

Elements of the NCQG decision and challenges and lessons learned in preparing climate finance-related meta-data reports

UNFCCC secretariat

Technical expert session on available information, data, sources and approaches to monitor the new collective quantified goal on climate finance

11 June 2025, Bonn, Germany



AGENDA

1. Overview of key quantitative and qualitative elements of the NCQG decision
 - Starting point: mandate to the SCF to prepare a biennial report from 2028
 - Clustering of elements for measuring progress
 - Data sources for measuring inputs and measuring outcomes
2. Experiences and lessons learned in preparing climate finance metadata reports by the SCF
 - Purposes and uses
 - Processes used
 - Methodological issues



Biennial reports by the Standing Committee on Finance starting in 2028 **on collective progress** towards **all elements** of the NCQG decision (para. 30)



Sources of information:

All relevant and available data sources, such as **BTRs** and reporting based on project-level data from e.g. MDBs, Multilateral Climate Funds and other IFIs (para 32)



Important areas: Measure progress in enhancing:

- **access** to climate finance
- the **impacts, results and outcomes** of climate finance flows for **addressing the needs and priorities** of developing country Parties (para 33)



Geographical disaggregation:

Consider **regional balance** in efforts to increase finance in line with para 7 and 8 (1.3T and 300bn), including quantitative and qualitative considerations, and disaggregated information related to the **LDCs and SIDS** (para 35)

Context (Paras.1-6)

Goal formulations (Paras. 7-10 and 27)

Delivery (channels/instruments) (Paras.11-16)

Thematic areas (Paras.17-20)

Access (Paras. 21-24 and 34)

Enabling environments (Para. 25)

Inclusivity (Para. 26)

Transparency arrangements (Paras.28-35)

Periodic stocktake and review (Para. 36)

Considering finance and related measures as inputs/means to achieve the aims and outcomes outlined in the NCQG

Elements to understand which **inputs or actions** taken need to be measured

Goal formulations

Delivery (channels/instruments)

Access

Enabling environments

Transparency arrangements

Elements to understand which **outcomes** achieved need to be measured

Context

Thematic areas

Inclusivity



Data sources for measuring progress on finance flow elements, quantitative and qualitative

	Example analytical questions	Potential data sources
<i>Financial flows elements</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Annual finance flows under provisions of para 7-9	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• BTRs• Annual reports of multilateral climate funds• MDB Joint report on climate finance• Data from other sources reported to DAC (philanthropy, regional development banks etc.)• FDI data• Other...
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Annual outflows from the operating entities of the FM, AF, LDCF, SCCF	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Actions taken by funds to enhance coherence, complementarity and access• Actions taken to explore, use and scale up innovative sources and instruments that reduce cost of capital, create fiscal space etc.• Actions taken to enhance enabling environments• Other...	

Dissaggregated information and data by theme, instruments, recipients, project level impacts, geographical information etc.



Data sources for measuring progress on access enhancement, quantitative and qualitative

	Example analytical questions	Potential data sources
<i>Access enhancement – bilateral channels</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Support for locally led approaches, readiness programmes, LDCs and SIDS, by number and scale• Project vs programmatic approaches• Expanding existing vs new projects• Streamlining reporting requirements	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• BTRs• Other...
<i>Access enhancement – IFIs</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Instruments used by number and scale• Shifting of risk appetites and scaling up highly concessional finance• Reporting requirements streamlining	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• MDB Joint report on climate finance• Other...
<i>Access enhancement – multilateral climate funds</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Scaling up direct access• Simplification of the project cycle and flexible information requirements• Promotion of programmatic approaches• Streamlining of reporting requirements	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Annual reports of multilateral climate funds



Data sources for measuring progress on impact and outcomes, quantitative and qualitative

	Example analytical questions	Potential data sources
<i>Impact, results and outcomes for addressing the needs and priorities of developing countries</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Whether needs in NDCs and NAPs etc including GGA targets, addressed,• Balance of mitigation and adaptation taking into account needs and priorities• Inclusion and extension of benefits to vulnerable communities and groups in climate finance efforts	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• BTRs• NDCs, NAPs etc.• Other...

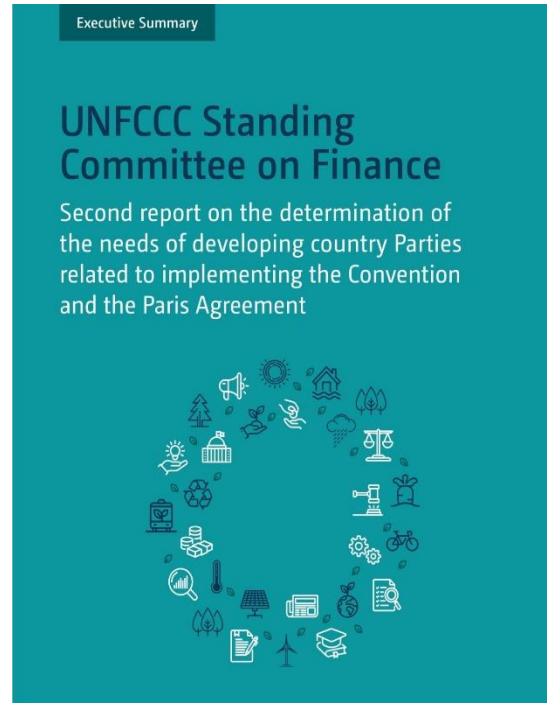


Experiences and lessons learned in preparing climate finance metadata reports by the SCF

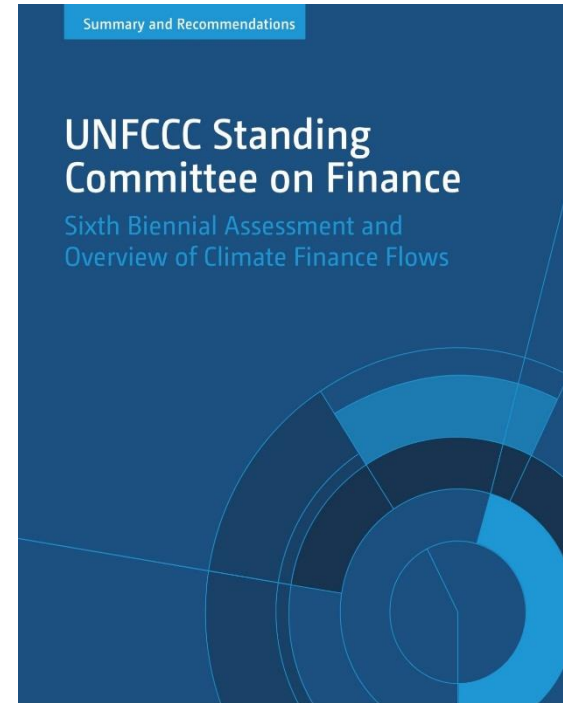


Evolution of metadata reports by the SCF

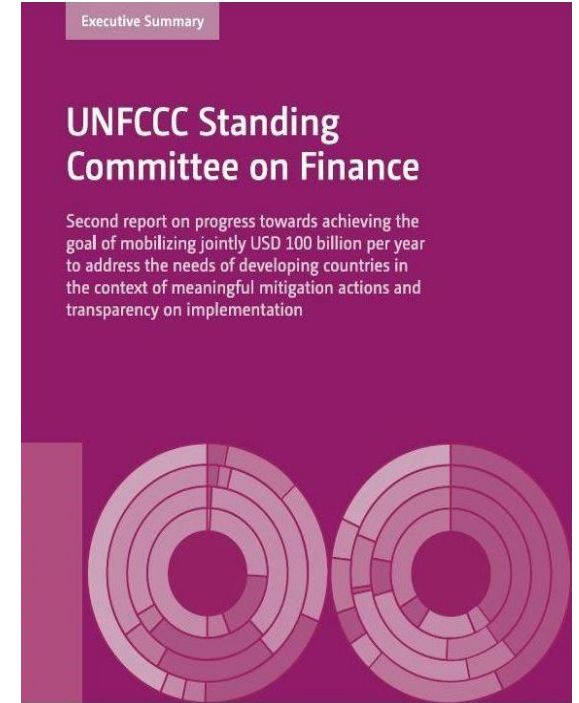
- **6** Biennial Assessments and Overviews of Climate Finance Flows
- **2** Needs Determination Reports
- **2** Progress Reports on the USD 100 billion goal
- **3** reports on climate finance definitions
- **1** report on mapping in relation to Article 2.1c
- **1** report on the doubling of adaptation finance



United Nations
Framework Convention on
Climate Change

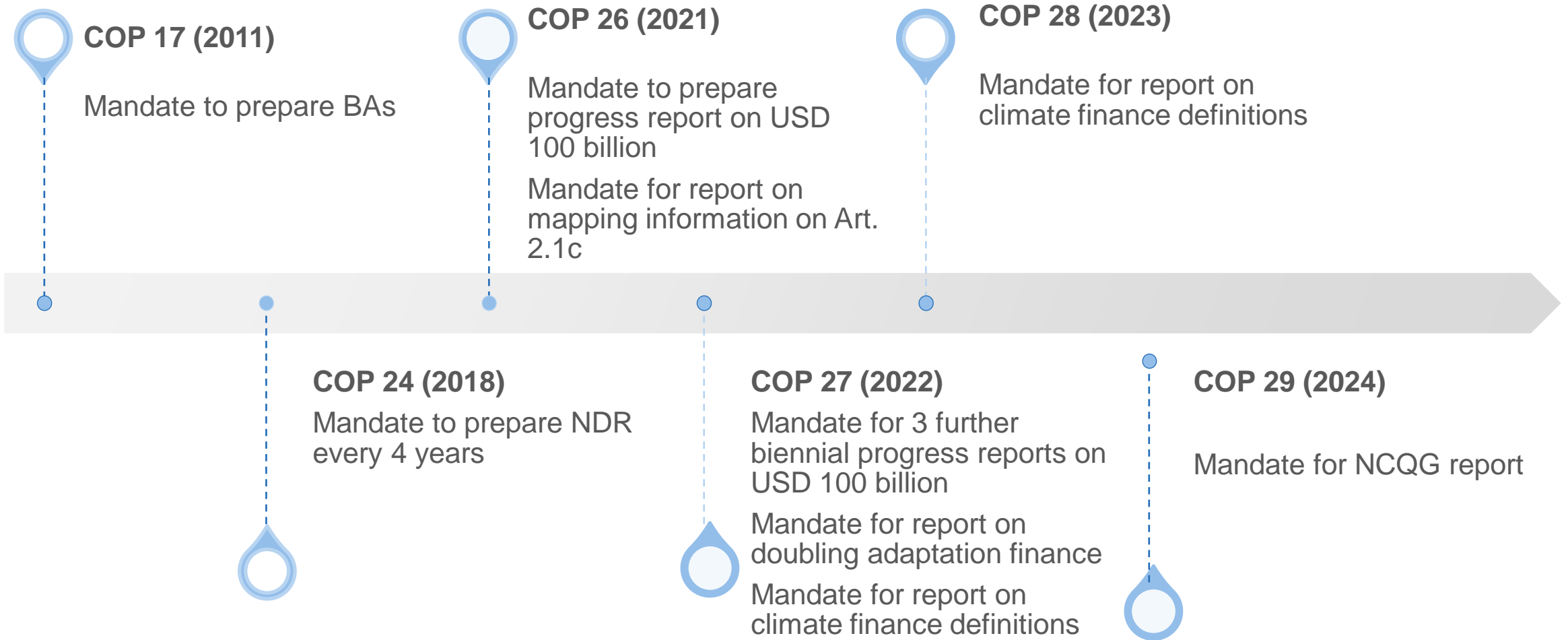


United Nations
Framework Convention on
Climate Change

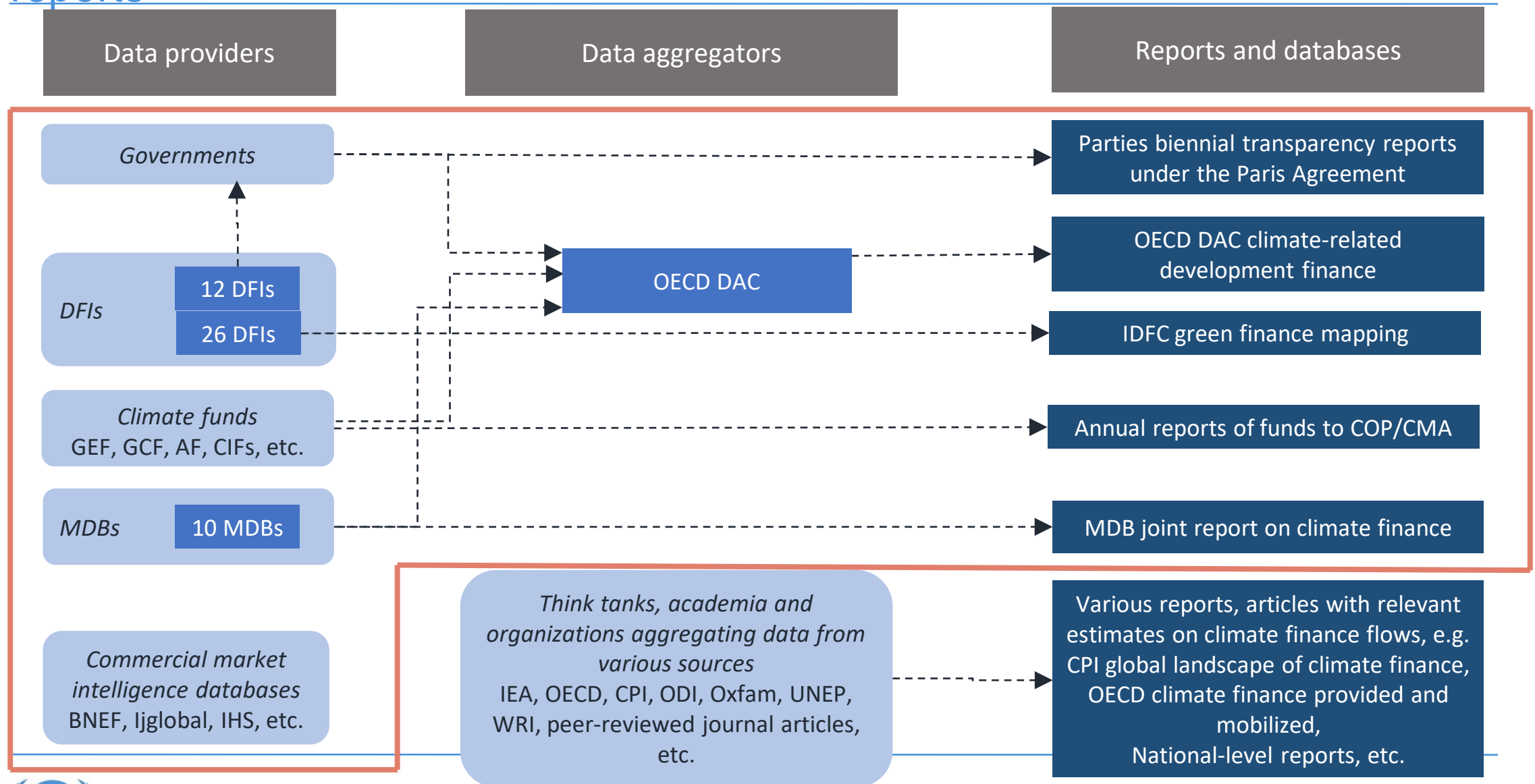


United Nations
Framework Convention on
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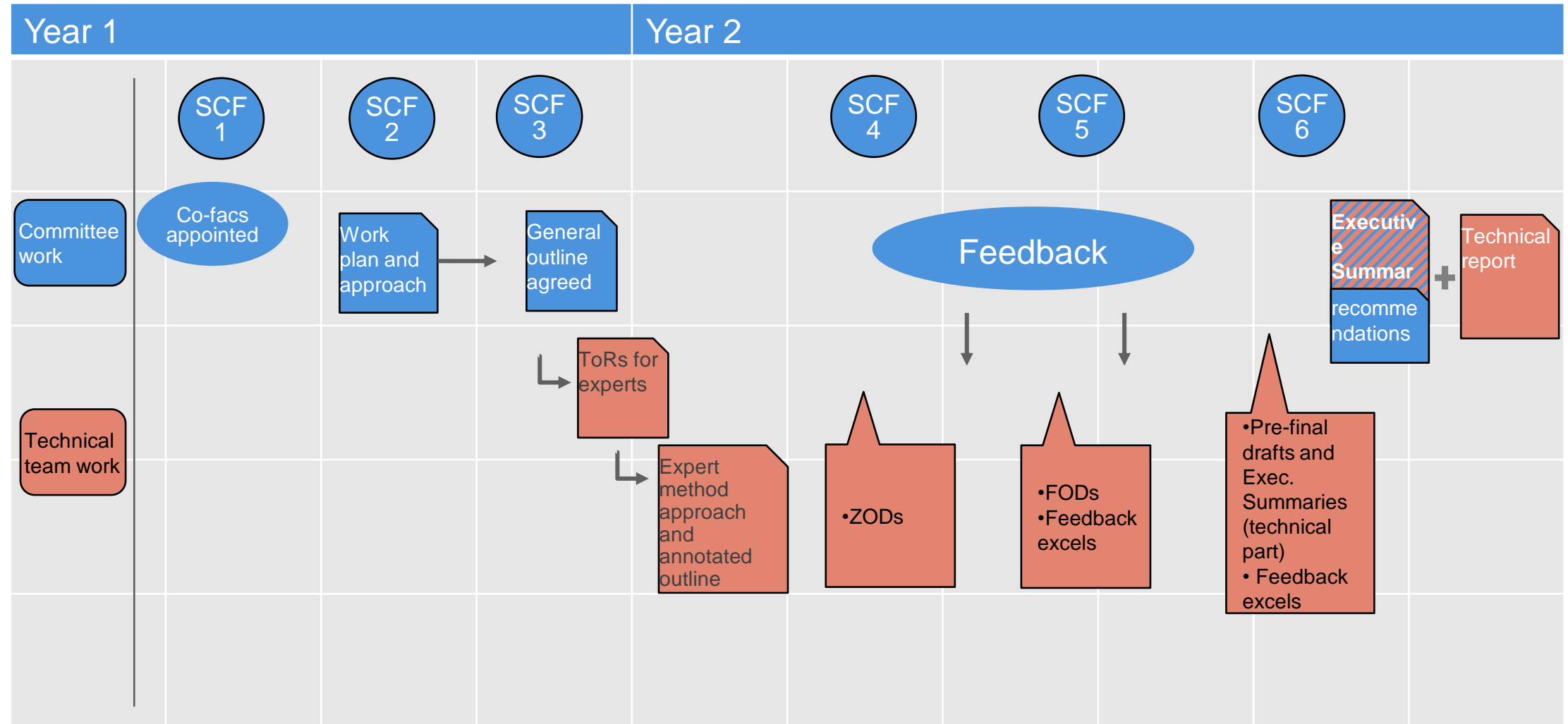
Evolution from overview reports to specific issues and goals



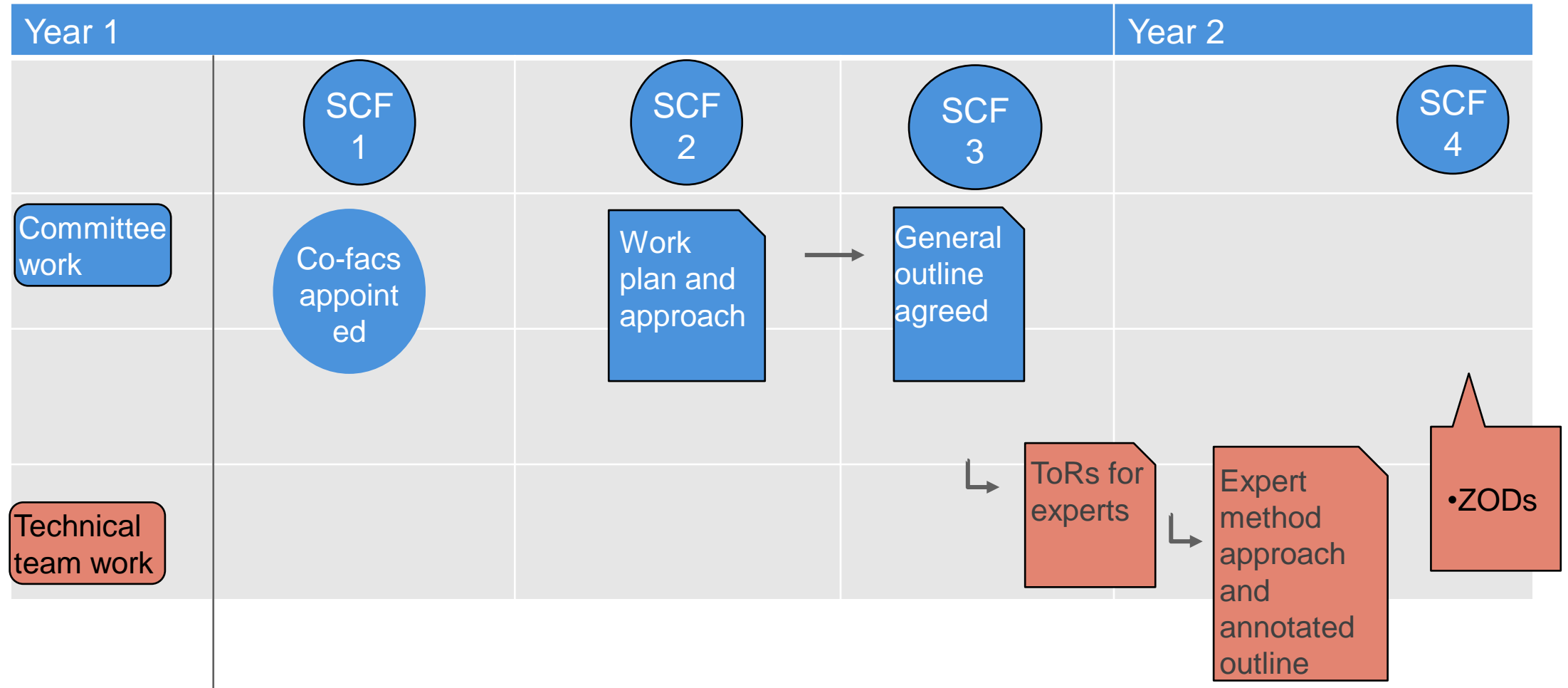
Metadata analysis considers both the original data sources and aggregation reports



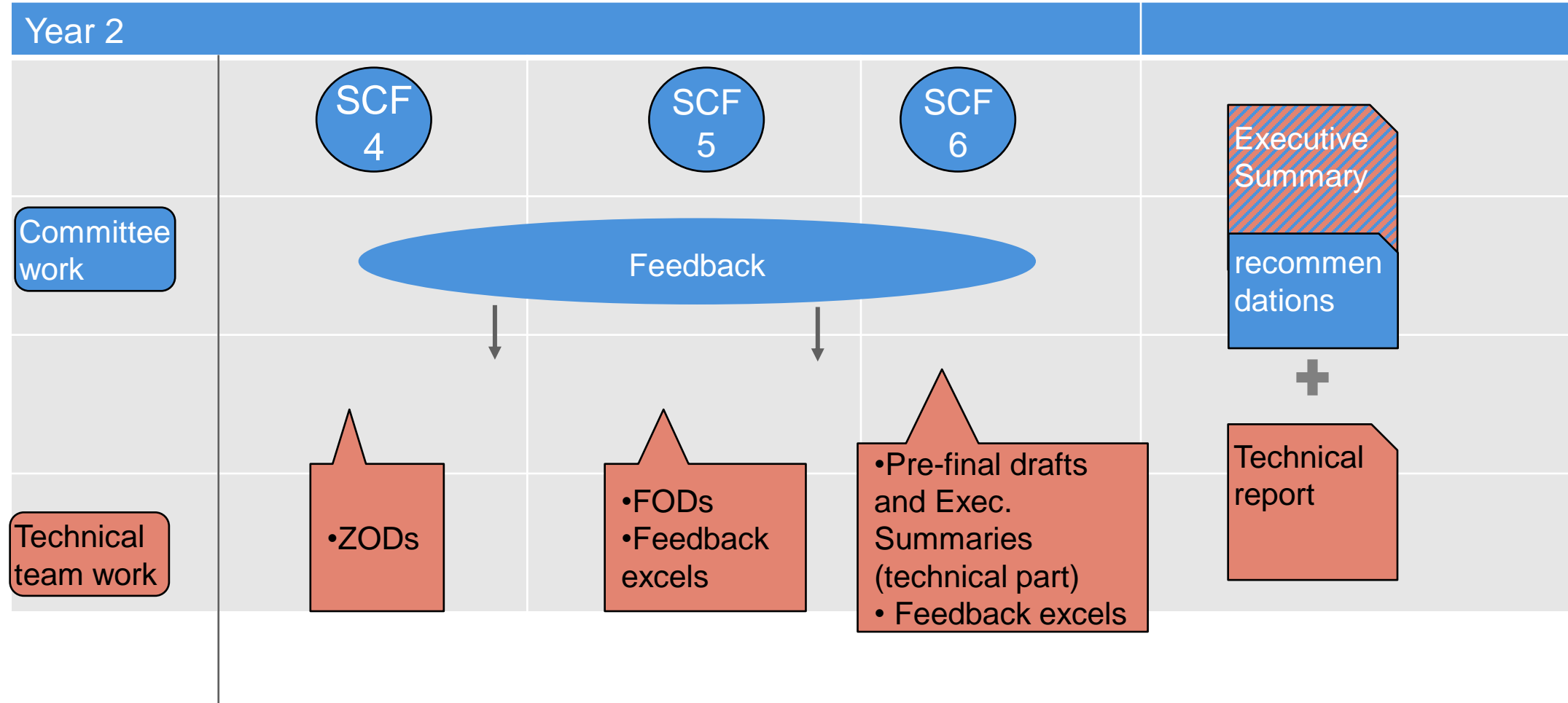
Processes used to prepare technical reports



Processes used to prepare technical reports



Processes used to prepare technical reports



Key lessons learned in process

From mandates to scope

- Agreed outlines capture views but struggle to identify scope and key analytical questions

Engagement

- Calls for evidence are helpful to provide qualitative information and case studies where relevant to analytical questions; ensure blind spots are covered

Committee preparation

- Sufficient time needed to deliberate and collaborate on ways forward, breakout groups during meetings or working groups intersessional support better understanding

Outputs and communications

- Negotiated language struggles to communicate well and not designed for follow up e.g. recommendations



Overall

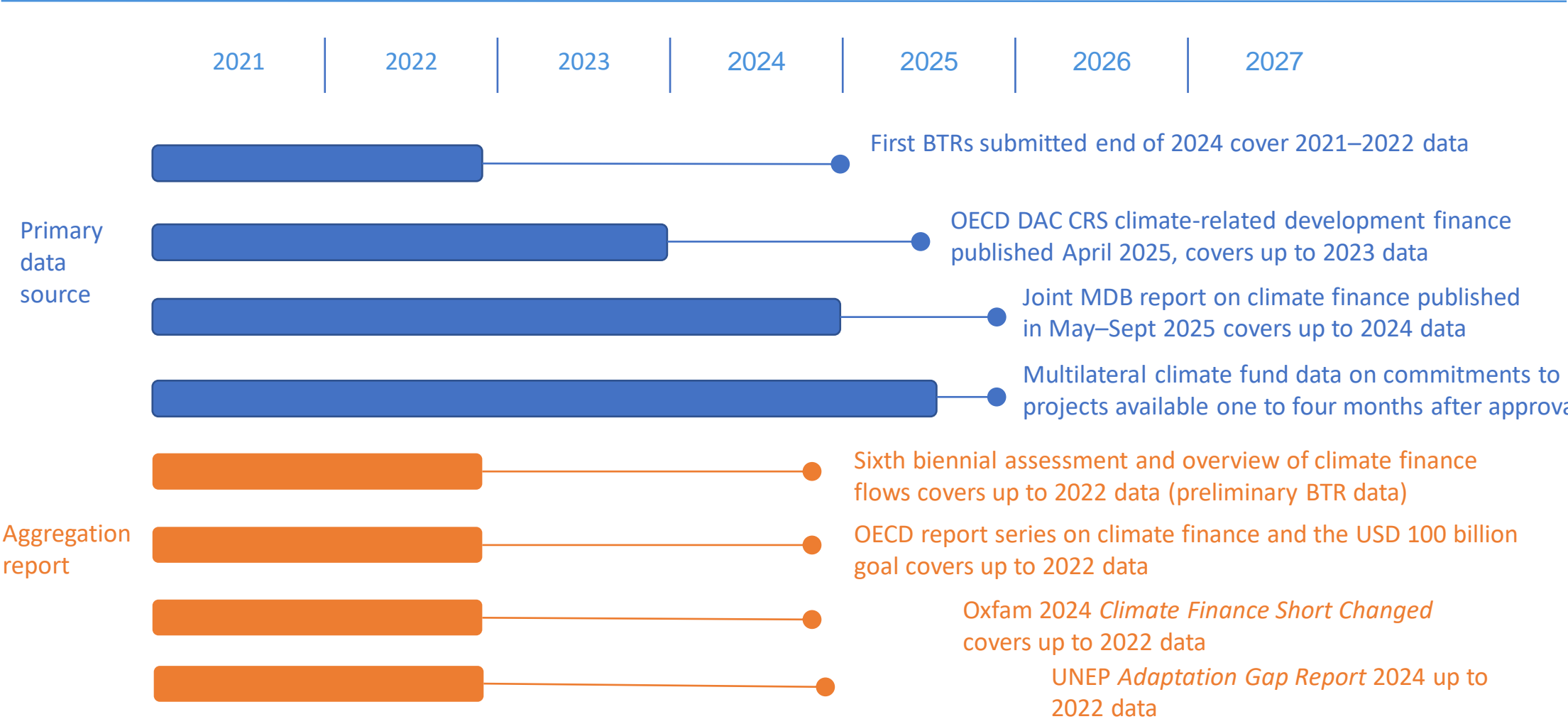
- Time lags in reporting differ from national level reporting to UNFCCC reporting, MDBs and Multilateral climate funds
- Granularity not consistently available across sources – aggregate level data by region/theme, by country, project level
- Absence of benchmarks needed to assess e.g. balance of mitigation and adaptation, geographical distribution
- Currency trends can differ significantly to distort key trends when converted to single currency and impact efforts made and impact achieved

BTRs

- Points of measurement are not statistical e.g. calendar and fiscal years; commitments and disbursements differ
- Geographical disaggregation of data can differ
- Full coverage of data



Time lags across data sources



Overall

- Data on needs is cumulative to assess against annual finance flows
- Comparative timeframes: Evolving needs are forward-looking information to assess against financing decisions made prior to when needs evolved.
- Time frames on needs differ
- Granularity on information on needs to compare against thematic and instrument distributions

Inter-linkages of finance flows and needs and impacts

- Aggregate reports on impacts of finance flows lacking
- Costed needs lack key data on impact/outcome metrics and vice/versa

Thank you for your attention

For more information on Climate Finance

