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness signed by donor and partner developing countries, which stresses the ownership and alignment of the partner country in development cooperation. The country strategies in the bilateral side are combination of priorities by both partner countries.

Detail: Finland follows the principles of the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness signed by donor and partner developing countries, which stresses the ownership and alignment of the partner country in development cooperation. When giving bilateral support, Finland takes into account our Development Policy and its priorities. Detailed project planning is carried out only after consulting with the partner countries. These country consultations are the tool used to engage partners in preparation of the cooperation plans (so-called country programmes) based on the needs and priorities of the partner country and they take place every four years. The country programming for 2021-2024 is currently being finalized According to the 'Guideline for the Cross-Cutting Objectives in the Finnish Development Policy and Cooperation', as updated in 2020, the partner countries' priorities and needs should always be the starting point, including their nationally determined contributions (NDC), long-term low greenhouse gas emission development strategies (LTS), national adaptation plans (NAP), disaster risk reduction plans as well as other relevant plans (please also see Section 9).

In multilateral institutions, developing countries participate in the board-level decision-making process, including priority setting. For example, at the GEF the country focal point reviews the project concepts and assesses if they are national priorities for GEF assistance. These practices ensure that the resources provided by Finland address the needs of non-Annex I Parties.

m. Information on how support provided and mobilized is targeted at helping developing countries in their efforts to meet the long-term goals of the Paris Agreement, including by assisting them in efforts to make finance flows consistent with a pathway towards low greenhouse gas emissions and climate-resilient development;

Summary: Finland has integrated the goals and objectives of the UNFCCC, the Paris Agreement and the Kyoto Protocol into its development policy. The Coalition of Finance Ministers is a special initiative established and co-chaired by Finland and Chile.

Detail: Finland has integrated the goals and objectives of the UNFCCC, the Paris Agreement and the Kyoto Protocol into its development policy. Finland tries to help developing countries to plan and implement the goals of the Paris Agreement. Special initiative focusing more to article 2.1.c. by Finland has been the Coalition of Finance Ministers. The Coalition of Finance Ministers for Climate Action, co-chaired by Finland and Chile, was launched at the World Bank Group-IMF Spring Meetings on 13 April 2019 to drive stronger collective action to tackle climate change and its impacts. The Coalition will help countries to design and implement climate policies at national level, and consider coordinated actions at regional and global level. The key objective of the Coalition is to bring climate considerations into the mainstream of economic policy. The objectives of the Coalition are set out in "Helsinki Principles" which reflect engagement of Finance Ministers to act on climate change by sharing best practices and experiences, and initiating analytical work to support policy action to reach evidence based cost-efficient solutions. In particular, the focus is on carbon pricing, macroeconomic and fiscal policies, public financial management as well as climate finance to achieve low-emission and climate-resilient growth.

n. Information on efforts to integrate climate change considerations, including resilience, into their development support;

Summary: Finland has integrated the goals and objectives of the UNFCCC, the Paris Agreement and the Kyoto Protocol into its development policy.

Detail: Finland has integrated the goals and objectives of the UNFCCC, the Paris Agreement and the Kyoto Protocol into its development policy. In line with the Paris Agreement, climate resilience and low emission development are cross-cutting objectives of Finnish development policy. See e.g. section 3 for more information.

o. Information on how support to be provided to developing country Parties enhances their capacities.

Summary: Most of the Finnish bilateral programmes and projects with a climate-related objective also include a capacity building component.

Detail: Finland supports capacity building among developing countries in several ways. Most of the Finnish bilateral programmes and projects with a climate-related objective also include a capacity building component. A significant share of the multilateral institutions and programme supported by Finland are specifically or significantly focusing on capacity building. Furthermore, Finland has development cooperation instruments specifically focused on capacity building, such as the inter-institutional cooperation instrument (ICI) and the higher education institutes instrument (HEI-ICI). For instance, most of the cooperation related to meteorology and early warning systems happen through ICI.

p. Possible additional information

Summary: Finland is promoting carbon pricing and fossil fuel subsidy reforms as well as circular economy solutions.

Detail: Finland is (and has been) working to reform harmful fossil fuel subsidies for both climate and wider environmental, social and economic reasons. Finland is a member of the Friends of Fossil Fuel Subsidy Reform (FFFSR), which is an informal group of non-G20 countries set up in June 2010, aiming to build political consensus on the importance of fossil fuel subsidy reform. Other members include Costa Rica, Denmark, Ethiopia, New Zealand, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland and Uruguay. Finland is promoting carbon pricing/taxation policies and practices e.g. by participating in the EU ETS system and applying environmental taxes. Finland is in many ways a pioneer in carbon pricing. We were the first country in the world to introduce a carbon tax back in 1990. Finland also joined the Carbon Pricing Leadership Coalition (CPLC) in April 2016. Furthermore, the Helsinki Principles (The Coalition of Finance Ministers for Climate Action) include the objective for successful carbon pricing and fossil fuel subsidies reform. Fossil fuel subsidy reform and carbon pricing provide the appropriate enabling environment for climate finance and set the framework for a low-emission development path.

Finland is working on circular economy (CE) solutions in order to achieve carbon-neutrality by 2035. We aim at advancing the discussion and transition towards CE based economies also multilaterally (including organizations such as WTO, UN, UNEP, OECD) and in bilateral negotiations.

FRANCE

a. Enhanced information to increase clarity on the projected levels of public financial resources to be provided to developing countries, as available;

Summary: France remains committed to contribute to the annual mobilisation of the USD 100 billion from 2020 through 2025. It has committed to provide € 5 billion of climate finance in 2020, and has already overachieved this target in 2018. It will continue to provide climate finance through bilateral and multilateral sources.

Detail: In 2019, France provided more € 5.96 billion of public climate finance to developing countries, through bilateral and multilateral sources, including € 1.55 for adaptation. This represents an 107 % increase compared to 2015 levels. France has therefore reached its objective announced at the UN General Assembly in September 2015 to mobilise € 5 billion of international climate finance by 2020 including € 1.5 billion for adaptation, and will continue these efforts in the coming years.

France remains committed to contribute to the annual mobilisation of the USD 100 billion from 2020 through 2025, which is the commitment taken by developed countries in 2009 and reasserted in 2015. France also strives to provide transparency on its climate finance support through both multilateral and bilateral channels, including forward-looking information to the extent possible.

For example, France has committed to provide significant contributions to several multilateral climate funds in the years to come. France announced a doubling of its contribution to the Green Climate Fund (GCF) to € 1.548 billion (in euros) for the first replenishment period 2020-2023. It will also contribute USD 300 million to the Global Environment Fund (GEF) for the period 2019-2022. Regarding the bilateral channel, AFD has taken strong commitments in its 2017-2022 climate strategy, including ensuring that 50% of annual financing have a direct and beneficial impact on climate. This commitment stands until 2022.

b. Indicative quantitative and qualitative information on programmes, including projected levels, channels and instruments, as available;

Summary: The French policies, programmes and priorities are notably defined through the Government's action plan on climate, the Interministerial Committee for International Cooperation and Development (French: CICID) and the 2017-2022 AFD Climate and Development strategy.

Detail: The French contribution to climate finance is mainly implemented through the French development agency AFD (Agence française de développement). AFD has financed in 2019 273 projects with climate co-benefits, for a total commitment of approximately € 6.1 billion (the scope of this total is different from public climate finance as reported to the UNFCCC, as it may include Annex I countries and delegated funds). This represents a 60 % increase as compared to 2017 in the volume of climate finance, and an additional 149 projects financed. Through its private sector subsidiary Proparco, AFD also provides public finance in order to mobilise private finance for projects with climate cobenefits.

Other bilateral instruments dedicated, in part, to the climate stakes in developing countries, are the French Facility for Global Environment (French: FFEM), The Fund for Private Sector Studies and Aid (French: FASEP) and subsidised and unsubsidised Treasury loans.

France also provides financial support through multilateral finance, including the multilateral development banks in which it is a shareholder such as the International Development Association (IDA), the soft lending window of the World Bank, the African Development Fund (ADF), the soft lending window of the African Development Bank and the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), and climate funds such as the Green Climate Fund (GCF) and the Global Environment Fund (GEF) – see projected levels in box 1.

c. Information on policies and priorities, including regions and geography, recipient countries, beneficiaries, targeted groups, sectors and gender responsiveness;

Summary: The French policies, programmes and priorities are notably defined through the Government's action plan on climate, the Interministerial Committee for International Cooperation and Development (French: CICID) and the 2017-2022 AFD Climate and Development strategy.

Detail: The latest conclusions of the Interministerial Committee for International Cooperation and Development (CICID) reaffirm that financing with climate co-benefits will continue to represent at least 50% of the AFD's commitments and will be extended to the whole AFD Group. In terms of finance for adaptation, the CICID conclusions set the objective of reaching € 1.5 billion by 2020 in adaptation funding, with priority given to Africa, the Least Developed Countries and those who are most vulnerable to climate change, especially in the agricultural sector. In its assistance, including support for climate action, France supports a gender equality and rights-based approach.

In its 2017-2022 climate strategy, AFD indicated that climate commitments will have to account for at least 70% of all its commitments in Asia and Latin America areas, at least 50% of all its commitments in the Mediterranean area, and at least 30% of all its commitments in the Sub-Saharan Africa area.

Priorities can be also reflected through France's contributions to multilateral public finance. For instance, the Green Climate Fund aims for a 50:50 balance between mitigation and adaptation investments throughout its portfolio and for a floor of 50 percent of the adaptation allocation for particularly vulnerable countries, including Least Developed Countries (LDCs), Small Island Developing States (SIDS), and African States. During the initial resource mobilisation period of the GCF, the share of GCF adaptation funding dedicated to LDCs, SIDS and African States has reached 69%, sending a clear signal that the adaptation funding provided by the GCF aims to be directed at those who are most vulnerable to the effects of climate chance.

d. Information on purposes and types of support: mitigation, adaptation, cross-cutting activities, technology transfer and capacity-building;

Support provided by France to developing countries targets all mentioned activities: mitigation, adaptation, technology transfer and capacity-building activities. Most recent information reflects the activities of AFD in 2019 – see quantitative information in b.

e. Information on the factors that providers of climate finance look for in evaluating proposals, in order to help to inform developing countries;

Summary: Information below is provided by AFD in order to help developing countries in elaborating proposals.

Detail: AFD Group's climate strategy has become a strong marker of AFD's identity through three pillars: (i) the systematic measuring of the carbon footprint of funded operations and the assessment of their potential benefits in terms of adaptation to the effects of climate change; (ii) the objective that 50% of financing be committed for projects with climate co-benefits in foreign countries; and (iii) the selectivity of projects according to their impact on climate, taking into account the level of development of the countries concerned (for example, leading to the non-financing of highly emissive projects in emerging countries). This strategy has profoundly transformed AFD's portfolio as well as its methods far beyond the purely operational sphere, and has also shaped its partnership strategy.

Our 85 offices worldwide, including in the French Overseas Communities, have a role to play to present/explain AFD climate strategy and climate requirements to the national and local counterparts/partners. AFD also developed and offered some training sessions on climate finance (overall landscape tracking methodologies, etc.) to specific partners in several countries (ministries, banks, etc.).

f. An indication of new and additional resources to be provided, and how it determines such resources as being new and additional;

In France, the national government budget is approved annually by the Parliament by late December. It is therefore challenging to provide ex ante information on longer term planning for the provision of means of implementation to developing countries. However, France remains committed to contribute to the annual mobilisation of the USD 100 billion from 2020 through 2025, and has pledged significant amounts to several climate funds beyond 2020. In addition, France took the commitment to increase its Official development assistance up to 0.55% of GNI by 2022, where climate finance plays a significant role.

In the absence of a universally accepted definition of "new and additional financial resources" in article 4, paragraph 3 of the Convention, France defines new and additional climate finance as newly committed or disbursed climate finance during each year. In its climate finance reporting France provides information only on those newly committed or disbursed resources. In this understanding all climate finance reported is new and additional.

g. Information on national circumstances and limitations relevant to the provision of ex ante information;

In France, the national government budget is approved annually by the Parliament by late December. It is therefore challenging to provide ex ante information on longer term planning for the provision of means of implementation to developing countries.

h. Information on relevant methodologies and assumptions used project levels of climate finance;

Summary: France uses state-of-the-art methodologies to report project-level data on its bilateral climate finance to the best of its ability, and identifies climate-specific shares of multilateral contribution.

Detail: For bilateral reporting, France reports to the finest detail level possible considering the information available and the specific processes of each institution. This level of detail includes a project by project assessment for bilateral sources (AFD, PROPARCO, French Fund for the Global Environment (FFEM), FASEP and Treasury loans, other sources from government budget). For multilateral contributions, France reports at an aggregate level. While AFD and PROPARCO provide climate-specific data for each project, we use OECD-DAC methodology to account for FASEP and treasury loans contributions.

France reports on multilateral climate-specific contributions, taking into account the contributions to multilateral climate funds or environment funds with dedicated climate activity. France also reports on the imputed climate-relevant contributions to the concessional funds of MDBs.

i. Information on challenges and barriers encountered in the past, lessons learned and measures taken to overcome them;

Summary: France is involved in various initiatives in order to enhance national planning and the access to financing in developing countries. Initiatives and policies aiming at shifting finance flows towards low-emission and climate-resilient activities at the domestic level in France also serve the enhancement of the climate finance environment in developing countries (see box 16).

Detail: France believes that a favourable environment is instrumental to make finance flow towards developing countries. This relies on the capacity of recipients to embed climate action in their policy planning (at national and local level) and to make their needs well channelled to development partners.

AFD has launched the 2050 Facility in order to help developing countries in the design and implementation of long-term low-emission and climate-resilient development strategies, and related public policies and governance (see more details in box 13).

In the energy sector, France and India have co-launched the International Solar Alliance, whose agreement has been signed and ratified by 67 countries (with 19 more in the process of ratification), including many EU Member States. This alliance works as a platform dedicated to scaling-up the development of solar energy resources and reducing the cost of financing in developing countries. Among other initiatives, a Solar Risk Mitigation Initiative (SRMI) is being developed by the World Bank and the AFD in the framework of the ISA, with the aim of de-risking solar projects and mitigating pooled risks of eligible portfolios of solar assets.

Another initiative is the so-called Lomé initiative, launched by 6 West African countries, with the aim of strengthening capacities and streamlining regulatory frameworks for solar projects in Africa.

j. Information on how Parties are aiming to ensure a balance between adaptation and mitigation, taking into account the country-driven strategies and the needs and priorities of developing country Parties, especially those that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change and have significant capacity constraints, such as the least developed countries and small island developing States, considering the need for public and grant-based resources for adaptation;

Public climate finance provided by France is led by the commitment to provide at least € 1.5 billion for adaptation by 2020, with a priority given to Africa, the Least Developed Countries and those who are most vulnerable to climate change, especially in the agricultural sector. This objective has been already achieved, as France has provided € 1.55 billion for adaptation in 2019. France also contributes to several climate funds providing climate finance with a balance between mitigation and adaptation, such as the Green Climate Fund, or that are targeted on providing finance for adaptation, including for those that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change, such as the Adaptation Fund and the Least Developed Countries Fund.

k. Information on action and plans to mobilize additional climate finance as part of the global effort to mobilize climate finance from a wide variety of sources, including on the relationship between the public interventions to be used and the private finance mobilized;

Summary: France seeks to mobilise private finance and innovative finance. AFD has a private-sector subsidiary, PROPARCO, which is also involved in mobilising private finance. See also box 16 on the broader approach to increasing private mobilised finance and innovative finance.

Detail: In 2018, AFD Group mobilised € 2.07 billion of private finance for climate, the vast majority of these amounts concerns mitigation as private stakeholders are still relatively reluctant to engage into adaptation investment. AFD Group has remained very active in the deployment of green credit lines fully or partially dedicated to climate investments, often accompanied by technical assistance to strengthen the skills of public development banks and commercial banks on the climate subject. Drawing on its experience with more than 60 banks supported through the deployment of SUNREF credit lines, the AFD obtained a co-financing from the Green Climate Fund of € 240 million for a program aiming at transforming financial systems for climate in 17 countries (16 in Africa and one in Latin America). This program, is one of the biggest programs the GCF has granted funding to, confirming the trust granted to the AFD Group to contribute to redirecting financial flows to climate-related investments.

In the last few years, AFD Group has also worked in the development of innovative financial products. In terms of guarantees, AFD is a founding member of a regional green electricity trading platform which aims to reduce risks for investors. In the event of default by the national electricity companies, the payment capacity is guaranteed by the funds provided by its investors and, as a last resort, by the financial guarantee of AFD. In addition, AFD and the World Bank have formalised the launch of the Solar Risk Mitigation Initiative (SRMI) in order to facilitate the implementation of private solar energy projects in emerging and developing countries, and to mobilise up to $ 500M from public financial institutions and private actors.

l. Information on how financial support effectively addresses the needs and priorities of developing country Parties and supports country-driven strategies;

AFD has regular bilateral interactions with recipient country partners to define priorities and areas of intervention at the national level.

All AFD climate projects are also development projects. Through its 85 local offices worldwide, AFD Group identifies projects on the ground with the public and private national partners (Ministries, local authorities, banks, civil society, etc.). In each country, the AFD local office elaborates a strategy which is presented to the national partners and shared with the Ministry of Finance in the country to ensure its consistency with the needs and priorities of the country.

m. Information on how support provided and mobilized is targeted at helping developing countries in their efforts to meet the long-term goals of the Paris Agreement, including by assisting them in efforts to make finance flows consistent with a pathway towards low greenhouse gas emissions and climate-resilient development;

The AFD 2050 Facility (€ 30 million grant) supports the implementation of the Paris Agreement by accompanying around thirty developing countries in the design and implementation of long-term low-emission and climate-resilient development strategies, and related public policies and governance. Through technical cooperation and capacity-building actions, the 2050 Facility must help identify priorities for public and private investments needed to implement the structural transformations of economies in relation to long-term decarbonisation and resilience. The activities include the: development and implementation of climate modelling tools such as socio-economic impacts of climate change and Deep Decarbonisation Pathways; analysis of transition risks to evaluate potential development lock-in; mainstreaming of climate change objectives into national development strategies to ensure coherence among planning guidelines, as well as with sectoral policies (e.g., energy efficiency, sustainable transport…).

More information online: https://www.afd.fr/fr/facilite-2050

n. Information on efforts to integrate climate change considerations, including resilience, into their development support;

Summary: France has committed to ensure that the Sustainable Development Goals and the Paris Agreement are key drivers of its public development strategy. This is why, as part of its 2017-2022 strategy, the AFD Group has committed to (i) ensure a "100 % Paris Agreement-compatible" activity, meaning that all of its interventions will be consistent with low-emission and climate-resilient long-term development and that AFD is now engaged in a proactive effort to demonstrate the consistency of all interventions with regard to the objectives of the Paris agreement; (ii) strive to contribute to redirecting finance and investment flows in line with the article 2.1.c of the Paris Agreement. France is actively supporting climate mainstreaming across all development finance institutions.

Detail: The Climate and Development Strategy 2017–2022 proposes four commitments: ensure a 100% Paris Agreement-compatible activity; increase the volume of climate finance; contribute to redirecting finance and investment flows; and co-build solutions and bring influence to bear on standards.

This involves progressing from an approach based mainly on an assessment of the benefits of projects with direct climate co-benefits and on a selectivity policy for highly emissive projects, towards an approach that includes seeking and characterising the consistency of all interventions with low-emission and climate-resilient development pathways.

In terms of the selectivity of operations and related diligence processes, it entails the systematic analysis of interventions according to the afore-mentioned dimension via a specific analysis matrix incorporated into the sustainable development analysis framework currently in use at AFD.

In terms of the volume of climate finance, the objective that 50% of commitments relate to projects with climate co-benefits is being extended to the entire AFD Group and will lead to an absolute increase in the volume of such commitments, with a special funding effort for adaptation and the African continent.

The AFD Group will continue to report on its portfolio of projects with climate co-benefits and on their impacts, and will extend this accountability, with increasing precision, to the objective of ensuring the coherence of all its interventions with low-emission and climate-resilient development pathways.

France is actively supporting climate mainstreaming across all development finance institutions through its stance as a shareholder of major Multilateral Development Banks and as an important contributors to developments funds such as IDA, in order to ensure that all development finance flows are consistent with the objectives of the Paris Agreement. This ambition is also conveyed through the International Development Finance Club, to which AFD is presiding.

o. Information on how support to be provided to developing country Parties enhances their capacities;

Summary: To support countries in implementing their commitment to fostering a more resilient form of development, the French development bank AFD has set up Adapt'Action, a tool with a budget of € 30 million over 4 years (2017-2021). France also values multi-stakeholders initiatives, gathering non-State Actors (local governments, NGOs, private sector...) and countries.

Detail: Capacity building is fundamental to enable the full, effective and sustained implementation of the Convention, the Protocol and the Paris Agreement.

To support countries in implementing their commitment to fostering a more resilient form of development, AFD has set up Adapt'Action, a tool with a budget of €30 million over 4 years (2017-2021). Through the use of vulnerability and feasibility studies, guidance in drafting national policy and action plans, as well as capacity-building actions, Adapt'Action provides a leverage effect to help these countries access international climate finance and accelerate their adaptation investment. In all its actions, Adapt'Action pays particular attention to climate vulnerabilities linked to gender, nature-based solutions, and the building of solutions together with its partners. It also makes sure its actions are in line with development trajectories that prioritise resilience. www.afd.fr/en/adaptaction

France also values multi-stakeholders initiatives, gathering non-State Actors (local governments, NGOs, private sector...) and countries. These initiatives have a key role to play to bridge the ambition and implementation gaps and to speed-up collective efforts. This constitutes a valuable source of concrete solutions and technological, political and financial innovations.

p. Possible additional information

Summary: France has taken action internationally to promote shifting finance flows towards a low-emission and climate-resilient development pathway. It takes part to various initiatives supporting the implementation of policies effectively incentivising the shift of public and private investments towards low-emission and climate-resilient solutions.

Detail: France has taken action internationally to promote shifting finance flows towards a low-emission and climate-resilient development pathway. The One Planet Summit, convened in Paris on 12 December 2017 by

President Emmanuel Macron together with the United Nations General Secretary and the President of the World Bank, gave a high-level political impetus to a number of initiatives contributing to the redirection of investments and the mobilisation of climate finance, both public and private. These initiatives include a coalition in support of the recommendations of the Task force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD); the launch of the “Greening the Financial System” network (NGFS) by central banks and supervisors; the Climate Action 100+ coalition, bringing together more than 340 institutional investors with about USD 34 trillion of assets under management to scale up engagement with systemically important corporate greenhouse gas emitters.

Besides, France takes part to various initiatives supporting the implementation of policies effectively incentivising the shift of public and private investments towards low-emission and climate-resilient solutions, such as the Paris Collaborative for Green Budgeting, the Carbon Pricing Leadership Coalition, the International Platform for Sustainable Finance and the Coalition of Finance Ministers for Climate Action (which gathers more than 50 developed and developing countries for sharing best practices).

GERMANY

a. *Enhanced information to increase clarity on the projected levels of public financial resources to be provided to developing countries, as available;*

In 2015, Chancellor Angela Merkel announced that Germany seeks to double its international climate finance from budgetary sources from the 2014 value of EUR 2 billion to EUR 4 billion by 2020. The German government has increased its financing accordingly in order to secure the achievement of this target.

Due to budgetary and parliamentary requirements (for further information see question 7), statements on the future level of public financial resources are only possible to a limited extent. The following information indicates that climate financing will probably remain at least at a constant level for the next 2 years:

- As stated in the 2018 Coalition Agreement, Germany acknowledges its responsibility for international climate action and aims to further increase its international climate financing in the course of the increase in Official Development Assistance (ODA) resources.
- Germany's financial support for climate issues has grown steadily in recent years. In 2019, Germany provided a total amount of EUR 7.58 billion for international climate finance:
    - Germany provided international climate finance from budgetary sources amounting to EUR 4.34 billion for international climate finance.
    - In addition, Germany mobilised public finance through the KfW Development Bank and the Deutsche Investitions- und Entwicklungsgesellschaft (DEG) to the tune of EUR 2.47 billion.
    - Private climate finance mobilised through the use of public funds totalled EUR 770 million.
- During the Petersberg Climate Dialogue in April 2020, Chancellor Merkel announced that Germany will continue to contribute its fair share to post-2020 climate finance.

b. *Indicative quantitative and qualitative information on programmes, including projected levels, channels and instruments, as available;*

The German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) (more than 80% from budgetary sources) and the German Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety (BMU) (more than 15% from budgetary sources) are the major providers of German climate finance. Both ministries support international climate activities through bilateral and multilateral programmes and funds.

Germany distinguishes between three categories of climate finance: public financing from budgetary sources (including grant equivalents in KfW development loans), mobilised public finance and mobilised private finance.

Based on past spending, the vast majority of climate finance from budgetary sources is provided in the form of grants. Regarding multilateral cooperation on climate issues, Germany uses a variety of multilateral instruments with budgetary sources such as the Green Climate Fund, the Global Environment Facility, the Adaptation Fund and (thematic) funds that exist independently of the Framework Convention on Climate Change e.g. in the area of renewable energy or forest conservation, such as the Climate Investment Funds (CIFs), ProGreen or other climate-relevant funds of MDBs.

Mobilised public finance takes the form of the climate-related loan finance from the KfW Development Bank's market funds and DEG's own resources generated from public budgetary funds. More than half of mobilised public finance is made available in the form of concessional loans. The third category is private climate finance mobilised by public budgetary funds, currently predominantly revolving credit lines to local (development) banks, investments in structured funds, public-private partnerships and blended finance vehicles.

In the following, the BMZ and BMU present indicative quantitative and qualitative information on programmes:

Climate finance is part of sustainable development and will therefore continue to constitute a significant share of Germany’s overall long-term development cooperation. In 2020, the BMZ projects climate finance amounting to EUR 1.785 billion from official bilateral financial and technical cooperation. Other sources include, i.a., funding for non-state actors or special initiatives. The BMZ will also continue to actively engage in key multilateral funds and important multilateral and regional initiatives such as:

- The Green Climate Fund (first replenishment 2020- 2023: EUR 1.5 billion)

- The Global Environment Facility including the Least Developed Countries Fund (7th Replenishment 2018–2022 EUR 420 million)

- The Climate Investment Funds (new commitment of EUR 80 million in 2020)

- The InsuResilience Global Partnership aiming at covering 500 million poor and vulnerable people in developing countries against climate and disaster shocks by 2025. 150 million will be covered by microinsurance solutions. (EUR 80 million in 2019)

- Global forest conservation initiatives such as. ProGreen (BMZ: EUR 200 million), the Central African Forest Initiative (CAFI) (EUR 80 million in 2019 and 2020) and support for social inclusion in Emission Reduction Programs with focus on Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities (EUR 20 million in 2019).

- The Green Baseload Facility of the African Development Bank aiming at accelerating the transition towards more sustainable baseload power generation options (EUR 50 million in 2020)

The International Climate Initiative (Internationale Klimaschutzinitiative, IKI) - launched in 2008 - serves as the main climate funding source of the BMU. The initiative includes activities in the following funding areas and will continue to do so in the coming years:

- Mitigating greenhouse gas emissions

- Adapting to the impacts of climate change

- Conserving natural carbon sinks with a focus on reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation (REDD+)

- Conserving biological diversity

in developing and newly industrialising countries, as well as in countries in transition. In 2020, the IKI has the capacity to program nearly EUR 567 million. Current programming, subject to budgetary negotiation and approval, will require estimated funding of EUR 487 million in 2021 and EUR 437 million for the IKI in 2022. Funding from the IKI is pooled in two channels, thematic calls for proposals (about EUR 240 million/year) and country-specific selection procedures with up to UR 30 million per country. For further information, please refer to: https://www.international-climate-initiative.com/en/. To strengthen smaller stakeholders' capacities in developing and emerging countries and to encourage the effective involvement of all social groups, the BMU added the IKI Small and Medium Grants programme as a funding mechanism aimed at small-scale projects.

An important example of Germany's support for international climate activities, in particular the support for NDC implementation, is the NDC Partnership, which will continue to play a significant role. The NDC Support Facility is a vital tool for the partnership to support climate-friendly transformation at beneficiaries' level, e.g. electrification of public transport or development of resilient agriculture, etc..

c. Information on policies and priorities, including regions and geography, recipient countries, beneficiaries, targeted groups, sectors and gender responsiveness;

Germany remains committed to mainstreaming climate change in its policies for development finance. Alignment of new projects/programmes with partner countries' NDCs is a cross-cutting priority. In general, contribution to the SDGs, the objectives of the Paris Agreement and the Sendai Framework are central guiding principles. Moreover, the gender-responsive design of climate policy and the implementation of gender-responsive adaptation and mitigation strategies is a priority, also reflected in the Development Policy Action Plan on Gender Equality 2016-2020.

Germany will continue to provide targeted support to the most vulnerable countries in the group of least developed countries (LDCs) and small island developing states (SIDS) (primarily via regional and global climate programmes and funds), strengthening their adaptive capacities (e.g. via support of adaptation planning processes and early warning systems) and increasing the resilience e.g. of their agricultural production and water infrastructure. To ensure transparency towards recipient countries, Germany publishes its lists of partner countries on a regular basis.

Geographically, Africa will continue to be Germany's regional priority for development cooperation, among others reasons due to the increasing vulnerability to climate impacts. Within Africa the Sahel region will be a specific focus, especially with regard to adaptation and resilience. The Marshall Plan with Africa is the strategic framework for cooperation with the continent.

The BMZ, as the major provider of German climate finance, has formulated a number of priority areas for its climate finance engagement for the coming years. Together with partner countries and other multilateral and regional partners, the BMZ aims to advance action on NDC implementation capacity building (i.a. through the NDC Partnership), climate resilience and adaptation (e.g. the InsuResilience Partnership and the Global Commission on Adaptation (GCA)), climate-resilient food systems and agriculture, the global energy transformation (e.g. the German-led multi-donor partnership Energising Development EnDev), sustainable forest management (e.g. though continuous support for REDD+) and low carbon mobility approaches as proposed in the Transformative Urban Mobility Initiative (TUMI).

The IKI applies a competitive selection process and selects new projects on the basis of annual competitions with certain thematic or geographical foci. The frequent calls for proposals enable the IKI to react quickly to global developments and new needs thematic partner priorities. In general, partner countries must be ODA-eligible. The thematic funding priorities for the IKI in 2020 are, i.a., Article 2.1c of the Paris Agreement, alternatives to new fossil energy infrastructure and the protection of terrestrial and marine biodiversity. The thematic selection procedures are open to a broad range of participants such as federal implementing agencies, NGOs, business enterprises, universities, research institutes, and international and multinational organizations and institutions. Including civil society and academia is a special focus of the IKI. In country-specific selection procedures, the BMU develops topics for bilateral IKI projects together with the partner country. The selection takes place in close cooperation with the partner country. Country-specific selection procedures are in place or being developed for, inter alia, Vietnam, Thailand, South Africa, Indonesia, India, Argentina, Costa Rica, Ukraine, Mexico, Colombia, Philippines and Peru.

It should be noted that, as the German government follows a demand-driven approach in the allocation of bilateral climate finance, quantitative projections regarding future climate-related support for certain regions and sectors are subject to changes in partner demand.

d. Information on purposes and types of support: mitigation, adaptation, cross-cutting activities, technology transfer and capacity-building;

German international climate finance continues to address climate change mitigation, including the reduction of emissions from deforestation and forest degradation (REDD+), biodiversity conservation, and adaptation through comprehensive approaches to risk management that include, i.a., finance for risk assessment, risk-informed planning, social protection, ecosystem-based adaptation, early warning, emergency preparedness and response, and resilient reconstruction.

Germany strives for a balanced allocation of its resources to both climate change mitigation and adaptation (for further information see question 10).

Enhancing partners' capabilities, e.g. through technology transfer or in particular capacity building, is a key component of virtually all German bilateral cooperation (for further information on how the support provided by Germany enhances the capacities of developing countries, see question 15).

With regard to climate technology, the following areas are of particular relevance to German development cooperation: low-emission energy services, climate-smart cities and resilient rural development.

e. Information on the factors that providers of climate finance look for in evaluating proposals, in order to help to inform developing countries;

Germany has identified a variety of factors in order to improve the evaluation of proposals. The identification of the factors is based on a continuous process and will be continued in the future. In this context, the most important factors are:

- Germany aims at maximizing efficiency and effectiveness in the implementation of all its bilateral and multilateral aid. Therefore, all project proposals have to be based on needs assessments and on a robust risk analysis, including climate risks, and a theory of change.

- Suggested programmes and activities undergo thorough scrutiny with regard to social and environmental safeguards/risks, compliance with fiduciary standards, their contribution towards gender equality and a comprehensive monitoring and evaluation framework.

- Project proposals should provide a concise and comprehensive impact framework clearly indicating which climate (co-)benefits will be created through the planned interventions and how this is measured on an indicator basis.

- Furthermore, German technical and financial development cooperation intends to ensure that projects align with partner country priorities, long-term national climate strategies (NDCs) and other development strategies. Programmes also should complement other development cooperation programmes and national initiatives.

- The IKI selection process includes a number of requirements for a proposal, such as a transformative nature, innovative approach, the use of synergies, monitoring, transparency and gender mainstreaming. For further information please refer to: https://www.international-climate-initiative.com/en/project-funding

f. An indication of new and additional resources to be provided, and how it determines such resources as being new and additional;

New and additional resources are determined in yearly budgetary processes by the parliament. (see question 7). The amount of climate finance calculated consists exclusively of new commitments and resources disbursed in the reporting year. New and additional climate finance means that all funds are newly pledged or disbursed in the reporting year and have not been reported in previous years as climate finance.

g. Information on national circumstances and limitations relevant to the provision of ex ante information;

In Germany, a new budget law is adopted every year. The government prepares the draft of the budget law. Before the budget legislation can enter into force, it must pass through the lower house of the German parliament, the Bundestag, and the upper house, the Bundesrat (where the German states, or Länder, are represented). Since, according to the Basic Law, the Bundestag has the right to adopt the budget and scrutinise its implementation by the government, the bill can only become law if it gains a majority in parliament. As budget availability is subject to annual budget discussions and parliamentary approval, there are limitations to providing granular quantitative information on the availability of planned support. The existing financial planning instruments are subject to regular change. It is therefore important to stress that specific ex-ante information can only be provided once the budget is legally binding. Hence, the biennial cycle of ex-ante information constitutes a challenge, not least since Germany reports its bilateral climate finance mainly based on commitments.

Furthermore, Germany follows a demand-driven approach in the allocation of bilateral climate finance to best serve the needs and priorities of partner countries, e.g. as laid out in their national strategies. Allocation of resources for bilateral cooperation is usually negotiated with partner countries on an annual or biannual basis.

Despite striving for balanced support of adaption and mitigation action, such a demand-driven approach poses challenges for projecting certain categories of climate finance.

h. ***Information on relevant methodologies and assumptions used to project levels of climate finance;***

With a view to contributing its fair share to the USD 100 billion goal, the German government has doubled its climate finance from budgetary sources to EUR 4 billion by 2020. Delivery is largely done via the budgets of the BMZ and BMU. In order to meet the 2020 target, annual growth scenarios for various climate-relevant budgetary programmes have been pursued over several years. At the Petersberg Climate Dialogue, German Chancellor Merkel announced that Germany will contribute its fair share to post-2020 climate finance. It is important to note that even though ex-ante information will contribute to transparency and predictability, only ex-post reporting provides a clear picture of the overall volume of climate finance on a disaggregated level.

i. ***Information on challenges and barriers encountered in the past, lessons learned and measures taken to overcome them;***

With a view to supporting developing countries in accordance with their needs and priorities, the fact that these priorities may be dynamic and, hence, changeable can pose a challenge for providing suitable support at all times. As NDCs are the central documents for aligning external resources with countries' national strategies, it is of importance that NDCs are updated, elaborated in detail to best serve developing countries' needs and, ideally, connected to investment plans.

It is of utmost importance to ensure that the projects reported as climate finance are actually making a relevant contribution to climate mitigation and adaption. The BMZ revised its climate marker guidelines in order to ensure that comprehensive climate mainstreaming takes place across the spectrum of development cooperation and is clearly anchored within project proposals.. The guidelines provide a clear indication and guidance on how climate aspects – both with regard to mitigation and adaptation – can be introduced and mainstreamed in project proposals based on a robust indicator framework.

The IKI has recently adapted its funding spectrum to include, i.a., biodiversity and is now increasingly oriented towards funding large-volume collaborative projects. This is in response to the need for stronger impact from individual projects. In addition, the IKI has also started demanding a minimum level of local content in order to build and strengthen local capacities

j. Information on how Parties are aiming to ensure a balance between adaptation and mitigation, taking into account the country-driven strategies and the needs and priorities of developing country Parties, especially those that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change and have significant capacity constraints, such as the least developed countries and small island developing States, considering the need for public and grant-based resources for adaptation;

Germany strives for a balanced allocation of resources for climate finance to both climate change mitigation and adaptation. The German government has kept its climate finance from budgetary sources close to parity throughout the past years and will continue to do its best in order to maintain this balance. Germany provides targeted support to the most vulnerable countries in the group of LDCs and SIDS, strengthening their adaptive capacities and resilience and reducing their vulnerability to climate change. An example for such targeted support for LDCs and SIDS is the German contribution to the LDCF (amounting to EUR 315 million), the NDC Partnership (with Germany's contribution amounting to about EUR 500 million in total since 2016*)* and the InsuResilience Global Partnership (see question 2), focusing on providing risk finance and insurance solutions for the poorest and most vulnerable. Such engagement will continue to be of high priority to the German government in the future. Except for two projects, which provided support in the form of concessional loans, all bilateral support to LDCs and SIDS was provided as grants in 2019.

k. Information on action and plans to mobilize additional climate finance as part of the global effort to mobilize climate finance from a wide variety of sources, including on the relationship between the public interventions to be used and the private finance mobilized;

In order to deploy the limited public resources as efficiently and effectively as possible, Germany aims to increasingly mobilise (non-budgetary) public and private climate finance. Funds are primarily mobilised by providing concessional loans and by refinancing local banks in developing countries with a view to climate-relevant financing products, developing structured funds, climate risk finance and insurance schemes, other de-risking instruments (in accordance with established budgetary procedures and national regulations), as well as equity participation. Germany remains committed to supporting its partners in their effort to direct finance beyond climate finance – to sustainable pathways in line with Article 2.1c of the Paris Agreement.

Approaches to Mobilising Private Climate Finance in Bilateral and Multilateral Initiatives

Private climate finance will continue to be mobilised using a twofold approach: Firstly, by directly mobilising private climate finance for mitigation and adaptation measures, for example through public co-financing or guarantees (in accordance with established budgetary procedures and national regulations). Secondly, by supporting partner countries in designing, implementing and financing enabling environments for private investment in mitigation and adaptation measures, creating capacities that will enable institutions to develop financial products and build a portfolio over the long term. Thus, Germany indirectly mobilises additional private investments in developing countries.

In the IKI, for example, Germany is currently seeking to set up a financial assistance facility mobilising private investment in African countries, as well as cooperating with private investment companies and philanthropies to set up specific climate funds that blend public and private resources. German Financial Cooperation has supported the set-up of several structured funds, such as the eco.business Fund and the Climate Resilience and Adaptation Finance & Technology Facility (CRAFT by Lightsmith), which are expected to attract additional private investors over the coming years.

l. Information on how financial support effectively addresses the needs and priorities of developing country Parties and supports country-driven strategies;

In order to address the needs and priorities of developing countries, the German government follows a partner country demand-driven approach in the allocation of bilateral climate finance. In each partner country, cooperation areas are defined in a dialogue on equal terms with the responsible national institutions.

Within the context of regular intergovernmental consultations, priority sectors for German development cooperation are discussed and agreed with individual partner countries. Thus, these priority sectors constitute the pillars of joint medium-term cooperation strategies. In each partner country, this dialogue on equal terms is coordinated by and channelled through the responsible national institution for the coordination of development cooperation. In a similar vein, with its country-specific selection procedure, the BMU underlines the importance of its bilateral cooperation with partner countries. Prior to launching the calls, discussions are held with government representatives of the partner countries to identify the aspects of climate action and biodiversity protection most relevant to each country. In addition, the call-based nature enables it to react quickly to global developments and the need to target new thematic priorities together with its partners. IKI Small Grants is aimed at non-governmental and non-profit organisations in developing and emerging countries, as well as national funding institutions. Germany is also a founding member and major donor of the NDC Partnership (see question 10). A country-driven approach is at the core of the NDC Partnership's work. Its country engagement process results in partnership plans that make an important contribution to donor coordination.

m. Information on how support provided and mobilized is targeted at helping developing countries in their efforts to meet the long-term goals of the Paris Agreement, including by assisting them in efforts to make finance flows consistent with a pathway towards low greenhouse gas emissions and climate-resilient development;

German development cooperation supports partner countries' NDCs in a demand-driven way, thereby aiming at contributing to implementing the goals laid out in the Paris Agreement. It is also targeted to complement the efforts of other donors in line with the idea of alignment and harmonization.

Regarding the financial sector and enabling environments for climate-conducive spending and investment, Germany works in multilateral fora such as the IMF, G20, the Network for Greening the Financial System (NFSG), the Coalition of Finance Ministers for Climate Action (CFMCA) and the Population and Climate Change Alliance (PCCA) to create a country, regional, economic and financial sector-specific understanding. Furthermore, German Financial Cooperation is assisting climate-friendly financial sector development through green lending to partner institutions, capacity building and the promotion of green bonds, for example in Latin America.

Germany has been a strong advocate of aligning public finance institutions with the goals of the Paris Agreement. For example, the BMZ finances research to provide science-based input for MDB's work to connect LTS with Paris Alignment work. The BMZ funds think tank work examining how to operationalize Article 2.1c in the context of development cooperation and provides technical assistance for greening the financial sector in developing countries (e.g. Emerging Markets Sustainability Dialogue). Germany requests that MDBs set ambitious climate finance targets to increase investment directed at mitigation or adaptation projects, through its voting behavior on projects and strategies and through political dialogue with MDBs to increase support for long-term goals.

n. Information on efforts to integrate climate change considerations, including resilience, into their development support;

In order to ensure an appropriate selection of climate change markers and adequate climate-sensitive project design from an early stage, each project proposal is screened with respect to climate mainstreaming. Mainstreaming guidelines include, i.a., requirements for comprehensive climate risk analysis (for projects with adaptation as the principal objective) and impact indicators for climate-related achievements in all project proposals. Furthermore, every climate-relevant initiative and project should refer to the partner country's NDC, which usually also includes an adaptation component.

Going forward, it would be helpful to have clear criteria on when a project is qualified for a climate change marker on adaptation defined at the international level, such as by the OECD (as has been done for example with the GG marker for gender). This will ensure that project developers and reviewers evaluate the climate-relevance of projects on the same basis. The BMZ is supporting such approaches, which include climate risk analyses and impact indicators for climate-related achievements in project proposals. This will allow for a streamlined screening process, while at the same time it will provide a solid basis for better tracking the effectiveness of climate finance.

German development cooperation funding supports both academic research and think tank work, which inform its programmes and policies. For example, the Potsdam Institute for Climate Impact Research (PIK) is piloting comprehensive climate risk analyses and compact climate risk profiles for a number of African partner countries

o. Information on how support to be provided to developing country Parties enhances their capacities.

Capacity building is an integral part of virtually all of the German government's development cooperation projects.

The German government is involved in capacity building through bilateral and multilateral cooperation as well as various partnerships with the private sector, academia and civil society. In order to support partner countries in the effective implementation of the UNFCCC and the Paris Agreement, Germany provides comprehensive capacity-building measures in the areas of GHG neutrality, adaptation, technology development and transfer, and access to climate finance, as well as in other specific sectors and cross-cutting aspects such as reporting. The support measures for capacity building are designed to be context-specific, results-based and consistent with national priorities. In this work, Germany uses its range of international cooperation instruments and institutions to build capacities at individual, institutional and systemic level in the area of climate and development.

GREECE

a. Enhanced information to increase clarity on the projected levels of public financial resources to be provided to developing countries, as available;

Summary: Due to the current economic conditions it is difficult to make a statement on the future level of the public financial resources to be provided to developing countries. Nevertheless Greece is committed to pursuing considerable ODA for the coming years.

Detail: In 2018, Greece provided approx. USD 4.4 million of climate related finance to developing countries. As the economy recovers it is expected that the Greece's ODA and subsequently the climate finance provided to developing countries will resume a positive trajectory.

b. Indicative quantitative and qualitative information on programmes, including projected levels, channels and instruments, as available;

Greece will continue its endeavours to provide financial resources as ODA through (mainly multilateral), as well as bilateral, regional or other channels. For the time being Greece's aid focuses primarily on multilateral contributions, such as the European Development Fund (EDF) in the context of the EU International Development Cooperation under the Commission's DG DEVCO administration.

c. Information on policies and priorities, including regions and geography, recipient countries, beneficiaries, targeted groups, sectors and gender responsiveness;

Summary: Since the main financial contribution is provided through multilateral channels, a lot of policies, priorities, regions, sectors and beneficiaries are related to it. Moreover, Greece participates in various regional initiatives/partnerships. In this regard, the Mediterranean region is an area of great interest for Greece.

Detail: Greece's major policy objectives concerning international environmental co-operation include:

- contribution to the international efforts for promoting the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), the Paris Agreement, as well as other international agreements and frameworks related to sustainable development, such as the Addis Ababa Action Agenda;

- contribution – at the policy level - to sound environment management and sustainable development in the EU and beyond as an active Member State of the European Union;

- building strong "beyond borders" partnerships with partner countries that face similar challenges and share common goals, through bilateral and trilateral technical cooperation schemes, especially in its geographic neighbourhood, i.e. South-East Mediterranean and South-East Europe;

- enhance the country's engagement in multilateral and regional environmental bodies, e.g. UN Environment Programme (UNEP), International Maritime Organisation (IMO);

- securing a just transition towards low-emission resilient development through the participation in the Coalition of Finance Ministers for Climate Action;

- contributing to adequate financing of green investments in regions other than Europe, e.g. through the participation in the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank;

In particular, Greece seeks to resolve challenges facing the Mediterranean, Southeast Europe and the Middle East, and advocates for a safe marine environment in the Eastern Mediterranean. Two trilateral cooperation schemes, one with Cyprus and Egypt and another one with Cyprus and Israel are in progress which give an emphasis to climate change adaptation, among others objectives.

d. Information on purposes and types of support: mitigation, adaptation, cross-cutting activities, technology transfer and capacity-building;

Summary: Greece's financial contributions in form of grants through multilateral channels are allocated to cross-cutting activities, with an SDG orientation.

Detail: Through its multilateral and bilateral development cooperation, Greece provides financial resources to support national development initiatives and to address global developmental issues in the fields of sustainable development, health, environment, etc. A part of Greece's ODA is channeled directly to institutions and/or policies aiming to address environmental issues at the global or regional level, while environmental sustainability is a cross-cutting objective of the programmes, projects and policies financed.

e. Information on the factors that providers of climate finance look for in evaluating proposals, in order to help to inform developing countries;

One of the main criteria in evaluating proposals should be the consistency of a proposed project with an adopted national strategy/action plan in order to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the financial assistance. The proposed project should also be in line with country's NDC.

f. An indication of new and additional resources to be provided, and how it de-termines such resources as being new and additional;

The financial support is determined as "new and additional" if they are new sources or amounts since the last reporting period.

g. Information on national circumstances and limitations relevant to the provision of ex ante information;

Summary: The country is trying to overcome a multiannual economic recession. In addition the future commitments are subject to the annual parliamentary approval.

Detail: Greece has experienced two severe crises, an economic recession resulting in significant cuts to the national budget, including official development assistance (ODA); and an ongoing refugee and migration crisis with serious social and economic consequences.

While the international crisis was raging, Greece continued in 2017 and up to the summer of 2018 to have its economy supported by a mechanism backed by the European Commission (EC), the European Central Bank (ECB) and the International Monetary Fund (IMF), in order to combat the fundamental causes of its fiscal imbalances and structural weaknesses and ensure viability of public finances and improvement of its international competitiveness.

Nevertheless, Greece maintained its commitment to development co-operation during the economic and migration crises. It met its commitments to European Union institutions and other multilateral organisations. However, the crises have significantly impacted Greece's ODA.

h. Information on relevant methodologies and assumptions used project levels of climate finance;

Summary: In general the methodologies and the assumptions are based on the directives and the technical guidance of the OECD.

Detail: In order to project the level of the climate finance, one of the main assumption is the future economic growth. Another important parameter is the share of the imputed multilateral contributions weighted average of the past years provided by the OECD.

i. Information on challenges and barriers encountered in the past, lessons learned and measures taken to overcome them;

Summary: The main challenge is to ensure the efficiency and the effectiveness of the financial contribution. The misuse or mismanagement of grants should be prevented.

Detail: In the past, Greece has reviewed instances of misuse and mismanagement of grants, notably by NGOs and regional or international organizations.

In 2017, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs evaluated the outcomes of projects and programmes funded by Greece. Relevant data and documentation had been collected, including status of implementation reports, annual reports and audit reports provided by the recipient countries and international organizations, with a view to tracking delivery of the projects' outcomes.

j. Information on how Parties are aiming to ensure a balance between adaptation and mitigation, taking into account the country-driven strategies and the needs and priorities of developing country Parties, especially those that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change and have significant capacity constraints, such as the least developed countries and small island developing States, considering the need for public and grant-based resources for adaptation;

Summary: Greece is in favor of a good balance between adaptation and mitigation finance according to developing countries' priorities. Greece's financial contribution is considered as a grant and for the time being is mainly provided through multilateral channels, such as the European International Development Cooperation Instruments, operating under the Commission's DG DEVCO.

Detail: Greece will continue to engage and cooperate with multilateral organizations and financial institutions, e.g. European Investment Bank, International Fund for Agricultural Development, International Bank for Reconstruction and Development as well as the Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol and support their activities in developing countries for the implementation of mitigation or adaptation measures.

k. Information on action and plans to mobilize additional climate finance as part of the global effort to mobilize climate finance from a wide variety of sources, including on the relationship between the public interventions to be used and the private finance mobilized;

Summary: Acknowledging the importance to mobilize additional public and private finance (especially from the banking sector), Greece is exploring ways to mainstream climate change mitigation and adaptation in its ODA and develop synergies for the achievement of the SDGs.

Detail: In order to facilitate and finance the transfer of, access to and deployment of climate-friendly technologies for the benefit of non-Annex I Parties; to support the development and enhancement of endogenous capacities and technologies of non-Annex I Parties; and promote and scale up private investment in mitigation and adaptation activities in developing countries, by National Law 4369/2016 (article 50) has been legislated that part of the funds from auctions of undistributed emission allowances from the EU ETS may be allocated to assistance for developing countries to reduce their GHG emissions and to adapt to climate change.

l. Information on how financial support effectively addresses the needs and priorities of developing country Parties and supports country-driven strategies;

Summary: In general, there is an evaluation process and projects in the developing countries, aiming at mitigation or adaptation are financially supported by Multilateral Organizations or Multilateral Development Banks if they are in line with a national strategy or an action plan.

Detail: The common practice for ensuring that the selection of topics for the provision of capacity-building support is addressing existing and emerging needs identified by non-Annex I Parties is either achieved through the assessments provided by an existing network (such as the Med EUWI activities) or through the direct communication with the countries in question. Especially for the Trilateral Cooperation between Greece-Cyprus-Israel in question, as described in p. 190 of BR4, the thematic areas identified are issues of common concern; the same is the case for the Trilateral Cooperation between Greece-Cyprus-Egypt. The issues selected respond to the existing and emerging needs identified by the competent authorities of the two non-Annex I countries i.e Egypt and Israel.

m. Information on how support provided and mobilized is targeted at helping developing countries in their efforts to meet the long-term goals of the Paris Agreement, including by assisting them in efforts to make finance flows consistent with a pathway towards low greenhouse gas emissions and climate-resilient development;

The new European Consensus on Development endorsed by Greece in 2017 (European Commission, 2017), the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Paris Agreement on Climate Change frame Greece's approach to development co-operation.

n. Information on efforts to integrate climate change considerations, including resilience, into their development support;

Greece is exploring ways to mainstream climate change mitigation and adaptation in its ODA and develop synergies for the achievement of the SDGs. The new European Consensus on Development endorsed by Greece in 2017 (European Commission, 2017), the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Paris Agreement on Climate Change frame Greece's approach to development co-operation.

o. Information on how support to be provided to developing country Parties enhances their capacities.

Summary: Greece supports the deployment and enhancement of the endogenous capacities and technologies of non-Annex I Parties. In addition, Greece is always available to strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in developing countries.

Detail: Because Greece is subject to a broad range of natural and climate related disasters such as floods and fires, it has built a civil protection capacity and is connected to the European Response Coordination Centre.

For instance, the General Secretariat for Civil Protection under the Ministry of Interior sent assistance abroad, e.g. to Serbia or Bosnia and Herzegovina during the 2014 floods. The Hellenic Fire Service (Ministry of Citizen Protection) helped fight forest fires in Albania in 2012 and donated firefighting materials to the country in 2014.

Another example is the regional cooperation on environmental protection implemented under the Black Sea Economic Cooperation Organization. Within this framework, member States cooperate to develop their national green economy pathways and low-emission policies, focusing on development and improvement of energy infrastructure in the Black Sea region. In this context, the Black Sea Economic Cooperation Organization Green Energy Network serves as a knowledge and green investment hub through which institutions from Greece promote RES and energy efficiency measures in the Black Sea region. Through its activities, the Network aims to involve market stakeholders in green projects and programmes, with funding from the regional and national financial institutions.

Moreover Greece has taken initial steps to evaluate the impact of its scholarships on capacity building in developing countries.

HUNGARY

Hungary intends to continue providing climate finance to developing country Parties through multilateral and bilateral channels in the coming years. In order to enhance and institutionalize its climate finance activities, the Hungarian Ministry for Innovation and Technology (hereinafter: MIT) maintains its 2019-established, dedicated climate finance agency, the Western Balkans Green Center in the next biennium, with the aim of establishing a green investment fund for international climate finance in cooperation with the Center. Generally focusing on adaptation actions both in international and domestic climate finance activities, Hungary will continue striving for a balance between climate change mitigation, adaptation, and climate governance activities in the future.

a. Information to increase clarity on the expected levels of climate finance mobilized from different sources;

Hungary reports annually on financial and technological support provided to developing countries under the Monitoring Mechanism Regulation (MMR) of the European Union, in accordance with the UNFCCC biennial reporting guidelines for developed country Parties [tables 7, 7(a) and 7(b)] in line with Decision 9/CP.21 on Methodologies for the reporting of financial information by Parties included in Annex I to the Convention. The MMR reporting requirements are updated on a continuous basis, reflecting the changes of the common tabular format, agreed at the UNFCCC negotiations.

Hungary compiles Biennial Assessments and National Communications, containing information on international climate finance activities. Furthermore, Hungary reports biennially in the Strategies and Approaches submission of the EU.

b. Information on how Parties are ensuring the balance between adaptation and mitigation, in particular the needs of developing countries that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change;

As adaptation to the adverse effects of climate change is a priority for Hungary, the National Adaptation Centre has been established. Although Hungary has a wide knowledge in adaptation mechanisms, the intention is to achieve and maintain a balance in future financing between climate change mitigation, adaptation and climate governance activities, based on available capacities and the needs of developing country partners. During the planning of possible bi- and multilateral climate change projects, the MIT takes into account the *geographical and political priority areas and sectors of partner countries.*

c. Information on their policies, programmes and priorities;

The government decision of 2018 on Hungary's participation in international climate finance outlines the scope, channels, and major partner institutions for the country's international climate finance activities. The decision also opts for providing financial means for the years 2019-2021: HUF 1.8 billion (~USD 6 million) for climate finance projects via the Western Balkans Green Center and the Green Climate Fund (hereinafter: GCF), a new agreement is underway for an additional contribution of HUF 200 million (~USD 650 thousand) from Hungary to the GCF, fulfilling our pledge made during the first replenishment period of the GCF.

Hungary has built and maintains a strategic partnership with the *Global Green Growth Institute (GGGI)* as well. Through the GGGI, Hungary funded and implements international projects: the Western Balkans Green Fund Project, a regional climate finance tool to support the implementation of the Nationally Determined Contributions (hereinafter: NDCs) of the Western Balkan countries (ongoing); a sustainable energy-water project for irrigation in Uganda (completed), and support for low-emission and climate resilient development in Serbian Cities (ongoing).

As the first phase of the Western Balkans Green Fund Project, the Western Balkans Green Center (hereinafter: WBGC) was established in 2019 with the aim of coordinating and mobilizing funds for a targeted region of developing country Parties in the Western Balkans (namely *Albania, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Kosovo, Montenegro, North-Macedonia and Serbia*) with the primary objective of supporting the implementation of their NDCs through project preparation activities and technical assistance. Between 2020 and 2021, the WBGC aims to mobilize EUR 25-30 million (USD ~16.8–31.5 million) indirect capital for climate action projects in the Western Balkans.

As the second phase of the Western Balkans Green Fund Project, the Hungarian Government – with the coordination of MIT and WBGC – aims to establish a Green Investment Fund for the financing of project implementation activities in developing countries by end of 2021.

Hungary's <u>bilateral</u> cooperation with developing countries is continuously becoming more diverse – both in terms of geographical and thematic/sectoral balance. The currently ongoing and planned projects – targeting Africa, Southeast Asia, and the Western Balkans – are implementing climate action in the areas of mitigation, adaptation and better climate governance, as well:

- Preparation of investment projects for better energy efficiency in buildings and the use of sewage for heating and cooling buildings in *Thailand, Vietnam and Malaysia*;
- Preparation of a GIS database system in support of climate adaptation policies in *Albania*;
- Mobile water treatment plant for public drinking water supply in the event of (natural) disasters in the *Philippines*;
- Modelling of energy and greenhouse gas emission trajectories in *Albania*;
- Guidelines for better climate governance in climate change mitigation and adaptation in cities in *Serbia*;
- Reconstruction planning for reducing network water-loss and energy use of water supply in the Western Balkans;
- Feasibility study for the use of biomass, waste, and wastewater for electricity and heat generation in the Western Balkans;

- Knowledge transfer to Western Balkan countries in preparation to EU nature conservation and climate directives;
- E-learning material for adaptation measures and disaster response in the Western Balkans;
- Crowdsourcing GIS database for air pollution mitigation in *Kosovo*;
- Smart city demo projects focusing on urban and road transportation in *Serbia*.

d. Information on actions and plans to mobilize additional finance;

- Information on steps taken to enhance their enabling environments, following on from the report of the co-chairs of the extended work programme on long-term finance.

The EU Emission Trading Scheme Directive specifies that EU Member States should spend at least 50% of the auction revenues on measures addressed to tackle climate change. Hungary is using this resource to finance domestic and international measures – through climate finance projects – for a low carbon and climate resilient development. The auction revenues are projected to increase in the coming years, also increasing our overall budget for national and international climate finance.

IRELAND

a. Enhanced information to increase clarity on the projected levels of public financial resources to be provided to developing countries, as available;

Summary: Ireland continues to improve the detail and analysis of international climate finance annual reports, tracking all Rio Markers across all ODA expenditure. Climate Action has been strengthened and supported as a policy priority across all budgets.

Detail: The majority of Irish climate finance counts as Official Development Assistance, and 100% of climate finance that is ODA is in grant form and untied. Climate finance (and ODA) allocations are agreed annually by the Irish Government, through the budgetary cycle. Some multi-annual financial commitments have been made (eg to provide €4 million annually to the GCF to 2022). The Programme for Government (issued in mid-2020) commits to at least doubling the percentage of ODA that counts as climate finance, with absolute levels to not dip below that of 2019. This means that this is a firm commitment of the current Government. It should also be noted that it is difficult to predict the pace the projected increase in finance until the economic impact of COVID-19 and Brexit are fully understood. For 2021 and the remaining years of this Government we can commit to a minimum of €80 million in international climate finance annually.

b. Indicative quantitative and qualitative information on programmes, including projected levels, channels and instruments, as available;

Summary: Ireland’s climate finance is channeled through a range of instruments. This includes bilateral programmes, contributions to multilateral agencies and climate-specific instruments, and funding to civil society and research partners. Aside from the GCF specific commitment cited above, there is no specific commitment to any particular channel- decisions about different channels are made each year by the spending teams.

New Mission Strategies in our priority partner countries will increasingly provide clarity on medium term intentions. And a Multi Annual Funding Framework is in development that will set the medium to long term framing for our support on climate from HQ budget lines, and provide clarity to partners on future funding projections.

The commitments made in our ODA Policy A Better World include the following:

- We will continue to support the strengthening of the Least Developed Country negotiating group in international climate processes.
- We will actively explore more engagement through multilateral partners on appropriate climate innovation and finance streams.

- We will explore innovative approaches to finance, risk insurance and adaptation through multilateral partners.
- We will strengthen our support for Small Island Developing States (SIDS).
- We will develop a new Oceans Funding initiative to explore the potential of the blue economy, for developing countries including SIDS.

Core support to the International Institute for Environment and Development (IIED) will contribute to legal and administrative support to the LDC negotiation bloc, as well as platforms for sharing experience such as the annual Community Based Adaptation conference and Development and Climate Days events at the annual UNFCCC COP.

We will continue support and membership of the Least Developed Country Expert Group (LEG)

We will support the LDC Climate Group's LDC Initiative for Effective Adaptation and Resilience (LIFE-AR). The initiative aims to improve capacity, access and effectiveness of climate finance in LDCs.

We will provide funding to the Secretariat for the Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP) to support Pacific nations in their climate adaptation planning and applications for funding to UNFCCC instruments, as well as development of toolkits and other resources, and direct training support.

We continue to support the Least Developed Countries Fund.

c. Information on policies and priorities, including regions and geography, recipient countries, beneficiaries, targeted groups, sectors and gender responsiveness;

Summary: Ireland's ODA Policy A Better World has at its heart a commitment to reaching the 'Furthest Behind First' in all that we do, and Ireland's climate finance is predominately focused on adaptation with a strong emphasis on LDCs, SIDS and climate justice. We also have a strong focus on climate and gender links, and a commitment to building an enabling environment for green innovation in LDCs as part of our approach to private sector engagement.

Detail: The vast majority of bilateral climate finance goes to Ethiopia, Mozambique, Tanzania, Uganda, Sierra Leone, Liberia, and Malawi. Ireland also prioritises contributions to the LDCF, activities of the LEG, and the new LDC initiative LIFE-AR, all of which is spent in LDCs. In addition, Ireland has a programme of climate support to Pacific SIDS, which face extreme vulnerabilities. Within those programmes, and wider programming (eg through NGOs), the main sectors that are prioritized are health, education, agriculture, natural resource management, social protection, DRR and humanitarian response- all of which have a strong gender and climate resilience focus. Ireland has partnered with the Climate Knowledge and Innovation Centre to fund their Climate Launchpad initiative in 6 African countries and Vietnam. The launchpad provides support, access and funding to climate focused small and micro businesses. In 2020 there is a specific focus on female entrepreneurship.

Gender Equality is a key policy priority (alongside climate), recognising that women are disporportianately affected by climate change, our climate finance is channelled into sectors and internventions which are of greatest relevant to women. Amongst the initiatives that we have supported include pro-poor energy, agriculture, social protection, and health. As a priority, gender is mainstreamed across all of our Development efforts. Ireland also funds the Gender Action Plan through the UNFCCC secretariat.

d. Information on purposes and types of support: mitigation, adaptation, cross-cutting activities, technology transfer and capacity-building;

Summary: Ireland's approach is geared to support adaptation and capacity building, with a strong focus on the climate needs of Least Developed Countries and Small Island Developing States.

Detail: In the last two years less than 5% of Irish climate finance has been mitigation only – the remainder is either adaptation only, or cross-cutting (adaptation + mitigation). Capacity building forms a key element of the majority of the support provided, although we have only begun to apply the Rio Marker for capacity building with any rigour.

e. Information on the factors that providers of climate finance look for in evaluating proposals, in order to help to inform developing countries;

Summary: The factors relevant to accessing Ireland's climate related ODA include a focus on resilience, reaching the Furthest Behind First, and activities and policy engagement that strengthen the voice of women and youth on climate justice issues. Sustainability and the mobilizing of finance beyond ODA remains a guiding goal, including strengthening LDC partners in their actions to meet their Paris Agreement commitments in planning and budgeting, as well as access to international climate finance – in this context we are increasingly interested in efforts to improve the subnational reach of climate finance in LDCs.

Detail: Any final submission will be assessed, depending on budget availability, against the priorities in our ODA Policy A Better World and against standard appraisal framework criteria including a technical appraisal of the quality of the submission and programme design; the proposed budget; and the potential grantee's capacity and track record. In addition to the contribution to all SDGs and all Rio Markers, we also note contributions to gender equality; disability; nutrition; disaster risk reduction; the environment; participatory development and good governance; and reproductive, maternal, newborn and child health.

There are a number of major considerations that the Irish government takes into consideration when appraising climate finance activities. One major theme is the extent to which the proposal reaches the 'furthest behind'-

the poorest, most marginalized or climate vulnerable in society. Gender-responsiveness is a major priority, as is the extent to which the needs of people living with disabilities are being met. Financial and institutional sustainability, and ensuring capacity development and stronger institutions emerge from the activity are also important. Finally, it is important that, to the greatest extent possible, the activity can serve to reduce humanitarian need in the long run, especially where it is targeted in a fragile context.

Our commitment to the role of national and international civil society remains strong.

f. An indication of new and additional resources to be provided, and how it determines such resources as being new and additional;

Summary: Ireland has a commitment to double the amount of climate finance it provides as a proportion of ODA by 2030, alongside a commitment to allocating for ODA 0.7 percent of GNI by 2030.

Detail: A definition of 'new and additional' in relation to financial resources provided can be considered in the context of Ireland's national budgeting system. Ireland's approach to budgeting for public funding carries no assumption that funding made available in any given year will again be available in a subsequent year. Consequently, with the exception of a few heavily-caveated multiannual funding arrangements, all public climate finance provided by Ireland annually is considered new and additional. Even with regard to those multiannual funding arrangements, support is conditional on the availability of funding in subsequent years. In practice, since the signing of the Paris Agreement, Irish climate finance has seen a year-on-year percentage increase of 43%, 28% and 14% respectively (latest avail. figs). Some of those increases have come about due to improvements in the granularity of reporting, others have come about due to explicit decisions to increase the allocations, across different Government Departments. In this regard, in practice, these allocations have been new and additional on previous years.

g. Information on national circumstances and limitations relevant to the provision of ex ante information;

Summary: The fragility of Irish GNI to external factors means that the Government is reluctant to legislate for allocations of international finance, but rather takes decisions on an annual basis as to allocations. 2021 will represent such a year

Detail: Policy priorities and indicative financial support can be framed on a multiannual basis, such as the Mission Strategies for finance managed by Embassies at country level, and multiannual MOUs signed with parties that pledge indicative amounts of support over three year timeframes. Nonetheless disbursements against multiannual agreements are still subject to an annual approvals process.

h. Information on relevant methodologies and assumptions used project levels of climate finance;

Summary: The Programme for Government, as well as commitments contained in Ireland's International Development Policy, A Better World, represents the policy basis for ex-ante planning of climate finance. The Policy states that the Government will commit to at least double the percentage of ODA that counts as climate finance by 2030. Building on that, the Programme for Government further states that the amount will not dip below the 2019 allocation of €80 million in monetary terms.

Detail: Ireland does not rely on calls for proposals, working instead with flexibility through strategic partnerships across a mix of modalities. Nonetheless our annual climate finance reports and country mission strategies provide an indication of trends.

Some 50-60% of international climate finance is channeled through our bilateral country programmes, framed in country specific Mission Strategy cycles and managed by the Embassy in-country. A Better World places climate action as a key priority, one all new Mission Strategies will be required to respond to, including as cross cutting issue. A series of policy guidance notes are being developed, and regular training for staff is conducted including on the application of all Rio Policy Markers.

Ireland provided €80m in climate finance in 2018, ensuring we have already achieved the Programme for Government Commitment of €175m by 2020. Ireland has also committed to doubling the percentage of ODA that is climate relevant by 2030.

i. Information on challenges and barriers encountered in the past, lessons learned and measures taken to overcome them;

Summary: The measurement of climate finance requires continuous improvement, capacity strengthening and dialogue.

Detail: A significant proportion on Irish climate finance goes through 2 channels to note. One is core contributions to multilateral organisations active on climate issues. Often, the engagement of the Irish Government is to encourage and support further ambition on climate, as well as transformation of internal systems to ensure climate is addressed throughout operations. Despite this commitment to effective climate action of the UN and IFIs, it is often impossible to impute these contributions as climate finance. The other key channel is Irish international NGOs, many of whom are increasingly active and influential on climate issues. Calculating the scale of their climate action (funded by the Government) can be a challenge, and together we must invest in their capabilities in climate finance and in the application of the Rio markers.

j. Information on how Parties are aiming to ensure a balance between adaptation and mitigation, taking into account the country-driven strategies and the needs and priorities of developing country Parties, especially those that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change and have significant capacity constraints, such as the least developed countries and small island developing States, considering the need for public and grant-based resources for adaptation;

Summary: As a matter of policy, Ireland's priority is grant resources to support adaptation for LDCs and SIDS, and all our funding instruments have capacity development and country ownership at their heart.

Detail: Our focus on adaptation is considered as an effort toward re-balancing an overall global emphasis on mitigation finance. We also are cognizant of the interplay between adaptation and mitigation. In 2018, 32 percent of our climate finance was cross cutting covering both mitigation and adaptation, and we have a small but growing portfolio of mitigation focused finance, including through improved cookstove initiatives and solar energy.

k. Information on action and plans to mobilize additional climate finance as part of the global effort to mobilize climate finance from a wide variety of sources, including on the relationship between the public interventions to be used and the private finance mobilized;

Summary: Ireland has committed to doubling the percentage of ODA that is climate finance, and is currently establishing benchmarks and a whole of government approach, nonetheless Ireland's experience with blended climate finance is relatively nascent. We have had some experience in leveraging co-financing for climate relevant agribusiness investments in Africa. However, our preference for grant resources, as well as the fact that we do not have a domestic development bank, makes blended finance a challenge.

Detail: Investing heavily in mechanisms to leverage private investment may make our stated commitment to the furthest behind, and LDCs, more challenging to deliver on. We continue to look for opportunities to meet these dual objectives sustainably, and many of these efforts will be scaled up with a strengthened climate team in our Department of Finance.

Ireland entered into partnership with the Climate KIC in 2019, and increased funding in 2020. This funding supports the Climate Launchpad in 6 African countries and Vietnam. Climate Launchpad is the world's largest business ideas competition, aiming to unlock cleantech potential to address the global climate challenge. Irish support increased capacity for the African competition, the first regional finals held in Africa in 2019 and an overall winner from Kenya.

A joint programme between Ireland's Department of Foreign Affairs and the Department of Agriculture, Food and the Marine, the Africa Agriculture Development Programme works to develop partnerships between the

Irish Agri-Food Sector and African companies to support sustainable pro-poor growth of the local food industry, build markets for local produce and support mutual trade and investment between Ireland and Africa.

l. Information on how financial support effectively addresses the needs and priorities of developing country Parties and supports country-driven strategies;

Summary: As mentioned above, all our support is driven by in-country priorities. Ireland remains highly committed to the Paris Principles on aid effectiveness, and these principles inform all of our international assistance.

Detail: Ireland's bilateral support is governed by individual country strategies. These are prepared involving a broad and deep consultative process with Government, local civil society and private sector counterparts. The strategies involve climate risk assessments and other diagnostic mechanisms. For non- bilateral aid, consultation and ownership of Government and other national counterparts is a key criterion for Irish support.

In addition, Ireland directly supports the work of the LEG at the UNFCCC, which specifically aids the work of LDCs on their NAPs. Ireland is also supporting the LIFE-AR initiative. The LEG provides vital support for LDCs specifically in their efforts to design, plan and Implement National Adaptation Plans (NAPs), and facilitate access to financial and technical support. Ireland retains a seat as a LEG member.

At the UN SGs summit Ireland was the first to commit to the LIFE-AR initiative. At this early establishment phase, much of the funding will go into development of management mechanisms and capacity development; for example, good governance in practice, and peer-to-peer learning. These mechanisms will enable locally driven climate action in so-called 'front-runner' countries, as well as strong country-level sub-national accountability and MEL (monitoring, evaluation and learning) mechanisms.

m. Information on how support provided and mobilized is targeted at helping developing countries in their efforts to meet the long-term goals of the Paris Agreement, including by assisting them in efforts to make finance flows consistent with a pathway towards low greenhouse gas emissions and climate-resilient development;

Summary: Ireland's International Development Policy, A Better World, makes a commitment to ensure that climate is taken into consideration in Ireland's Official Development Assistance programme, at all stages of the programme cycle, and our international policy engagement has an emphasis on climate justice within the international enabling environment.

Detail: The Standard Approach to Grant Management system of the Department of Foreign Affairs mandates a 'check' on climate relevance for all projects and programmes, and the guidance and checklists for this are currently being revised and rolled out. Support for strengthening the capacity of LDCs in climate planning and budgeting is an effort to assist LDCs meet the long-term goals of the Paris Agreement.

n. Information on efforts to integrate climate change considerations, including resilience, into their development support;

Summary: See above. Climate Action is an ODA Policy priority, and actively integrated as a cross-cutting agenda across all Ireland's ODA spend, as reflected in our A Better World ODA Policy.

Detail: All Irish bilateral missions operate under a country strategy framework. These strategies are developed in consultation with stakeholders in partner countries, and all involve the use of climate risk assessments in their drafting. Ireland's own national climate action plan commits us to include climate as a key theme in all new country strategies and provide relevant technical support to missions to achieve this.

In addition, Rio marker screening is required for all grants disbursed by the Department of Foreign Affairs, and training given to staff at missions and HQ on the application of the markers, this is an ongoing process to ensure further refinement of data and ability to provide more granular reporting.

o. Information on how support to be provided to developing country Parties enhances their capacities.

Summary: As above.

Detail: Ireland supports developing countries through dedicated mechanisms that build the capacity required to access and manage a fairer share of global climate finance. Ireland is committed to the LIFE-AR initiative which seeks to influence the flow of climate finance and increase the amount reaching the sub-national level. The LIFE-AR initiative will work to strengthen the systems and mechanisms in place to ensure LDCs can optimize the use of climate finance. LIFE-AR will eventually be managed by LDC Group.

The Irish representation on the LEG is a helpful means for listening to the real concerns and experiences of Developing Country Government counterparts. A strong understanding of these issues has enabled Ireland to more effectively challenge key service delivery mechanisms such as the NDC-Partnership.

ITALY

Total public climate specific support for the biennium 2017-2018 amounts to 1,25 billion US dollars almost doubling the figure with respect to the previous biennium 2015-2016. Compared to the biennium 2013-14, Italian climate finance is today almost three times higher. The total public climate specific support for the period 2013-2018 amounts to 2.405,4 million US dollars.

a. ***Enhanced information to increase clarity on the projected levels of public financial resources to be provided to developing countries, as available;***

Summary: Italy is undertaking continuous efforts to ensure finance and capacity building support and the transfer of technologies to developing countries for climate action. As announced at COP21, Italy aims to reach at least USD 4 billion between 2015-2020 as international climate finance. This represent an overall mobilization target for the entire period, from different sources including public and private, bilateral and multilateral. The primary objective of setting this mobilization target is to scale up international climate finance from different sources over time: in particular increasing public finance and using public finance and policy interventions to effectively mobilize private finance.

Detail: Italy relies on an annual budgetary cycle, approved every year by the Parliament. However, every year a three-years provisional budget is also reported to the General State Accountancy and approved by law by the Parliament – even though allocations are binding only for the first year thereafter.

Development cooperation and climate action in developing countries is funded by a variety of entities, the main being the Ministry of Economy and Finance (MEF), the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation (IMFAIC), the Ministry of Environment (IMELS) and the Ministry of the Economy and Finance (MEF). Every administration, while allocating funds in line with the development cooperation policy guidelines (Documento Triennale di Programmazione e Indirizzo) approved by the National Council and the Interministerial Committee on Development Cooperation, manage their own funding independently, including the monitoring and evaluation phase. In 2020, the IMELS adopted the "Addressing and Programming Act for the international environmental cooperation 2020-2022", following the policy priorities set in 2019. Updated climate and environment guidelines, which will address the need of a stronger coherence and effectiveness, recommended by the last OECD-DAC Peer Review are under preparation by IMFAIC.

b. ***Indicative quantitative and qualitative information on programmes, including projected levels, channels and instruments, as available;***

Summary: Italy contributes to climate action and to the implementation of developing countries' NDCs through a variety of channels and programs (bilateral, multilateral and through specific funds and MDBs).

Following information constitutes a synthesis of available information, and it is not an exhaustive list of resources which will be available in the future (which is subject to budgetary cycle).

Detail:

- Italy is a strong supporter of the Green Climate Fund (GCF), as key multilateral vehicle to contribute to the ultimate objectives of the Paris Agreement (Article 2) and the UNFCCC. During the First GCF Replenishment Pledging Conference in October 2019, Italy announced a contribution of 300 million euro GCF's 2020-2023 replenishment (GCF-1), reaching the total support provided through the GCF to 550 million euro (initial resource mobilization: 250 million euro). The total pledged amount has been already confirmed by means of contribution agreements. Furthermore, through its bilateral cooperation, the Ministry of Environment (IMELS) is supporting developing countries partners in accessing GCF support and developing projects through the existing accredited entities.
- The Ministry of Economy and Finance (MEF) of Italy is member of, and the financial contributor to, the Global Environment Facility (GEF). Funding are channelled in the form of grants and concessional funding. Italian MEF contributed to the Sixth and the Seventh Replenishment (covering the period July 2018 – June 2022) with the same amount of 92 million euros, and will participate in the GEF-8 replenishment negotiations. In particular, Italy disbursed 36.9 million euros to the GEF in 2020. Moreover, Italy is taking part in the replenishments of the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD-12) and the Asian Development Fund (ADF-13), currently in the final stages of the negotiations; and of the International Development Association (IDA-20) and the African Development Fund (AfDF-16), at their initial stage. It is not possible for either to predict the amount of contributions that the donors will disburse in the next cycles.
- Since 2015, Italy is a contributor to the Adaptation Fund (AF) through IMELS. In 2019, IMELS disbursed 7 million euro to the Fund, which will be deployed by the fund in the next years, reaching in total 21 million euro of contributions since the inception of the fund itself. Italy plans to further support the Adaptation Fund in the next years, allocating resources from the proceeds of auctioning.
- Italy will continue to support ozone-saving and climate beneficial projects through the Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol based on its share of assessed obligatory contributions established by decision of the Parties throughout its replenishment cycles (8.751.82 Euro/year for the period 2018-2020. The 2021-2023 replenishment of the Multilateral Fund for the period 2021-2023 will be established by the next Meeting of the Parties.
- Italy provides additional climate finance to developing countries according to the law DLGS n.30 13/03/2013, which defines the criteria for the allocation of the proceeds from auctioning of greenhouse gas emission allowances. It established that at least 50% of proceeds should be used to reduce greenhouse gas emissions; to adapt to the impacts of climate change; to fund research and development for reducing emissions and promote adaptation; to develop renewable energies and increase energy efficiency; to contribute to the Global Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy Fund and to the Adaptation Fund; to provide for measures to avoid deforestation and facilitate adaptation

in developing countries. For the year 2020, available funds from the allocation of auctioning to be addressed to development cooperation in the field of environment and climate change, which will be disbursed by IMELS, amounts to about 100 million euros, additional to 45,5 million euros from the year 2019 still to be allocated. For the year 2022, the expected amount from auctioning amounts to about 60 million euros. The successful allocation of these resources depends also on the ability of recipient countries to propose activities which are anchored in their national strategies and contribute to the achievement of their NDCs.

- Between 2017 and 2019, IMELS significantly contributed through UNDP to the establishment of a Strategic Accelerator Labs Network through the Africa Centre for Climate and Sustainable Development, established in 2017. 12 million euros have been committed, and will be disbursed between 2020 and 2022 for the acceleration of sustainable development outcomes in African and Latin American countries.
- Further 10 million euros have been committed, and will be disbursed between 2020 and 2022 for the operations of a Trust Fund for the promotion of renewable energy solutions in developing countries, through UNDP.
- The IMFAIC will pursue efforts to strengthen the integration and mainstreaming of climate change mitigation and adaptation in the development cooperation initiatives, and consequently its contribution to the Italian climate finance. In 2018, the contribution of the Directorate General for Development Cooperation - Italian Agency for Development Cooperation ("Italian Cooperation") amounted to almost 100 million euro. At the bilateral level, grant-based projects usually have limited budgets and focus on supporting the most vulnerable groups in the – often-rural - local communities in the countries most in need.
- In 2019 the IMFAIC has allocated 133million Euro in 2018 and 120 million euro in 2019, to climate related programs. It is to expect that this commitment will be maintained for further years and possibly in 2021 and 2022.
- In the framework of its support to partner countries in implementing the 2030 Agenda and its priority sectors of intervention, for instance, in 2019, the Italian Development Cooperation financed a number of projects in West and East Africa in the field of sustainable agriculture and food security and of WASH (water, sanitation and hygiene), with the principal objective of reducing the vulnerability of rural communities to the impacts of climate change and increasing their ability to adapt to that.
- In Niger, a program is being implemented on improving food security and enhancing farmers' initiatives in areas with high environmental and social risk, aimed at sustainably increasing production and fostering jobs for women and youth by adopting resilient agro-farming practices, restoring degraded lands and improving natural resources management. Still in Niger, another initiative is focusing on building local technical capacities on meteorological and hydrological services to support adaptation, resilience and disaster risk prevention in agriculture to the benefit of the rural poor.
- In Kenya, a project is promoting sustainable agro-ecology models of production for arid and semi-arid lands, by diversifying livelihoods, applying an integrated model of natural resource management and supporting multi-stakeholder dialogue at the local level, in order to improve food security for agro-

pastoralist communities and contribute to resilience to market and climate shocks in arid and semi-arid lands. In Ethiopia, the Italian Cooperation funded an initiative on sustainable technologies to provide rural communities with drinking water and improve energy efficiency: the availability of stable water sources is crucial for the well-being of vulnerable communities and requires effective water and soil conservation work in areas at high hydrogeological risk and particularly sensitive to the impacts of drought and climate change.

Capacity building

- IMELS contributed with 5 million euros to the ICAT Trust Fund, managed by UNOPS, to assist 11 beneficiary countries (Argentina, Belize, China, Cuba, Ethiopia, Iran, Maldives, Rwanda, Sudan, Tunisia, Viet-Nam) for the definition of the methodological toolbox and in the in-country capacity building activities that will carried on during years 2020/2021.
- In the context of the cooperation activities with the Pacific Small Island Developing States (PSIDS), developed in the framework of a partnership launched in 2007, the IMELS funds climate and ocean-related training projects dedicated to young officials, in line with Article 11 of the Paris Agreement. This ambitious training program includes the UNFCCC capacity building project "Capacity Award Programme to Advance Capabilities and Institutional Training in one Year (CAPACITY), lasting for 5 years until 2022.

c. Information on policies and priorities, including regions and geography, recipient countries, beneficiaries, targeted groups, sectors and gender responsiveness;

Summary: The Italian development cooperation on climate action, as indicated in the Italian development cooperation policy guidelines, will be focused on so-called fragile ecosystems, aimed at supporting the countries most exposed to the effects of global warming: the Small Developing Islands and countries that have a lower capacity to counteract and resilience to the effects of climate change. The geographical priorities and sectors of intervention are the meeting point of several factors: geographical priorities of the Italian Cooperation, global environmental emergencies, advanced situations of regional or local environmental degradation, needs and objectives expressed by the beneficiary communities, capacities and methodological excellence expressed by the country system and consolidated international collaboration networks. At the confluence of these factors, different areas of intervention and related sectors are prioritized:

- Mediterranean basin - sustainable management of coasts and coastal production activities both on land and at sea;
- southern shore of the Mediterranean - waste management, agricultural and urban water uses, adaptation of agriculture to climate change, "watershed management";

- Sahel and Central-East Africa - reclamation of degraded land, integrated agro-forestry territorial management, integrated urban management, agro-biodiversity commercial exploitation chains;
- Equatorial and Southern Africa - adaptation of agriculture to climate change, agro-biodiversity and commercial valorisation of spontaneous biodiversity, eco-tourism;
- Central Asia - water cycle management, nature parks, sustainable tourism;
- South East Asia - countering the salinisation of river deltas, agro-biodiversity, valorisation of indigenous supply chains;
- small developing islands - marine protected areas, local and sustainable energy generation, disaster risk management;
- Central and Latin America - protection and productive management of biodiversity, enhancement of indigenous supply chains, risk management and management of the El Nino/La Nina cycle.

Detail: The Ministry of Environment (IMELS) will also give priority interest to the Mediterranean countries, to the African Continent and to countries most vulnerable to the impacts of climate change, such as the Small Islands Developing States, as reiterated in the “Addressing and Programming Act for the international environmental cooperation 2020-2022”. IMELS is currently committed to the implementation of activities through the strengthening of existing partnerships with the Small Pacific Islands, the Caribbean, the Maldives and the Comoros, favoring the involvement of the private sector together with the local communities and sharing experiences acquired at national level. Moreover, the Ministry is willing to strengthen bilateral cooperation with “big” environmental players such as India, Russia and South Africa, and start collaborating with others, such as Brasil and Indonesia.

Between 2017 and 2018, the IMELS signed 21 new bilateral agreements with developing countries to support mitigation and adaptation actions, to facilitate access to climate finance, to provide capacity building and technology transfer. Priority actions have been extended to nine specific areas:

- Biodiversity, marine and terrestrial ecosystems, forests.
- Desertification, drought and soil degradation.
- Material and immaterial naturalistic cultural heritage.
- Biocultural diversity and balanced approaches between man and nature.
- Risks from natural disasters and extreme climatic events.
- Water as a common good and universal human right.
- Climate-altering emissions and pollution factors.
- Waste at sea ("marine litter") and food waste.
- Circular economy and environmental restoration.

Priority attention will be given to cooperation projects oriented to the following Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) mainly related to these areas:

- Sustainable management of water resources and related ecosystems (SDG 6);
- Sustainable cities and communities (SDG 11);
- Combating climate change through mitigation and adaptation actions (SDG 13);
- Sustainable use of oceans, seas and marine resources (SDG 14);
- Sustainable use of terrestrial natural resources, sustainable forest management, combating desertification, soil protection and biodiversity (SDG 15);
- Partnership for objectives (SDG 17).

In order to concretely support the African countries, the IMELS is providing continuous support for the activities of the Africa Centre for Climate and Sustainable Development (ACSD), established in Rome in 2017 in partnership with UNDP and FAO.

Priority countries involved in the bilateral agreements signed between 2017 and 2020 mainly involved Sub-Saharan Countries (Eswatini, Kenya, Mali, Zambia, Mauritius, Sao Tome and Principe, Seychelles) including an Intergovernmental organization (Lake Chad Commission) and a minor quantity of other territories, such as: MENA region (Tunisia, Jordan, Unites Arab Emirates), Eastern Europe region (Kazakhstan, Kurdistan, Russian Federation, Georgia), Central/Latin America region (Argentina, Cuba, Paraguay) and Asian region (India, Vietnam).

IMELS identified the following priority regions and countries to sign new bilateral agreements. In particular priority regions are: Africa-Sahel, SIDS, ASEAN countries and Mediterranean basin. Priority countries for new agreement in 2020 are: Brasil, Burkina Faso, Chad, Cote d'Ivoire, Gambia, Ghana, India, Indonesia, Liberia, Mauritania, Niger, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Russia, Gabon, Tanzania, Palestine, Thailand, Armenia, Bosnia-Herzegovina.

IMFAIC, through bilateral or multi-bilateral cooperation has set out the following geographical priorities: a) Africa: Egypt, Tunisia, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, Susan, South Sudan, Burkina Faso, Niger, Senegal; b) Middle East: Jordan, Iraq, Lebanon, Palestinian Territories; c) Balkans: Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina; d) LAC: Cuba, El Salvador; e) Asia: Afghanistan, Myanmar, Pakistan.

d. *Information on purposes and types of support: mitigation, adaptation, cross-cutting activities, technology transfer and capacity-building;*

Summary: Italy aims to strike a fair balance in allocating support to mitigation and adaptation actions. However, Italy has a strong focus on adaptation measures, which addresses the needs of most vulnerable communities and are able to address a number of purposes in an integrated manner.

Detail: In 2017-2018 the component of the total public climate finance addressing mitigation and adaptation was 65%, while in 2015-2016 it was 53%, without considering crosscutting activities (see UNFCCC BR3 and BR4). This increasing trend may stabilize in support provided in the current biennium and in the next future.

Italy does not attribute cross-cutting activities to mitigation or adaptation purposes, as this category includes projects that address both objectives inextricably – f.i. forest management projects are cross-cutting in nature.

All the projects implemented, under implementation or planned, consider knowledge transfer and adequate and specific training courses for the installation and maintenance of the equipment (soft technologies) in addition to the essential transfer of technologies (hard technologies). During the implementation phase of each relevant project, local people are involved in the installation and operation start-up of the plants. Following this phase, tailored training programmes are organized to ensure proper control, function and routine maintenance. Each project is monitored through the production of periodic reports, financial and technical evaluations approved by the Joint Committee, including, as appropriate, on site visits. The JC supervises the projects, assessing the technology transfer, the realization of training courses and the implementation of all activities to facilitate the development of the policies, regulations, and overall institutional framework in the developing countries that is required to enhance technology transfer. The Parties annually prepare a report on the activities under the MoU and a third independent party carries out a final audit within six months of termination or expiration of the MoU. When drafting bilateral cooperation agreements, IMELS investigates the potential contribution of the private sector, mainly on technologies expertise, and tailors their rules in the technical and practical implementation of the projects. In particular, IMELS uses two different ways of involving the private sector. The first consists in publishing on the Ministry's website calls for interest for a specific sector and for a country or a region before organizing the technical missions and defining the needs with the beneficiary country. The second concerns the identification of companies holding specific technologies to implement projects already established with the recipient countries. Finally, IMELS organizes seminars, workshops and events related to bilateral cooperation and technology transfer, involving companies from the pertinent sectors and organizing business-to-business meetings. In the next future, the IMELS will strengthen the accountability and monitoring of private actors involved in development cooperation activities.

e. Information on the factors that providers of climate finance look for in evaluating proposals, in order to help to inform developing countries;

Summary: Through the "Addressing and Programming Act for the international environmental cooperation 2020-2022", the Ministry of Environment (IMELS) adopted ad top priority for the year 2020, the establishment of a monitoring, control and evaluation mechanism, to increase efficiency, transparency and accountability of activities and allocation of funds. In particular, the IMELS will:

- Include feedback on every stage of the project (start, planning, implementation and closure);
- Value the level and quality of reporting on every stage of the project, including financial reporting and measurement of results;
- Create an integrated "rating" system for each recipient against the capacity of actors involved to manage and implement projects, as well as to ensure transparency at local and international level;
- Evaluate the environmental impact of development cooperation activities.

The Ministry of Environment (IMELS) bilateral cooperation is based on a peer exchange with partner countries and it is managed through a Joint Committee, in which donors, recipients and main actors participate. The cooperation activities led by the Ministry adheres and inspire to the principles of the Busan Partnership for an effective development cooperation: ownership, focus on results, partnerships, transparency and shared responsibility. The IMFAIC takes care of project impact evaluation though Independent consultants. So far no special methodology has been devised for climate related programs.

Detail: IMELS: The first step in establishing the donor-recipient agreement is the signature of a Memorandum of Understanding or a technical agreement, a high level and usually broad agreement between the two countries (usually Ministries) or entities (environmental agencies, research institutes, public banks…). To implement the provisions of the MoU, it establishes the Joint Committee, guiding and supervising the activities and taking all relevant decisions, which:

- Adopts a monitoring system for ex-ante, in progress and ex-post evaluation of the project;
- Discusses and approves the Workplan;
- Discusses and approves the Roadmap, as applicable;
- Discusses and approves projects financed with the amounts available under the MoU, and defines implementing agencies and private actors involved;
- Agrees on field visits and missions needed to evaluate or implement the project itself.

Thus, the leading factors that make the relationship between Italy as a donor and the recipient countries, certainly include:

- Clear and ambitious national strategies, such as NDCs, NAPs, sustainable development strategies, and the presence of sectoral policy strategies in relevant sectors;
- Implementing agencies which know the recipients' national circumstances and needs, and are able to report every stage of the implementation of the project.

f. An indication of new and additional resources to be provided, and how it determines such resources as being new and additional;

Summary: Italy envisage to provide "new and additional" resources targeted to climate action in developing countries through budget increase for development cooperation dedicated to climate change, revenues from auctioning of greenhouse gas emission allowances, financial contributions to the Green Climate Fund.

The IMFAIC recently passed regulations allowing finance to EU joint ventures in developing countries. The facility managed by Cassa Depositi e Prestiti might mobilize additional climate related private finance.

Detail: Funds that are newly pledged or disbursed in the reporting year and have not been reported in previous years as climate finance, provided through the channels below, are considered new and additional:

- the Italian Ministry for the Environment, Land and Sea funds according to law June 1, 2002, n°120;
- the Italian Foreign Affairs Ministry funds for development cooperation;
- the Italian Ministry of the Economy of Finance funds provided to multilateral institutions for environmental activities targeted for climate change;
- the proceeds from auctioning of greenhouse gas emission allowances allocated starting from 2015. According to Directive 2003/87/EC, the revenues generated from the auctioning of allowances should be used to tackle climate change in the EU and third countries;
- the financial contribution to the Green Climate Fund (GCF)
- the climate-related private financial resources directly mobilized by Italian public financial interventions, given that the private entities would not have contributed without the public finance intervention.

g. Information on national circumstances and limitations relevant to the provision of ex ante information;

Summary: Italy approves every year its budgetary law, which allocates funds also to climate-related development cooperation.

Detail: For the Ministry of Environment (IMELS), while to some extent contributions through multilateral channels could be considered fairly stable, bilateral amounts are less certain as they are dependent on a number of factors, included the available amounts of ETS proceeds in a given year. Thus, it is difficult to give precise estimates of the future allocations of climate finance for the coming three years, even though Italy employs, where possible, multiannual agreements in bilateral and multilateral development cooperation – also these commitments are subject to the annual approval by the Parliament.

h. Information on relevant methodologies and assumptions used project levels of climate finance;

Summary: Amounts related to projected levels of climate finance are estimated on the basis of the provisional budgets of the Ministries, reported every year to the General State Accountancy for the following triennium and approved by law by the Parliament.

Detail: More detailed information are retrieved from technical documents on projected allocations at Directorate level within the Ministry of Environment (IMELS). More descriptive information, on ongoing projects, are taken from development cooperation reports published on the website of the IMELS. Policy priorities and programmes are described in the policy guidelines on Italian development cooperation for the years 2019-2021.

i. Information on challenges and barriers encountered in the past, lessons learned and measures taken to overcome them;

National circumstances in recipient countries are key in enabling projects and programmes to be agreed and developed. F.i., social instabilities, health crises, government turmoil have prevented activities to being actually implemented or concluded.

Moreover, the mismatch of planning cycles between donor and recipients is also a component that delayed in the past the implementation of projects.

j. Information on how Parties are aiming to ensure a balance between adaptation and mitigation, taking into account the country-driven strategies and the needs and priorities of developing country Parties, especially those that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change and have significant capacity constraints, such as the least developed countries and small island developing States, considering the need for public and grant-based resources for adaptation;

Summary: In the provision of public financial resources, Italy aims to strike a fair balance between mitigation and adaptation over time. In 2017-2018 the component of the total public climate finance addressing mitigation and adaptation was 65%, without considering crosscutting activities. This shows a significant increase in adaptation finance, responding to the needs of developing countries of public grants addressing adaptation and resilience across different sectors.

IMELS is assisting primarily African Countries and SIDS. All projects and programs financed by IMELS in the framework of the agreements signed, are proposed by developing countries and reflect priorities and objectives included in the Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) and other relevant climate change and development strategies.

Detail: While allocations between mitigation and adaptation of support provided through multilateral channels are managed by the respective institutions, in its bilateral and multi-bilateral support, Italy is committed to the decisions and recommendations by the COP and various institutions with regard to a balanced treatment of mitigation and adaptation needs. In particular, as indicated in the “Addressing and Programming Act for the international environmental cooperation 2020-2022”, the IMELS will focus on climate change adaptation, prevention and risk management of extreme climate events, protection of biodiversity and fragile and endangered ecosystems, combating desertification and soil degradation in the first place.

k. Information on action and plans to mobilize additional climate finance as part of the global effort to mobilize climate finance from a wide variety of sources, including on the relationship between the public interventions to be used and the private finance mobilized;

Summary: The Italian development cooperation will support partnerships with private profit and non-profit entities aimed at encouraging investments with a high social and environmental impact, and programmes to promote the creation of decent work, particularly for women and young people.

Detail: The Ministry of Environment (IMELS) transferred 10 million euros in 2018 to be deployed in the next future by Cassa Depositi e Prestiti, the Italian development financial institution, to develop financial instruments to promote climate action in developing countries and economies in transition, and the involvement of private sector in those actions.

l. Information on how financial support effectively addresses the needs and priorities of developing country Parties and supports country-driven strategies;

Summary: All projects and programs financed in the context of bilateral cooperation supported by the IMELS has been proposed by developing countries and reflect priorities and objectives, including Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) and other relevant climate change and national environmental strategies.

In the energy sector, the Italian cooperation was addressed to promote a process innovation centered also on support to the development of enabling policies and regulatory mechanisms that lead to a modernization of energy governance, interpreting specific needs and local needs.

Detail: Bilateral cooperation supported by IMELS is based on a peer exchange with partner countries and the definition of programs, projects and activities based on the beneficiaries' requests and priorities. Within the framework of each Memorandum of Understanding, a Joint Committee is established with the task of approving the documents governing bilateral cooperation and the Work Plan that identifies the main areas of intervention. The Joint Committee approves and monitors bilateral cooperation projects and activities, which are generally proposed by the partner country. The Committee meets periodically and includes representatives of the institutions that have signed the Memorandum of Understanding.

Thus, bilateral cooperation activities led by the Ministry of Environment, Land and Sea are aligned with the Paris Agreement goals the conditions for activities and projects to be approved are:

- Initiative is owned by the recipient country
- Mutual agreement with the recipient country at every stage of projects design and approval
- Follows objectives contained in recipient country's NDC.

Moreover, Italy sticks to the principles of the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness, which stresses the ownership and alignment of the partner country in development cooperation.

m. Information on how support provided and mobilized is targeted at helping developing countries in their efforts to meet the long-term goals of the Paris Agreement, including by assisting them in efforts to make finance flows consistent with a pathway towards low greenhouse gas emissions and climate-resilient development;

Summary: Climate finance and support by Italy aims to address priorities as included in recipients' national strategies and policy priorities, such as NDCs, NAPs, Sustainable Development strategies, NBSAPs, LDN targets. The "Addressing and Programming Act for the international environmental cooperation 2020-2022" of the IMELS promotes the strengthening of synergies among the objectives of the three Rio Conventions, with the Agenda 2030 and the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction.

Italy considers the alignment of all finance flows, domestic and international, with a pathway to a low GHG emissions and climate resilient development (Art.2.1c) as a key factor leading to the achievement of mitigation and adaptation goals.

Detail: We reiterate our commitment to the Convention, the Paris Agreement and its long term goals, as expressed in Article 2, also through our support to developing countries in their effort to pursue those objectives. Italy, as EU member state, is actively participating in a whole range of policy initiatives leading eg to a taxonomy of sustainable activities and a shared Green Bonds standard, as well as in a broad alignment efforts of all public investments with the targets of the EU Green Deal and carbon neutrality in 2050. Italy is committed to a "green recovery" from the Covid-19 crisis, in the context of the Green Deal and the Paris Agreement.

Italy is supporting the alignment of financial and policy support to developing countries with the objectives of the Paris Agreement in different fora, from MDBs to investment funds and the relevant OECD working groups for methodological and policy advancements. We are working with MDBs on a Paris Alignment Framework and to harmonize methodologies to account for private finance mobilized, so to have comparable and consistent data on climate finance. Italy is part to the Coalition of Finance Ministers for Climate Action.

n. Information on efforts to integrate climate change considerations, including resilience, into their development support;

Summary: The specific approach by the Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Italian Development Cooperation Agency (AICS), responsible to set priorities and deliver support to developing countries, is a mainstreaming approach, characterized by the integration of climate change in actions and support to the 2030 Agenda.

Detail: The policy guidelines on Italian development cooperation for the years 2019-2021, recently approved by the National and the Interministerial Committee on Development Cooperation, reiterates the priority to support development and growth which are in harmony with the health of ecosystems, and make it an "engine" for inclusive and sustainable development. In this perspective, the Italian Cooperation will pursue a role of intervention in favor of the most fragile and exposed communities and territories. It is in the interest of Italy to prevent environmental impacts from adding socio-economic pressures that trigger instability, conflict and force population movements. In particular, Italy remains committed, mainly through the multilateral channel, to promoting international environmental solidarity:

- within the United Nations - first of all within the three so-called Rio Conventions, i.e. the environmental conventions launched in 1992 to combat climate change (UNFCCC), desertification (UNCCD) and to protect biodiversity (UNCBD);
- within the European Union, for the environmental aspects of common development aid policies and actions;
- in many other contexts, such as the OECD-DAC environmental cooperation network "Environet" and in the context of partnerships with international bodies: FAO, UNEP, UNDP, International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN), International and Regional Financial Institutions, and others.

The aim is to establish a model that makes a healthy ecosystem an opportunity for income, growth and social consolidation, and a ground for greater protection of fundamental rights. In such a perspective of interdependence, the Italian Cooperation reserves a priority to the actions of adaptation to climate change - invariably also bringing co-benefits in terms of mitigation and for the other fronts of social and environmental protection.

The Italian Cooperation takes on the environmental objective throughout its actions, declining it as follows:

- compliance, i.e. ensuring that any type of programme and action does not lead to the degradation of the ecosystem;
- integration, by unleashing possible environmental co-benefits in actions related to other development sectors, in particular agriculture, food security, "smart cities", water and transboundary basins, energy, health, reforestation and biodiversity, recovery of degraded land for agricultural use and the fight against desertification, seas and fisheries, disaster risk management, emergency, marketing chains, tourism;
- mainstreaming, with programmes with the main objective of protecting or restoring the ecosystem, especially with a view to restoring human liveability and sustainable local productivity.

Sustainable energy

Energy is key to socio-economic progress, particularly in developing countries. The relevance of energy in the international scenario has steadily increased and the connections with the environment and society are widely demonstrated.. Supporting local businesses and creating new jobs, improving health and education, as well as ensuring equitable and sustainable access to basic needs such as food and water, requires a balanced energy mix, which may differ according to different economic, social and cultural conditions and should correspond to available resources and local capacities.

Developing countries, particularly in Africa, have the opportunity to make a double leap from the traditional path followed by more industrialized economies: avoiding the use of fossil fuels and reducing large distribution networks, through renewable and decentralized forms of energy. On the basis of experiences already started in some countries (Mozambique and Senegal) and specific programmes (Energy Platform), the Italian Cooperation will intervene on innovation for the promotion of renewable and, where appropriate, decentralised energies, involving the private profit and non-profit sector. In addition to possible infrastructure projects, priority will be given to education, vocational training, legal capacity building for the adoption of appropriate regulatory frameworks at country level, to facilitate investments by the private sector.

In promoting renewable energy, particular attention will be paid to the water-food-energy nexus, in an integrated approach to ensure water and food security, promote sustainable agriculture and energy production globally.

o. Information on how support to be provided to developing country Parties enhances their capacities;

Summary: Capacity building is an horizontal component of most of climate related support from Italy, and it is an inextricable component of almost all the bilateral on the ground projects.

Detail: Italy significantly contributes, with financial and in-kind resources, to increasing capacities in developing countries related to all technology development and transfer activities, as well as to increase reporting capacity through ICAT. Several bilateral projects are focused on capacity building – for example, in Ethiopia, Western Balkans, China, Botswana, Maldives, just to name a few. Moreover, most bilateral cooperation projects include a capacity building component.

p. Possible additional information

Italy is undertaking domestic action on identifying and phasing out environmentally harmful subsidies. The Ministry of Environment released in 2019 the third edition of the national inventory on EHS, and in 2018 participated in the G20 fossil fuels subsidies peer review.

LATVIA

According to Article 9.1 of the Paris Agreement Developed country Parties shall provide financial resources to assist Parties of developing countries with respect to both mitigation and adaptation in continuation of their existing obligations under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (the Convention). Support to developing countries plays an important role in reaching the agreed goal of limiting the global average temperature increase to below 2°C above pre-industrial levels, achieving the transformation to low greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions economies, and supporting climate-resilient sustainable development. It should be noted, that Latvia is not an Annex II (of the Convention) Party therefore the provisions of Article 4.3, 4.4 and 4.5 of the Convention are not applicable, and consequently, Latvia is not obliged regarding the support to the developing countries.

Nevertheless, as a member of the European Union (EU), Latvia within its capability has provided financial support to developing countries voluntary regarding climate change. Despite of limited resources, Latvia has contributed both through multilateral channels (350 000 *euro* to Green Climate Fund (GCF), 85 000 *euro* to Eastern Europe Energy Efficiency and Environment Partnership Fund (E5P Fund)) and bilaterally (Georgia, Moldova, Azerbaijan and Uzbekistan). The voluntary support provided by Latvia through GCF could be related to both – mitigation and adaptation actions. Investments in Ukraine were made through E5P Fund which were related to mitigation actions. Likewise, support on bilateral cooperation basis to Georgia, Azerbaijan, Moldova and Uzbekistan has been focused more on the capacity building of public administration and experts, provision of a methodological support for public awareness rising, promotion of the climate change mitigation actions, and use of technologies.

Latvia acknowledges a necessity of funding for transformational change envisaged by the Paris Agreement and the collective mobilization goal of USD 100 billion per year by 2020 and through to 2025. However, it should be taken into account that due to strict budgetary constraints Latvia has limited opportunities to support developing countries in connection with the climate change issues especially during the period when countries try to stimulate their economies to emerge from the recession caused by Covid-19.

The procedure of the policy development process in Latvia is determined by the Rules of Procedure of the Cabinet of Ministers and Rules of Procedure of the Parliament (Saeima). The Ministry of Environmental Protection and Regional Development of the Republic of Latvia (the MoEPRD) is an institution that has the overall responsibility for national climate policy and its compliance with the EU and UNFCCC's requirements. Until now, corresponding strategy or policy on providing climate finance to developing countries has not been developed by Latvia, as Latvia is not among the Parties included in Annex II of the Convention.

Being aware of the fact that there is the urgent need to support developing countries and the necessity of immediate action relating to climate finance, in 2020 the MoEPRD is working on a concept document on climate finance in the context of Article 9 of the Paris Agreement which will be considered as a guide for further actions related to the assistance and support for developing countries.

Different dimensions are considered when designing the Concept paper, such as multilateral vs bilateral channeling; balance between mitigation and adaptation; provisional available annual amount of support; priority regions and beneficiaries; funding sources.

It should be underlined that Latvia is paying a great attention to national climate change programmes – in 2016 the Emission Allowances Auctioning Instrument (the EAAI) was established. The EAAI is aimed at tackling global climate change, supporting adaptation to the consequences of climate change and reducing GHG emissions in accordance with the national legislation on pollution. The EAAI is funded directly from the revenues of emission allowances auctioning. The EAAI is being potentially evaluated as one of the sources for support to developing countries in the context of Article 9 of the Paris Agreement.

LITHUANIA

a. Enhanced information to increase clarity on the projected levels of public financial resources to be provided to developing countries, as available;

Lithuania is not a Party included in Annex II to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and is therefore not obliged to adopt measures and fulfil the obligations defined in Article 4, paragraphs 3, 4 and 5, of the Convention. However, Lithuania is committed to the international legal Climate framework and voluntary adopt financial measures. Lithuania supports the implementation of the Paris Agreement and highly aware of the urgency of action to keep the global average temperature to well below 2°C above preindustrial levels and shifting towards low greenhouse gas emissions development pathway while fostering climate resilience. Therefore, Lithuania has and will continue to offer financial support for the purpose of assisting non-Annex I Parties to mitigate GHG emissions and to adapt to the side-effects of climate change.

b. Indicative quantitative and qualitative information on programmes, including projected levels, channels and instruments, as available;

Climate finance and support to developing countries are given through bilateral and multilateral channels. In this regard, the Ministry of Environment of Lithuania is the most active public institutions supporting bilateral initiatives through the Ministry of Environment's administered Climate Change Programme. The Programme was established in 2009, support to developing countries first time was given in 2011 through multilateral channels. In 2014, it was decided to give support to climate related projects bilaterally. Since 2014, 5,5 million Euro were given to climate mitigation projects in developing countries. Since 2019 yearly the Ministry of Environment gives the total subsidy amount for projects - 1,6 million Euro.

c. Information on policies and priorities, including regions and geography, recipient countries, beneficiaries, targeted groups, sectors and gender responsiveness;

Lithuania's priorities in general regarding Official Development Assistance is Eastern Partnership Countries. Also developing countries that are regarded as low or low-middle income countries according to World Bank's classification. Since 2014, bilaterally Lithuania has given support to these countries: Georgia, Armenia, Moldova, Mali and etc.

Targeted groups and beneficiaries are non-private sector, such objects like schools, kindergartens, hospitals, municipalities. The goal is with the given support to stimulate local climate related initiatives and enable environments.

Majority of Lithuania's climate related projects are implemented in Renewable energy sector, including solar power plants.

d. ***Information on purposes and types of support: mitigation, adaptation, cross-cutting activities, technology transfer and capacity-building;***

Projects implemented bilaterally in developing countries support climate mitigation activities. The multilateral contributions included cross-cutting activities.

e. ***Information on the factors that providers of climate finance look for in evaluating proposals, in order to help to inform developing countries (also in common chapter);***

During the evaluation of proposals, we look for the potential GHG emissions factor. Also, the proposal has to be in-line with national strategies and policies on climate change.

f. ***An indication of new and additional resources to be provided, and how it determines such resources as being new and additional;***

No indications.

g. ***Information on national circumstances and limitations relevant to the provision of ex ante information;***

Public finance to be provided to developing countries is subject to the annual national budgetary process.

h. ***Information on relevant methodologies and assumptions used to project levels of climate finance;***

At the moment, there are no approved national methodologies to project levels of climate finance. The amount of public finance to developing countries are usually based on historic data and is decided among related institutions involved in general annual Climate change programme planning process.

. ***Information on how Parties are aiming to ensure a balance between adaptation and mitigation, taking into account the country-driven strategies and the needs and priorities of developing country Parties, especially those that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change and have significant capacity constraints, such as the least developed countries and small island developing States, considering the need for public and grant-based resources for adaptation (also in common chapter);***

Lithuania's financial support to developing countries is rather small, also local enterprises are specialising in innovative RES technologies, therefore, the bigger part of support goes to mitigation activities. However, Lithuania is trying to ensure more support to adaptation through multilateral channels and funds.

l. Information on how financial support effectively addresses the needs and priorities of developing country Parties and supports country-driven strategies (also in common chapter);

Lithuania during bilateral projects selection procedures evaluates developing's countries national strategies and needs in the field of climate change. It is always evaluated if suggested measures are in line with country's strategies and situation.

m. Information on how support provided and mobilized is targeted at helping developing countries in their efforts to meet the long-term goals of the Paris Agreement, including by assisting them in efforts to make finance flows consistent with a pathway towards low greenhouse gas emissions and climate-resilient development;

Lithuania contributes to bilateral projects and multilateral development assistance according to their needs expressed in international documents and reports, as well as national strategies for climate change.

n. Information on efforts to integrate climate change considerations, including resilience, into their development support;

Lithuanian Law on Development Cooperation and Humanitarian Aid was adopted on the 16th May 2013. This law determined the goals of the Lithuanian development cooperation policy, formation, implementation, coordination and financing of the Lithuanian development cooperation, and ways of providing humanitarian aid.

In September 2016, Lithuanian Government approved National Interinstitutional Development Cooperation Action Plan for the period 2017–2019. This Plan lays down development cooperation policy guidelines and sets out concrete measures in order to contribute to the achievement of the sustainable development and climate goals set by the UN 2030 Agenda and Paris Agreement within the aid recipient countries. The Plan is based on the Lithuanian Law on Development Cooperation and Humanitarian Aid, Lithuania's foreign policy priorities, taking into account relevant strategic documents of the UN and EU, and international commitments. The Plan will help to ensure continuous and efficient implementation and coordination of the development cooperation activities, including climate related activities. The Plan is revised annually and in September 2018, the Plan for 2019-2021 was approved by the Government.

o. Information on how support to be provided to developing country Parties enhances their capacities (also in common chapter)

Usually with bilateral projects support – as additional measures during project capacities building activities are conducted through common seminars, workshops and best practice activities.

LUXEMBOURG

(answers are limited to ICF funding and do not take into account ODA-climate related funding)

a. Enhanced information to increase clarity on the projected levels of public financial resources to be provided to developing countries, as available

Luxembourg upholds the principle of "additionality" between ODA and international climate finance (**ICF**). Indeed, the poverty eradication challenge is made more complex due to climate change impacts, especially in developing countries, and therefore calls for additional financial means on top of existing ODA commitments. Luxembourg is committed to delivering 1% of its GNI as ODA.

Consequently, "new and additional" means that the resources that Luxembourg commits to deliver are not taken over from earlier commitments and are thus "new". "Additional" means that they come "on top of" Luxembourg's ODA commitments and thus are not "double counted" or draining on other resources dedicated to poverty eradication; as stated in the 2018-2023 Governmental Programme: *"Luxembourg will continue to apply the "additionality" of funds mobilized for international climate financing (...)"* [Government of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg (2018), p.224].

In the run-up to COP21, Luxembourg made the commitment to provide a total amount of 120 million euros for ICF from 2014 to 2020. The disbursements of the funds are in accordance with Luxembourg's strategy for the allocation of Luxembourg's ICF pledge. The strategy called *"Attribution des fonds pour le financement international de la lutte contre le changement climatique"* was finalized and published in the first half of 2017 [Ministry of Sustainable Development and Infrastructure, Department of the Environment (2017)].

After 2020, Luxembourg will continue to support developing countries in the fight against climate change. In this regard, an ICF budget of 200 million euros will be available for the period from 2021 to 2025.

In the absence of a generally accepted definition of ICF, the Luxembourg ICF programme uses both the joint approach to monitoring climate financing of multilateral development banks (MDBs) and the OECD Development Assistance Committee (DAC) Rio markers for climate (MC).

Moreover, since 2017 the Ministry of Finance supports programmes and initiatives for climate action, especially in the area of "sustainable finance", on an annual basis.

b. Indicative quantitative and qualitative information on programmes, including projected levels, channels and instruments, as available

Luxembourg’s ICF pledge concentrates on three main areas: (i) GHG emissions mitigation, (ii) adaptation to a changing climate, and (iii) actions for reducing emissions resulting from deforestation and forest degradation, for the conservation of carbon stocks, and for a sustainable forest management and a consolidation of forest carbon stocks (REDD+).

Luxembourg's ICF is provided, on the one hand, by grants, and, on the other hand, by equity, special capital (risk, initial or seed capital, patient) and guarantees (e. g. first loss). The support by capital and guarantees is intended for investments with a financial return.

Financing axes include NGOs, bilateral activities (agencies, institutions, consultants, project developers) and multilateral activities (by multilateral institutions).

Luxembourg’s ICF pledge includes a 40 million € contribution to the GCF.

c. Information on policies and priorities, including regions and geography, recipient countries, beneficiaries, targeted groups, sectors and gender responsiveness

Preferential sectors benefiting from the Luxembourg’s ICF are:

- Mitigation (renewable energy, energy efficiency, transport, waste management, agriculture);
- Adaptation (especially in LDCs and SIDS: resilience to climate change, reducing vulnerability to climate variability, early warning, adaptation in the agricultural sector);
- REDD+ (fight against deforestation and forest degradation, activities that are integrated into national REDD + activities).

Activities in the eligible areas for the Luxembourg ICF are described in detail in the strategy document. A “negative list” summarizes projects that cannot benefit from Luxembourg’s ICF funding. A special focus is put on the gender component during project evaluation.

Geographical distribution:

Mitigation	Adaptation	REDD++
General		
• *Middle income countries (MICs)* • Advanced developing *countries* (*transition countries or newly industrialized countries*), subject to the following conditions	• *Least developed countries (LDC)* • *Small island developing states (SIDS)* • Middle-income developing countries, particularly vulnerable	Developing countries/regions with predominant deforestation, high biodiversity resources, livelihoods of poor people/seriously affected communities
Preferably		
Luxembourg development aid partner countries		

d. Information on purposes and types of support: mitigation, adaptation, cross-cutting activities, technology transfer and capacity-building

Luxembourg aims to provide balanced support to mitigation (40%), adaptation (40%) and REDD+ (20%). Preferential sectors are described under ***c.*** A number of activities contribute to both adaptation and mitigation.

During the past 3 years, a great number of activities where launched in the field of "sustainable finance" in order to leverage private sector funding in the areas of adaptation and mitigation *(e.g. Luxembourg-EIB Climate Finance Platform, a de-risking mechanism for private investments; the Forestry and Climate Change Fund, a pioneering impact fund aiming at sustainable forestry within secondary and degraded tropical forests; the International Climate Finance Accelerator, a public-private partnership set up to support climate finance fund managers in Luxembourg, etc.).*

Support for capacity building is an integral part of numerous activities supported, especially in bilateral agreements. Activities to promote the thematic of human rights in the context of climate change have and will continue to be considered in the future.

e. Information on the factors that providers of climate finance look for in evaluating proposals, in order to help to inform developing countries (also in common chapter)

ICF gives priority to funding activities for which the climate objective is the main element of the activity and which would not have been achieved without this climate objective (Rio Marker Climate 2, MC2). However, the ICF may also finance activities with a climate 1 marker (significant element) in some cases, e. g. activities with very significant benefits for climate and sustainable development, the piloting of new innovative forms of financing (e. g. results-based finance, carbon market), subject to a case-by-case assessment.

The Ministry for the Environment, Climate and Sustainable Development (**MECSD**) carries out the analysis of OECD/DAC RIO climate markers for all proposed ICF activities, analysing all elements of the proposed activities. At the same time, MECSD checks the compatibility of the activities with the joint MDB approach.

It should be noted, however, that the delineation of independent and complementary roles between the ICF and ODA cannot be based on a strict categorization between CM1 and CM2, although such a categorization can be used as a general orientation while continuing a close exchange to guide oneself according to the principle of complementarity.

Moreover, the ICF program uses five main selection criteria to analyse the allocation of ICF:

- Climate impact and efficiency,
- Compliance with sustainable development,
- Transformation potential,
- Creating an enabling environment for investments,
- National priority, political will, need of beneficiaries.

These criteria and their evaluation indicators are described in more detail in Luxembourg's ICF Strategy. These criteria are interconnected. The potential for transformation, the creation of an enabling environment as well as the need of beneficiaries, the political will and priority of the country reinforce the climate impact and the contribution to sustainable development.

f. An indication of new and additional resources to be provided, and how it determines such resources as being new and additional

<u>The additionality of funding sources</u>

Under the Paris Agreement, governments agreed that ICF must be new and additional: *"This mobilization of financing for climate action should represent an improvement over previous efforts"*, (Art. 9.3).

To ensure that the ICF is new and additional, Luxembourg has mobilised a separate budget of €120 million for the period 2015 to 2020 and of €200 million for the period 2021 to 2025. At the same time, Luxembourg maintained its ODA at 1% of GNI. Luxembourg's ODA already finances climate elements through its activities. These climatic elements are mainly elements for which the climatic objectives are significant (RIO climate marker MC1) but not main.

Although the ICF, based on the objectives of the UNFCCC and the Paris Agreement, and ODA have independent roles to play, it is recognized that ICF for adaptation and mitigation and development financing are linked. To reap the synergies between ODA and climate finance and advance the transformation towards a low-emission, climate-resilient world, it is essential that these roles are complementary and coordinated. MECSD fulfils its role through a close exchange of information with the Directorate of Development Cooperation and Humanitarian Action of the Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs (MFEA).

Cf. point ***e.*** for the methodology used

Additionality of ICF in terms of investments, projects and programs

For commercial (private sector) investments, projects and programs, an additionality analysis is required at the investment level to assess what form of support, through ICF funding, is required to advance the project. This analysis is done to ensure that the activity needs an element of concessionality or subsidies and that this support by the ICF does not crowd out other private or public investments. These support elements may only be used in the event of a failure of the commercial financing market for such investments.

To ensure additionality and to be eligible for ICF funding, applicants must demonstrate (a) that the commercial projects/programs in question are economically and financially sound, and at the same time, that (b) the need for concessional support (description of barriers) exists.

g. Information on national circumstances and limitations relevant to the provision of ex ante information

The ICF budget is made available through Luxembourg's "Climate and Energy Fund", which is determined by law of 23rd December 2004. The budget is approved for a multi-year period, e.g. the commitment of €200 mio. FCI for the period 2021-2025 is approved as follows:

2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
35 000 000	37 500 000	40 000 000	42 500 000	45 000 000

h. Information on relevant methodologies and assumptions used to project levels of climate finance

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i. Information on challenges and barriers encountered in the past, lessons learned and measures taken to overcome them (also in common chapter)

/

j. Information on how Parties are aiming to ensure a balance between adaptation and mitigation, taking into account the country-driven strategies and the needs and priorities of developing country Parties, especially those that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change and have significant capacity constraints, such as the least developed countries and small island developing States, considering the need for public and grant-based resources for adaptation (also in common chapter)

Luxembourg's ICF programme aims to achieve a balanced distribution between mitigation and adaptation activities. The Paris Agreement reiterated the objective of significantly increasing adaptation financing. The ICF program therefore aims for a distribution of 40% for mitigation measures, 20% for REDD+ and 40% for adaptation, while taking into account the needs of host and partner countries. It should be noted that this distribution is only a general orientation and the final distribution will depend on the quality of the activities presented to the Luxembourg ICF program.

k. Information on action and plans to mobilize additional climate finance as part of the global effort to mobilize climate finance from a wide variety of sources, including on the relationship between the public interventions to be used and the private finance mobilized

Luxembourg's financial center is developing fast into an internationally recognized, leading hub for sustainable finance. With its green finance commitment to convert 20% of the country's finance flows into green flows by 2025, Luxembourg sets clear milestones for achieving the goal of making finance flows consistent with pathways towards low greenhouse gas emission and climate-resilient development (Art. 2.1 (c) Paris Agreement). While preparing the road at home to transform its financial sector, Luxembourg seeks to offer its expertise and capacity building to help the willing, developing countries set similarly ambitious objectives.

The Luxembourg Sustainable Finance Roadmap developed in 2018 in close collaboration between the Ministry of Finance and the Ministry of Sustainable Development and Infrastructure (now MECSD), which specifies actions to foster a sustainable finance ecosystem in Luxembourg, offers a key reference point for engagement.

With that perspective, Luxembourg's ICF strategy will be oriented towards existing and new financial instruments that strengthen the focus on climate interventions in developing countries and leverage new and additional funding, including from private sources. Special focus is put on collective investment vehicles and financial risk mitigation structures for low carbon and resilient infrastructure for sustainable cities, clean energy production and efficient use, as well as wider measures aimed at realizing NDC commitments.

[The thematic of sustainable finance will play a key role in the upcoming revision of Luxembourg's ICF Strategy].

l. Information on how financial support effectively addresses the needs and priorities of developing country Parties and supports country-driven strategies (also in common chapter)

As already stated under ***e.***, one of the five main selection criteria of the ICF programme is the analysis of national priority, political will, and the needs of the beneficiaries.

Political will and coherence of activities with national climate change measures, regulations and planning are of great importance. It is proposed to assess all ICF activities according to the criteria of national priority, political will/host country ownership, funding need, vulnerability of beneficiaries. This is done via a list of indicators presented in Luxembourg's ICF Strategy.

m. Information on how support provided and mobilized is targeted at helping developing countries in their efforts to meet the long-term goals of the Paris Agreement, including by assisting them in efforts to make finance flows consistent with a pathway towards low greenhouse gas emissions and climate-resilient development

In accordance with the objectives of Article 2 of the Paris Agreement, Luxembourg's ICF aims at strengthening the global response to the threat of climate change, in the context of sustainable development, by assisting developing countries with measures directed at:

- Holding the increase in global average temperatures to well below 2 °C above pre-industrial levels and pursuing efforts to limit the temperature increase to 1.5 °C above pre-industrial levels, recognizing that this would significantly reduce the risks and impacts of climate change;
- Increasing the ability to adapt to the adverse impacts of climate change and foster climate resilience and low greenhouse gas emissions development, in a manner that does not threaten food production; and
- Making finance flows consistent with a pathway towards low greenhouse gas emissions and climate-resilient development.

n. Information on efforts to integrate climate change considerations, including resilience, into their development support

In 2009, the Directorate for Development Cooperation and Humanitarian Affairs of the MFEA elaborated a policy paper on environment and climate change and in 2014, it developed a strategy for environment and climate change action. Both have been replaced by the new general strategy [Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs, Directorate for Development Cooperation and Humanitarian Affairs (2018)].

o. Information on how support to be provided to developing country Parties enhances their capacities (also in common chapter)

Capacity-building is integrated in most of our FCI and ODA-climate projects (especially in bilateral projects).

MALTA

Malta has established a long-standing relationship with the Green Climate fund and has been annually providing a contribution of one hundred thousand euros. Projected in the near and medium term is that such contribution is retained. The funds to the GCF are provided without specific conditionalities. This allows the GCF Board to make these funds available to any project approved by the same. This means that methodologies, eligibility levels and assumptions related to the use of provided finance are in line with the agreed parameters of the GCF board. Such course also eases the administrative cost of management of such funds since they are managed centrally within a bigger fund. This also overcomes the common issue of smaller parties which would face excessive costs to manage the funds directly.

Hence, Malta also provides capacity building to support developing states. This through a fully funded scholarship scheme for developing country citizens, who can complete climate relevant advanced studies (at master’s level) within the University of Malta. Funding for this programme is expected to address 2-3 fully funded scholarships annually (cost 60,000 euro per year).

NETHERLANDS

a. Enhanced information to increase clarity on the projected levels of public financial resources to be provided to developing countries, as available;

The Netherlands support for climate action in developing countries is an integral part of its international cooperation. Investing in Global Prospects (Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs, 2018) sets out the development and trade agenda, which overall aim is to contribute to the achievement of the SDGs and the objectives of the Paris Agreement.

The Minister for Foreign Trade and Development Cooperation is responsible for the programming and planning of climate finance. The Netherlands is committed to contribute in the international effort to support mitigation and adaptation activities in developing countries, now and in the future. Since 2010, the Netherlands realized a year-on-year increase in its climate finance, including both public and mobilized private climate finance. This has been achieved by an allocation of additional resources for climate-specific action (including the establishment a new Dutch Fund on Climate and Development that became operational in 2019), a better integration of climate objectives in development co-operation and a more effective mobilisation of private finance for climate action. The Covid-19 crisis has not altered our commitment to contribute a significant share to the international efforts for climate action, but it may lead to some challenges in the short-term, inter alia related to the mobilisation of private finance due the difficulties that the private sector experiences in its operations. In 2020, the aim of the Netherlands is to provide EUR 570 million public finance and mobilise 550 million Euro in private climate finance.

In 2021, the Netherlands expects to provide 580 million Euro public climate finance and mobilise 600 million Euro in private climate finance. We cannot look further ahead given the annual budget cycle in the Netherlands.

b. Indicative quantitative and qualitative information on programmes, including projected levels, channels and instruments, as available;

The Netherlands believes that the climate challenge can only be resolved through an effective collaboration between all relevant social actors, each of which has a unique role to play. In our climate interventions, we work through alliances with the private sector, knowledge institutes/networks, NGOs and multilateral organizations.

The multilateral architecture is key in the creation of an effective mix of climate finance delivery instruments. The Netherlands has traditionally been an active supporter and funder of the multilateral institutions, which play an increasingly important role in climate action. The Netherlands also contributes to climate change-specific multilateral funds.

The action, knowledge and financial resources of the private sector and knowledge institutes are also necessary to succeed in the transformative change that is required for low-emission, climate-resilient development. The Netherlands has thus set up a number of collaborations with the private sector focusing on climate smart infrastructure, water, food systems and energy. Increasingly, we also approach such challenges in an integrated manner, for instance in the newly established Dutch Fund on Climate and Development.

The Netherlands also works closely with civil society in implementing its climate-related activities. Civil society offers the creativity, access and mobilizing power to address complex challenges like climate change. Currently, we are in the process of establishing a new collaboration programme with civil society organisations.

Important commitments we have made include:

- EUR 120 million to the Green Climate Fund for the period 2020-2023
- EUR 20 million to the LDCF for the period 2018-2022
- EUR 83,6 million for GEF-7 for the period 2018-2022
- EUR 11,3 million for NDC-Partnership including its Climate Action Enhancement Package for the period 2018-2020
- EUR 160 million to the Dutch Fund for Climate and Development for the period 2019-2038
- EUR 38,5 million to the World Bank's Regional Off-grid Electrification Project in the Sahel for the period 2019-2026
- EUR 35,6 million for the AGRI-3 Fund for the period 2020-2039

On top of these large commitments, we support innovative, interdisciplinary initiatives such as the Global Innovation Lab on Climate finance, the Climate and Development Knowledge Network and the Mobilising More for Climate programme.

c. Information on policies and priorities, including regions and geography, recipient countries, beneficiaries, targeted groups, sectors and gender responsiveness;

As Dutch support for climate action is part of development cooperation, we have a strong focus on poverty. Poorer people and communities are typically affected the most by climate change, not only because they are often the most exposed but also because they have the least resources to cope and adapt. To support mitigation, we focus on providing access to renewable energy and on halting deforestation; to support adaptation, we focus on climate-smart agriculture, integrated water resource management and the provision of climate-resilient water, sanitation and hygiene services (WASH). Resilience and Adaptability of communities is also supported by the new strategic partnership Amplifying

Voices. Gender is an important crosscutting issue, as climate action is most effective when it builds on the capacities and addresses the needs as well as the vulnerabilities of both genders.

The Netherlands is shifting its bilateral aid relationships from the former 15 partner countries to countries in West-Africa/Sahel, Northern-Africa, Middle East and the Horn of Africa. However, given the global challenge that climate change presents, there is flexibility to provide support to programmes and initiatives that target climate change at a global level beyond the regions listed. The Ministry recently updated the country climate profiles, which aid departments and Embassies use in identifying climate relevant interventions.

d. Information on purposes and types of support: mitigation, adaptation, cross-cutting activities, technology transfer and capacity-building;

The Netherlands aims to provide balanced support to mitigation and adaptation. As mentioned under point 3, to support mitigation, we mainly focus on providing access to renewable energy and on halting deforestation. To support adaption, we mainly focus on climate-smart agriculture, climate-resilient infrastructure, integrated water resource management, the provision of climate-resilient water, sanitation and hygiene services (WASH). A number of activities contributes to both adaptation and mitigation, as there is a growing awareness that many challenges are interlinked and are best addressed in an integrated manner (e.g. climate smart agriculture).

We realize that at the global level most private finance mobilised is in support of mitigation. Therefore, the Netherlands has decided to focus explicitly on mobilising the private sector for adaptation in programmes such as the Dutch Fund on Climate and Development and Mobilising More for Climate. Recently the Global Innovation Lab on Climate Finance opened specific windows supporting the mobilisation of climate finance for adaptation of vulnerable sectors such as agriculture and water management.

Support for technology transfer and for capacity building are an integral part of numerous activities that we support. Our capacity building support is focused on individuals, institutions as well as at the systemic level. At the systemic level, we support the NDC-Partnership which has a key role to play in building the capacity of governments to formulate and implement enhanced Nationally Determined Contributions. As co-chair in 2019 and 2020, we have focused on the further strengthening of the NDCP through political and financial support.

e. Information on the factors that providers of climate finance look for in evaluating proposals, in order to help to inform developing countries;

There is no general answer to this question, as this is tender specific.

f. An indication of new and additional resources to be provided, and how it determines such resources as being new and additional;

The Netherlands delivered on its Fast-Start Finance commitment in the 2010–2012 period. Since then, following the growing understanding that development and climate action are best pursued in an integrated manner, we have chosen a more flexible approach in line with our pledge to contribute to cover the costs of climate action in developing countries. Over the years, we have also actively engaged with the private sector to raise additional funding for climate action, as presented in the next section.

In its Biennial Reports and National Communications the Netherlands reports on the public financial resources it has disbursed. This support/these disbursements for climate action in developing countries is/are financed from the budget for foreign trade and development cooperation. This budget is approved by Parliament annually, providing new and additional resources to the budgets approved in previous years, so all the financial support to developing countries for climate action provided from this budget in a given year (as reported in the Biennial Reports and National Communications) is considered new and additional.

g. Information on national circumstances and limitations relevant to the provision of ex ante information;

Overall policies, such as the agenda for aid and trade Investing in Global Prospects adopted in 2018 for the current Rutte 3 government, are determined when a new Government takes office and approved by Parliament. They clarify thematic priorities, focus countries or regions, cross-cutting issues, channels, key initiatives and the general budgetary framework. Consequently, they are translated in more detailed policies, in multi-annual strategic plans and theories of changes. Next elections in the Netherlands will take place on 17 March 2021.

Budgets in the Netherlands are subject to annual budget cycles. In fall of each year the Government proposes a new budget for the following year, which is then approved by Parliament before the end of the year. The amount of climate finance that the Netherlands can provide is largely dependent on the budget for foreign trade and develop cooperation. Only the Netherlands' contributions to IDA and the AIIB, which are partially used to support climate action in developing countries, are dependent on the budget of the Ministry of Finance.

The climate-relevant programmes and activities that the Netherlands will support are dependent on the prevailing policies and approved annual budgets. Given the annual budget cycle, and the always ongoing approval of new programmes and activities, the Netherlands can only provide an estimate of its climate finance for one year ahead.

h. Information on relevant methodologies and assumptions used project levels of climate finance;

To determine the amount of public climate finance, we use the OECD-DAC's Rio Markers methodology. This means that for most activities (projects, programmes) the OECD-DAC's climate change adaptation and mitigation policy markers are applied to provide an approximation of public climate finance:

- If an activity has climate change adaptation and/or mitigation as its principal objective, 100% of the support for that activity is considered and reported as climate finance towards that objective.
- If an activity has climate change adaptation and/or mitigation as a significant secondary objective, 40% of the support for that activity is considered and reported as climate finance towards that objective.
- For very sizeable and broad programmes, the climate markers are applied to the different components of the programme to then calculate a climate-specific share for the total programme.

In line with the OECD-DAC methodology, we do not apply the climate change adaptation and mitigation markers to our core contributions to multilateral organisations. Instead, we apply the OECD-DAC's imputed climate-related shares. For a few multilateral organisations carrying out climate-relevant work, the OECD-DAC has not yet determined imputed climate-related shares. For these organisations, we have ourselves determined climate-related shares in consultation with the organisations concerned and applied them to our core contributions.

To measure the volume of private finance mobilised by the Netherlands directly, we follow the OECD-DAC methods. For the private finance mobilised by the Netherlands through its share in MDBs, we calculate a best possible estimate based on the data available.

i. Information on challenges and barriers encountered in the past, lessons learned and measures taken to overcome them;

In the Netherlands, learning is a constant process fed by project, programme and thematic evaluations. It is not possible to summarize lessons learned from the evaluations of individual projects or programmes. However, a broad evaluation of the Netherlands' support for climate action in developing countries will take place for the first time in the coming years. We will be happy to share main lessons learned and measures taken in response in our following submissions.

j. ***Information on how Parties are aiming to ensure a balance between adaptation and mitigation, taking into account the country-driven strategies and the needs and priorities of developing country Parties, especially those that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change and have significant capacity constraints, such as the least developed countries and small island developing States, considering the need for public and grant-based resources for adaptation;***

The Netherlands aims to provide balanced support to mitigation and adaptation. For more details, we refer to the answer to question d.

The Netherlands' international cooperation of which our support for climate action in developing countries is an integral part, focuses increasingly on West-Africa/Sahel, Northern-Africa, Middle East and the Horn of Africa. However, given the global challenge that climate change presents, there is flexibility to provide support to programmes and initiatives that target climate change at a global level beyond the regions listed.

k. ***Information on action and plans to mobilize additional climate finance as part of the global effort to mobilize climate finance from a wide variety of sources, including on the relationship between the public interventions to be used and the private finance mobilized;***

The Netherlands focuses on the mobilization of blended and/or innovative finance through its private sector development portfolio, its cooperation with MDB's and FMO and through the development of specific funds tailored to public-private cooperation.

All information on the Netherlands mobilization efforts is published in a yearly report that is available to the public (Report on Dutch international private mobilised climate finance https://www.government.nl/topics/development-cooperation/documents/reports/2020/05/12/mobilised-private-climate-finance-report-2019).

For example Dutch activities such as Climate Investor One, the Dutch Fund for Climate and Development, Solidaridad, IDH, the AGRI-3 Fund, Geodata for Agriculture and Water, Sustainable Development Goals Partnership are designed to mobilise and attract private investors, as well as FMO delegated statefunds like MASSIF, AEF and Building Prospects.

On top of these commitments we support innovative, interdisciplinary initiatives such as the Global Innovation Lab on Climate finance to scale up private and innovative climate finance in developing countries and innovative programmes working on the lower end of the mobilisation scale, like Mobilising More for Climate programme which is combining local efforts to protect vulnerable ecosystems with the development of fundable business propositions to support livelihoods of local stakeholders.

We are aware that at the global level most private finance mobilised is in support of mitigation. Therefore, the Netherlands has decided to focus explicitly on mobilising the private sector for adaptation in programmes such as the Dutch Fund on Climate and Development. Recently the Global Innovation Lab on Climate Finance opened specific windows supporting the mobilisation of climate finance for adaptation of vulnerable sectors such as agriculture and water management.

l. Information on how financial support effectively addresses the needs and priorities of developing country Parties and supports country-driven strategies;

Dutch public climate finance is first and foremost intended to assist poor communities and countries. To address their needs, we work with a multitude of actors, including national, regional and local authorities, multilateral organisations, non-governmental organisations, private-sector organisations, farmers´ organisations, water boards, and so on. These organisations all have their own processes to ensure that their activities meet the needs of their target populations. The Netherlands only approves finance for activities if it is clear how they will meet the needs of target populations.

For the countries and regions on which the Netherlands focuses its development cooperation, climate change profiles have been drafted and regularly updated . These profiles contain an overview of country-specific climate change impacts as well as relevant policies and strategies of each national government. They are used to guide the integration of climate action in our development cooperation programmes in these countries.

m. Information on how support provided and mobilized is targeted at helping developing countries in their efforts to meet the long-term goals of the Paris Agreement, including by assisting them in efforts to make finance flows consistent with a pathway towards low greenhouse gas emissions and climate-resilient development;

The Netherlands' ambition is to 'green' the instruments for foreign trade and development cooperation in support of the goals of Paris Agreement and the SDG agenda. This ambition has been set out in a letter from the Minister for Foreign Trade and Development Cooperation to the House of Representatives on 'International financing instruments for global prospects' in February 2019.

The Netherlands sees a leading role for multilateral banks in financing the energy transition and low-emission climate-resilient development pathways. To this end, it advocates that these institutions set the most ambitious objectives for climate finance possible and phase out financing for fossil fuel projects. The Netherlands also considers that multilateral banks play an important role in scaling-up financing and removing barriers to green investments in developing countries.

Bilateral financing instruments that fall within the budget of Foreign Trade and Development Cooperation and are phasing-out public-funded grants for coal projects and for exploration and development of new oil and gas reserves in developing countries by 2020 (ongoing financial obligations will be however be honored) and have set ambitious targets for mobilising green investment.

With regard to the general export instruments – such as trade missions, embassy support and export credit insurance – the government is taking steps, in consultation with the business community, to promote greening of these export instruments and to support Dutch businesses more effectively in international projects aimed at supporting climate adaptation and the energy transition, including in developing countries.

n. Information on efforts to integrate climate change considerations, including resilience, into their development support;

The Netherlands has integrated climate change objectives in key development policies including the overall development and trade agenda Investing in Global Prospects, policies for thematic priorities as Food and Nutrition Security and WASH as well as policies regarding private sector instruments.

Furthermore, it encourages the integration of climate change considerations in Multi-annual Strategic Plans and in the projects and programmes that it supports. For this purpose, it has designed a number of tools, including guidelines and climate change profiles (for further information see the answer to question 12). Awareness and knowledge is enhanced through ad hoc training sessions and an online training course.

o. Information on how support to be provided to developing country Parties enhances their capacities.

See answer on question d.

POLAND

Legal basis

Article 4.3 of the Convention provides that the developed country Parties and other developed Parties included in Annex II are obliged to provide financial resources to meet the agreed full costs incurred by developing country Parties in complying with their obligations under Article 12.1. In the implementation of these commitments, account must be taken of the need for adequacy and predictability in the flow of funds and the importance of appropriate burden sharing among the developed country Parties.

Moreover, Article 4.4 obliges developed country Parties and other developed Parties included in Annex II to assist the developing country Parties that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change in meeting costs of adaptation to those adverse effects.

Pursuant to Article 4.5 developed country Parties and other developed Parties included in Annex II are obliged to take all practicable steps to promote, facilitate and finance, as appropriate, the transfer of, or access to, environmentally sound technologies and know-how to other Parties, particularly developing country Parties, to enable them to implement the provisions of the Convention. In this process, the developed country Parties are obliged to support the development and enhancement of endogenous capacities and technologies of developing country Parties. Other Parties and organizations in a position to do so may also assist in facilitating the transfer of such technologies.

The Republic of Poland is a Party not included in Annex II to the Convention. Therefore, it is not obliged to fulfil the commitments under Articles 4.3, 4.4 and 4.5 of the Convention.

Under Article 9.1 of the Paris Agreement developed country Parties are bound to provide financial resources to assist developing country Parties in continuation of their existing obligations under the Convention. As confirmed by a Declaration by the Republic of Poland made upon signature and confirmed upon ratification of the Paris Agreement[13], Poland remains a Party not included in Annex II to the Convention, thus it continues its obligations under Article 9 of the Paris Agreement accordingly.

In the light of the above, Poland implements a considerable number of assistance programmes and actions strictly on a voluntary basis, contributing under the provisions of the Article 9.2 of the Paris Agreement.

[13] "The Government of the Republic of Poland recognizes that under Article 9 paragraph 1 of the Paris Agreement developed country Parties shall provide financial resources to assist developing country Parties with respect to both mitigation and adaptation in continuation of their existing obligations under the Convention. In this context the Government of the Republic of Poland notes that Poland is a Party to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change not included in Annex II."

https://treaties.un.org/Pages/ViewDetails.aspx?src=TREATY&mtdsg_no=XXVII-7-d&chapter=27&clang=_en

Financial assistance

Poland grants financial assistance to developing countries through bilateral and multilateral channels as part of its Official Development Assistance (ODA). This assistance is granted pursuant to the Development Assistance Act of 16 September 2011 and on the basis of the Government multiannual and annual development cooperation programmes. Currently, the new programme for 2021-2030 is being developed. These programmes include development and humanitarian assistance with thematic scope and geographical coverage defined each time for a given programming period. The current multi-annual program covers the period 2016-2020, a new program for 2021-2030 is under preparation.

Multilateral assistance is granted mainly through contributions to the assistance budget of the European Union. Poland's total contribution (not only for climate objectives) to the EU financing of development assistance was almost EUR 277 million in 2017 and more than EUR 303 million in 2018. These amounts are part of the annual contribution (of about 3%) paid to the general EU budget in the part of the EU budget allocated to official development assistance.

In addition to the EU, United Nations Funds and Programmes and the World Bank Group are important intermediaries in the transfer of Poland's multilateral assistance.

One of the objectives of Poland's development assistance is environmental protection, including the mitigation and adaptation to climate change. Poland provides financial support to organisations taking action to protect the climate, such as the UNFCCC, UNEP, UNECE-LRTAP, IUCN, UNCCD, IAEA-TCF, EPPO, WMO, World Bank and AIIB.

In 2019 Poland made additional climate contributions to Adaptation Fund (USD 1 million), Green Climate Fund (USD 3 million) as well as to the World Bank's Mobility and Logistic Fund (USD 2 million) and to the EIB's Eastern Partnership Trust Fund (USD 1,7 million).

The climate-related bilateral assistance is granted primarily to the Eastern Partnership and African countries. The main beneficiaries of this assistance in 2017 included Ukraine, Ethiopia, Tanzania, Moldova, Palestine, Kenya, Georgia, Togo, Kyrgyzstan and Pakistan. In 2018, the largest amounts of assistance were granted to Ukraine, Belarus, Georgia, Iraq, Jordan, Kenya, Myanmar, Palestine, Senegal and Tanzania.

In 2017, the climate-related assistance granted by Poland amounted to EUR 4.3 million (grants), while in 2018 it was EUR 49.5 million (including EUR 6.9 million in the form of grants and EUR 42.6 million in the form of preferential loans).

It is also worth emphasizing that Poland has already undertaken the organization of COP three times, most recently in 2018 in Katowice. These activities are related to a significant financial effort undertaken by Poland in recognition of the importance of the UNFCCC process.

PORTUGAL

a. *Enhanced information to increase clarity on the projected levels of public financial resources to be provided to developing countries, as available*

Portugal (PT) continues committed to help its partner countries to meet their priorities and international commitments according to their needs, as established in the respective strategic cooperation for development programs.

The budget planning in PT is an annual exercise that depends not only of the budget of the National Cooperation for Development Agency, but includes a wide range of institutions where the Ministry of Environment and Climate Action plays an important role.

The Environmental Fund (FA) was created through Decree-Law No. 42-A / 2016, of 12nd August, which aims to support environmental policies for the pursuit of the Sustainable Development Goals of the United Nations Agenda 2030, contributing to the achievement of national and international objectives and commitments, in particular those related to climate change, water resources, waste and nature conservation and biodiversity.

Every year, a ministerial order establishes the funds to be granted by the FA that same year. These ministerial orders set out the financial contribution of the Environmental Fund to development cooperation projects on climate change to Portuguese-speaking countries and other countries, through Protocols to be signed, in compliance with international obligations under the Paris Agreement and are published in Series II of the Official Journal (*Diário da Republica*).

b. *Indicative quantitative and qualitative information on programmes, including projected levels, channels and instruments, as available*

The Portuguese Prime Minister announced in November 2016, at COP22 in Marrakech, that Portugal would commit 10 million euros between 2017-2020 to help developing partner countries meet their climate change needs and priorities, considering both mitigation and adaptation.

In the period of 2017 to 2019 the Environmental Fund invested 6,539,908.32 € with regard to cooperation projects with Angola, Cape Verde, Guinea-Bissau, Mozambique, São Tomé and Príncipe, Timor-Leste and Tunisia.

In 2020, the Ministry of Environment and Climate Action foresees an investment of approximately 2 million euros in cooperation projects with Cape Verde, Mozambique, São Tomé and Príncipe, Colombia and Tunisia.

c. *Information on policies and priorities, including regions and geography, recipient countries, beneficiaries, targeted groups, sectors and gender responsiveness*

The current cooperation for development priorities are defined by the Portuguese Strategic Concept for Development Co-operation (2014-2020). According to this strategic document, geographical priorities are mainly focused on the Portuguese Speaking African Countries and East Timor. Despite not being among the top main sectoral priorities, climate change is a priority within the global strategy. A new development cooperation strategy for the next ten years is currently being prepared.

Portugal has a decentralized model of co-operation, which means a permanent intergovernmental and institutional collaboration, between Camões – Institute for Cooperation and Language, I.P. (in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs) in the capacity of coordinator entity for development cooperation and the Ministry of Environment and Climate Action, responsible for the thematic area. Seeking to ensure policy coherence, development cooperation is a main pillar in sectoral specific domestic strategies, such as the National Climate Change Adaptation Strategy.

The Portuguese long term low-emissions development strategy, submitted to the UNFCCC in accordance with the Paris Agreement, on the 20th September 2019 underlines the need to continue to support the mobilisation of efforts to increase global ambition and climate action, strengthening international cooperation on climate action, in particular with the Portuguese-speaking countries; continuing to defend Europe’s leading position in combating climate change; and continuing to participate in initiatives aimed at promoting and disseminating good climate action practices.

Following transparency good practices and principles, detailed information about Portuguese co-operation for development, including climate change statistics, can be found on Camões – Institute for Cooperation and Languague, I.P website. It is an online database that provides information on Official Development Assistance (ODA) both in aggregate terms (Global Data) and by project. The data is available both in Portuguese and in English, in €uros and US dollars, at the following link: https://www.instituto-camoes.pt/en/activity-camoes/what-we-do/co-operation/activity/reporting/official-development-assistance-oda-data

d. *Information on purposes and types of support: mitigation, adaptation, cross-cutting activities, technology transfer and capacity-building*

Portugal seeks to balance the support provided between mitigation and adaptation. However, given that support provided is strongly focused on the needs and priorities of the partner countries, particular attention has been paid to adaptation in the past years.

It should be stressed that, at institutional level, PT establishes Memoranda of Understanding (MoU) discussed and agreed with partner countries and that it is the partner country that promotes the programs, projects or actions (PPA), and presents it to the Portuguese Cooperation for financing.

The types of support regarding mitigation, adaptation or cross-cutting are defined using the OECD/DAC Rio Markers system for appraising the proposals contributing to Climate Change.

Portugal pays special attention to capacity building in the bilateral context as well as within the Community of Portuguese Speaking Countries (CPLP) both regarding programs, projects or actions (PPA) exclusively dedicated to capacity building or when capacity building is a component included in the programs, projects or actions. The PPA supported by Portuguese Cooperation usually have a strong technical assistance component with a particular focus on the development of national capacities.

e. Information on the factors that providers of climate finance look for in evaluating proposals, in order to help to inform developing countries

The main factors include the country needs and priorities, the proposal alignment with the main country strategic documents regarding climate change, the relevance of the proposal and its positive impacts, and alignment of the proposal with the priorities of the Strategic Co-operation Program (PEC) in force, signed by Portugal and the partner country. In any case, it is always the partner country who is responsible for the proposals.

f. An indication of new and additional resources to be provided, and how it determines such resources as being new and additional

In 2016 Portugal established the Environmental Fund (FA) with the aim to finance actions focused on environment and climate change mainly at domestic level. However, the FA has a dedicated window to support financing ODA projects. Given the non-conventional nature of this source of ODA flows, Portugal considers this financial mechanism as a new and additional source of funding.

g. Information on national circumstances and limitations relevant to the provision of ex ante information

The budgetary planning both regarding the development cooperation funds and the Environmental Fund, which are the main national sources of funding for development cooperation projects addressing climate change, is made on a yearly basis.

h. Information on relevant methodologies and assumptions used to project levels of climate finance

Not available.

i. Information on challenges and barriers encountered in the past, lessons learned and measures taken to overcome them (also in common chapter)

One of the operational requirements of the Environment Fund is that the projects must be annual. This makes the technical and financial execution of the project very demanding time wise but also allows more efficiency in terms of concrete results. This requirement sometimes conflicts with institutional, bureaucratic and human resources capacity limitations in the partner countries. Even so, results are visible for our partner countries and projects are being successfully executed and reaching their goals.

l. Information on how financial support effectively addresses the needs and priorities of developing country Parties and supports country-driven strategies

Portugal establishes Memoranda of Understanding (MoU) discussed and agreed with partner countries. It is the partner country that puts forward its own proposals for programs, projects or actions and presents it to the Portuguese Cooperation or the Environmental Fund for financing. Programs, projects or actions which are developed in close cooperation with national institutions and local communities in the recipient countries.

m. Information on how support provided and mobilized is targeted at helping developing countries in their efforts to meet the long-term goals of the Paris Agreement, including by assisting them in efforts to make finance flows consistent with a pathway towards low greenhouse gas emissions and climate-resilient development

The partner country is responsible for putting forward the proposals of programs, projects or actions and has to demonstrate how they meet their needs and priorities as well as how they are relevant or even crucial for the achievement of the partner country commitments regarding the Paris Agreement.

n. Information on efforts to integrate climate change considerations, including resilience, into their development support

The current cooperation for development priorities are defined by the Portuguese Strategic Concept for Development Co-operation (2014-2020). Despite not being among the top main sectoral priorities, climate change is a priority within the global strategy. A new co-operation strategy for the next ten years is currently being prepared.

o. Information on how support to be provided to developing country Parties enhances their capacities (also in common chapter)

Portugal pays special attention to capacity building in the bilateral context as well as within the Community of Portuguese Speaking Countries (CPLP) both regarding programs, projects or actions (PPA) exclusively dedicated to capacity building or when capacity building is a component included in the programs, projects or actions. The PPA supported by Portuguese Cooperation usually have a strong technical assistance component with a particular focus on the development of national capacities.

ROMANIA

a. *Enhanced information to increase clarity on the projected levels of public financial resources to be provided to developing countries, as available*

Romania is not a Party included in Annex II to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and is therefore not obliged to adopt measures and fulfil the obligations defined in Article 4, paragraphs 3, 4 and 5, of the Convention.

Romania is firmly committed to the international legal framework developed by the UN, the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, The Paris Agreement and the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change which put the climate change topic on the top of the UN agenda. We are committed to the implementation of the Paris Agreement and highly aware of the urgency of action to keep the global average temperature to well below 2°C above preindustrial levels and shifting towards low greenhouse gas emissions development pathway while fostering climate resilience. Therefore, Romania has and will continue to offer financial support for the purpose of assisting non-Annex I Parties to mitigate GHG emissions and to adapt to the side-effects of climate change.

b. *Indicative quantitative and qualitative information on programmes, including projected levels, channels and instruments, as available*

Climate finance is a dimension that has been included in the assistance provided to developing countries, both through bilateral and multilateral channels. In this regard, the Ministry of Environment, the Romanian Agency for International Development Cooperation (RoAid) and the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development are the most active public institutions supporting initiatives on the matter. Most of the aid targeting the climate domain represented contributions to environmental organisations (such as UNFCCC, UNEP, UNECE), including also Protocols and Agreements, as well as through bilateral development cooperation. Romania also supports the EU actions in the field of combating the effects of climate change and from this perspective it supports the EU goal of climate neutrality by 2050. Romania's contribution to the Paris Agreement is included in the contribution of the EU to the UNFCCC.

Romania also became a donor of Official Development Assistance (ODA) in 2007, after joining the European Union. Thus, Romania joined the efforts of the international community to encourage and support the advancement of the economic, social and political welfare of developing countries.

c. Information on policies and priorities, including regions and geography, recipient countries, beneficiaries, targeted groups, sectors and gender responsiveness

Since beginning operations in 2018, RoAid has started the implementation of bilateral projects, in developing countries, focusing on the use of sustainable energy and environmental protection, adapted to local specificities and needs. The legal framework of RoAid - regarding the development of financing in the framework of the national development cooperation the policy is represented by Law no. 213/2016 which regulates the development cooperation and humanitarian aid activities financed from Romanian public funds, the programmatic and institutional framework, the financing and implementation framework in the field of development cooperation and humanitarian aid.

The bilateral projects implemented so far by RoAid were designed for least developed countries (eg: Democratic Republic of Congo, Sudan), lower middle income countries (eg: Republic of Moldova, West Bank and Gaza Strip, Georgia) and small island states prone to natural disasters, due to climate change. The targeted sectors were sustainable energy and access to clean water. As an example, in 2019, the project implemented in the Republic of Moldova aimed at helping the country respect its commitment to align its national legislation to the environment European aquis legislation. Examples of projects targeting Least Developed Countries are studies regarding the electricity distribution network in Congo and developing a comprehensive plan for generating electricity using renewable energy in the Sudan.

d. Information on purposes and types of support: mitigation, adaptation, cross-cutting activities, technology transfer and capacity-building

Projects implemented bilaterally in developing countries targeted mainly capacity – building activities. The multilateral contributions included a component of forecasting; and adaptation and mitigation dimensions were considered.

e. Information on the factors that providers of climate finance look for in evaluating proposals, in order to help to inform developing countries (also in common chapter)

Pre-feasibility and feasibility studies were conducted in order to inform the beneficiary countries of the potential to develop sustainable energy mechanisms. The resulting reports, including proposals for future action, were presented to the beneficiaries. Such studies take into consideration and analyse the existing national strategies of the recipient countries and the potential consolidation of local capacity.

f. An indication of new and additional resources to be provided, and how it determines such resources as being new and additional

There is no definition of the ´new and additional´ resources.

g. Information on national circumstances and limitations relevant to the provision of ex ante information

Levels of public financial resources to be provided to developing countries are subject to the annual national budgetary process.

h. Information on relevant methodologies and assumptions used to project levels of climate finance

Both the Strategic Multiannual Development Cooperation Programme initiated by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Annual Action Plan of RoAid for 2021 are currently under development and there are no approved national methodologies and assumptions used to project levels of climate finance at this time.

i. Information on how Parties are aiming to ensure a balance between adaptation and mitigation, taking into account the country-driven strategies and the needs and priorities of developing country Parties, especially those that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change and have significant capacity constraints, such as the least developed countries and small island developing States, considering the need for public and grant-based resources for adaptation (also in common chapter)

Romania will remain in solidarity with the other states in the fight against climate change and will give its full support in ensuring the implementation of the priorities assumed at regional, international and global levels. Romania is also a financial contributor to forecast organisations such as: World Meteorological Organisation, European Centre for Medium-Term Forecasting, and the European Organization for the Exploitation of Meteorological Satellites, which are important for monitoring natural disasters and improving resilience. In addition, financial assistance was provided to UNEP and UNFCCC which have among their priorities adaptation and mitigation.

j. Information on how financial support effectively addresses the needs and priorities of developing country Parties and supports country-driven strategies (also in common chapter)

Romania ranks its development cooperation efforts in the broader context of contributing to the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals. In this context, Romania has joined multilateral commitments in the following areas: financing for development (Monterrey Consensus, Doha Declaration, Addis Ababa Action Agenda), enhancing the effectiveness of development cooperation (Busan Partnership Agreement), disaster risk reduction (Sendai Conference) and climate change (Paris Agreement). Also, RoAid is helping developing countries respect and implement international Directives and Agreements in the domain of environment, therefore any initiative of this kind is implemented in accordance with the national priorities of the recipient country.

k. Information on how support provided and mobilized is targeted at helping developing countries in their efforts to meet the long-term goals of the Paris Agreement, including by assisting them in efforts to make finance flows consistent with a pathway towards low greenhouse gas emissions and climate-resilient development

Romania contributes to multilateral assistance by contributing to European and international conventions such as the UNFCC, the Convention on Long-Range Transboundary Air Pollution (UNECE) and the Environmental Fund for the implementation of the Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer.

l. Information on efforts to integrate climate change considerations, including resilience, into their development support

Romania ratified the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change in the year 1994 and the Paris Agreement in the year 2017. Also, as a Member State of the European Union, Romania has been responsibly involved in the international efforts of tackling the climate change problems.

m. Information on how support to be provided to developing country Parties enhances their capacities (also in common chapter)

See (c) and (j).

SLOVAKIA

a. Enhanced information to increase clarity on the projected levels of public financial resources to be provided to developing countries, as available;

Summary: Having committed itself to the fulfilment of the Millennium Development Goals, Slovakia shares the responsibility for global development and poverty reduction endeavours in developing countries, aiming to promote their sustainable development. Environment and climate change are recognised as cross-cutting priority and in this respect Slovakia as Party of the Paris Agreement remains committed to mobilize jointly by developed countries 100 billion US dollars a year by 2020 (2025) to address the needs of developing countries.

There is an interest to influence increasingly ODA programming by addressing climate change.

Detail: The Medium - Term Strategy for Development Cooperation of the Slovak Republic for 2019 – 2023 (hereinafter called only SK ODA Strategy) contains the non-binding plan to increase ODA in the Slovak Republic with the assumption of reaching the level of 0.33% of the share of ODA in GNI by 2030. These figures are based on the projected average GNI growth of 3.5% per year and a gradual increase in the share of bilateral ODA to 35% in 2030. The financial expenses of ODA in 2019 were 19,38 mln EUR for bilateral ODA (in SK ODA Strategy originally planned 41,25 mln EUR) and 82,43 mln EUR for multilateral ODA (in SK ODA Strategy originally planned 108,94 mln EUR). For 2020-2023 the SK ODA financial expenses in SK ODA Strategy are planned as follows (in mln EUR) :

year	bilateral ODA	multilateral ODA	ODA total
2020	49,44	126,10	175,54
2021	57,99	142,90	200,89
2022	66,89	159,35	226,24
2023	76,15	175,44	251,59

COVID-19 will likely negatively affect projected trends. In the short-term, beneficiary governments will probably concentrate on mitigating the pandemic’s impacts on public health and the economy and not all of them will link their economic relief packages to their climate agendas. So far there is no political or administrative decision about possible modification of the SK ODA Strategy in this respect.

During the First replenishment of the Green Climate Fund (GCF) Pledging Conference in October 2019 Slovakia declared its commitment to pledge 2,0 mln. EUR in 2020-2023 (0,5 mln. EUR yearly in four years period).

b. Indicative quantitative and qualitative information on programmes, including projected levels, channels and instruments, as available;

Summary: Slovakia is engaged in bilateral development assistance programmes and projects carried out in the developing countries and in addition provides multilateral assistance and humanitarian aid. Bilateral cooperation also includes transactions of national and international NGOs active in development and other internal development-related transactions, such as, interest subsidies, funds for promotion of development awareness, debt reorganization, and administrative costs. Simultaneously Slovakia is engaged in the funding of development activities carried out by the EC.

Detail: The mechanism of providing development assistance is based on the institutional, legal, and strategic framework for the Slovak development programming. The key national institutions involved in the bilateral ODA are: the Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs of the Slovak Republic (MFEA) and the Slovak Agency for International Development Cooperation (SAIDC) - responsible for contracting and administering bilateral programmes and development projects in the recipient countries. Apart from the MFEA system, the bilateral aid is provided by some other ministries. The implementation of bilateral ODA is carried out by national bodies, such as, governmental and academic institutions, NGOs, and business entities.

Multilateral development assistance includes development programmes and development projects, financed by Slovakia, performed by an international organization, whereas the contributions are paid by Slovakia to international organizations to finance their development activities. Slovak multilateral development aid is provided to the EU (EC and European Development Fund), the United Nations system (particularly FAO and WHO), the World Bank Group (particularly IDA), OSCE (Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe), and other international organizations.

The Export - Import Bank of the Slovak Republic (EXIMBANKA SR) is a specialized financial institution combining banking, guarantees and insurance activities with the aim of supporting export. EXIMBANKA SR offers i.a. concessional loans to foreign buyer or insurance of the concessional loan provided by the commercial bank. This type of loan gives the Slovak exporter opportunity to offer concessional financing to his foreign public buyer (e.g. Ministries, towns, cities, etc.) in selected developing countries.

c. Information on policies and priorities, including regions and geography, recipient countries, beneficiaries, targeted groups, sectors and gender responsiveness;

Summary: The SK ODA Strategy reflects the requirements for the Slovak development cooperation system which result from the 2030 Agenda´s principles. It defines the vision, goals and principles of SK ODA, basic programmes and instruments used within these programmes. The document defines as well the territorial and sectoral priorities of SK ODA and the management mechanism.

Detail: Territorial priorities of the SK ODA :

- Programme countries: Kenya, Moldova and Georgia
- Partner regions and countries: Western Balkans (Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Montenegro, Kosovo*, North Macedonia and Serbia), Eastern Partnership (Belarus, Georgia, Moldova and Ukraine). East Sub-Saharan Africa (Burundi, Ethiopia, Eritrea, South Sudan, Kenya, Rwanda, Somalia, Tanzania and Uganda), The Middle East (Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon and Syria), and Afghanistan.

Goals of the SK ODA :

Slovak official development assistance goals are defined by the respective law and UN Sustainable Development Goals.

Slovakia offers development cooperation to partner countries with the aim of contributing to sustainable development, mainly via reducing poverty, strengthening democracy and good governance, human development of partner countries, primarily by supporting education and employment; support of democracy and good governance including dialogue between civil society and state institutions.

As sectoral priorities are recognised: quality education, good health, good governance and building civil society, food safety and agriculture, infrastructure and sustainable use of natural resources, supporting creation of market conditions.

Addressing environment and climate change is seen as cross-cutting priority, the other cross-cutting priority is the theme of equal opportunities.

Concerning EXIMBANKA SR concessional loans, these allow the exporter to engage in projects, which contribute to the development of the economy and society in given country. The list of countries eligible for concessional loans is in line with the OECD rules, the medium-term development cooperation strategy of the Slovak Republic and the current exposure of EXIMBANKA SR. This form of state support for exports is subject to the internationally applicable rules of OECD Arrangement, Chapter III and concessional loans criteria, which are based on the OECD Sustainable lending principles for low-income countries.

Sectoral priorities of the EXIMBANKA SR development cooperation are food security and agriculture, water and waste management, infrastructure, education and healthcare, governance and civil society building, energy security and the use of alternative energy sources.

d. Information on purposes and types of support: mitigation, adaptation, cross-cutting activities, technology transfer and capacity-building;

Summary: Because of cross-cutting character of environment and climate change themes within SK ODA programming and implementation, it is difficult to see climate change component in SK ODA separately. However the methodology for integrating aspects of the environment and climate change to the development interventions is under elaboration and it should reflect also UNDP experiences. Slovak Government regularly assesses implementation of SK ODA Strategy where detailed information about SK ODA programmes and projects, including their costs, is presented. In 2019 draft assessment the amount of bilateral development assistance focused on the environment and climate change was 3.49 mln EUR. (for climate change mitigation 1.29 mln EUR, for adaptation to climate change 1.33 mln EUR). The climate change relevance for technology transfer and/or capacity building requires deeper, detailed analysis of the projects in question.

Detail: Key SK ODA interventions and support programmes and tools :

Development Interventions Programme is a key programme of Slovak bilateral cooperation with territorial focus: Afghanistan, Kenya, Moldova and South Sudan based on a development cooperation strategy, so called CSP for each of these countries. CSP specifies the goals, priorities and modalities of bilateral development cooperation. Climate change component could appear mainly in sectors of agriculture (development of agricultural projects and farms, implementation of new techniques and methods, agricultural products processing focused on their marketing and sales, food security) and water and sanitation.

Transformation Experience Sharing Programme is mainly implemented in the form of technical assistance with territorial focus: countries of the Western Balkans and the Eastern Partnership, primarily the project countries of Slovak ODA - Albania, Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Georgia, Kosovo and Ukraine. In addition technical assistance is realized by Ministry of Finance of Slovakia as well within two programmes: The “Public Finance for Development” Programme for strengthening of capacities in the area of public finance in countries of the Western Balkans and the Commonwealth of Independent States, and Technical Cooperation Fund between the Slovak Republic and the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD).

Business Partnership Programme where a key factor in development is the promotion of sustainable economic growth, job creation, as well as the promotion of the mobilization of domestic resources and entrepreneurship. The interest is in seeking synergies between the development goals of SK ODA and the business goals of Slovak companies, especially small and medium-sized enterprises, in developing countries. The basic sectoral priorities for the development activities of Slovak business entities include energy (production and distribution of energy, support of sustainable energy sources, energy efficiency of buildings); infrastructure (building transport, logistics and communication infrastructure); environment (supply, treatment and distribution of drinking water, waste management, ecological technologies, protection against natural disasters); hydrogeology and drinking water supply, agriculture (forestry, management of agricultural production, increasing the profitability of agricultural production, building irrigation systems, food security); social infrastructure (activities in the field of education and supply of medical facilities).

Sharing Slovak Expertise (SSE) is a tool of official development cooperation to offer and transfer expertise, experience and recommendations from successful governance reforms in various areas where the Slovakia has comparative advantages. In terms of territorial focus, the SSE focuses on the ODA program countries, in particular Moldova and Georgia, and the partner regions and countries - the Western Balkans (Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Montenegro, Kosovo*, Macedonia, Serbia) and the Eastern Partnership (Belarus, Georgia, Moldova, Ukraine). In justified cases, the tool can also be used in other developing countries from the DAC/OECD list, in which the Slovak Republic has an Embassy. This tool could be used for environment and climate change as cross-cutting theme.

The methodology for integrating aspects of the environment and climate change to the development interventions (under elaboration) is going to create a system and tools that would guide both donors and applicants in the process of integrating aspects of the environment and climate change into the project cycle across the entire portfolio of SK ODA. This means that projects must be assessed in terms of their relationship and potential impact (negative and positive) on the state and quality of the environment, on climate change, and in terms of their resilience to the effects of climate change.

e. Information on the factors that providers of climate finance look for in evaluating proposals, in order to help to inform developing countries;

Summary: The Slovak Agency for International Development Cooperation (SAIDC) provides all activities related to project management and administration cycle within the SK ODA Strategy and related to the focus of bilateral development cooperation for the relevant year. It is mainly a matter of preparing and announcing calls for applications for the provision of subsidies, evaluation of submitted applications, preparation of meetings of Evaluation Commission of the MFEA, concluding contracts with project implementers, financial management and control of projects, and their monitoring.

Detail: In 2019 the PKF Littlejohn LLP realized the EU Pillar Assessment related to the SAIDC. The result is the fact that SAIDC can ensure the protection of the EU's financial interests when drawing on EU resources. Positive evaluation was obtained for all four assessed areas, resp. pillars: grants, internal control system, accounting system and independent external audit The SAIDC increases the quality of its activities also through the introduction of a quality management system according to STN EN ISO 9001.

The goal of Slovakia is to gradually build the capacity of development specialists at individual central state administration bodies in order to ensure the implementation of all measures for streamlining the system of development cooperation of Slovakia. The MFEA plans to achieve this situation by creating a stable system of rotation of diplomats and development specialists between the MFEA, the SAIDC and embassies of Slovakia in partner countries, or permanent missions to international organizations.

Development diplomats are primarily involved in activities related to the project cycle (selection and specification of Slovak development priorities in the partner country, project selection, monitoring and evaluation), ensuring contacts with government institutions, local governments with local partner organizations, as well as donor coordination. The development diplomat also participates in the preparation and implementation of microgrants, activities of the tool for sharing the expertise of Slovakia and the involvement of the private sector in the development cooperation of Slovakia. At the same time, the MFEA uses the network of economic diplomats more effectively to increase the synergy of economic diplomacy and development cooperation activities.

f. An indication of new and additional resources to be provided, and how it determines such resources as being new and additional;

Although the concept of „the new and additional resources - as stated in Art 4.3 of UNFCCC - has been discussed within Slovak administration, in the meantime there are no rules for attributing this concept to the existing or planned respective climate finance sources.

g. Information on national circumstances and limitations relevant to the provision of ex ante information;

As stated above the SK ODA Strategy contains the non-binding plan to increase ODA in the Slovak Republic with the assumption of reaching the level of 0.33% of the share of ODA in GNI by 2030. These figures are based on the projected average GNI growth of 3.5% per year and a gradual increase in the share of bilateral ODA to 35% in 2030. The state budget as key source of public funding through SK ODA is approved yearly in autumn for the next year. Because of mainly economic uncertainty caused by COVID-19 and other factors (among them also some hardly predictable), these figures are roughly indicative.

h. *Information on relevant methodologies and assumptions used project levels of climate finance;*

Summary: Although there are not in the meantime relevant methodologies used to project level of climate finance, the SK ODA strategy envisage new approaches such as the so-called results-based approach and gradual introduction of sector programming of SK ODA. Stricter framing of these approaches using the cross-cutting character of environment and climate change themes would aim to more climate positive results.

Detail: There are expected new trends in SK ODA programming and implementation, among them the transition to a results-based system, the so-called results-based approach. The SK ODA system is currently mostly responsive, and thus dependent on projects and topics submitted by grant applicants. It is desirable to move to active setting of goals and results and choose implementation tools based on these indicators. Tools such as procurement and framework agreements will facilitate the management of results through the possibility of supporting longer-term and more effective interventions.

The other new trend is gradual introduction of sector programming of SK ODA. With the adoption of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the definition of 17 sustainable development goals, the international community has focused on achieving sectoral goals universally applicable to sustainable development.

However, sectoral funds planning has so far been absent from the annual ODA plans of Slovakia. Changing this approach requires a clear setting of objectives in individual sectors within geographical planning, as well as a gradual transition to sector planning and sectoral challenges.

i. *Information on challenges and barriers encountered in the past, lessons learned and measures taken to overcome them;*

Summary: Slovak Government regularly assesses implementation of SK ODA Strategy where detailed information about SK ODA programmes and projects, including their costs, is presented. The respective document is based also on lessons learned and is publicly available.

Detail: Lessons learned rely on what can Slovakia draw from the best results to date, which of the donor comparative advantages might be still most appropriate, what can Slovakia do to change the public perception of development cooperation for the better, how can Slovakia improve the SK ODA efficiency and effectiveness, how can SK strengthen its own performance monitoring and evaluation, looking at other experiences as a resource etc.

Although there is no one integrated document on lessons learned for outreach and information dissemination, several communication channels are used.

Distributed information promote to raise awareness of the SK ODA, as well as the accompanying activities, results, and needs it addresses. The primary objective is to familiarize relevant stakeholders and deliver more valuable and precise information, which could help to identify more easily crossings between Slovak priorities and the ones of the respective country, and thus find opportunities for joint collaboration.

j. ***Information on how Parties are aiming to ensure a balance between adaptation and mitigation, taking into account the country-driven strategies and the needs and priorities of developing country Parties, especially those that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change and have significant capacity constraints, such as the least developed countries and small island developing States, considering the need for public and grant-based resources for adaptation;***

Summary: The SK ODA Strategy reflects the requirements for the Slovak development cooperation system which result from the 2030 Agenda´s principles. It defines the vision, goals and principles of SlovakAid, basic programmes and instruments used within these programmes. The document defines as well the territorial and sectoral priorities of SlovakAid and the management mechanism.

Detail: SK ODA territorial and sectorial priorities are based on the needs of partner countries, the global challenges of the international community, priorities of SK foreign policy as well as on previous Slovak experiences. Taking into account a limited capacity and resources and SK ODA concentrates efforts on a limited number of countries and sectors. There is also the aim to decrease the fragmentation of our development interventions. Respecting these facts Slovakia has limited possibilities to achieve balance between mitigation and adaptation support within development interventions. In the meantime there is no policy or methodology for strictly promoting such balance.

k. ***Information on action and plans to mobilize additional climate finance as part of the global effort to mobilize climate finance from a wide variety of sources, including on the relationship between the public interventions to be used and the private finance mobilized;***

During the First replenishment of the Green Climate Fund (GCF) Pledging Conference in October 2019 Slovakia declared its commitment to pledge 2,0 mln. EUR in 2020-2023 (0,5 mln. EUR yearly in four-years period). In the meantime there is no approved policy on mobilization of additional climate finance on behalf of Slovakia for supporting international climate funds, however the issue is under discussion within state administration.

l. ***Information on how financial support effectively addresses the needs and priorities of developing country Parties and supports country-driven strategies;***

As stated above the SK ODA Strategy reflects the requirements for the Slovak development cooperation system which result from the 2030 Agenda´s principles. It defines the vision, goals and principles of SK ODA, basic programmes and instruments used within these programmes and the document defines as well the territorial and sectoral priorities of SK ODA and the management mechanism. Taking into account a limited capacity and resources SK ODA concentrates efforts on a limited number of countries and sectors with the intention to decrease the fragmentation of SK development interventions while respecting relevant policy documents in beneficiary countries reflecting their needs.

m. Information on how support provided and mobilized is targeted at helping developing countries in their efforts to meet the long-term goals of the Paris Agreement, including by assisting them in efforts to make finance flows consistent with a pathway towards low greenhouse gas emissions and climate-resilient development;

As stated above the SK ODA Strategy reflects the requirements for the Slovak development cooperation system which result from the 2030 Agenda´s principles. Because of cross-cutting character of environment and climate change themes within SK ODA programming and implementation, it is difficult to see climate change component in SK ODA separately. SK ODA concentrates efforts on a limited number of countries and sectors with the intention to decrease the fragmentation of SK development interventions while respecting relevant policy documents in beneficiary countries reflecting their needs.

n. Information on efforts to integrate climate change considerations, including resilience, into their development support;

As stated above the SK ODA Strategy reflects the requirements for the Slovak development cooperation system which result from the 2030 Agenda´s principles. Because of cross-cutting character of environment and climate change themes within SK ODA programming and implementation, it is difficult to see climate change component in SK ODA separately. SK ODA concentrates efforts on a limited number of countries and sectors with the intention to decrease the fragmentation of SK development interventions while respecting relevant policy documents in beneficiary countries reflecting their needs.

o. Information on how support to be provided to developing country Parties enhances their capacities;

Summary: Capacity building component appears in various projects within development interventions of SK ODA. However it is hard to link this directly with environment and climate change because of cross-cutting character of these themes.

Detail: Within Programme for Sending Volunteers and Experts to Developing Countries sending volunteers and experts abroad is one form of SK ODA. The programme has multiple objectives. It creates long-term assistance partnerships in communities and enhances national capacity-building, aims at increasing awareness in civil society on development topics and the importance of development cooperation. The volunteers acquire knowledge about the country, its culture and language, gain new practical skills, and professional and intercultural experience in the development sector that cannot be acquired by working in Slovakia.

SLOVENIA

a. ***Enhanced information to increase clarity on the projected levels of public financial resources to be provided to developing countries, as available;***

Summary: Slovenia is following the principle of common but differentiated responsibility and respective capabilities to contribute adequate funds for international climate action aimed at reducing greenhouse gas emissions and adapting to climate change in partner countries. Slovenia has increased its climate finance by more than three times in the last 5 years and continues to stay committed to what has been agreed under the UNFCCC as well as under the Paris Agreement.

Detail: Slovenia recognizes that there is a need for sufficient financing that seeks to support mitigation and adaption actions that will address climate change.

In 2019, Slovenia provided more € 5.78 million of public climate finance to developing countries, through bilateral and multilateral sources. This represents a more than threefold increase compared to 2015 levels.

Slovenia is committed to follow the EU approach (when adopted) as regards the implementation of the UNFCCC climate finance policy within the USD 100 billion 2020 goal - in terms of criteria for the global fair share of the EU and its Member States, minimum contribution per EU member state/person (in accordance with the development level of a particular MS, its capabilities and circumstances) etc. Slovenia is willing to start a new round of discussion for the necessary increase of the climate finance in line with the Paris Agreement (2021-22), and not only within the global review for the Paris Agreement in 2023.

b. ***Indicative quantitative and qualitative information on programmes, including projected levels, channels and instruments, as available;***

Summary: The Slovenian policies and priorities are defined in the Resolution on development cooperation and humanitarian assistance of the Republic of Slovenia (2017) and the Strategy on Development Cooperation and Humanitarian Aid of the Republic of Slovenia until 2030 (2018).

Detail: The 2030 Development Cooperation and Humanitarian Aid Strategy, adopted in December 2018, defines four priority SDGs – 8, 12, 13 and 16, among which 12 and 13 directly contribute to climate policy. Environmental protection, including climate measures, is furthermore defined as a cross-cutting priority, which should be mainstreamed in all activities. The Strategy specifies that climate related measures should reach at least 40 % of country programmable aid (CPA) in 2030, with a starting point of 34 % in 2017 and an interim target of 35 % in 2022. According to 2019 data (41%) Slovenia is on track to exceed the target.

In light of implementing the commitments assumed under the Paris Agreement, Slovenia has banned financing of projects promoting the use of fossil fuels (Decree on the implementation of the international development cooperation and humanitarian aid of the Republic of Slovenia adopted in November 2018).

Main part of the climate finance and other environmental assistance to the developing countries will most probably be kept within the Slovenian official development assistance (ODA) system, established channels, instruments and programming.

c. Information on policies and priorities, including regions and geography, recipient countries, beneficiaries, targeted groups, sectors and gender responsiveness;

Summary: In the field of development cooperation, Slovenia has identified the following geographical priorities: the Western Balkans, the European neighborhood, and Sub-Saharan Africa, in the latter a special emphasis is on the least developed countries. Most of Slovenia’s official development aid goes to countries of the Western Balkans.

Detail: In order to implement international development cooperation, Slovenia has defined certain thematic and geographical priorities based on where its official development aid is most effective – in light of its comparative advantages and capacities – and supports the development efforts of its partner countries. For greater efficiency, Slovenia promotes dialogue and cooperation with its partner countries, other donors and international organisations.

The priority areas of development cooperation implemented in developing countries include:

- The Western Balkans;
- European neighbourhood;
- Sub-Saharan Africa, especially the least developed countries.

The thematic priority of Slovenia's activities is apart from the promotion of peaceful and inclusive societies, the fight against climate change, with an emphasis on the sustainable management of natural resources and energy. In light of this, the Strategy specifies four priority SDGs – 8, 12, 13 and 16 with gender equality and the protection of the environment as the two cross-cutting themes.

The Strategy foresees the adoption of Guidelines, which will guide the mainstreaming of the two cross-cutting themes and therefore increase the already present gender and environmental responsiveness.

d. Information on purposes and types of support: mitigation, adaptation, cross-cutting activities, technology transfer and capacity-building;

Summary: Most of the projects for the time being focus on mitigation and/or adaptation, some are cross-cutting projects. There is also some support in the form of knowledge-sharing. Finally, the support also includes the transfer of relevant technologies and strengthening of the administrative capacities in this area.

In this regard Slovenia will try to remain the balanced approach between mitigation and adaptation support and focus more on knowledge-sharing assistance for the developing countries in the near future.

Detail: Previous reports on development cooperation activities are available online: https://www.gov.si/en/policies/foreign-affairs/international-development-cooperation-and-humanitarian-aid/. Detailed data on the individual activities with the use of climate markers are available in the OECD database.

f. Information on the factors that providers of climate finance look for in evaluating proposals, in order to help to inform developing countries;

Summary: Slovenian climate finance is provided mainly as bilateral support determined in dialogue with recipient countries and partners or through multilateral channels.

The analysis of climate change project proposals is made on the basis of the Decree on the Implementation of International Development Cooperation and Humanitarian Aid of the Republic of Slovenia and Methodology for the Evaluation of ODA and HA Projects and Programs.

Detail: See point 3.

Considering the importance of the climate change perspective of environmental protection, the Strategy defines that the effects of climate change adaptation and mitigation will be assessed with regard to activities in this area, and this assessment will have a direct impact on the value of the both climate (adaptation and mitigation) as well as the environmental marker.

Moreover, implementing partners strive to reduce the ecological footprint of their development cooperation activities through the widest possible use of electronic communication, environment-friendly and possibly locally produced materials and environment-friendly modes of transportation, where applicable, including efforts to save energy and use renewables.

Slovenia tries to encourage developing countries to prepare more detailed evaluation and presentation of the actual benefits of the GHG emission reduction, climate adaptation, and wider social and other benefits when submitting the proposals for the climate finance assistance.

The analysis of proposed projects is based on a uniform assessment of projects or the application of conditions and criteria arising from the Decree on the Implementation of International Development Cooperation and Humanitarian Aid of the Republic of Slovenia (Official Gazette RS, No. 74/18). Pursuant to this Decree the Methodology for the Evaluation of ODA and HA Projects and Programs was prepared (www.gov.si/assets/ministrstva/MZZ/Dokumenti/multilaterala/razvojno-sodelovanje/Metodologija_MRS_HP_2019.pdf or www.gov.si/ assets / ministries / MFA / Documents / multilateral / development-cooperation / METHODOLOGY-24.6.2019.xlsx), which covers all mandatory criteria and conditions from the Decree to be applied for funding proposals. The Decree otherwise allows the use of additional criteria, e.g. specific to climate change projects.

g. An indication of new and additional resources to be provided, and how it determines such resources as being new and additional;

Summary: Slovenia is committed to the joint goal of mobilizing jointly USD 100 billion per year by 2020 to address the needs of developing countries.

Detail: There is a potential for Slovenia to provide a growing amount of climate assistance to the developing countries from a special national Climate Fund, besides the climate finances mainstreamed through the regular ODA envelope. This potential was first harnessed in 2016, but has so far been rather limited in scope. Slovenia is currently assessing new types of delivery of these additional funds. Slovenia will also seek to promote private sector involvement in bilateral development projects in order to mobilize additional funding. The first bilateral project with private sector contribution was launched in 2018.

h. Information on national circumstances and limitations relevant to the provision of ex ante information;

Due to the strict national budgetary rules and limited fiscal space in Covid-19 circumstances, the ex-ante information in this field for the future climate finance assistance is limited.

i. Information on relevant methodologies and assumptions used project levels of climate finance;

Projects, in which climate mitigation or adaptation is main or significant goal, are accounted in full value when producing quantitative data from the quality-natured policy markers. Extended values are used in these calculations, rather than committed values.

j. Information on challenges and barriers encountered in the past, lessons learned and measures taken to overcome them;

Summary: Slovenia intends to build on its existing experience and capacities as well as on lessons learned from the implementation of the Slovenian international development cooperation. Intense and dynamic dialogue is needed with partner countries' authorities in order to agree and implement activities in due course.

Detail: On the basis of lessons learnt Slovenia made some important steps from 2016 in order to establish solid and transparent system of Slovene international development cooperation. Some major documents were drafted and adopted: beside the Development Cooperation and Humanitarian Aid Strategy until 2030 the International Development Cooperation and Humanitarian Aid Act of the Republic of Slovenia was adopted in 2018. The Decree on the Implementation of International Development Cooperation and Humanitarian Aid of the Republic of Slovenia followed in 2019.

k. Information on how Parties are aiming to ensure a balance between adaptation and mitigation, taking into account the country-driven strategies and the needs and priorities of developing country Parties, especially those that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change and have significant capacity constraints, such as the least developed countries and small island developing States, considering the need for public and grant-based resources for adaptation;

Slovenia gives support for both adaptation and mitigation in a balanced matter. Nevertheless, it does not have a specific policy that would aim to ensure them in a balanced manner. One of Slovenia`s geographic priorities is the Sub-Saharan Africa, with a special focus on the Least Developed Countries (LDCs), where Slovenia mainly implements projects through non-governmental organizations. They focus on most vulnerable parts of the population (women, rural areas, refugees). Recent projects aim at ensuring food-security in view of climate change and resource efficiency.

l. Information on action and plans to mobilize additional climate finance as part of the global effort to mobilize climate finance from a wide variety of sources, including on the relationship between the public interventions to be used and the private finance mobilized;

Summary: In addition to providing public finance, Slovenia seeks to actively engage in activities to mobilize finance from private and alternative sources to address the climate change.

Detail: As a first step Slovenia is considering the motivation elements to bringing private climate finance into the scheme. At the same time a statistical approach to monitoring and calculating the private climate finance needs to be developed.

m. Information on how financial support effectively addresses the needs and priorities of developing country Parties and supports country-driven strategies;

Summary: The Slovenian climate and development support is based on principles of development cooperation effectiveness, having local/country ownership as its cornerstone.

Detail: Support is provided in a manner that reflects the needs and priorities of the recipient countries.

Slovenia believes that countries are primarily responsible for their own sustainable development, which we foster through the co-financing of projects which are co-funded by partner countries themselves by using their public procurement and public finance management systems to the maximum extent possible and by the intensive involvement of local stakeholders in planning, financing and implementing. The predictability of development cooperation and humanitarian aid is a prerequisite to the ownership of development by partner countries, which Slovenia ensures by drafting framework programmes of development cooperation and humanitarian aid and by extending the projects' duration. Ownership is also achieved through bilateral development cooperation agreements and multi-annual development cooperation programmes tailored to the needs of partner countries. Slovenia strives to strengthen project-management systems in partner countries by technical assistance. It also supports projects of public foundations and NGOs based on local needs, taking into account local legislation and absorption capacities. With a view to stimulating the use of local resources and knowledge, cooperation with local partners is a prerequisite of project financing.

n. Information on how support provided and mobilized is targeted at helping developing countries in their efforts to meet the long-term goals of the Paris Agreement, including by assisting them in efforts to make finance flows consistent with a pathway towards low greenhouse gas emissions and climate-resilient development;

Summary: Slovenia pays special attention to the commitments of Paris Agreement, including in its external relations and Development Cooperation.

Detail: Slovenia has integrated the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development as well as the goals and objectives of the UNFCCC into its development cooperation policy. It has also banned the financing of projects promoting the use of fossil fuels in partner countries.

o. Information on efforts to integrate climate change considerations, including resilience, into their development support;

Summary: Environmental protection, with a focus on climate change is mainstreamed through Slovenia`s development cooperation.

Detail: Slovenia has integrated the goals and objectives of the UNFCCC, the Paris Agreement and the Kyoto Protocol into its development cooperation policy.

p. Information on how support to be provided to developing country Parties enhances their capacities.

Summary: Capacity building component is also a part of the Slovenian bilateral programs and projects with a climate-related objective.

Detail: Slovenia has funding available for technical support to partner countries; however it also faces capacity constraints.

q. Possible additional information

Summary: Visibility of the EU work and climate financing from the EU budget.

Detail: Climate finance is provided through multilateral and bilateral channels. The OECD regularly assesses the share of climate finance, provided by multilateral organisations, which can be attributed to individual member states of these organisations (the so-called imputed multilateral shares, accessible in the http://www.oecd.org/dac/financing-sustainable-development/development-finance-topics/climate-change.htm). The assessment is done on the basis of reporting of multilateral institutions to the OECD, including the reporting of climate change markers. The list is rather limited, but considering the amount of finance, provided through the EU budget, Slovenia believes it is unacceptable for the EU to be missing from the list and a missed opportunity for the visibility of the EU's work in the climate change area in partner countries.

SPAIN

a. *Enhanced information to increase clarity on the projected levels of public financial resources to be provided to developing countries, as available*

Spain´s climate change support for developing countries is articulated through financial contributions and through different types of instruments from several departments (including regional and local administration) and entities. This support refers to financial contributions from Official Development Assistance (ODA), both bilateral and multilateral, and Other Official Flows (OOF), mainly bilateral.

For ODA, the main actors at the national level involved, planners and providers, are: the Ministry for Foreign Affairs, European Union and Cooperation; the Spanish Agency for International Development Cooperation; the Ministry of Economic Affairs and Digital Transformation; and the Ministry for Ecological Transition and Demographic Challenge. For OOF, the main actors managing specific financial instruments for third countries, including in sectors related to climate change, are: the Ministry of Industry, Trade and Tourism, through the Corporate Internationalization Fund (FIEM); the Spanish Development Finance Institution (COFIDES); the State Financial Agency (ICO); and the Spanish Export Credit Agency (CESCE). All these actors are working internally to be able to increase clarity, to the extent possible, on the projected levels of climate public financial resources.

Important steps are being taken to further enhance the alignment of financial flows and international climate finance with the Paris Agreement´s objectives. Spain's new Climate Change and Energy Transition Law, under discussion in the Parliament, reinforces our commitment to the Paris Agreement and promotes green growth as a pillar of the COVID-19 recovery plans. With the key objective of ensuring Spain becomes carbon neutral and a more resilient country, the law raises climate targets, and aims to ensure the transformation of our public and private financial sector to the a climate-neutral and resilient model. It will require financial institutions to publish specific decarbonisation objectives of their loan and investment portfolios from 2023, in line with the Paris Agreement.

Under this Law an International Climate Finance Strategy will be adopted, as a planning instrument to ensure that the action taken is consistent with the objectives of combating climate change and integrates the climate agenda and the SDGs. In addition, a National Sustainable Finance Action Plan and a programme for the issue of green bonds by the Public Treasury will be drawn up.

b. *Indicative quantitative and qualitative information on programmes, including projected levels, channels and instruments, as available*

Spain announced in 2015 its commitment to double, by 2020, its international climate support from 2014 levels, by mobilizing an amount of EUR 900 million, and is working to ensuring the achievement of such commitment. In this context, the reported Spanish public climate support for the year 2018 amounted to EUR 694.9 million, showing a clear commitment to our 2020 goal, and a clear trajectory towards achieving it. Spain is making a big effort to increase climate finance while reinforcing the following areas at the same time: aligning the support with the needs and priorities of developing countries as reflected in their Nationally Determined Contributions to the Paris Agreement and mainstreaming climate change in all international instruments. Some examples of the most relevant contributions to climate change, as well as specific instruments and programs supported, are:

- Continued support to: the Green Climate Fund (37.52 million € for 2020 and 72 million € foreseen for 2021-2023); the Global Environmental Facility (11.71 million € foreseen for 2022); and the Adaptation Fund (1.12 million € foreseen for 2020).
- Continued support to specific climate change multilateral and regional initiatives and programmes such as:
    - UNDP - NDC Support Program[14].
    - UNEP - Regional Gateway for Technology Transfer and Climate Change Action in Latin America and the Caribbean (REGATTA)[15].
    - ECOWAS Regional Centre for Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency (ECREEE)[16] supporting renewable energy and energy efficiency projects with a gender focus as well as a general support to the Centre.
- Continued support to regional cooperation in Latin American and the Caribbean through specific climate change programmes such as ARAUCLIMA[17], regional networks (RIOCC; CIMHET; CODIA)[18] and specific new innovative climate projects such as:
    - Managing the Coastal Risks associated to Climate Change in Latin America and the Caribbean Region Project (450.000 €, 2019-2022).
    - Good practices and evaluation of lost and damage for the integral risk reduction and resilient agriculture adapted to climate in SICA (Central American Integration System) countries, in collaboration with FAO (400.000 €, 2019-2021)
- Instruments addressing relevant sectors related to climate change such as:
    - Water and Sanitation Fund (FCAS)[19]. Several projects address the impact of climate change on water management and associated risks, such as droughts and floods.

[14] https://www.ndcs.undp.org/content/ndc-support-programme/en/home.html

[15] http://www.cambioclimatico-regatta.org/index.php/en/

[16] http://www.ecreee.org/

[17] https://www.aecid.es/ES/d%C3%B3nde-cooperamos/alc/programas-horizontales/programa-arauclima

[18] www.lariocc.es; http://cimhet.org/; https://codia.info/

[19] https://www.aecid.es/ES/la-aecid/fcas

- Technical and institutional support for several delegated funds from the European Union such as: EUROCLIMA+ Program in Latin America and Covenant of Mayors in Sub-Saharan Africa
- A new special credit line of 50 million € in 2019, to finance projects that promote the fight against climate change within the context of the internationalization of Spanish companies (ECOFIEM Line).
- The recent accreditation by the GCF of COFIDES a state-owned trading company in charge of promoting investments abroad, will open a window of opportunity to further leverage both public and private climate finance.

c. Information on policies and priorities, including regions and geography, recipient countries, beneficiaries, targeted groups, sectors and gender responsiveness.

The "V Spanish Cooperation Master Plan (SCMP) 2018-2021[20]", as the main planning document for guiding the Spanish development actions, integrates the new holistic vision inherent to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Paris Agreement as core elements. In this regard, it focuses on responding to the international commitments which involve cooperation activities in support of partner countries´ efforts and priorities. In the case of climate change, the focus is on the implementation of Nationally Determined Contributions to the Paris Agreement, both on mitigation and adaptation. Furthermore, this Plan refers to the 21st century global challenges: humanitarian crises, conflicts, climate related extreme events, migratory flows, desertification, growing food insecurity, health threats, etc., shaping a global context in which vulnerability to any kind of threats, and specifically to climate change, has turned into a prominent concern for development actors. This Plan also sets up the regional priorities where it foresees cooperation with partner countries and advanced cooperation countries in Latin America, Africa and Asia (including neighbouring countries of the EU). Gender and environmental issues, including climate change, are two mainstreaming priorities for the Spanish Development Cooperation who has developed its own guidelines to operationalise these issues, see section (n).

In the case of bilateral finance, funds are allocated every year for each country to address the priorities defined in its respective Country Partnership Framework (specific agreement between Spain and the partner country for the bilateral cooperation planning) but it can´t be predicted beforehand how much is going to be spent on climate change because it depends on the partner country demand.

In the case of multilateral climate finance, Spain is not setting priorities by regions or groups, but rather contributing to Financial Intermediary Funds, like the Green Climate Fund, Global Environmental Facility or the Adaptation Fund, which have a broad scope.

[20] https://www.cooperacionespanola.es/es/v-plan-director-2018-2021

In addition, there are other instruments and institutions reinforcing climate change in their activities and operations:

- Financial Cooperation through the Development Promotion Fund (FONPRODE) which includes microfinance, cofinancing, investment funds and credits to States in mitigation and adaptation projects
- FIEM promotes the internationalization of Spanish companies, financing their exports and investments abroad; the environmental effects of the projects are crucial when analysing the eligibility of the projects to be financed. The projects financed with FIEM credits are exports and investments in third markets; although almost all countries are in theory eligible, every year a Guideline of geographical and sectorial priorities is published. Among the prioritized sectors, we can point out those that contribute to the fight against climate change as renewable energy, water, waste management, etc. Information on sectoral and regional priorities are available online. Furthermore in 2019 a special credit line of 50 million €, ECOFIEM Line, was approved to finance projects that tackle climate change.
- COFIDES 2019-2021 Strategy includes the development of a Climate Change Action Plan. This plan will consider, among others, an increase of the renewable energy investments, exclusion of fossil fuels and estimation of avoided emissions through new projects in the portfolio.

d. Information on purposes and types of support: mitigation, adaptation, cross-cutting activities, technology transfer and capacity-building

As mentioned above, Spain´s support to climate change activities in developing countries is articulated through different types of instruments with a comprehensive and balanced approach that aims to ensure country's priorities on mitigation, adaptation and cross-cutting activities, including through technology transfer and capacity-building activities.

In the case of ODA, in addition to the examples mentioned in section (b), two additional cooperation initiatives should be highlighted focusing on technology transfer and capacity-building, where for many years ad hoc actions on climate change or in related sectors have been promoted:

- INTERCOONECTA Program[21]
- COOTEC Program[22]

In the case of OOF, financing for mitigation has so far played a greater role, especially in renewable energy or urban transport projects. However, the integration of the climate change variable in water or infrastructure

[21] https://intercoonecta.aecid.es/

[22] https://www.aecid.es/ES/d%C3%B3nde-cooperamos/alc/programas-horizontales/coo-tec

projects is being increasingly considered, which makes it possible to increase financing for adaptation by investing in projects that promote a more resilient economy.

e. Information on the factors that providers of climate finance look for in evaluating proposals, in order to help to inform developing countries.

Refer to the common chapter of the Submission, where this issue is addressed

f. An indication of new and additional resources to be provided, and how it determines such resources as being new and additional

Spain considers that contributions are new and additional when support is given to activities that are new and/or specific on climate change. In this context, Spain has made a big internal effort on increasing its support for new climate change activities (meaning projects, programmes, funds, etc.), through bilateral and multilateral contributions, while working at the same time on the continuation of supporting existing activities and on the mainstreaming of climate change in all international cooperation instruments. These efforts have allowed us to increase our climate change support. Furthermore, it is also relevant to mention that Spain is working to make the best use of its international cooperation instruments and institutions to support NDCs implementation and to align them with article 2.1.c of the Paris Agreement. Some recent examples are announcements made by Spain, in the UN Climate Action Summit (UNCAS) held in 2019, of new contributions to the GCF (150 million € in 4 years) and to the Adaptation Fund (2 million €), or the special credit line approved in 2019 of 50 million €, to finance projects that promote the fight against climate change (ECOFIEM Line).

g. Information on national circumstances and limitations relevant to the provision of ex ante information

Spain uses annual budget cycles, but tries to use multiannual agreement when possible. In this context, current budgetary constraints and difficulties to have multiannual domestic budgeting are a barrier to provide more detailed ex ante information.

In addition, differences between projections (of ex ante provision of support) and real figures could arise depending on budgetary developments.

In particular, regarding the specific policies and instruments it should be mentioned that:

- Within the Spanish Cooperation there are Calls for proposals in some programs and strategies, which impede prediction on thematic funds allocation.
- FIEM and other instruments in ICO and CESCE are on-demand instruments, they receive applications for credit on a continuous basis and therefore there is no plan or program for expenditure predetermined. On this basis, it is difficult to provide ex ante information

h. Information on relevant methodologies and assumptions used to project levels of climate finance.

NA

i. Information on challenges and barriers encountered in the past, lessons learned and measures taken to overcome them.

Refer to the common chapter of the Submission where this issue is addressed

j. Information on how Parties are aiming to ensure a balance between adaptation and mitigation, taking into account the country-driven strategies and the needs and priorities of developing country Parties, especially those that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change and have significant capacity constraints, such as the least developed countries and small island developing States, considering the need for public and grant-based resources for adaptation

Spain´s public support directed to climate change adaptation in developing countries is still lower than the one for mitigation. However, Spain is committed to supporting adaptation needs in developing countries and is exploring several options to enhance this balance between adaptation and mitigation dedicated support, including by making new contributions to the Adaptation Fund (880,000 € in 2019 and 1,120,000 € foreseen for 2020). Spain is among the third contributors of the AF (with a total contribution of 58.7 million USD).

Furthermore, the Spanish Developmennt Cooperation focuses on adaptation challenges mainstreaming climate change in all interventions, strengthening institutional capacity and prioritizing adaptation needs on sectors such as water, agriculture, infrastructure, etc.

Regarding developing countries that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change, the SCMP continues to focus on the geographic areas where the Spanish cooperation work clearly shows an added value, while promoting a results-oriented development cooperation. These geographic areas and regions, as described in section (c), include many countries that are particularly vulnerable to climate change and have significant capacity constraints.

k. Information on action and plans to mobilize additional climate finance as part of the global effort to mobilize climate finance from a wide variety of sources, including on the relationship between the public interventions to be used and the private finance mobilized

Through the different actors mentioned above and the various support instruments, Spain plays a leading role in mobilising private climate finance and promotes actions to shifts investments, in line with article 2.1.c of the Paris Agreement, both domestically and in recipient countries.

In the case of ODA contributions, many of the programmes and instruments managed at the bilateral level and also contributions to multilateral organisations, mainly development banks, promote the mobilisation of other financial flows, including private ones.

In the case of OFO contributions (FIEM, COFIDES, CESCE, ICO) they all promote the cofinancing of other sources, public and/or private. As an example, COFIDES is part of the European Development Financial Institution EDFI and its financial vehicle the Interact Climate Change Facility and participates in the EU Blending facility and in the External Investment Plan (EIP).COFIDES leads the PIP Renewable Energy Program for Sub-Saharan Africa under the framework of the EIP).

Other relevant actions targeting the private sector include:

- Actions promoted by ICEX Spain Trade and Investment, a public business entity dependent on the Ministry of Industry, Trade and Tourism, whose objective is the internationalisation of the Spanish economy and companies. In recent years, ICEX has incorporated sustainability issues, including climate change, into a large part of its activities and has strengthened its support for the private sector. In this context, ICEX IMPACT+ has been set up within the framework of ICEX's objective as a reference body in international activity to contribute to the sustainable development commitments acquired by Spain, such as those established by Agenda 2030.
- The launch of the "Spanish Green Growth Group (GECV)" at the end of 2014, a business initiative that brings together more than fifty Spanish companies involved in the fight against climate change that want to promote a roadmap towards a low-emission economy that generates opportunities for the various sectors of the economy, through long-term collaboration between the Government and the business community. This initiative promotes the mobilization of private financial resources, both nationally and internationally.

Finally, Spain is encouraging both the private sector and the financial sector to step up their climate finance commitments and also mainstream climate change in their portfolios.

l. Information on how financial support effectively addresses the needs and priorities of developing country Parties and supports country-driven strategies.

Refer to the common chapter of the Submission

m. Information on how support provided and mobilized is targeted at helping developing countries in their efforts to meet the long-term goals of the Paris Agreement, including by assisting them in efforts to make finance flows consistent with a pathway towards low greenhouse gas emissions and climate-resilient development

To meet our commitments under the Paris Agreement and reap the wider benefits of climate-compatible investment, Spain is in the process of operationalising Article 2.1c and exploring the array of tools available to cost-effectively manage the transition in order to mobilise private finance.

In practice, Article 2.1c means measures that help to attract and sustain high levels of finance for climate investments and eventually make all investments climate compatible. These measures can include carbon pricing, incorporation of the climate goals in financial sector's investment decisions (e.g. through adequate risk management, disclosure, mainstreaming of climate in portfolios, taxonomy), promoting green finance products like green bonds, integrating climate considerations into budgeting processes and investment decision-making, and/or the removal of fossil fuel subsidies. Indeed, the new Climate Change and Energy Transition Law foresees the inclusion of some of these measures.

As already mentioned, Spain is laying the ground towards that direction, including through the new law and through other foreseen instruments, such as the International Climate Finance Strategy that will be adopted as a planning instrument with the following objectives:

- To ensure that the action taken by Spanish Cooperation is consistent with the objectives of combating climate change and integrates the climate agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals, incorporating these principles into its regulatory and planning framework,
- Seize opportunities for cooperation and investment in developing countries aimed at addressing climate change and in accordance with the Sustainable Development Goals; and
- Introduce consideration of climate change and sustainable development goals, in a coordinated manner, into the various international financing instruments and support
- In addition, a National Sustainable Finance Action Plan and a programme for the issue of green bonds by the Public Treasury will be drawn up.

n. Information on efforts to integrate climate change considerations, including resilience, into their development support

Within the Spanish Development Cooperation several guidelines have been elaborated for this purpose, especially for the regional and bilateral actions, some of them are: Resilience guidelines, Environmental and climate change mainstreaming guidelines, Gender guidelines and, in 2020, new guidelines focused on Humanitarian and Emergency Aid are under development aiming to integrate environmental issues, including climate change.

On the other hand, contributions to multilateral development banks and agencies very much take into account the climate change financing priorities. Spain through its board representatives has traditionally supported a high priority for climate change in the country strategies of those institutions.

In the case of OOF, and specifically regarding FIEM, different measures to strengthen the financing of sustainable projects are being studied, such as launching a responsible and sustainable financing code with which companies will have to comply.

o. Information on how support to be provided to developing country Parties enhances their capacities. Refer to the common chapter of the Submission

The support for capacity building activities needs to be context-specific, results-based and consistent with national priorities. Spain, through a range of international cooperation instruments, initiatives and institutions is supporting this kind of activities at individual and institutional level in the area of climate change. For instance, strong support is being given to the strengthening of scientific and technical capacities, the national, regional and local authorities for policy making and strategic planning, the inclusion of climate change issues into formal and informal education (Action for Climate Empowerment activities), etc.

SWEDEN

a. Enhanced information to increase clarity on the projected levels of public financial resources to be provided to developing countries, as available

Sweden is committed to delivering 1 percent of GNI as development cooperation. Swedish aid is channelled through multiannual geographic, thematic or institutional strategies. Most strategies would include an amount set within the strategy's normally four-year timeframe. The strategies therefore present what Sweden is prepared to support in response to developing countries' priorities.

b. Indicative quantitative and qualitative information on programmes, including projected levels, channels and instruments, as available

The Strategy for Sweden's global development cooperation in the areas of environmental sustainability, sustainable climate and oceans, and sustainable use of natural resources 2018–2022 sets aside 6,5 billion SEK for the period. In addition, other thematic, geographic and institutional strategies include climate action as a priority area. Quantitative information would depend on the extent to which developing countries make climate action a priority in their dialogue with Swedish development actors.

c. Information on policies and priorities, including regions and geography, recipient countries, beneficiaries, targeted groups, sectors and gender responsiveness

The Strategy for Sweden's global development cooperation in the areas of environmental sustainability, sustainable climate and oceans, and sustainable use of natural resources 2018–2022. The purpose of Swedish development cooperation with a focus on environmental sustainability, sustainable climate and oceans, and sustainable use of natural resources within the remit of the strategy is to contribute to normative, global policy and methods development and to strengthen the capacity of organisations, institutions, networks and other relevant actors. The strategy draws on the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) of the 2030 Agenda on clean water and sanitation (SDG 6), affordable and clean energy (SDG 7), sustainable cities and communities (SDG 11), responsible consumption and production (SDG 12), climate action (SDG 13), life below water (SDG 14), and life on land (SDG 15), and contribute towards attaining these within the remit of operations.

Priority countries are those developing countries that prioritize climate action. Almost all of Sida´s climate finance is gender responsive.

d. Information on purposes and types of support: mitigation, adaptation, cross-cutting activities, technology transfer and capacity-building

Sweden is ready to support developing countries in accordance with their priorities, be it mitigation, adaptation, cross-cutting activities, technology transfer or capacity-building. It should be noted that all bilateral efforts by Sida include an element of capacity-building.

e. Information on the factors that providers of climate finance look for in evaluating proposals, in order to help to inform developing countries (also in common chapter)

Sweden uses the system of Rio markers for evaluating proposals contribution to climate change mitigation and/or adaptation. Adding to this, the environment and climate perspective is an integral part of all our development cooperation. In the case of Sida, this is done through the use of the environment policy marker that tracks the integration of the environment and climate perspective in contributions. In order to fulfil this all partners shall normally have (or make) an environmental assessment (which can be a separate document or part of the project/programme document). This is done in order to assess the intervention and the partner's capacity regarding how environmental/climate issues have been addressed and whether they have been adequately integrated into the design of the intervention.

f. An indication of new and additional resources to be provided, and how it determines such resources as being new and additional

Sweden has long stated that our climate finance is new and additional, since the finance we provide is additional to the UN 0.7 percent target.

g. Information on national circumstances and limitations relevant to the provision of ex ante information

The Riksdag (parliament) determines the amount for development cooperation the following year in December each year. In parallel, multi-annual strategies determine amounts for geographies and thematic areas. The Strategy for Sweden's global development cooperation in the areas of environmental sustainability, sustainable climate and oceans, and sustainable use of natural resources 2018–2022 sets aside 6,5 billion SEK for the period. Our pledges to the climate funds provide further ex ante information, such as 8 billion SEK to GCF-1, 1 billion to AF/LDCF for the period 2019-2022 and our contribution to GEF-7. The Nordic countries has also decided to recapitalize the Nordic Development Fund (NDF) with a Swedish contribution of EUR 113 million for the period 2022-2031. The Nordic countries has also decided to recapitalize the Nordic Development Fund (NDF) with a Swedish contribution of EUR 113 million for the period 2022-2031. Other than that, our system does not allow for the provision of ex-ante information on climate finance. Volumes depend on the demand from developing countries.

h. Information on relevant methodologies and assumptions used to project levels of climate finance

Methodologies and assumptions used to project levels of climate finance would depend on projected levels of development cooperation as determined by the Riksdag, as well as levels of finance in multi-annual strategies.

i. Information on challenges and barriers encountered in the past, lessons learned and measures taken to overcome them (also in common chapter)

Aid efficiency is a priority. We aim to use developing countries' own systems. Ownership is a key issue for us.

j. Information on how Parties are aiming to ensure a balance between adaptation and mitigation, taking into account the country-driven strategies and the needs and priorities of developing country Parties, especially those that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change and have significant capacity constraints, such as the least developed countries and small island developing States, considering the need for public and grant-based resources for adaptation (also in common chapter)

Our development cooperation takes developing countries priorities as a point of departure.

k. Information on action and plans to mobilize additional climate finance as part of the global effort to mobilize climate finance from a wide variety of sources, including on the relationship between the public interventions to be used and the private finance mobilized

Sida works with a number of instruments to mobilise additional finance, such as guarantees. We are also promoting such an approach in our multilateral development cooperation such as the development banks, including the Swedish development finance institution Swedfund. Furthermore, we are continuously working to enhance linkages with private sector actors and highlight efforts needed in developing countries to facilitate investments for climate action. Further efforts could and should be done globally and nationally by all Parties to ensure thorough application of the Addis Ababa principles on development finance. We believe this approach will help developing countries mobilise resources. Integrating climate action in national budget and planning processes Is a key success factor, as well as ensuring regulatory frameworks that facilitate domestic and international investment. The continued and enhanced application of climate-related standards such as TCFD will further mobilise investments.

l. Information on how financial support effectively addresses the needs and priorities of developing country Parties and supports country-driven strategies (also in common chapter)

Our development cooperation takes developing countries priorities as a point of departure. We continue to stand ready to support developing countries who effectively outline their needs and priorities.

m. Information on how support provided and mobilized is targeted at helping developing countries in their efforts to meet the long-term goals of the Paris Agreement, including by assisting them in efforts to make finance flows consistent with a pathway towards low greenhouse gas emissions and climate-resilient development

Climate action is one of five perspectives in our development cooperation. We support countries in enhancing and implementing their Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC). The urgency of climate action also speaks to the urgency of implementing the 2030 Agenda as a whole.

n. Information on efforts to integrate climate change considerations, including resilience, into their development support

Climate action is one of five perspectives in our development cooperation.

o. Information on how support to be provided to developing country Parties enhances their capacities (also in common chapter)

Capacity-building is integrated in all our bilateral efforts.

EUROPEAN COMMISSION

a. Enhanced information to increase clarity on the projected levels of public financial resources to be provided to developing countries, as available

Summary: 30% of total EU expenditure supports climate action. For the 2021-27 period, the total EU external action and assistance can reach EUR 98 419 million. In addition, the European Investment Bank (EIB) has committed to gradually increase the share of its global financing dedicated to climate action and environmental sustainability to reach 50% of its operations in 2025 and beyond.

Detail: The European Union is a global frontrunner in sustainability and climate policies. The EU has shown its commitment to implement the Paris Agreement and the fight against climate change by mainstreaming spending on climate action across all EU programmes, including those implemented in the context of its external action and assistance. On average, the EU budget is expected to deliver 19.7% of climate spending for the period 2014-20.

The integration of climate in all spending areas of the EU budget will continue in the upcoming 2021-27 financial period. The overall climate target will be raised to 30% for the EU budget and Next Generation EU, the main instrument for implementing the recovery package.

The total EU external action and assistance can reach EUR 98 419 million (budget heading 'Neighbourhood and the world'), 30% of which or approximately EUR 29 526 million will be dedicated to climate-specific activities. The projected annual total external expenditure and the 30% climate mainstreaming extrapolation are planned as follows:

Year/EUR million	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027
Total	15 309	15 522	14 789	14 056	13 323	12 592	12 828
30% target	4 593	4 657	4 437	4 217	3 997	3 778	3 848

Climate action is an over-arching policy goal for the EIB, mainstreamed into all its sector policies and activities. Approximately 10% of EIB financing is attributed to operations outside the EU. In November 2019, the EIB committed to increase the share of its global financing dedicated to climate action and environmental sustainability to reach 50% of its total lending in 2025 and from then on. According to the EIB Group's Operational Plan 2020, the EIB projected global climate action and environmental sustainability financing could reach around EUR 48 billion in the period 2021-2022.

b. Indicative quantitative and qualitative information on programmes, including projected levels, channels and instruments, as available

Summary: The Neighbourhood, Development and International Cooperation Instrument (NDICI) will channel the majority of EU external funding. It includes dedicated geographic programmes, thematic programmes, funding for rapid response actions and funding for crisis and post-crisis situations.

Detail: In order to increase the coherence, transparency, flexibility and effectiveness of EU external cooperation, most existing financial instruments will be merged into a Neighbourhood, Development and International Cooperation Instrument (NDICI) with a total financial envelope of EUR 70 800 million, of which:

Geographic programmes: EUR 53 805 million, of which at least EUR 17 217 million for the EU Neighbourhood region, while maintaining an adequate geographical balance, and at least EUR 26 000 million for Sub-Saharan Africa;

EUR 5 665 million for thematic programmes;

EUR 2 835 million for rapid response actions;

EUR 8 495 million for the emerging challenges and priorities cushion to address unforeseen circumstances, new needs or emerging challenges, like crisis and post-crisis situations or migratory pressure, or promote new Union-led or international initiatives or priorities.

At least 92% of funding will meet the requirements of the OECD Development Assistance Committee and hence count as Official Development Assistance (ODA). Unused commitment and payment appropriations under this instrument will be automatically carried over to the following financial year and decommitted appropriations may be made available again.

Other external instruments include:

the Humanitarian Aid Instrument (EUR 9 760 million), delivering EU assistance to save and preserve lives, prevent human suffering, and safeguard populations affected by natural disasters or man-made crises,

a financial contribution of EUR 2 375 million for the Common Foreign and Security Policy and of EUR 444 million for the Overseas Countries and Territories, including Greenland, and

the Instrument for Pre-Accession (EUR 12 565 million), supporting beneficiaries on their path to fulfilling the criteria for accessing the EU.

c. Information on policies and priorities, including regions and geography, recipient countries, beneficiaries, targeted groups, sectors and gender responsiveness;

Summary: The EU external funding will support inter alia the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Paris Agreement on climate change. The countries most in need, particularly least developed countries, low-income countries, fragile or crisis-struck countries will be given particular priority. Geographic programming will provide a specific, tailor-made framework for cooperation and be built on a national or regional development strategies.

Detail: The EU external funding aims at ensuring proper implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, the Paris Climate Agreement, the EU Global Strategy, the European Consensus on Development, the European Neighbourhood Policy, as well as the external dimension of migration, including the Partnership Framework with third countries on migration. It will target a vast number of countries, including the countries in the EU Neighbourhood, Sub-Saharan Africa, the Caribbean, Asia and the Pacific. The countries most in need, particularly least developed countries, low-income countries, fragile or crisis-struck countries will be given specific attention. The EU external funding will employ different aid modalities, including project-based approach, budget support and blended finance.

The programming exercise for the period 2021-27 will provide a specific, tailor-made framework for cooperation and be built on national or regional development strategies. Nationally Determined Contributions will represent a key programming document for integrating climate change objectives into sector interventions. Programming will be results-based and take into account, where appropriate, internationally agreed targets and indicators as well as country-level result frameworks. It will set out the priority areas for EU financing, the specific objectives, the expected results, and clear and specific performance indicators.

As the EU Climate Bank, the EIB will focus on four interlinked areas, thereby contributing to the Nationally Determined Contributions of the countries in which it operates, in line with the Paris Agreement: low carbon pathways, adaptation and resilience, environmental sustainability and social development, while ensuring a just transition. The EIB also works to promote gender equality and women's economic empowerment.

The EIB works with public and private sector clients in the EU Neighbourhood, African, Caribbean and Pacific countries, Overseas Countries and Territories and South Africa, Asia and Latin America.

d. Information on purposes and types of support: mitigation, adaptation, cross-cutting activities, technology transfer and capacity-building

Summary: The EU external funding will support activities in the areas of mitigation, adaptation, disaster risk reduction, cross-cutting, technology development and transfer, and capacity building.

Detail: The EU external funding will support activities in the areas of mitigation, adaptation, disaster risk reduction, cross-cutting, technology development and transfer, and capacity building.

The EIB will also support activities in the in the areas of mitigation, adaptation, cross-cutting, technology development and transfer, and capacity building. In addition to financing adapted operations, the EIB aims to reinforce its support for climate adaptation to invest more strategically in projects that contribute to strengthening the adaptive capacity and resilience of people and regions most impacted by climate change and reduce their vulnerability. The EIB will also work closely with other international financial institutions to exchange best practice and promote a common approach to adaptation.

e. Information on the factors that providers of climate finance look for in evaluating proposals, in order to help to inform developing countries

Summary: The EU external funding will be subject to rules on conditionality, including for respecting the principles of the United Nations Charter and international law. The climate-specific criteria will depend on the instruments and programmes being set up under 2021-27 budget.

Detail: The EU external funding will be subject to rules on conditionality, including for respecting the principles of the United Nations Charter and international law. The climate-specific criteria will depend on the instruments and programmes being set up under 2021-27 budget such as the partner country's development priorities, needs, capacities to generate and access financial resources and on their absorption capacities, commitments and performance.

The EIB applies EU environmental and social principles and quality standards in all its operations globally. The EIB Group has committed to align all its financing activities with the principles and goals of the Paris Agreement by the end of 2020. This means that, for all projects seeking initial approval from 1st January 2021 onwards, the EIB Group will need to decide whether the assets supported by the project are consistent with a pathway that keeps the rise in global average temperatures to well below 2˚C above pre-industrial levels, and pursues efforts to limit the increase to 1.5˚C. The second dimension of alignment concerns climate resilience. In order to ensure that its investments are fit to operate in world with a changing climate, the EIB has mainstreamed a climate-risk tool into its project appraisal that helps the EIB and its clients understand how climate change may affect their projects and identify adaptation measures.

f. An indication of new and additional resources to be provided, and how it determines such resources as being new and additional

Summary: The annual EU budgets are determined on an annual basis and each annual commitment cycle represents new and additional resources. 'New and additional resources' are considered to be resources committed after and not included in the previous National Communications or Biennial Reports.

Detail: The EU tracks the provision of financial support through a project-based monitoring and reporting system. The system uses OECD Development Assistance Committee (DAC) Rio Markers to categorise and track the extent to which a project is deemed to provide support, alongside more than 50 additional project markers that allow for further support tracking, for instance by geographical location, economic sector, financial instrument or funding source.

This allows for reporting of detailed information in National Communications and Biennial Reports. In this context, 'new and additional resources' are considered to be resources committed after and not included in the previous National Communications or Biennial Reports.

Although the multiannual financial framework sets out the EU's long-term spending priorities and limits, the yearly EU budgets are determined on an annual basis. As such, each annual commitment cycle represents new and additional resources.

EIB has a well-established, robust and granular tracking system for climate action, based on clear definitions that follow the MDB-IDFC Common Principles for tracking climate change mitigation and adaptation finance. EIB climate action data are subject to external audit. The EIB will align its tracking methodology for climate action and environmental sustainability objectives with the framework defined by the EU Taxonomy. Given that the scope of the proposed EU Taxonomy for climate mitigation and adaptation is not yet comprehensive in coverage, and that some criteria in the EU Taxonomy have been developed specifically for the EU context , other international reference points remain valid, particularly the harmonised climate finance approach used and reported jointly by the MDBs.

g. Information on national circumstances and limitations relevant to the provision of ex ante information

Summary: The EU is in the process of agreeing its next 7-year budget. This process will be finalised after this submission. As such this has an impact on the level of granularity and certainty of the data included.

Detail: The EU is in the process of agreeing its next 7-year budget. This process will be finalised after this submission. As such this has an impact on the level of granularity and certainty of the data included.

The strategy of the EIB, as a policy-driven public bank with the mission of contributing to the attainment of the EU's policy objectives, is developed and implemented through its Operational Plan, which formulates and quantifies EIB's priorities and goals over a period between one to three years. Since 2018, the Operational Plan has been exceptionally a one-year plan, with only preliminary indications provided for the following two years.

h. Information on relevant methodologies and assumptions used (to?) project levels of climate finance;

Summary: The reported information is based on publicly available information in proposals and official documents on upcoming EU budgets, especially the 2021-27 EU multiannual financial framework, and relevant instrument and programmes. Such information is forward-looking in nature and there is high degree of uncertainty. Therefore, it should not be considered as official financial commitments unless where explicitly stated.

Detail: The reported information is based on publicly available information in proposals and official documents on upcoming EU budgets, especially the 2021-27 EU multiannual financial framework, and relevant instrument and programmes. Such information is forward-looking in nature and there is high degree of uncertainty due to the current negotiation of the future financial packages. Therefore, it should not be considered as official financial commitments unless where explicitly stated.

The EIB has committed to gradually increase the share of its global financing dedicated to climate action and environmental sustainability to reach 50% of its operations in 2025 and from then on. The EIB projected global climate action and environmental sustainability financing for the period 2021-2022 is estimated assuming a constant overall lending volume of EUR 63 billion euros per year. This forward-looking assumption of financial performance may, by its nature, prove to be inaccurate.

i. Information on challenges and barriers encountered in the past, lessons learned and measures taken to overcome them;

Summary: This is the first submission under Article 9.5 of the Paris Agreement. Therefore, this section is not applicable at present unless it refers to other exercises under UNFCCC.

Detail: This is the first submission under Article 9.5 of the Paris Agreement. Therefore, this section is not applicable at present unless it refers to other exercises under UNFCCC.

j. Information on how Parties are aiming to ensure a balance between adaptation and mitigation, taking into account the country-driven strategies and the needs and priorities of developing country Parties, especially those that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change and have significant capacity constraints, such as the least developed countries and small island developing States, considering the need for public and grant-based resources for adaptation;

Summary: Mainstreaming of climate consideration is systematically applied across all EU's external cooperation programmes, while specific interventions on adaptation and mitigation are designed in line with partner countries' needs and priorities. The focus on adaptation and disaster risk reduction will be maintained as far as LDCs and SIDS are concerned.

Detail: The EU external funding for the period 2014-20 foresaw a 20% climate-related spending target out of the overall budget. The latest available figures for the period 2014-19 indicate a balance between the amounts allocated to mitigation and adaptation actions, with a slight prevalence of the latter. The EU aims to maintain such an approach during the next programming period 2021-27 as well as its focus on adaptation and disaster risk reduction as far as the cooperation with SIDS and LDCs is concerned.

In addition to financing adapted operations, the EIB aims to reinforce its support for climate adaptation to invest more strategically in projects that contribute to strengthening the adaptive capacity and resilience of people and regions most impacted by climate change to help reduce their vulnerability. The EIB will continue to strengthen its activities in relevant sectors, including resilient infrastructure, agriculture, access to renewable energy, water and waste management, access to finance particularly for SMEs and micro-enterprises, and capacity development across the board. Where possible, the EIB will seek to mobilize concessional finance and grant resources and technical assistance to support vulnerable countries with particular capacity constraints, such as LDCs and SIDS.

k. Information on action and plans to mobilize additional climate finance as part of the global effort to mobilize climate finance from a wide variety of sources, including on the relationship between the public interventions to be used and the private finance mobilized;

Summary: The EU external funding instrument will contain an investment framework for external action to raise additional financial resources for sustainable development from the private sector. Together with the private sector, this may mobilise more than half a trillion euros in investments for the period 2021-2027.

Detail: The new Neighbourhood, Development and International Cooperation Instrument (NDICI) will contain an investment framework for external action to raise additional financial resources for sustainable development from the private sector. It will consist of the European Fund for Sustainable Development (EFSD+) and the External Action Guarantee, with fire-power increased by the new 2021-27 budget proposal of May 2020 from EUR 60 billion to a ceiling of EUR 130 billion, thanks to a EUR 10.5 billion top-up from the EU Recovery Instrument.

Together with the private sector and thanks to the leverage effect, this may mobilise more than half a trillion euros in investments for the period 2021-2027. Particular attention will be put on addressing investment needs in the EU Neighbourhood, Africa, Western Balkans, countries experiencing fragility or conflict, least developed countries, highly indebted countries, and regions with critical infrastructure and connectivity needs.

The EU is also committed to the promotion of a global Sustainable Finance Agenda with the aim to mobilise private financial resources towards climate objectives alongside public investments. An example in this sense is the recently launched International Platform on sustainable Finance (IPSF).

The EIB Group aims to accelerate the transition to a low-emission and climate-resilient economy by supporting at least EUR 1 trillion in climate action and environmental sustainability investments globally by the end of this decade. The EIB Group is devising a business development plan to achieve its new goals. This plan aims to maximise the value added generated though EIB Group financing by (i) increasing access to green financing, (ii) crowding in and leveraging private sector finance, and (iii) promoting financial innovation (for example, through blending, co-investment initiatives and the development of innovative new products). To this end, the EIB is reviewing its past climate action and carrying out a forward-looking sectoral analysis of potential investment needs.

I. ***Information on how financial support effectively addresses the needs and priorities of developing country Parties and supports country-driven strategies;***

Summary: The programming exercise 2021-27 will provide a specific, tailor-made framework for cooperation and be built on a national or regional strategies, such as Nationally Determined Contributions. It will be results-based and take into account, where appropriate, internationally agreed targets and indicators as well as country-level result frameworks. It will set out the priority areas for EU financing, the specific objectives, the expected results, and clear and specific performance indicators.

Detail: As stated in section 3, the programming exercise 2021-27 will provide a specific, tailor-made framework for cooperation and be built on a national or regional strategies, such as Nationally Determined Contributions. It will be results-based and take into account, where appropriate, internationally agreed targets and indicators as well as country-level result frameworks. It will set out the priority areas for EU financing, the specific objectives, the expected results, and clear and specific performance indicators.

The EIB will continue to ensure that investments are channelled to projects where they are most effective, ensure additionality and can provide the strongest sustainable long-term impact. This will take place through both the private and public sector. The EIB's impact and additionality is about striving to make a difference when markets fail to address investment gaps and structural deficits. Additionality means using the EIB's unique status as the EU's financing institution to facilitate and strengthen investment projects through financing and advice. In practice, this means addressing market failures or gaps in social equity leading to sub-optimal investment situations, improving the quality, scope, timing or scale of an investment, as well as being complementary to financing available from commercial sources. The EIB measures the impact of its investments outside the EU through its Results Measurement Framework (ReM).

m. Information on how support provided and mobilized is targeted at helping developing countries in their efforts to meet the long-term goals of the Paris Agreement, including by assisting them in efforts to make finance flows consistent with a pathway towards low greenhouse gas emissions and climate-resilient development;

Summary: The EU is an active members and observer of international organisations and networks aiming at greening financial flows. In addition, the European Investment Bank has recently made a series of commitments towards increasingly channelling climate finance.

Detail: The International Platform on Sustainable Finance (IPSF) was launched on 18 October 2019. Its members are public authorities from Argentina, Canada, Chile, China, India, Indonesia, Kenya, Morocco, Norway, Switzerland and the European Union, representing almost half of the world's greenhouse gas emissions. The International Platform aims to [1] exchange and disseminate information to promote best practices in environmentally sustainable finance, [2] compare the different initiatives and identify barriers and opportunities to help scale up environmentally sustainable finance internationally, and [3] while respecting national and regional contexts, enhance international coordination where appropriate on environmentally sustainable finance issues. Where appropriate, some willing members could strive to align initiatives and approaches.

In addition, the European Investment Bank (EIB) committed in November 2019 to raise its share of finance dedicated to climate action and environmental sustainability to 50% by 2025 and beyond. The EIB Group also committed to supporting at least EUR 1 trillion in climate action and environmental sustainability investments globally by the end of this decade, and to align all its financing activities with the principles and goals of the Paris Agreement.

The EIB is increasingly focused on making the best use of the scarce public resources to primarily crowd-in private finance, which currently is not flowing to support development or climate action outcomes. The EIB will further develop its intermediated lending products with the objective to ease, in particular, small and medium-size enterprises and midcaps' access to green finance, addressing market and investment needs.

The EIB pioneered issuance in green bonds, and remains a key institutional engine for establishing best market practices and fostering the incubation of new products. In 2018, the EIB issued its first Sustainability Awareness Bond (SAB). EIB's SABs support sustainable finance, initially focusing on investments in water supply, sanitation and flood protection, and later extended to projects in health and education.

n. Information on efforts to integrate climate change considerations, including resilience, into their development support;

Summary: Since 2014, climate change considerations, including resilience, have been integrated into EU development support through a climate mainstreaming target (20% for 2014-2020). This target is raised to 30% for the 2021-27 period.

Detail: Since 2014, climate change considerations, including resilience, have been integrated into EU development support through a climate mainstreaming target (20% for 2014-2020). This target is raised to 30% for the 2021-27 period. Detailed information on individual programmes, activities and projects can be found in the respective EU's Biennial Reports and National Communications.

The EIB Group will align all its activities with the goals and principles of the Paris Agreement by the end of 2020, i.e. aligning new projects both with pathways towards low GHG emissions and with climate resilient development as of January 2021. The EIB launched a Climate Risk Assessment system in February 2019. In a major development, the EIB screens all new investment projects are systematically at the appraisal stage for their climate change vulnerability. After that, the EIB can engage with clients to support them in carrying out climate risk and vulnerability assessments as needed and in managing their climate risks.

o. Information on how support to be provided to developing country Parties enhances their capacities;

Summary: The EU has mainstreamed capacity-building activities into all development assistance and works closely with governments in developing countries to reinforce administrative capacities and regulatory frameworks that are conducive to mitigating and adapting to climate change.

Detail: The EU has mainstreamed capacity-building activities into all development assistance, in line with the provisions of the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness and the Accra Agenda for Action. The EU works closely with governments in developing countries to reinforce administrative capacities and support the development of legal and regulatory frameworks that are conducive to mitigating and adapting to climate change.

The EIB provides large range of advisory services that embrace all stages of the project cycle and beyond, to make investment projects happen. For example, the EIB has been working with the Caribbean Development Bank (CDB) since 2011, signing two credit lines totalling EUR 170 million for investments in climate change mitigation and adaptation. Through this engagement, the CDB has developed its capacity in these areas thanks to a dedicated technical assistance programme. Borrowing member countries have also been supported by technical assistance to incorporate climate change aspects in their projects, including climate vulnerability and risk assessments for schemes at planning level and project level.