

SBI agenda item 15

Matters related to climate finance: Identification of the information to be provided by Parties in accordance with Article 9, paragraph 5, of the Paris Agreement

Informal note by the co-facilitators

Preliminary considerations for the advancement of work under SBI agenda item 15 Version 08.05.2018

This informal note has been prepared by the co-facilitators of the negotiations on this agenda item under their own responsibility, on the basis of the deliberations by Parties at this session and the views they have submitted. These elements are preliminary and should not be considered as final in any way; they are offered as a basis for work and do not prejudice further work or prevent Parties from expressing their views at any time. It is recognized that the outcome of deliberations on this item will form part of the overall outcome under the Paris Agreement Work Programme.

Note: At the first informal consultation of the SBI agenda item 15, Parties agreed to work on the basis of the informal note from COP agenda item 10 (f): Process to identify information to be provided by Parties in accordance with Article 9, paragraph 5, of the Paris Agreement¹².

This draft informal note builds on the note referenced above using inputs from Parties informed by, inter alia, the summary report of the roundtable organized during the May session of the Subsidiary Bodies of the UNFCCC³, and their experiences communicating information under the UNFCCC.

This draft informal note attempts to streamline and reflect the views of all Parties, but is not to be considered an exhaustive list of elements or indicative of areas of convergence or divergence.

This draft informal note has been prepared by the co-facilitators under their own responsibility and is presented for use as a tool to guide Parties in their discussions at SBI48, and as a basis for or input to discussions at any subsequent sessions. This draft informal note has no formal status, and does not prejudice Parties' views on the final outcome of the work under this agenda item.

The co-facilitators recall the desire expressed by all Parties to strictly follow the mandate for work on this agenda item, in accordance with paragraph 5 of decision 12/CP.23.

General considerations

1. Article 9, paragraphs 1, 2, 3, and 4;
2. Identify types of enhanced indicative quantitative and qualitative information, and how to communicate such information
3. Applicability and availability of information, as stated in Article 9, paragraph 5, of the Paris Agreement;
4. Utility and avoiding duplication of information;
5. Provisions of information limitations and uncertainties to justify opting of the provision of certain ex-ante information;
6. Alignment of efforts with Article 2.1(c), of the Paris Agreement
7. Transparency, comparability and clarity in the information provided on expected levels of climate finance.
8. Article 4, paragraph 5 of the Paris Agreement

¹ Article 9, Paragraph 5 of the Paris Agreement states that developed country Parties shall biennially communicate indicative quantitative and qualitative information related to paragraphs 1 and 3 of this Article, as applicable, including, as available, projected levels of public financial resources to be provided to developing country Parties. Other Parties providing resources are encouraged to communicate biennially such information on a voluntary basis.

² Available at https://unfccc.int/files/meetings/bonn_nov_2017/.../cop23_10f_informal_note.pdf

³ FCCC/CP/2017/INF.2.

9. Definition of climate finance
10. Determination of resources as new and additional
11. Time frame or agreement period

Potential considerations for the preparation of quantitative and qualitative information to be biennially communicated in the context of Article 9, paragraph 5, of the Paris Agreement

12. Indicative quantitative and qualitative information related to the provision of projected levels of public financial resources to assist developing country Parties with respect to both mitigation and adaptation and to 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.
13. Enhanced information to increase clarity on the expected levels of provision and mobilization of climate finance from different sources;
14. No quantitative information with regards to sector, recipient countries, mitigation/adaptation, channels and financial instruments;
15. Information on the nature of support/parameters
 - (a) Sources of climate finance,
 - (i) Information on domestic, bilateral and multilateral measures, including alternative/innovative sources of climate finance which are contributing to international climate finance efforts
 - (ii) Information on how private finance is programmed to fill gaps where public capital may not be readily available;
 - (b) amounts and currency,
 - (c) financial instruments,
 - (i) Indicative amount of public finance on the capital markets e.g. for issuing public loans and mobilization of resources
 - (ii) Information on grant component of public intervention
 - (d) channels,
 - (i) Indicative quantitative information on expected levels of climate finance through multilateral, bilateral and other regional channels;
 1. Operating entities (GCF and GEF), the specialized funds (LDCF, SCCF, AF) and UNFCCC Trust Fund for Supplementary Activities;
 2. Other multilateral climate change funds;
 3. Multilateral financial institutions, development banks;
 4. Specialized United Nations bodies
 - (e) recipient countries, and/or beneficiaries/regional distribution/ geographies
 - (i) Qualitative and quantitative information that demonstrates how expected levels of climate finance reflect the needs, priorities and expectations 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, and how this is complementary to the regional approach by developed countries, with total available resources, including gender responsive processes;
 - (ii) Explanation on how Party identified respective financial parameters to be provided;
 - (iii) Information on the factors that providers of climate finance look for in evaluating proposals, to help inform developing countries.
 - (f) types of support (mitigation, adaptation, cross-cutting), loss and damage
 - (i) Information on how Parties ensure the balance between adaptation and mitigation;
 - (ii) Specific information on expected levels of mitigation and adaptation finance to be provided, including indicative share of public and grant-based resources for adaptation, and any subsequent steps in determining expected levels of adaptation finance;
 - (g) Expected level of support for technology transfer and capacity building to be provided
 - (i) Information on how countries take an integrated approach to capacity building and technology transfer

- (h) Information on sectors to which parties intend to provide support
 - (i) status of commitment;
 - (j) time frame, or agreement period
16. Information on the baseline reference to facilitate comparison with the indicative quantitative information on expected levels of climate finance
 17. Overview of trends; incl. quantitative information overtime on how climate finance responds to needs identified
 18. Information on the share of administrative cost / overhead of a project is usually estimated or whether the providing country's agencies know standard overhead fees?
 19. Information on efforts to broaden the donor base, with a view to mobilizing the widest array variety of sources
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20. Information on actions taken and plans to mobilize finance for the implementation of mitigation and adaptation actions, including for the implementation of nationally determined contributions and national adaptation plans and identified priorities and implementation plans, and to avert, minimize and reduce the risk of loss and damage
 21. Information on efforts to integrate climate change considerations, including resilience, into their development strategies/assistance;
 22. How the information to be provided reflects the individual shares of the collective obligation by developed countries towards the implementation of the Paris Agreement, referring to the global goal on finance;
 23. Information on actions taken to mobilise scaled-up climate finance provided to developing country Parties building on submissions on strategies and approaches, which will end in 2020;
 24. Information on the relationship between the public interventions used and the private finance mobilized, including on concrete initiatives and measures to facilitate private sector engagement in SIDS and LDCs
 25. Information on how investment / cooperation priorities are set in a provider country?
 26. Enhanced information on enabling environments:
 27. Information on adequacy in the provision of support;
 28. Information to provide clarity on national planning and budgetary processes,
 29. Information on plans and actions to assist developing countries with the prioritization, planning, and management of domestic and international budgetary resources for mitigation and adaptation
 30. Information on efforts to reduce international support for maladaptive investments;
 31. How international climate finance efforts do not crowd out domestic public and private climate finance
 32. How support is designed to be time bound and with an aim to enhance long-term domestic capacity and transition away from international support.
 33. Information on efforts to collaborate and coordinate amongst all Parties and institutions providing support, including with emerging donors and new international financial institutions, such as the AIIB and NDB
 34. Information on effective climate finance, and on efforts by parties to improve the effectiveness of resources
 35. Information on due diligence requirements for cooperation
 36. Information on how support provided is best targeted at realizing the goal outlined in Article 2, paragraph 1(c), of the Paris Agreement.
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37. Information on challenges and barriers encountered in the past to facilitate / mobilize support and/or investments and measures taken to overcome them

Arab Republic of Egypt on behalf of the African Group of Negotiators (AGN) and the Like-Minded Group of Developing Countries (LMDC)

Conference Room Paper

**Biennial Communication of Indicative Support and Reporting:
Draft Decision**

The Subsidiary Body for Implementation, at its forty-eight session, recommended the following draft decision for consideration and adoption by the Conference of the Parties serving as the Meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement

The Conference of the Parties serving as the Meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement

Recalling Articles 4 and 11 of the Convention

Based on the mandate contained in Decision 1/CP.21, paragraph 55

Also recalling Decision 5/CP.20, paragraph 10 and Decision 3/CP.19, paragraph 10

Further recalling Articles 3, 4, 9, 10, 11, 13 of the Paris Agreement

Also recalling decisions 1/CP.21 paragraphs 57 and 95

1. Decides that developed country Parties shall communicate information to be provided in accordance with Article 9.5 of the Paris Agreement as contained in Annex I to this decision;
2. Decides to establish a registry of information to be communicated by developed country Parties in accordance with Article 9.5 of the Paris Agreement and requests the Secretariat to prepare a synthesis report for consideration by the Conference of the Parties serving as the Meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement;
3. Decides that developed country Parties shall biennially communicate information in accordance with Article 9.5 covering the implementation period consistent with timeframes in decision X/CP.24 pursuant to Article 4.10 of the Paris Agreement;
4. Requests developed country Parties to submit their first biennial communication of indicative support for consideration by the Conference of the Parties serving as the Meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement at its second session; and
5. Decides to initiate the facilitative multilateral consideration of progress and technical expert review of information provided and reported by developed country Parties and constituted bodies of the Agreement in accordance with Article 13.9, 13.11, and 13.12 with a view to capture progress in meeting the financial obligations under the Paris Agreement in accordance with Articles 3 and 9.3.

Annex 1:
Identification of the information to be provided by Parties under Art 9.5

Current information (Decision 3/CP.19)

1. Information to increase clarity on the expected levels of climate finance mobilized from different sources;
2. Information on their policies, programmes and priorities;
3. Information on actions and plans to mobilize additional finance;
4. 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; and
5. Information on steps taken to enhance their enabling environments.

Qualitative information

1. Responsiveness to developing country needs, priorities and expectations;
2. Information on the relationship between public interventions used and private finance mobilized; and
3. Information on actions to be taken to and plans to mobilize finance for the implementation of nationally determined contributions and national adaptation plans.

Quantitative information

1. Expected levels of climate finance to be provided through multilateral, bilateral, regional and/or other channels;
2. Expected levels of climate finance to be provided through the UNFCCC financial mechanism, including the operating entities (GCF and GEF), and the specialized funds (SCCF, LDCF, AF)
3. Expected levels of mitigation finance to be provided;
4. Expected levels of adaptation finance to be provided;
5. Expected level of support for technology transfer and capacity building to be provided;
6. The information should include these parameters:
 - Amount of financial resources and currency;
 - Sector;
 - Financial instrument;
 - Support for capacity building and/or technology transfer;
 - Status of commitment;
 - Recipient and/or beneficiary; and
 - Time frame, or agreement period.

Alliance of Small Island States

1. What are possible additional elements? – elements in blue
2. Where are duplications or overlaps? – elements highlighted in red with suggestion for streamlining in grey

Timing of work

- The COP is mandated to finalize its work in time for consideration by COP 24, with a view to making a recommendation for consideration and adoption by CMA 1.

General considerations

- Article 9, paragraphs 1, 3, and 4;
- Identify types of enhanced indicative quantitative and qualitative information, and how to communicate such information
- Applicability and availability of information, as stated in Article 9, paragraph 5, of the Paris Agreement;
- Utility and avoiding duplication of information;
- **Provision of information on limitations and uncertainties to justify **opting out of the provision of certain ex ante information****;
- Alignment of efforts with Article 2.1(c), of the Paris Agreement

Potential considerations for the preparation of quantitative and qualitative information to be biennially communicated in the context of Article 9, paragraph 5, of the Paris Agreement

- Enhanced information to increase clarity on the expected levels of provision and mobilization of climate finance from different sources;
- ~~No quantitative information with regards to sector, recipient countries, mitigation/adaptation, channels and financial instruments;~~

Comment: This is not an element.

- Sources of climate finance, amounts, financial instruments, channels, recipient countries/regional distribution, types of support (mitigation, adaptation, cross-cutting, **loss and damage**), targeted sectors, status (committed, pledged); Indicative quantitative information on expected levels of climate finance through bilateral and other regional channels;
- Indicative quantitative information on expected levels of climate finance through multilateral channels: GEF, LDCF, SCCF, AF, GCF and UNFCCC Trust Fund for Supplementary Activities; Other multilateral climate change funds; Multilateral financial institutions, development banks; Specialized United Nations bodies;
- Information on the baseline reference to facilitate comparison with the indicative quantitative information on expected levels of climate finance;
- Whether the activity also includes CB and/ or TT objectives;
- Overview of trends;
- Original currency and USD/ EUR.
- **An indicative share of climate finance for particularly vulnerable countries, such as SIDS and LDCs, in line with article 9.4** *Comment: The strategies and approaches already include information on how the needs of particularly vulnerable countries were being addressed.*
- **Quantitative information overtime on how climate finance responds to needs identified**

- Enhanced information on policies, programmes and priorities:
 - **Qualitative information that demonstrates how expected levels of climate finance reflect the needs and priorities of developing country Parties with total available resources, including gender responsive processes;**
 - **Information on criteria used to determine how developing country Parties financial needs are taken into account;**
 - **Information on actions taken to address the needs of developing country Parties that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change and have significant capacity constraints;** *Comment: These three bullets are candidates for streamlining*
 - Explanation on how Party identified respective financial parameters to be provided;
 - Information on grant component of public intervention
 - Information on targeted group and how this is complementary to the regional approach by developed countries.
 - Information on actions taken and plans to mobilize and provide climate finance for the implementation of nationally determined contributions and national adaptation plans **including identified priorities and implementation plans, and to avert, minimize and reduce the risk of loss and damage**
 - How the information to be provided reflects the individual shares of the collective obligation by developed countries towards the implementation of the Paris Agreement, referring to the global goal on finance;
 - Information on adequacy in the provision of support;
 - Information on actions taken to enhance access to climate finance **for developing country Parties, in particular for the LDCs and SIDs, in the context of their national climate strategies and plans;**
 - Information on how public finance is programmed to fill gaps where private capital may not be readily available;
 - Information on the factors that providers of climate finance look for in evaluating proposals, to help inform developing countries.
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- Enhanced information on actions and plans to mobilize additional finance from a range of sources:
 - **Information on actions taken to mobilize scaled-up climate finance provided to developing country Parties building on submissions on strategies and approaches, which will end in 2020;** *Comment: Move to general considerations for further streamlining.*
 - Information on the relationship between the public interventions used and the private finance mobilized, including information on the types of public interventions, instruments and climate relevance, as well as examples of public interventions that target adaptation mitigation **or loss and damage** activities;
 - Information on policies, programmes, priorities and information on actions and plans to mobilize finance for the implementation of mitigation and adaptation actions in developing country Parties
 - Indicative Amount of public finance on the capital markets e.g. for issuing public loans and mobilization of resources
 - **Concrete initiatives and measures to facilitate private sector engagement in SIDS and LDCs**
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- Enhanced information on the balance between adaptation and mitigation:
 - Information on how Parties ensure the balance between adaptation and mitigation;
 - Specific information on expected levels of adaptation finance, including information on its baseline, sources, scale and time frame, with reference to the levels of grant funding, and any subsequent steps in determining expected levels of adaptation finance;
 - **Indicative share of public and grant based resources for adaptation**
-
- Enhanced information on enhancement of enabling environments:
 - Information on how support provided is best targeted at realizing the goal outlined in Article 2, paragraph 1(c), of the Paris Agreement.
 - Information on support provided for enabling environments in developing country Parties
 - **Information on domestic, bilateral and multilateral measures to generate additional finance to support developing country Parties implementation of the Paris Agreement through innovative sources and instruments**

Comment: The following bullet points can be move to general considerations for further streamlining.

- Transparency, comparability and clarity in the information provided on expected levels of climate finance.
- Article 4, paragraph 5 of the Paris Agreement
- Definition of climate finance
- Determination of resources as new and additional
- Time frame or agreement period

Australia:

- information on efforts by parties to integrate climate change in development strategies
- information on efforts by parties to improve the effectiveness of resources

Canada

Inputs received regarding the three guiding questions for the identification of the information to be provided by Parties in accordance with Article 9, paragraph 5, of the Paris Agreement

- Possible additional elements:
 - Information on alternative sources of climate finance which are contributing to international climate finance efforts.
 - Information on effective climate finance.
 - Information on the integration of climate change into development assistance.
 - Information on climate finance priorities including sectors and regions.

European Union

1. What are the possible additional elements of information that are not captured in the informal note?

- The EU believes that the following elements should be added to the co-facilitator's note and considered as possible additional elements:
 - Information on how Parties providing support are taking into account the transformational goals of the Paris Agreement, including how financial support can help to make finance flows consistent with a pathway towards low greenhouse gas and climate resilient development
 - Information to provide clarity on national planning and budgetary processes
 - Information on sectors and geographies to which parties intend to provide support

2. Where are duplications or overlaps?

- There are a number of duplications and overlaps in the co-facilitator's note that could be easily removed if information elements are grouped into clusters as detailed in our response to question 3. In particular, the current note contains many examples of duplication arising from separate requests by different Parties for similar elements of information.
- The appropriate time to begin work on removing these duplications through streamlining would be following the grouping of these information elements into clusters, as detailed in our response to question 3.

3. How would you structure the informal note to better express the elements or information contained therein?

- Base on the co-facilitator's note and considering the further suggestions made by Parties in the informal consultation, the following thematic clusters should be considered. As appropriate, potential information should be arranged into these clusters, with a view to then removing duplication:

Projected levels of expected future finance
 Plans to mobilise further finance
 Nature of support e.g. instruments
 Needs and priorities of developing countries
 Balance between mitigation and adaptation
 Policies/programmes/priorities
 Considerations of Parties providing support (e.g. effectiveness)
 Special circumstances of least developed countries and small island developing states
 Enabling a pathway towards low greenhouse gas and climate resilient development
 Internal processes within Parties providing support

- Not all identified information can be easily clustered, and some may need to remain as individual elements.
- The quantitative and qualitative elements should not be separated, in order for the note to focus on the identification of types of information without prejudice to whether this information should be quantitative, qualitative or both.

Environmental Integrity Group

Please find below the additional elements we foresee for the informal note on Art. 9.5 under SBI item 15.

- a. Information on how investment / cooperation priorities are set in a provider country?
- b. Information on the share of administrative cost / overhead of a project is usually estimated or whether the providing country's agencies know standard overhead fees?
- c. Information on due diligence requirements for cooperation
- d. Information on challenges and barriers encountered in the past to facilitate / mobilize support and/or investments and measures taken to overcome them

Switzerland

1. Where are duplications or overlaps?
 - a. Clustering will make the overlaps more evident. We made the observation that several elements speak to the same thing / information but in different level of detail => e.g. information elements speaking to the GCF, the Operating Entities of the Financial Mechanism, climate finance funds, multilateral channels all speak to the same information but in different levels.
 - b. Some elements in our view are out of scope or they reflect elements which can not be provided on an ex-ante basis and there we would see a potential for streamlining. For example reporting on the status of finance (committed or disbursed) is not an ex-ante information type, it's rather an ex-post information type and is therefore not to be included under Art. 9.5 in our view.

2. How would you structure the informal note to better express the elements or information contained therein?

We propose thematic grouping of elements, since many elements speak to the same thing and it will make streamlining easier. We do not propose to introduce any headings or sub-headings though, since that will only lead to endless procedural debates and fights over the wording of the heading... Several elements contain multiple elements within them, maybe they could be separated apart and grouped with other similar ideas, without losing any of the content.

Possible grouping suggestions we have, are:

- a. Several elements speak to channels => bilateral, multilateral, more specifically name certain funds, etc.
- b. Several elements speak to sources => public, private, mobilized private, etc.
- c. Several elements speak to instruments
- d. Several elements speak to the level of finance
- e. Several elements speak to how elements target needs => i.e. also finance NDCs and NAPs
- f. Several elements speak to policy measures to be taken
- g. Several elements speak to the assessment of proposals => what providing countries are looking for when they assess funding proposals
- h. Several elements speak to the balance between mitigation and adaptation
- i. Several elements speak to enabling environments
- j. Element speaking to investment criteria and alignment with Art. 2.1c
- k. Some elements speak to the quality/parameter of the information => definitional aspects

We could not support a grouping along quantitative and qualitative, because we believe there is a different understanding in the room whether an element is speaking to quantitative or qualitative information and we might end up shifting things from quantitative to qualitative and back without really proceeding.

Group of Least Developed Countries

General comments

1. We have included missing language on loss and damage, and mention of vulnerable countries such as LDCs and SIDs
2. We have identified some overlaps and suggested to merge them, and deleted some
3. We believe ex-ante information can be provided just like it is being done in GEF replenishment cycles, and the resources are programmed already
- 4, Informal note should be structured highlighting quantitative and qualitative information

Views from the Least Developed Countries Group in response to the Guiding Questions by the co-facilitators

- What are possible additional elements or information that are not captured in the informal note?
- Where are duplications or overlaps?
- How would you structure the informal note to better express the elements or information contained therein?
 1. General Considerations
 2. Quantitative information
 3. Qualitative information

Timing of work

- The COP is mandated to finalize its work in time for consideration by COP 24, with a view to making a recommendation for consideration and adoption by CMA 1.

General considerations

- Article 9, paragraphs 1, 3, and 4;
- Identify types of enhanced indicative quantitative and qualitative information, and how to communicate such information
- Applicability and availability of information, as stated in Article 9, paragraph 5, of the Paris Agreement;
- Utility and avoiding duplication of information;
- Limitations and uncertainties faced by Parties in providing ex-ante information;
- Alignment of efforts with Article 2.1(c), of the Paris Agreement

Potential considerations for the preparation of quantitative and qualitative information to be biennially communicated in the context of Article 9, paragraph 5, of the Paris Agreement

- Enhanced information to increase clarity on the expected levels of provision and mobilization of climate finance from different sources;
- ~~• No quantitative information with regards to sector, recipient countries, mitigation/adaptation, channels and financial instruments;~~
- Sources of climate finance, amounts, financial instruments, channels, recipient countries/regional distribution, types of support (mitigation, adaptation, loss and damage, cross-cutting), targeted sectors, status (committed, pledged);
- Indicative quantitative information on expected levels of climate finance through bilateral and other regional channels;
- Indicative quantitative information on expected levels of climate finance through multilateral channels: GEF, LDCF, SCCF, AF, GCF and UNFCCC Trust Fund for Supplementary Activities; Other multilateral climate change funds; Multilateral financial institutions, development banks; Specialized United Nations bodies;
- Indicative Amount of public finance on the capital markets e.g. for issuing public loans and mobilization of resources
- Information on the baseline reference to facilitate comparison with the indicative quantitative information on expected levels of climate finance;
- Whether the activity also includes CB and/ or TT objectives;
- Overview of trends;

- Original currency and USD/ EUR.
- Enhanced information on policies, programmes and priorities:

Qualitative

- Qualitative information that demonstrates how expected levels of climate finance reflect the needs and priorities of developing country Parties with total available resources, including gender responsive processes;
- Information on criteria used to determine how developing country Parties financial needs are taken into account;⁴
- Explanation on how Party identified respective financial parameters to be provided;
- Information on grant component of public intervention
- Information on targeted group- vulnerable group of countries such as LDCs and SIDS and how this is complementary to the regional approach by developed countries.
- Information on actions taken to address the needs of developing country Parties that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change and have significant capacity constraints such as LDCs and SIDS;
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- Information on actions taken and plans to mobilize and provide climate finance for the implementation of nationally determined contributions and national adaptation plans
- How the information to be provided reflects the individual shares of the collective obligation by developed countries towards the implementation of the Paris Agreement, referring to the global goal on finance;
- Information on adequacy in the provision of support;
- Information on actions taken to enhance access to climate finance;
- Information on how private finance is programmed to fill gaps where public capital may not be readily available;
- Information on the factors that providers of climate finance look for in evaluating proposals, to help inform developing countries.
- Enhanced information on actions and plans to mobilize additional finance from a range of sources:
- Information on actions taken to mobilise scaled-up climate finance provided to developing country Parties building on submissions on strategies and approaches, which will end in 2020;
- Information on the relationship between the public interventions used and the private finance mobilized, including information on the types of public interventions, instruments and climate relevance, as well as

⁴ Comment from the Group: These could be merged

examples of public interventions that target adaptation or mitigation activities;

- Information on policies, programmes, priorities and information on actions and plans to mobilize finance for the implementation of mitigation and adaptation, loss and damage actions in developing country Parties
- Enhanced information on the balance between adaptation and mitigation:
- Information on how Parties ensure the balance between adaptation and mitigation⁵;
- Specific information on expected levels of adaptation finance, including information on its baseline, sources, scale and time frame, with reference to the levels of grant funding, and any subsequent steps in determining expected levels of adaptation finance;
- Information on how support provided is best targeted at realizing the goal outlined in Article 2, paragraph 1(c), of the Paris Agreement.
- Enhanced information on enhancement of enabling environments:
- Information on support provided for enabling environments in developing country Parties⁶
- Transparency, comparability and clarity in the information provided on expected levels of climate finance.
- Article 4, paragraph 5 of the Paris Agreement
- Definition of climate finance
- Determination of resources as new and additional
- Time frame or agreement period

⁵ Comment from the Group: This could be merged

⁶ Comment from the Group: This could be merged

United States of America

1. What are possible additional elements or information that are not captured in the informal note?

- (a) Information on plans and actions to assist developing countries with the prioritization, planning, and management of domestic and international budgetary resources for mitigation and adaptation
- (b) Information on efforts to reduce international support for maladaptive investments;
- (c) Information on efforts to integrate climate considerations, including resilience, into their development strategies;
- (d) How international climate finance efforts do not crowd out domestic public and private climate finance
- (e) Information on how countries take an integrated approach to capacity building and technology transfer
- (f) How support is designed to be time bound and with an aim to enhance long-term domestic capacity and transition away from international support.
- (g) Information on efforts to collaborate and coordinate amongst all Parties and institutions providing support, including with emerging donors and new international financial institutions, such as the AIIB and NDB
- (h) Information on efforts to broaden the donor base, with a view to mobilizing the widest array variety of sources

2. Where are possible duplication or overlaps?

<i>Overlap/duplication</i>	<i>Streamlined text</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sources of climate finance, amounts, financial instruments, channels, recipient countries/regional distribution, types of support (mitigation, adaptation, cross-cutting), targeted sectors, status (committed, pledged); - Information on grant component of public intervention - Information on the relationship between the public interventions used and the private finance mobilized, including information on the types of public interventions, instruments and climate relevance, as well as examples of public interventions that target adaptation or mitigation activities; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Information on climate finance sources and instruments, including, information on grant finance as well as finance mobilized, and how these sources and instruments are suited to target support with regards to sector, region, recipients, and types of support (mitigation, adaptation, cross-cutting)

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Indicative quantitative information on expected levels of climate finance through bilateral and other regional channels; - Indicative quantitative information on expected levels of climate finance through multilateral channels: GEF, LDCF, SCCF, AF, GCF and UNFCCC Trust Fund for Supplementary Activities; Other multilateral climate change funds; Multilateral financial institutions, development banks; Specialized United Nations bodies; - Indicative Amount of public finance on the capital markets e.g. for issuing public loans and mobilization of resources - Overview of trends; - Information on the baseline reference to facilitate comparison with the indicative quantitative information on expected levels of climate finance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Indicative information on climate finance levels, including through bilateral and/or multilateral channels and the capital markets
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Information on criteria used to determine how developing country Parties financial needs are taken into account; - Information on actions taken and plans to mobilize and provide climate finance for the implementation of nationally determined contributions and national adaptation plans - Qualitative information that demonstrates how expected levels of climate finance reflect the needs and priorities of developing country Parties with total available resources, including gender responsive processes; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Information on how programmes, plans, and actions take into account developing country Parties needs and priorities [, in particular the needs of developing countries that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change], including as communicated through National Adaptation Plans and Nationally Determined Contributions. - Information on how Parties engage with development partners to enhance the efficiency, effectiveness, and [country-driveness][ownership][responsiveness] of support [taking into account developing country Parties needs and priorities, including as communicated

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Information on targeted group and how this is complementary to the regional approach by developed countries. - Information on actions taken to address the needs of developing country Parties that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change and have significant capacity constraints; 	<p>through National Adaptation Plans and Nationally Determined Contributions]</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Information on actions taken and plans to mobilize and provide climate finance for the implementation of nationally determined contributions and national adaptation plans - Information on actions taken to mobilise scaled-up climate finance provided to developing country Parties building on submissions on strategies and approaches, which will end in 2020 - 	<p>-</p>

3. How would you structure the informal note to better express the elements or information contained therein?

We would structure the informal note to capture consensus on elements, and separate out those elements that are outside of the scope of the mandate, are duplicative, or otherwise unavailable (eg. Elements that speak to ex-post finance elements)

AILAC inputs to the questions posed by the SBI15 co-chairs

Guiding questions

1. What are possible additional elements or information that are not captured in the informal note?
2. Where are duplications or overlaps?
3. How would you structure the informal note to better express the elements or information contained therein?

Possible additional elements or information:

- AILAC is of the view that we should build upon the the experience and lessons learned from the Strategies and Approaches for scaling up climate finance.
- In this regard, we consider that the informal note captures the necessary elements to move this process forward.
- Based on the exchange of views from the floor, AILAC wants to express a strong call to use agreed language when referring to SIDs and LDCs. Also, when referring to regional or geographical allocation it should be done in general.

Duplications and overlaps:

- We have identified several overlaps under the heading, potential considerations for the preparation of quantitative and qualitative information to be biennially communicated in the context of Article 9, paragraph 5, of the PA. Some are textual and others are more of a conceptual nature. For example:
 - o References to the expected levels of climate finance, we see potential for consolidation on these;
 - o Several references to the categories of information related to the quantitative aspects to be discussed;
 - o There are also several mentions to the qualitative elements that we might want to address in these negotiations; for example, on the policies, programs and priorities, as well as the plans and actions taken;
 - o We've identified also some duplication of references regarding the aim to achieve a balance between adaptation and mitigation;
 - o Also included in the informal note are references to the long-term goal set in Article 2.1.c of the Paris Agreement that have potential to be streamlined.

Structure of the informal note:

- AILAC is of the view that a possible way forward to have a structure that facilitates the exchanges of views is to cluster the information.
- In this regard, we might want to consider keeping some of the headings already included such as the "timing of work" and "general considerations" and attempt to cluster the qualitative and quantitative elements in two sections.