

First Report on the Determination of the Needs of Developing Country Parties related to implementing the Convention and the Paris Agreement

Webinar for Experts and Contributors

7 April 2020



Outline

1. **Introduction – Approach followed** (Mr. Zaheer Fakir and Mr. Mattias Frumerie)
2. **Overview of available information on the needs of developing country Parties** (Ms. Aidy Halimanjaya)
3. **Processes and approaches for determination of needs in developing country Parties** (Mr. George Mwaniki)
4. **Underlying assumptions and methodologies used in determining the needs of developing country Parties** (Ms. Sandra Guzmán)
5. **Challenges, opportunities and gaps in determining the needs of developing country Parties** (Ms. Athena Ronquillo-Ballesteros)
6. **Q and A**



Housekeeping rules

Some Housekeeping rules for the discussion:

- Please keep mute if not speaking
- Don't share screen or files during the call
- Raise hand to make interventions during the discussion
- Use chat or comment functions to send short messages, questions or inputs



1. Introduction – Approach followed

Mandate and workstreams

The COP 24 requested the SCF to prepare, every four years, a report on the determination of the needs of developing country Parties related to implementing the Convention and the Paris Agreement, for consideration by the COP, starting at its twenty-sixth session, and the CMA, starting at its third session (Decision 4/CP.24, para. 13).



COP24 · KATOWICE 2018
UNITED NATIONS CLIMATE CHANGE CONFERENCE

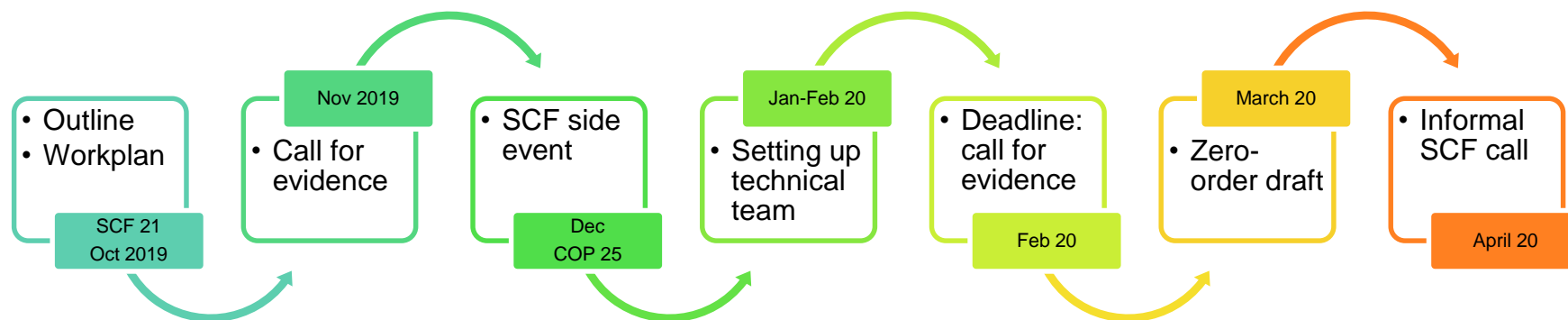
Current workstreams of the SCF

- Biennial Assessment and Overview of Climate Finance Flows
- Measurement, Reporting and Verification of Support Beyond the Biennial Assessment and Overview of Climate Finance Flows
- Determination of the needs of developing country Parties related to implementing the Convention and Paris Agreement
- Draft Guidance to the Operating Entities of the Financial Mechanism
- SCF Forum
- Coherence and Coordination: Financing for Forests, taking into account different policy approaches
- Possible future institutional linkages and relations between the Adaptation Fund and other institutions under the Convention



1. Introduction – Approach followed

Milestones in the development of the report



Scoping of technical work

Literature review, information and data gathering, processing & analysis

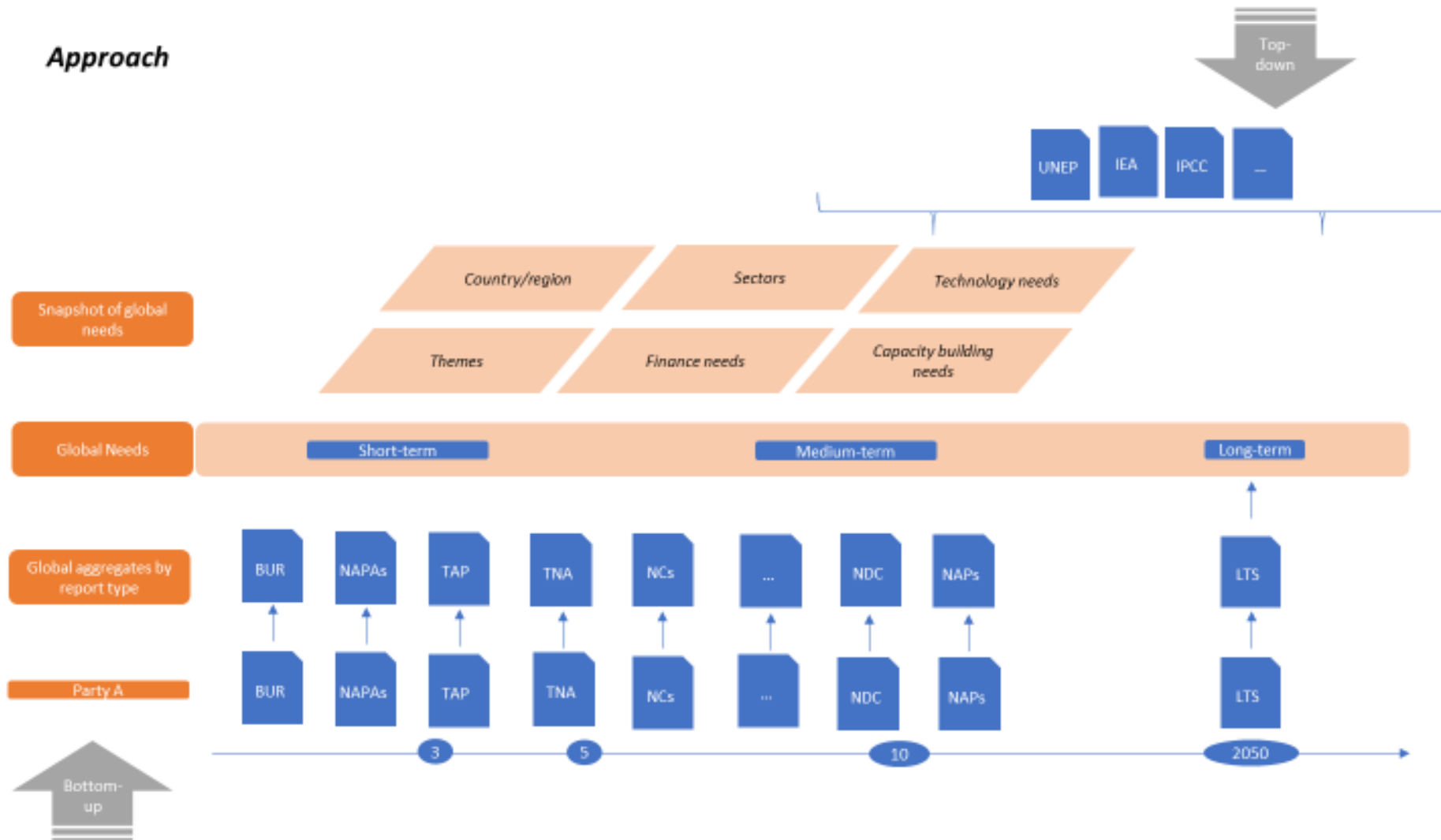
Drafting of individual chapters

Continued outreach and interaction with Parties and collaborators



1. Introduction – Approach followed

Approach



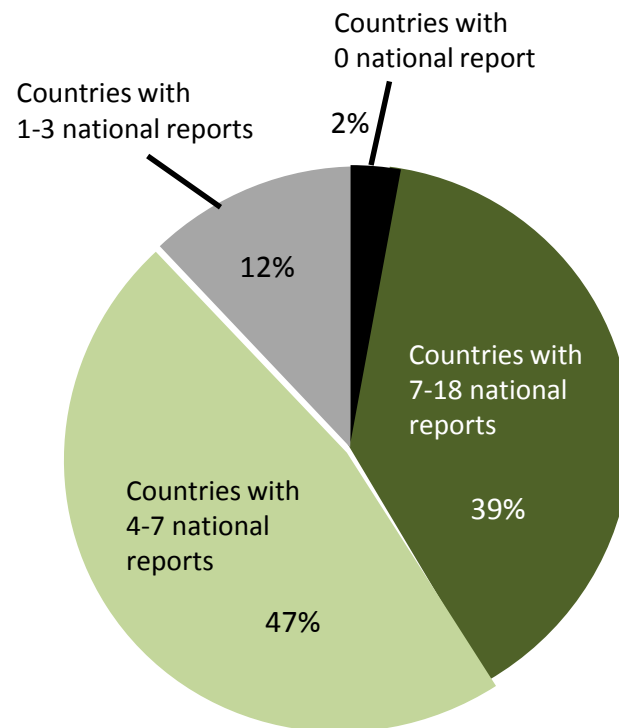
Chapter 2: Overview of available information on the needs of developing country Parties

Ms. Aidy Halimanjaya



Overview

- Abundant information on the needs of developing countries with great limitations for analysis
 - Their variability is immense
 - the data of developing country needs tend to be under represented
- The data extraction from available data is not 100% completed for the zero-order draft.



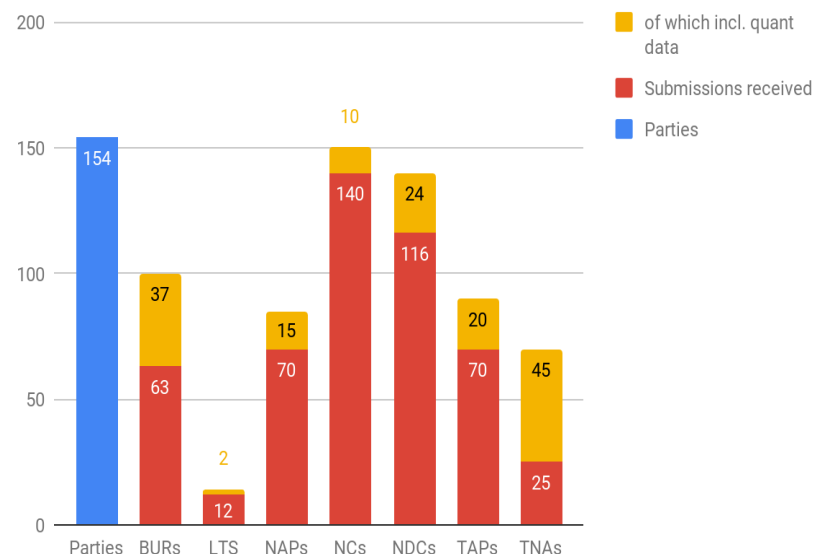
Survey on the amount of data source of developing country Parties' financial needs



Note: total number of countries included in the survey is 154

Handling interim qualitative and quantitative information

- Survey the balance between qualitative and quantitative information (the latter is less available in the samples considered to date)
- Survey the possible ways to do categorisation based on time frame, sector, theme etc.
- Do some pilot analyses using a set of dummy countries
- Identify information gaps and configure ways to present fragmented data meaningfully.

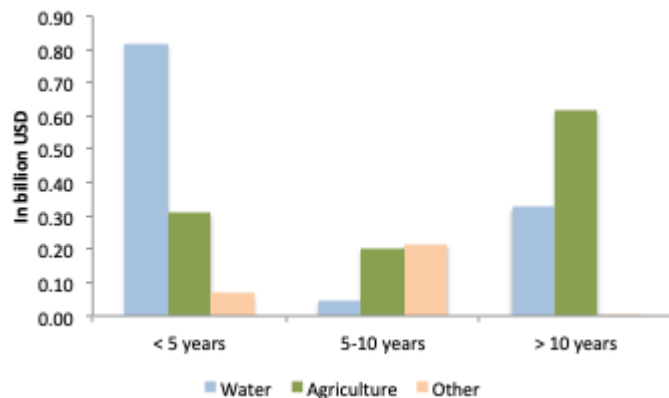


Overview of available information and data gathered from national submissions to the UNFCCC (dummy data)

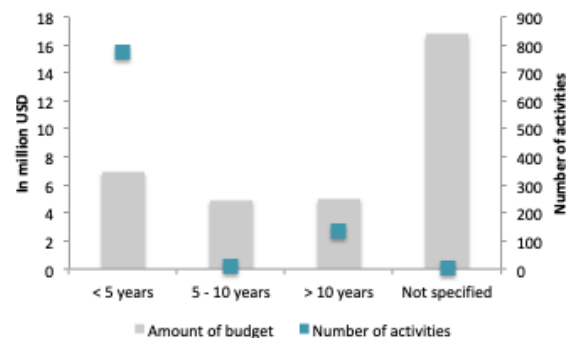
2. Overview of available information on the needs of developing country Parties

Possible ways for analysis: data specificities

- The time frame and scope of the interim data on developing countries' financial needs provide some useful insights
 - a) Data of financial needs from short term projects is more generally available and reported
 - b) Time frame category is more structured in TAP reports; time frames in NCs, BURs, NDCs are not easily aggregated



Example 1. Financial needs in TAP Phase 1
by main sector and time frame

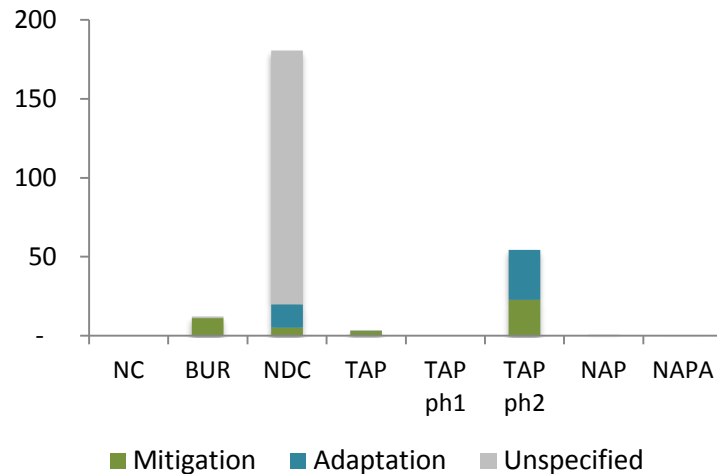


Example 2. Financial needs and number of
activities listed in TAP Phase 2 by time frame

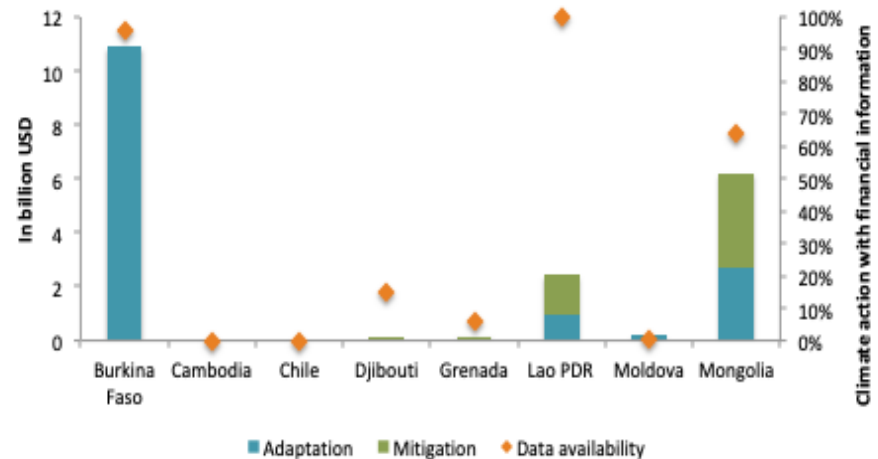


Possible ways for analysis: data specificities

- Across reports, there is a large amount of unspecified data especially in the NDCs
- Across dummy countries, the data availability differs.



Example 3: The total amount of needs by theme (dummy countries only)



Example 4: Financial needs across dummy countries and financial data availability in NDC by theme

Chapter 3: Processes and approaches for determination of needs in developing country Parties

Mr. George Mwaniki

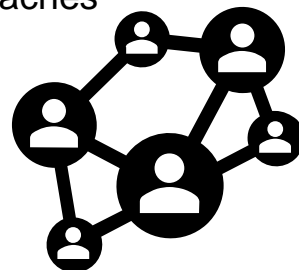


How we approached this chapter

Step 1: Reviewed Submissions to the UNFCCC.



Step 2: Clustered information on approaches taken in the determination processes to know approaches



Step 5: Considered how were stakeholders identified and engaged?



Step 4: Considered how different institutional arrangements facilitated stakeholder engagement?



Step 3: Established the various institutional arrangements adopted by countries in identifying needs

- Lead institution
- National level where these processes were sanctioned.

Challenges experienced in developing this chapter

Challenge	Description
Inconsistencies in the use of terms	Due to lack of common description of terms, various countries seem to use the terms approaches and methodologies interchangeably.
Limited information	Lack of details in the information shared that could aid in determining the approaches and processes employed in the determination of country needs.



Opportunities

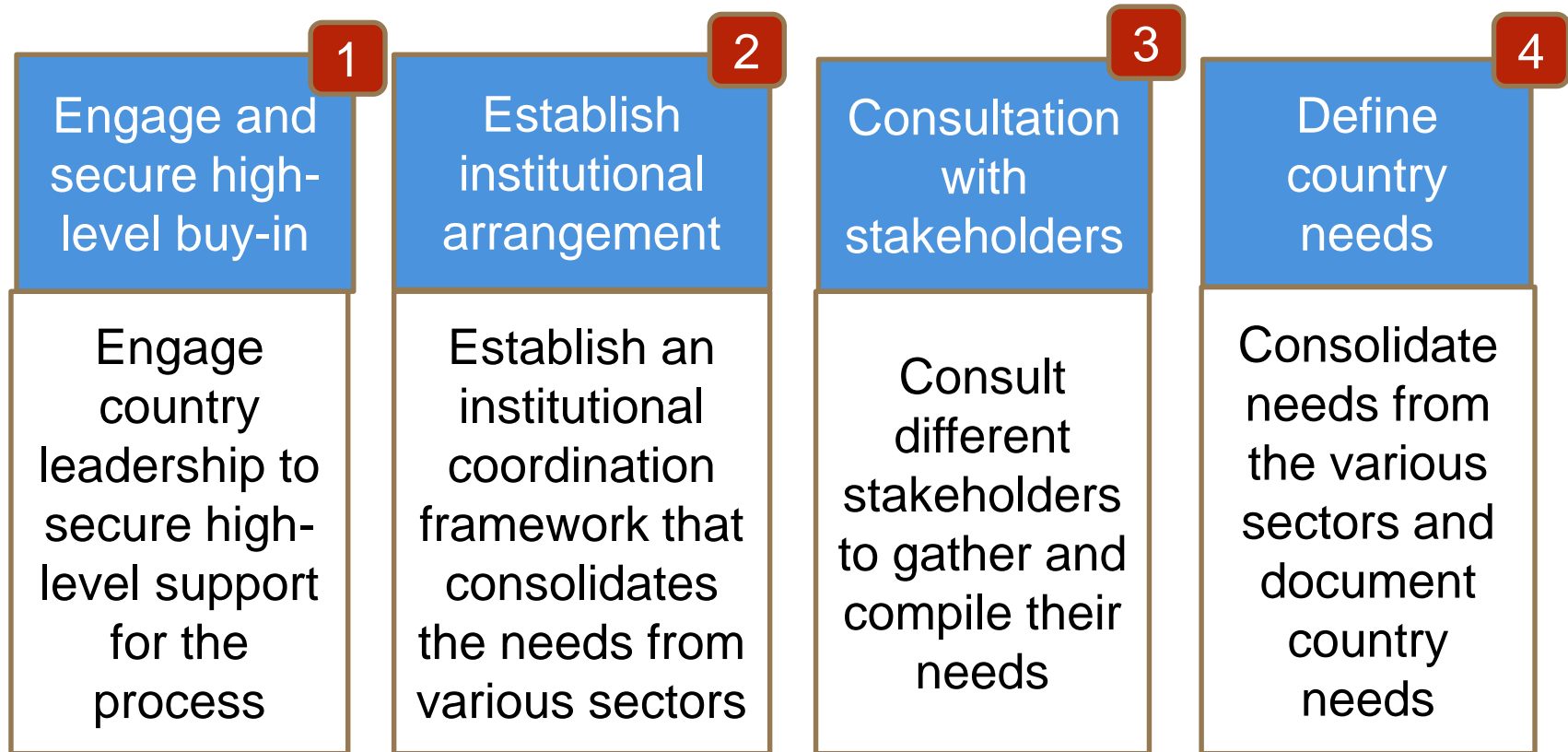
Best practices in the needs identification process

- Analysis from this chapter will aid in identifying some of the best practices adopted by countries, in terms of
 - Approaches
 - Institutional arrangements under varying social-economic contexts
 - Major processes
- Generate insights and lessons learned from case studies of countries and institutions

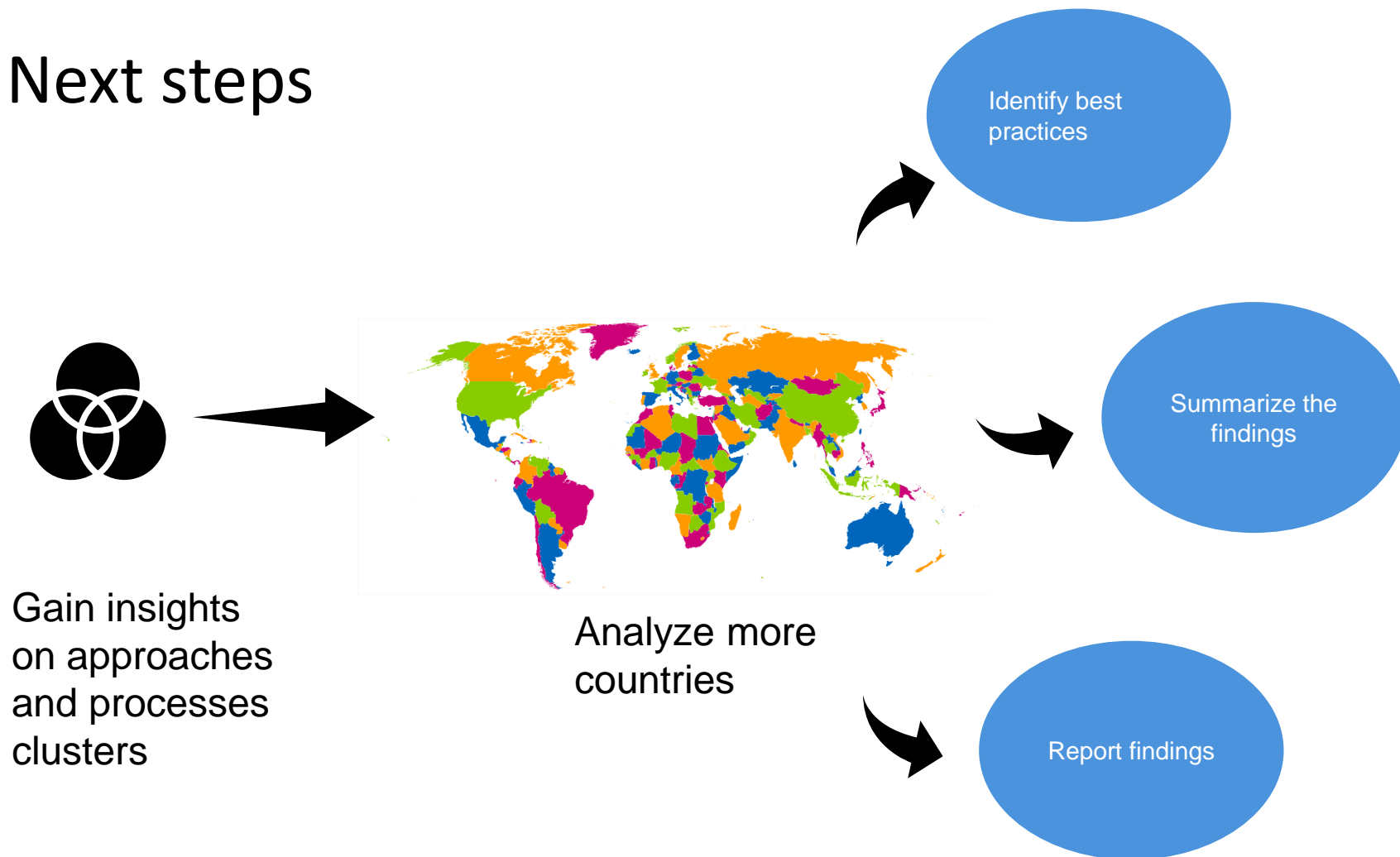


Opportunities

Best practices in the needs identification process



Next steps

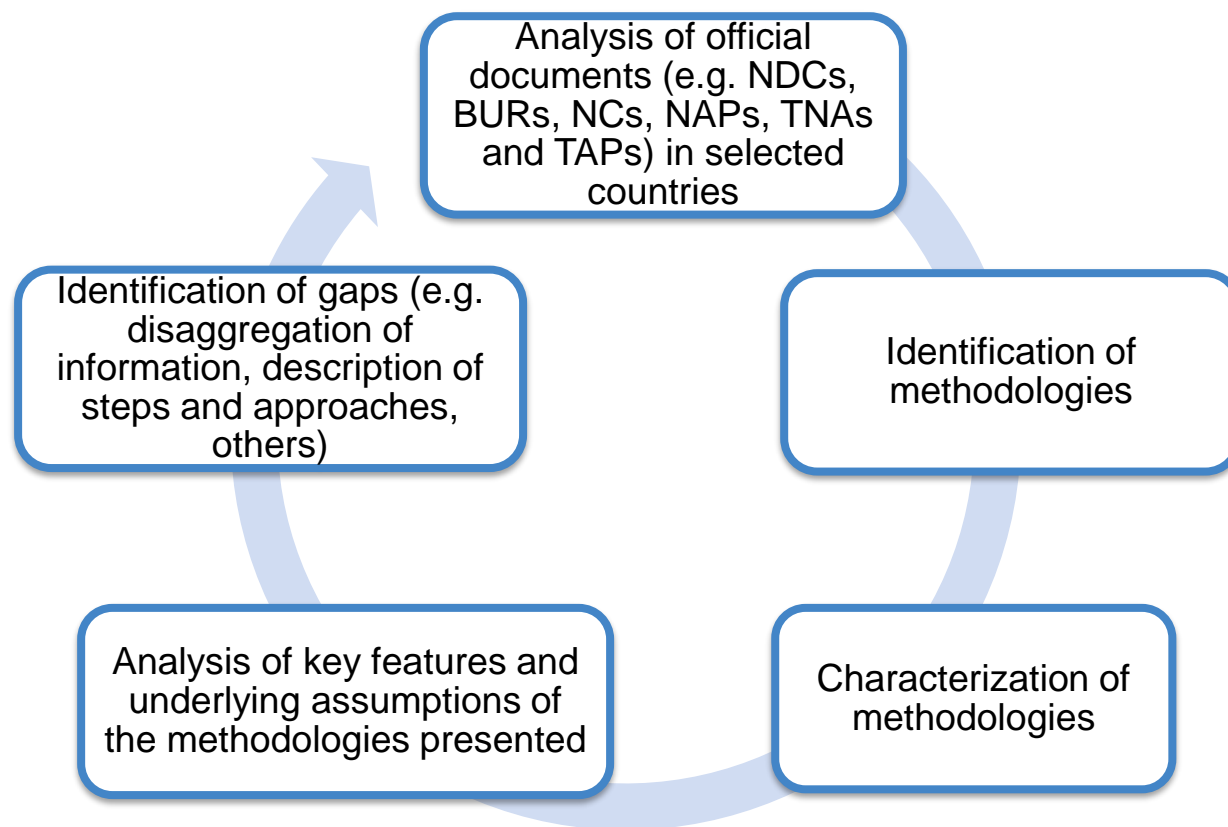


Chapter 4: Underlying assumptions and methodologies used in determining the needs of developing country Parties

Ms. Sandra Guzmán



How we approached this chapter



Characterization of methodologies

Methodologies are presented in quantitative and qualitative format (mainly qualitative)

Methodologies are applied to identify mainly adaptation, mitigation needs, information about loss and damage is also included in some reports, as well as identification of needs for capacity building, technology transfer and financial needs.

Characterization of needs also include timeframes, different levels (central and local level) and description by key sector.

Initial observations

Countries present further information about needs in recent reports, although very few include information about financial needs.

Countries provide limited description of the use of methodologies.

Countries use mainly qualitative methodologies, that provide limited disaggregation of information.

Countries express their interest to improve the use of methodologies, primarily to define financial needs, and the need of support to do so.

Next steps

1. Collect and analyze information from more national and other reports (regional, global and submissions)

2. Provide further description of the methodologies:

- **Methodology/approach**
- **General description**
- **Main assumptions**

3. Present specific case studies about the use of methodologies

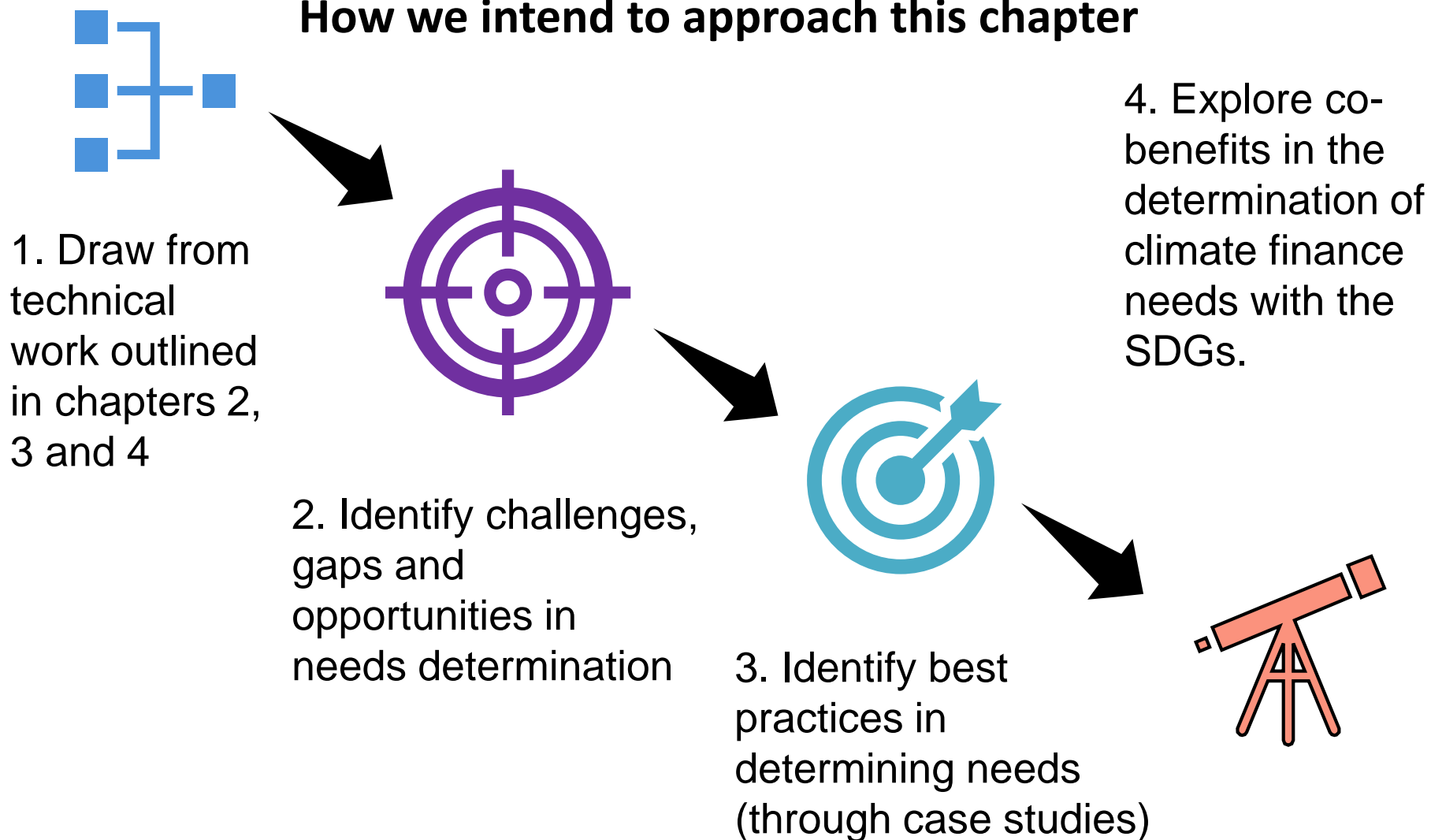
4. Identification of existing gaps of the methodologies and ways to overcome them.

Chapter 5: Challenges, opportunities and gaps in determining the needs of developing country Parties

Ms. Athena Ronquillo-Ballesteros



How we intend to approach this chapter



Challenges

Data gaps

- Completeness of qualitative and quantitative data and data sources vary a lot
- Needs underrepresented by countries; e.g. costs of/on needs provided, sometimes broken down by sectors; or by tech/capacity building
- Timeframe and scope vary across countries

Methodological gaps

- A wide array of methodologies for determining needs for mitigation and adaptation, no standards
- Assumptions vary and impact the quality of the analysis

Institutional Capacity gaps

- Insufficient technical capacity in ministries to track data (software and hardware)
- Inadequate inter-government processes



Opportunities

Identifying and showcasing best practice on

Integrating climate finance needs in national budgeting process

Integrating climate finance needs with SDGs and Addis Agenda

Inter-ministerial institutional arrangements

Processes for stakeholder consultations and engagement

Turn needs into investment plans (e.g. case studies from tech/TNA)



Next steps



Q&A

- How to present aggregation of data and information, considering:
 - a) Striking a balance between available quantitative and qualitative information and lack thereof?
 - b) The evolving nature of needs (e.g. for different temperature scenarios)?
 - c) Imbalance of information available across countries (for some countries there is less information available)?
 - d) Varying time periods of financial information especially in BURs and NCs?
 - e) Different assumptions of financial needs based on economic modelling?
- How to categorize methodologies, underlying assumptions and processes when limited information is available?
- What methodologies and processes are used at the national, regional and global levels to determine needs that could be reflected in the report?
- What are measures to overcome existing gaps in the availability of information on underlying assumptions, methodologies, approaches and processes?
- Are there any other considerations or inquiry points that the team can explore in the development of the first order draft?



Thank you for attending the webinar

Please submit any further information under the Call for Evidence to standingcommittee@unfccc.int

