

First report on the determination of needs of developing country Parties related to implementing the Convention and the Paris Agreement

SCF informal regional webinar (Africa and Eastern Europe)

17 September 2020



Outline

1. Introduction – 10 minutes

(Mr. Zaheer Fakir and Mr. Mattias Frumerie)

2. Overview of the ongoing work on needs – Africa and Eastern Europe – 15 minutes

(Mr. George Mwaniki, Ms. Aidy Halimanjaya, Ms. Sandra Guzmán, Ms. Athena Ronquillo-Ballesteros)

3. Discussion – 60 minutes

(Participants)



Standing Committee on Finance (SCF)



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Call for evidence

New! Calls for evidence

The Standing Committee on Finance has launched Calls for Evidence to support the preparation of two key technical reports that will feed into deliberations at COP26:

 [Fourth Biennial Assessment and Overview of Climate Finance Flows](#)

 [First report on the determination of the needs of developing country Parties related to implementing the Convention and the Paris Agreement](#)

Background

At the sixteenth session of the Conference of Parties (COP), Parties decided to establish a Standing Committee on Finance to assist the COP in exercising its functions in relation to the Financial Mechanism of the Convention. This involves:

Compilation of all COP and CMP decisions related to climate finance (now searchable)

LINKS

Climate Finance-related links

-  [SCF Flyer](#)
-  [SCF Forum report](#)
- [Climate Finance Data Portal](#)
- [Long-term climate finance](#)
- [Methodologies for reporting financial information by Parties included in Annex I to the Convention](#)

Financial Institutions

UNFCCC Constituted Bodies



Repository of information for the determination of the needs of developing country Parties related to implementing the Convention and the Paris Agreement

Background

The COP, by decision 4/CP.24, paragraph 13, requested the Standing Committee on Finance 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 Conference of Parties, starting at its

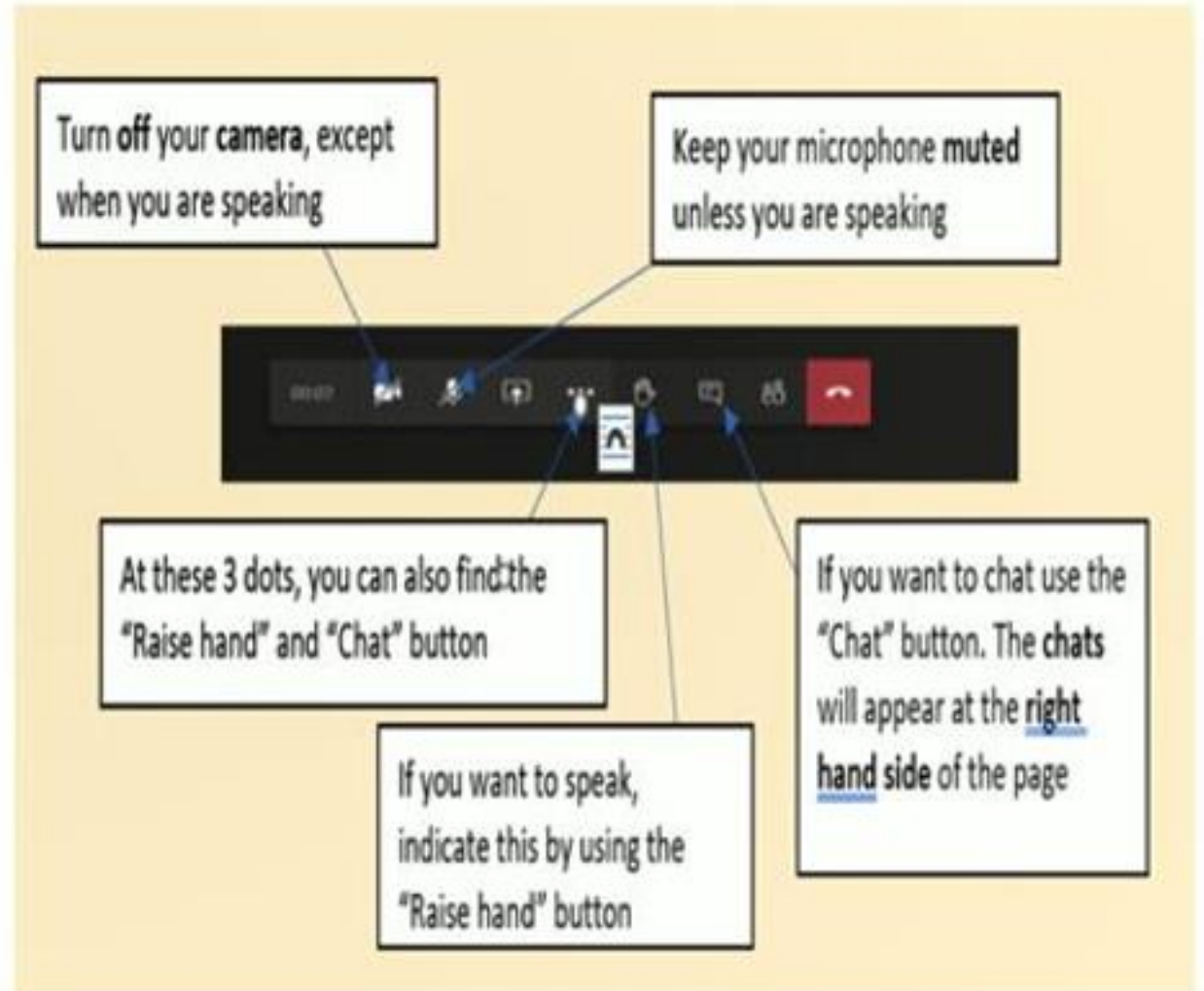


Housekeeping matters

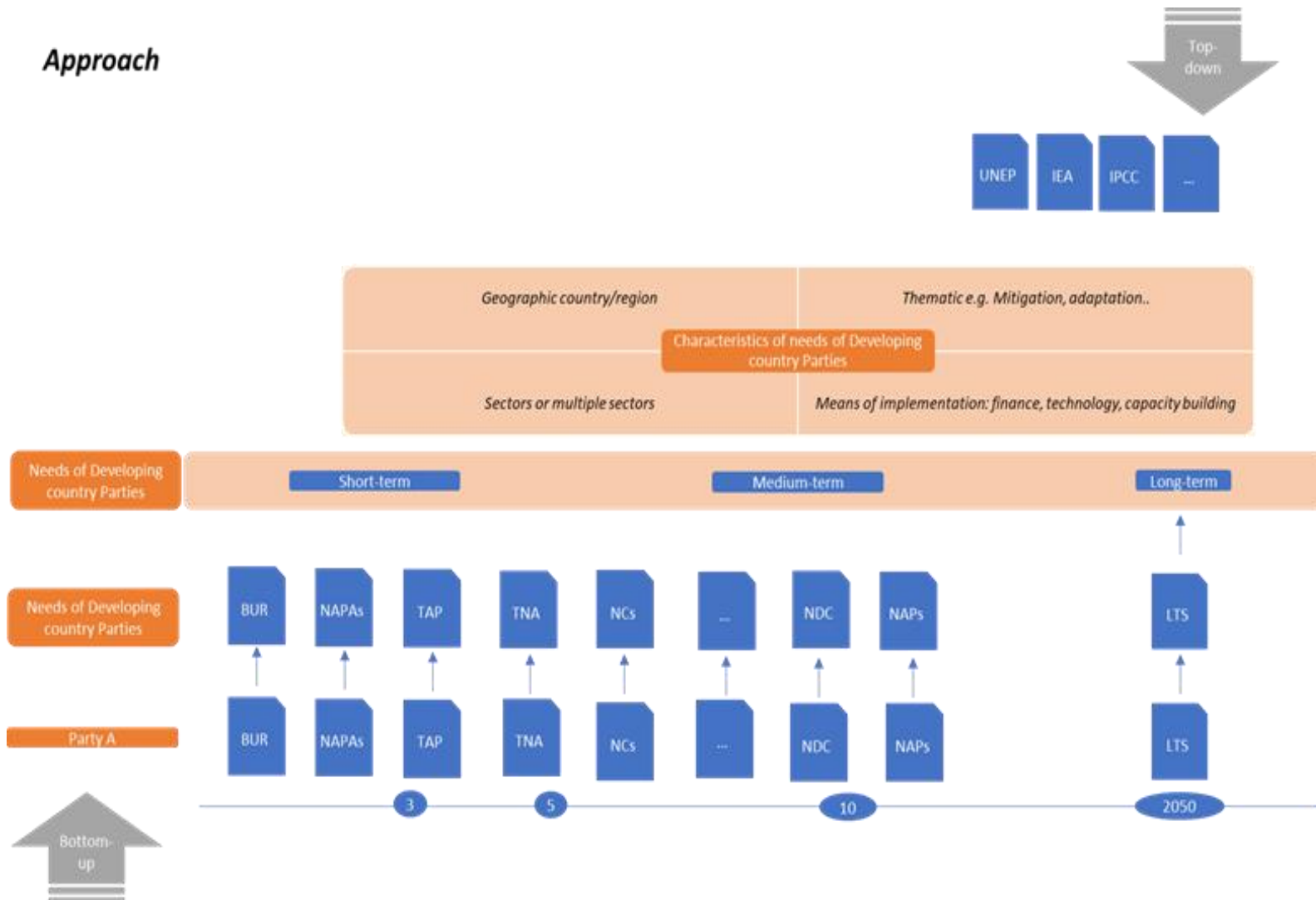
HOUSE KEEPING RULES for this session

Use a **headset** if possible to limit the background noise

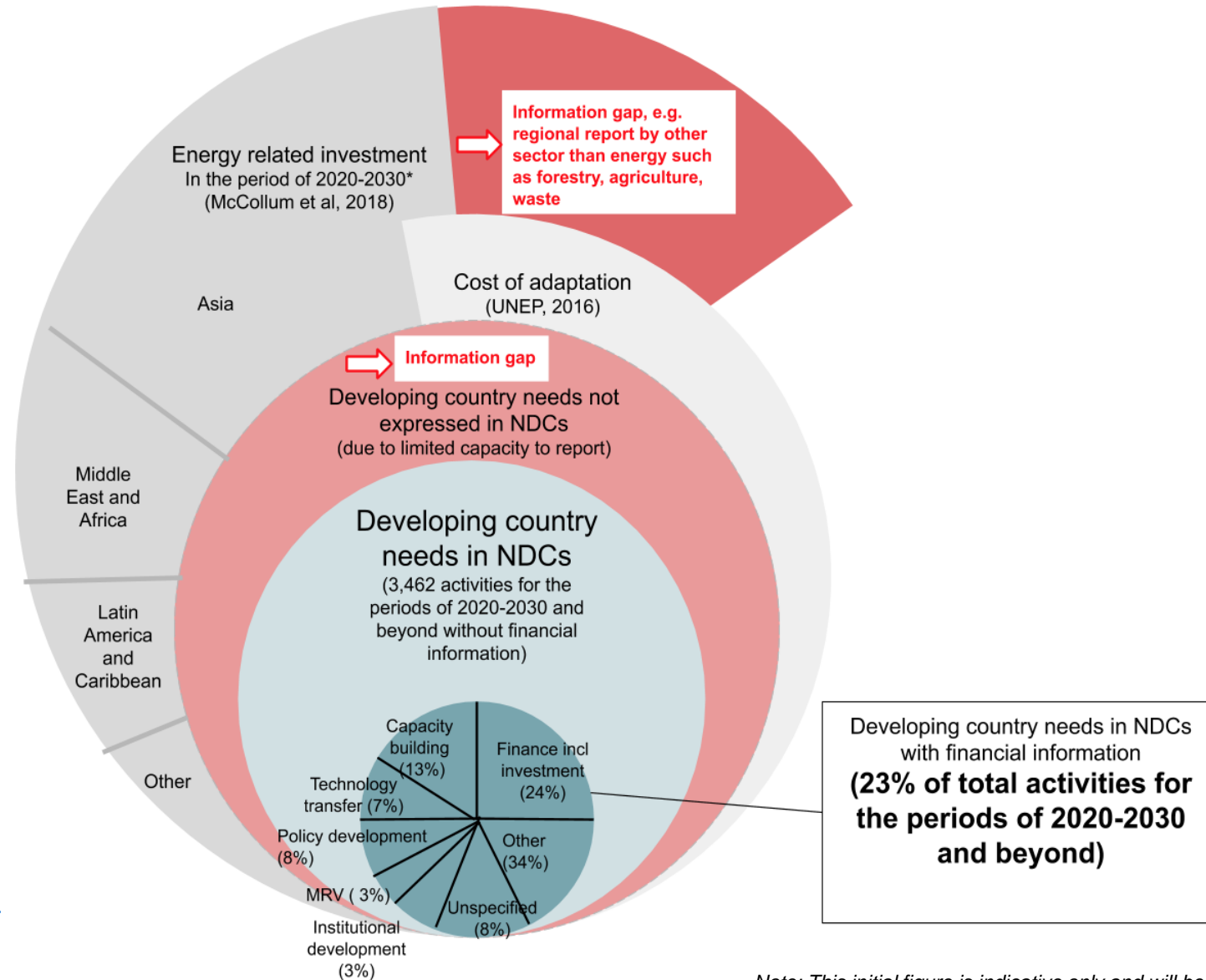
Do not forget to use the **raise hand** to ask for the floor, **lower the hand** once the question is taken



Sources of information



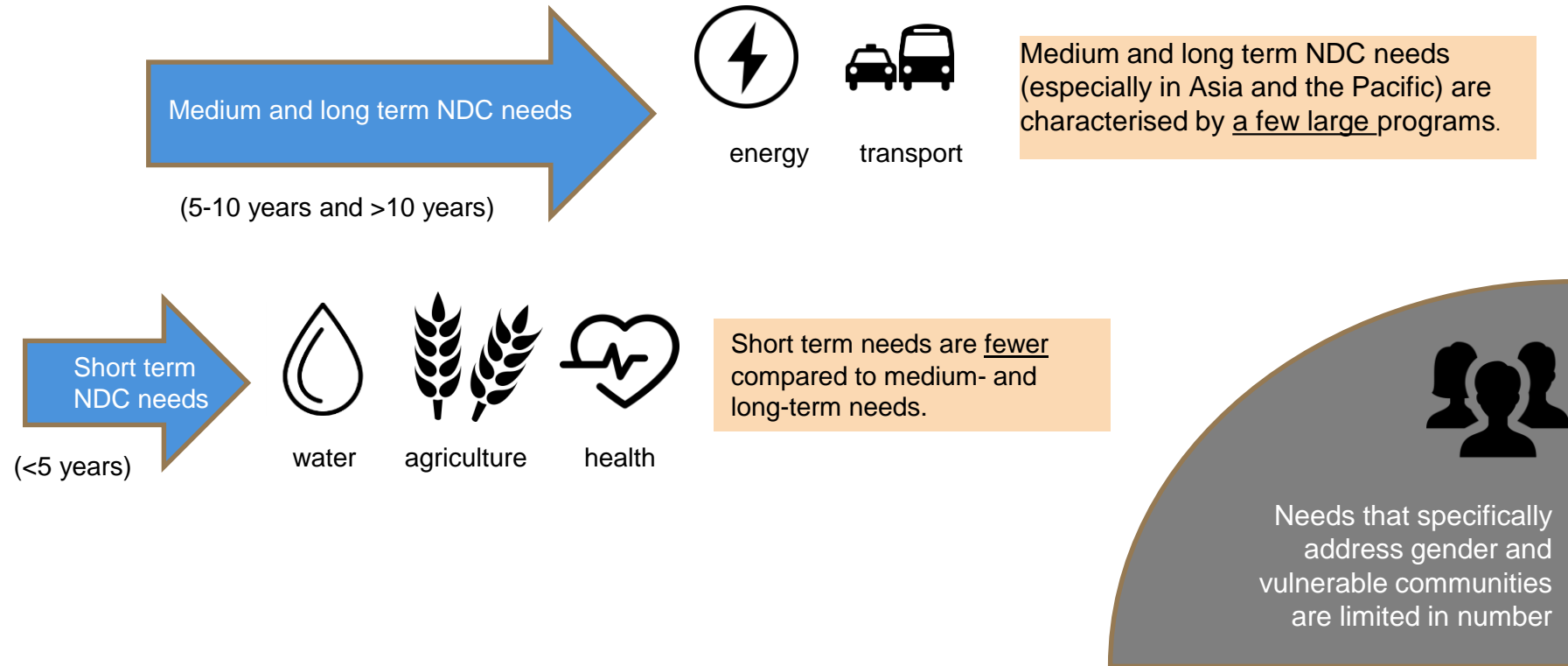
Overview of the needs and available information



Note: This initial figure is indicative only and will be further elaborated as a graphic that could include overall needs and needs by appropriate subsets.



Needs of developing countries by time frame



Overview of financial needs based on preliminary analysis

<i>National report</i>	<i>Data from national report: activities with financial information</i>	<i>No. of countries providing data</i>
<u>NDCs and INDCs</u>	810 of 3,462 (23%)	126
<u>BURs</u>	290 of 1595 (18%)	54
<u>NCs</u>	597 of 5873 (10%)	134
<u>TNAs</u>	375 of 1543 (24%)	60
<u>TAPs</u>	851 of 1417 (60%)	24
<u>NAPs</u>	289 of 2044 (14%)	15
<u>NAPAs</u>	196 of 196 (33%)	28
<u>GCF country programme</u>	303 of 468 (64%)	16



Processes and approaches for determining needs

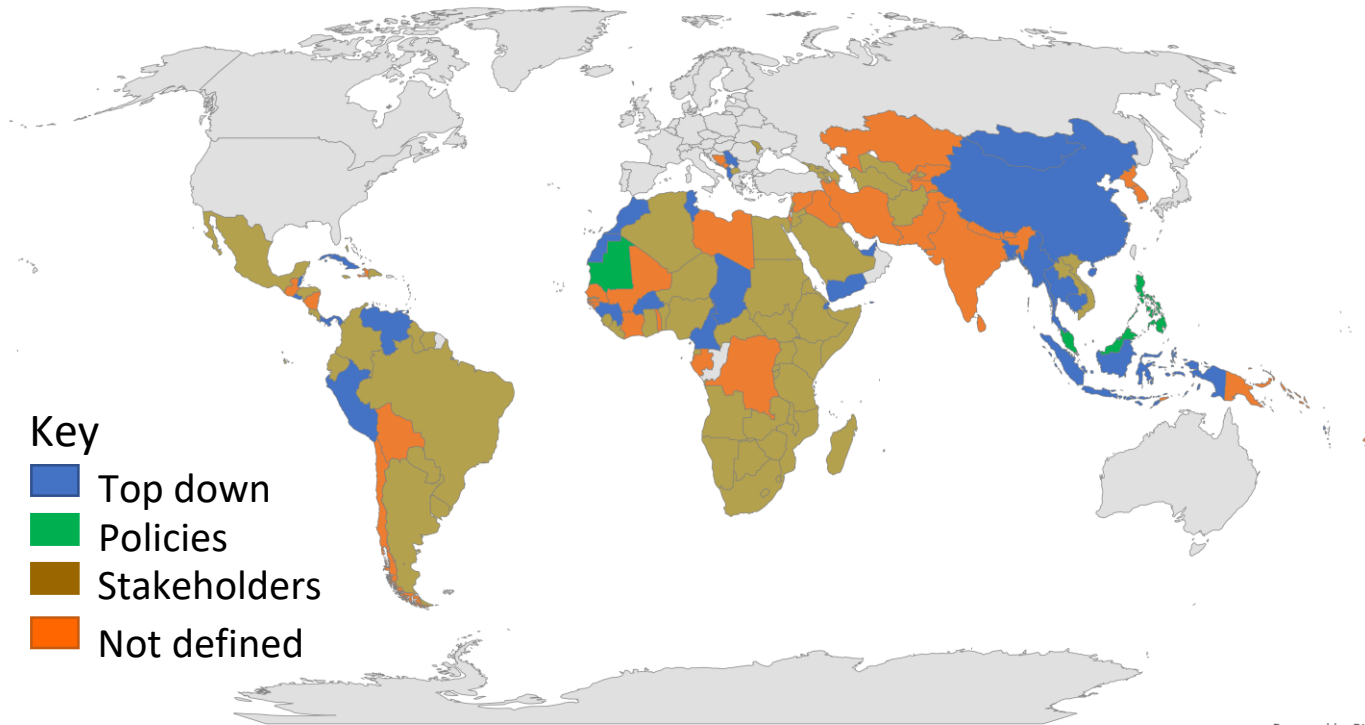
- Institutional arrangements **differ widely across countries**.
- Most common arrangement is the establishment of a **committee or a climate change unit** within the lead ministry,
- This committee/unit takes up the role of identifying the needs through the various approaches, such as stakeholder consultations.



Processes utilized in determining the needs of developing country Parties

- **Stakeholder Consultations** and **National Development Plans** (Top Down) are the main approach in the identification of country needs. Especially common in Africa and South American countries.
- Policies are common in informing needs in the Asia Pacific region

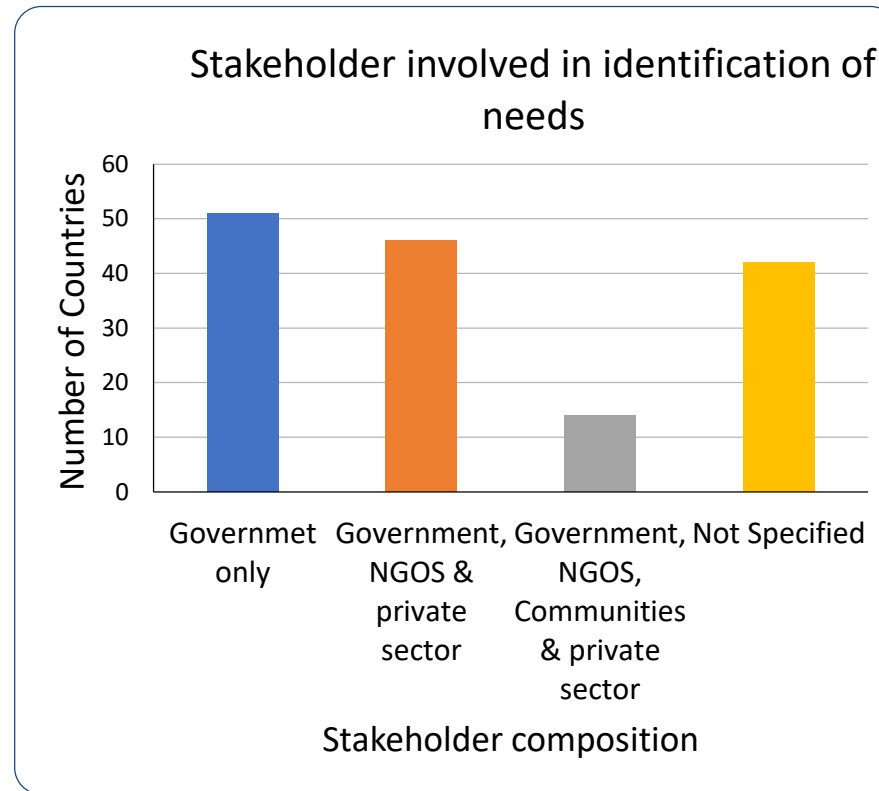
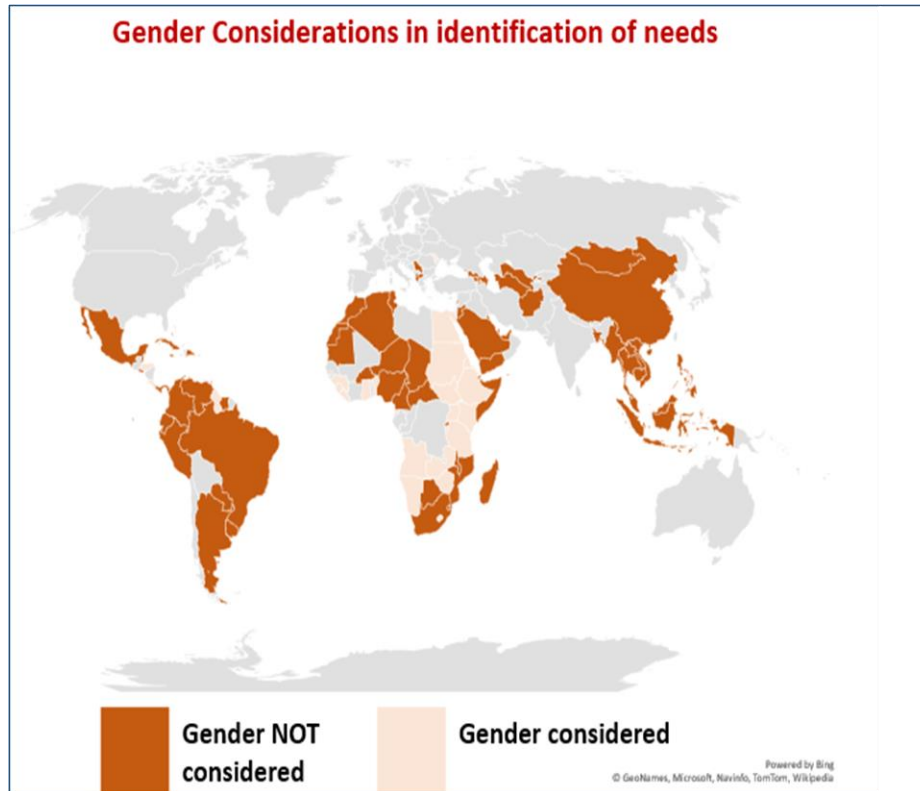
Approaches used by Developing Countries to identify their needs



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Stakeholder consultations



Methodologies in official reports

Reports	Guidance	Suggests specific methodologies/ approaches	Description
BURs:	Yes	No	There are guidance but do not require information on underlying assumptions, definitions and methodologies.
LTS:	No	No	There is not guidance to include methodologies, when available, differ among countries.
NAPs:	Yes	No	There are guidelines, but there is no common approach to apply methodologies to determine needs, including financial costs.
NC:	Yes	No	There are general guidance , but the information provided by parties vary.
NDCs:	Yes	No	There are guidance and request about the use of methodologies, but the information provided vary across NDCs, including financial costs analysis.
TNAs:	Yes	Yes	Guidance and proposed approaches have been provided, which has facilitated the provision of information in a more harmonized way.



Characteristics of sector-specific methodologies to determine mitigation needs

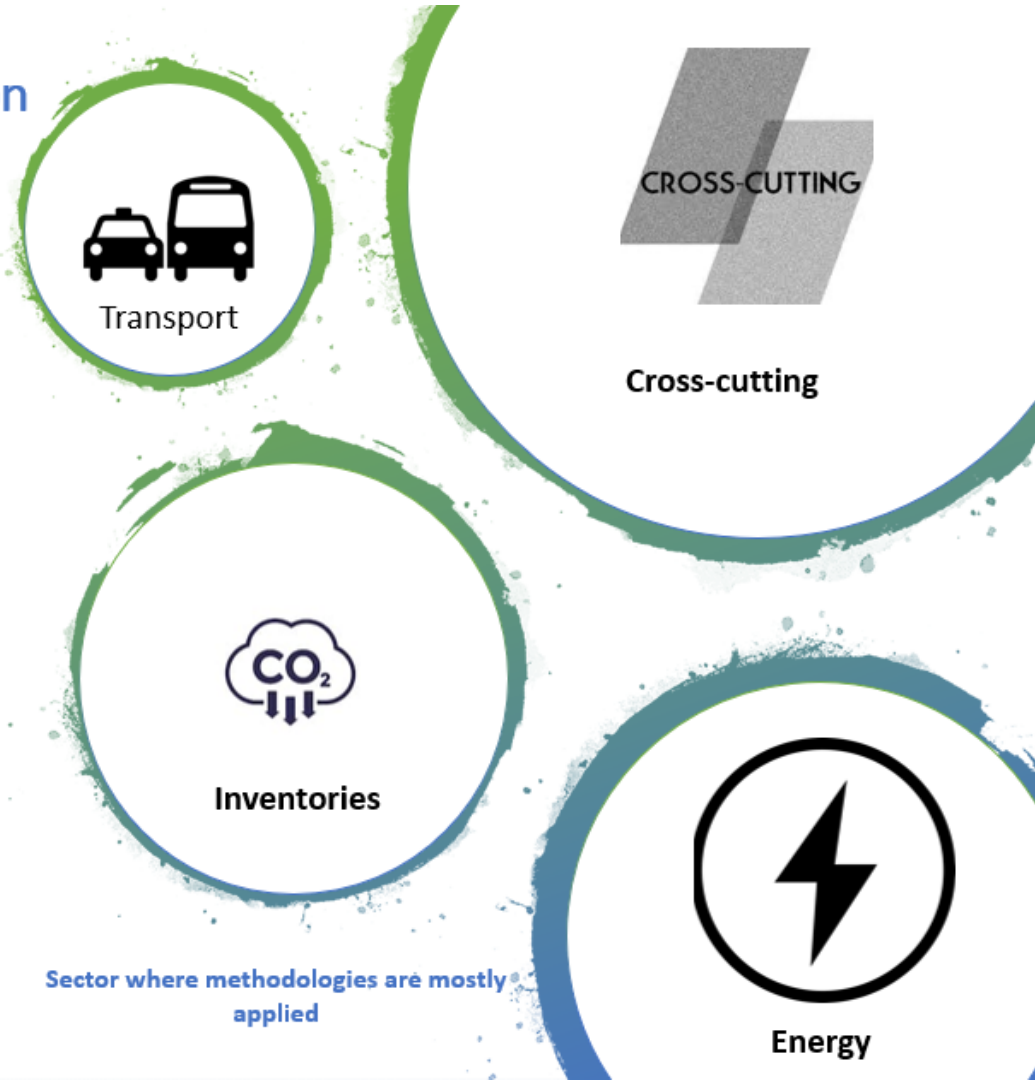
Methodologies are mostly applied by sector

Official reports commonly use:

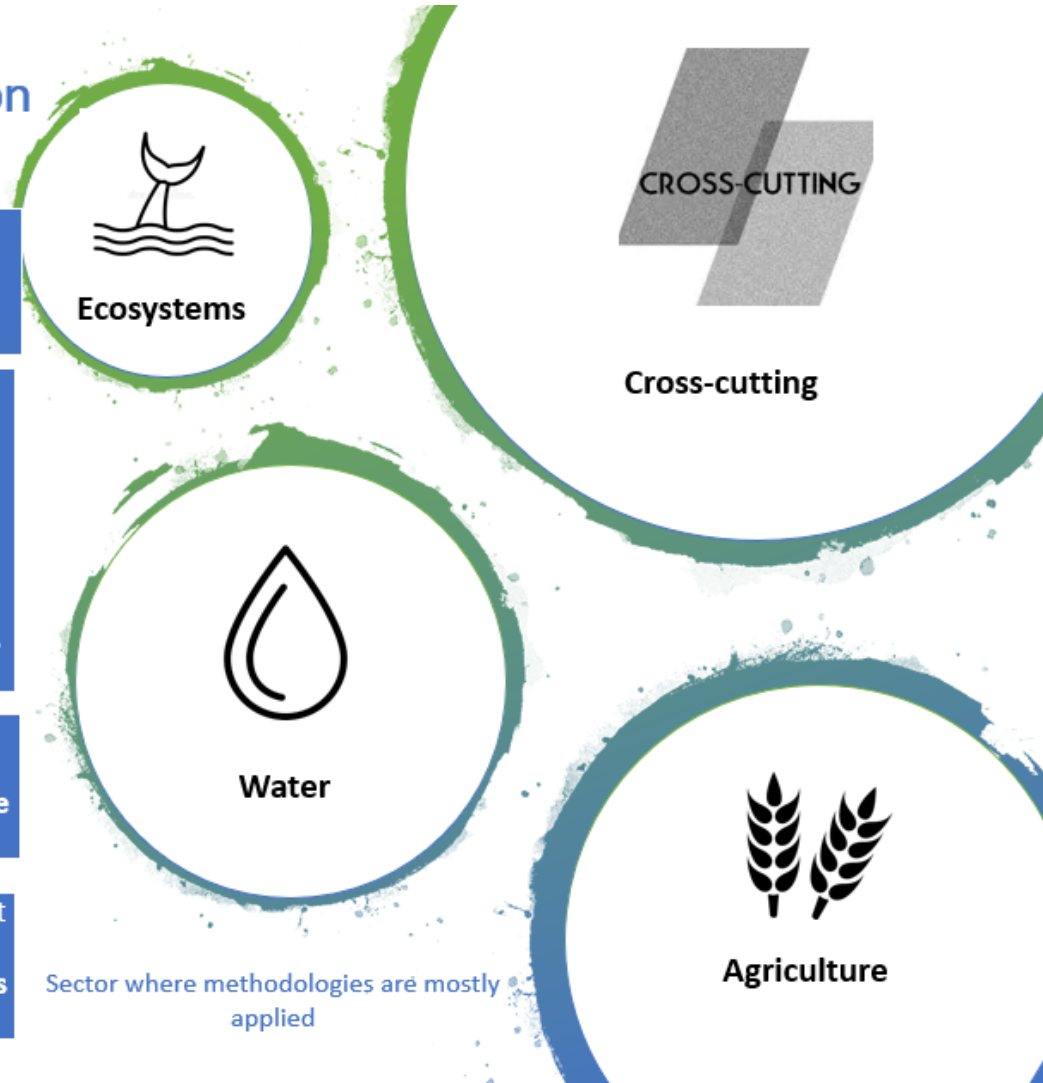
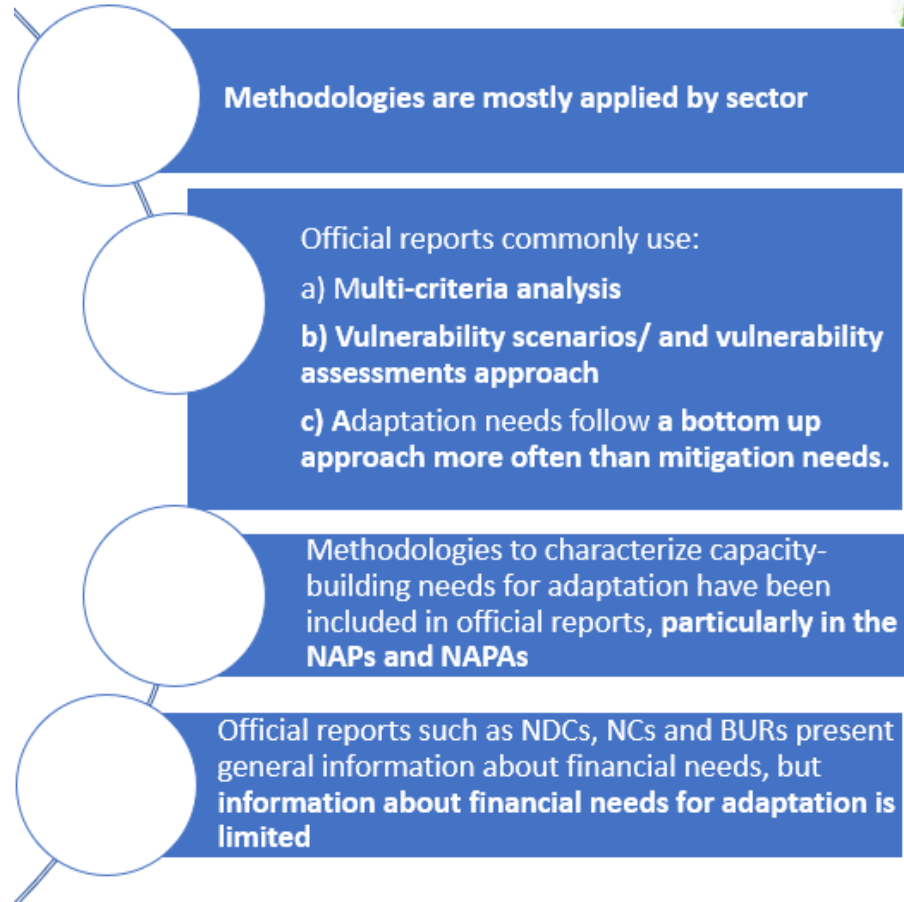
- a) Life cycle methods
- b) Emissions trajectories and projections per sectors methods.
- c) Measuring, Reporting and Verification Systems at the domestic level.

TNA has served to further **determine technological and capacity building needs**, based in multi-criteria analysis primarily

Estimation of cost and **financial needs** are mainly applied to mitigation activities, in sectors such as **energy, transport and land use**.



Characteristics of sector-specific methodologies to determine adaptation needs



Preliminary emerging insights

- Methodologies used in preparing and presenting information regarding **needs by developing country Parties vary**. Quantitative methods are used mainly when they refer to **mitigation** actions and qualitative when they refer to **adaptation** actions.
- Official reports provide guidance, but not specific methodologies, except Technology Needs Assessments that follow the same approach, which helps to **harmonize the information**.
- Methodologies used to determine **financial needs vary in terms of costs, time frames and assumptions** applied per country. The financial analysis are mainly done to determine mitigation needs.



Information and country case studies on challenges, gaps and opportunities

Call for evidence - https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/NeedsReport_CallforEvidence_Oct30_1.pdf

Means of implementation	Challenges	Opportunities



Thank you for your participation

For more information:

<https://unfccc.int/topics/climate-finance/workstreams/needs-report>

ClimateFinance@unfccc.int



[Data availability and gaps]

- **What are any other information and data sources that could inform the report (both qualitative and quantitative as well as based on economic modelling and project-level data)?**
- How are national/regional needs evolving and how could this be reflected in the report (e.g. for different temperature scenarios)?
- What are regional case studies on determining needs that could be reflected in the report?



[Methodologies and processes]

- **What other methodologies and processes are used at the national, regional and global levels to determine needs that could be reflected in the report?**
- Which methodologies and processes are countries using to determine needs?
- What are advantages/challenges in the use of these methodologies/approaches?
- What are measures to overcome existing gaps in the availability of information?



[Challenges, gaps and opportunities]

- What are the challenges in determining needs from the regional and sub-regional perspectives? Where can this information be further inquired?
- What are the gaps related to needs of developing countries from the regional and sub-regional perspectives? Where can this information be further inquired?
- What are the opportunities related to needs of developing countries from the regional and sub-regional perspectives? Where can this information be further inquired? **Are there any country case studies that could inform the report?**

