United Nations
Climate Change

COP31
TÜRKİYE
ANTALYA

KEY REPORTS OF THE SCF

SCF SIDE EVENT

10 NOVEMBER 2026 AT 6:30 P.M.

SPECIAL EVENT ROOM 6

Programme

OPENING REMARKS



Elena Pereira

SCF Co-Chair



Vicky Noens

SCF Co-Chair

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KEY FINDINGS OF THE 7TH BA



Elena Pereira

BA Co-Facilitator



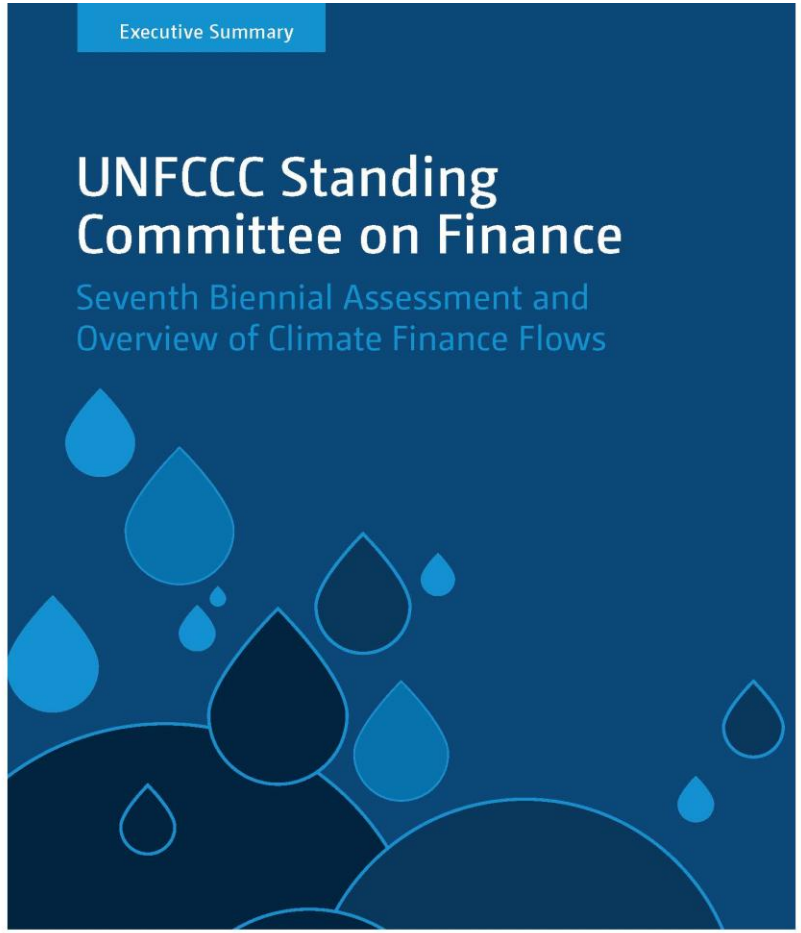
Tamim Alothimin

BA Co-Facilitator

Seventh Biennial Assessment and Overview of Climate Finance Flows

Co-facilitators: Karima Oustadi and Tamim Alothimin

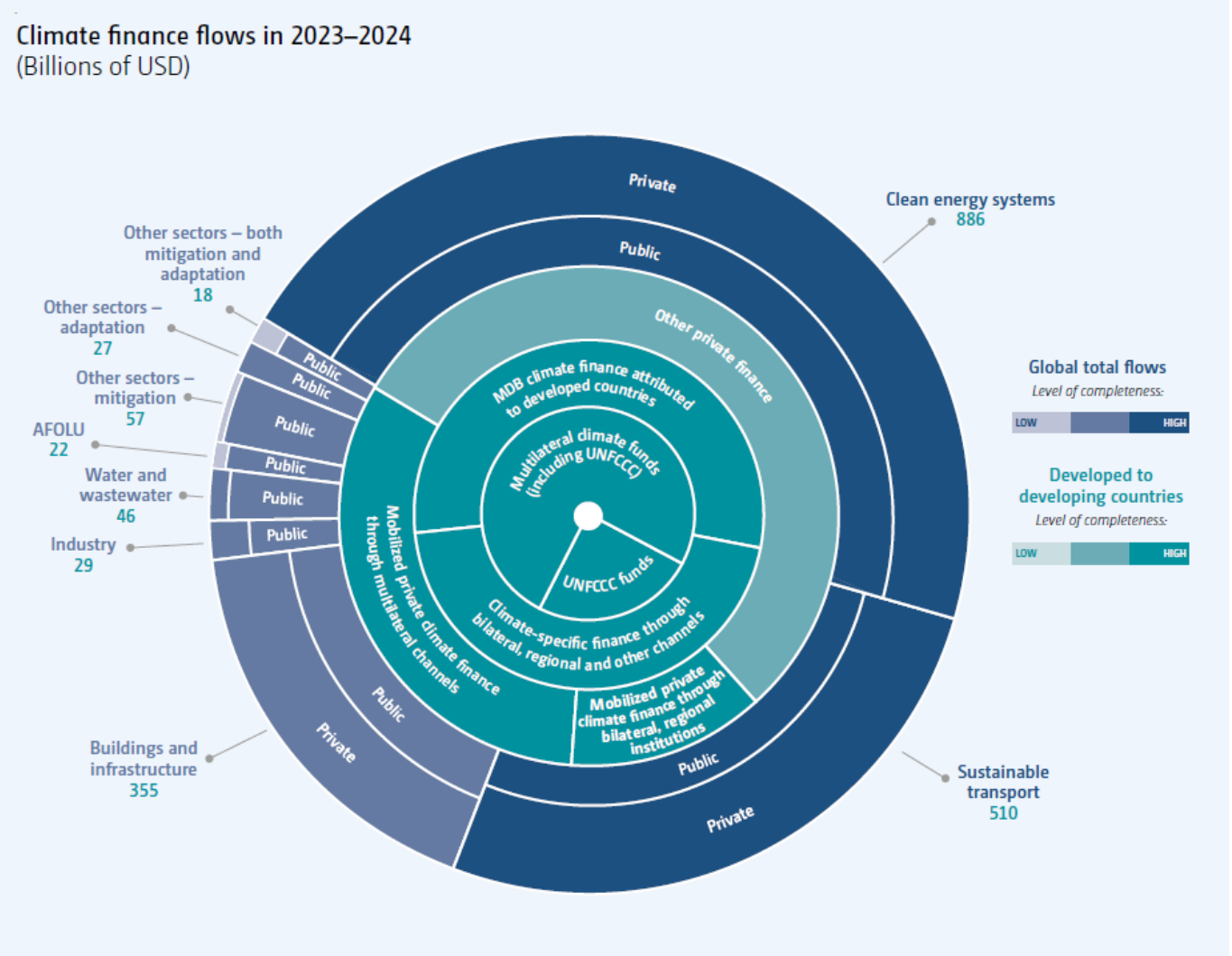
Scan the QR code to access the 7th BA Executive Summary and Technical Report



United Nations
Framework Convention on Climate Change

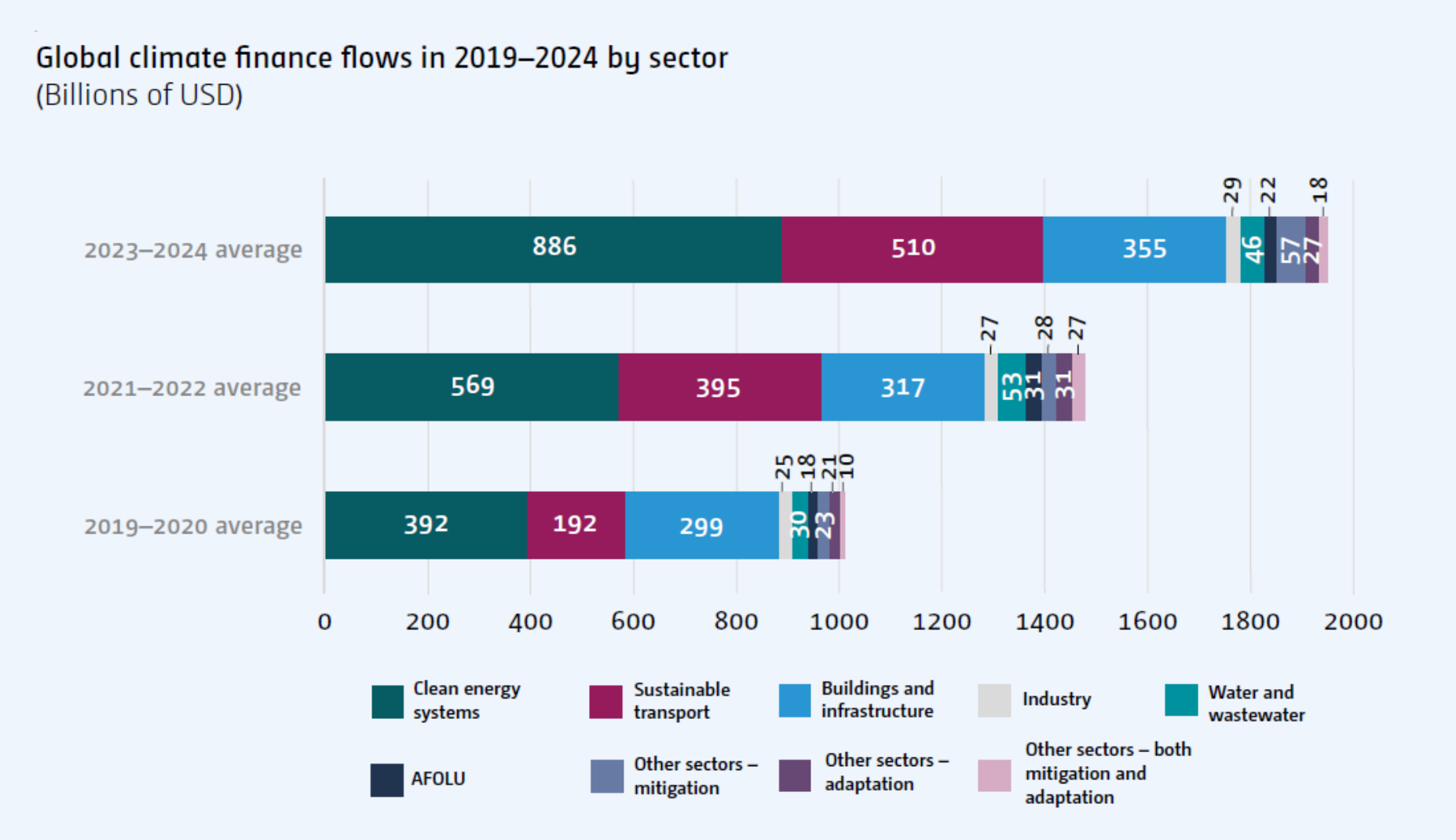
KEY GRAPHIC: Onion diagram frames different sources and channels

- Blue shading indicate **global** climate finance flows by sector
- Green shading indicate flows from **developed to developing countries**, with multilateral climate funds including UNFCCC funds at the core



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KEY FINDING: 32% increase in global climate finance flows

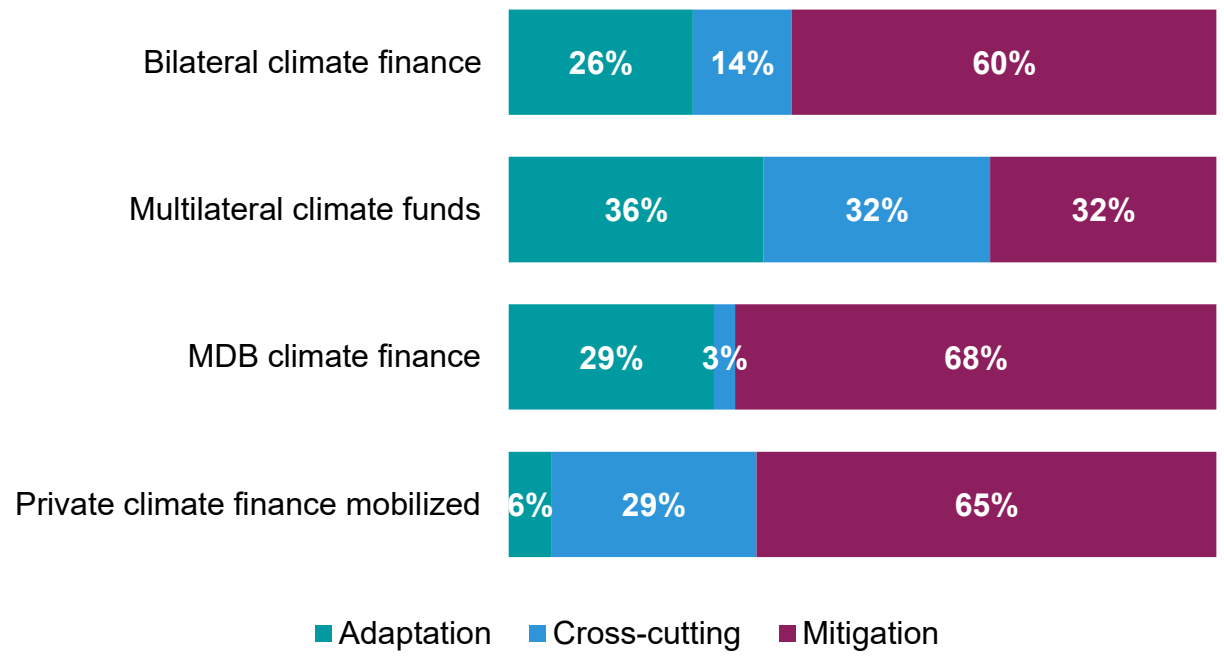


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KEY FINDING: Flows from developed to developing countries by channel

- **Preliminary BTR data:** USD 58.5 bn per year in 2023–2024, a 7% increase on 2021–2022 (compared with same set of Parties)
- **Multilateral climate funds:** USD 8.1 bn per year approved, almost double 2021–2022
- **MDBs:** USD 49.4 bn per year attributed to developed countries, a 22% increase
- **Private finance mobilized:** USD 22.9 bn in 2023 and USD 30.5 bn in 2024
- **Thematic focus** shifted further towards mitigation
  - Adaptation share: 26% bilateral, 36% multilateral climate funds, 29% MDBs, 6% private mobilized

Thematic objective of climate finance from developed to developing countries in 2023–2024

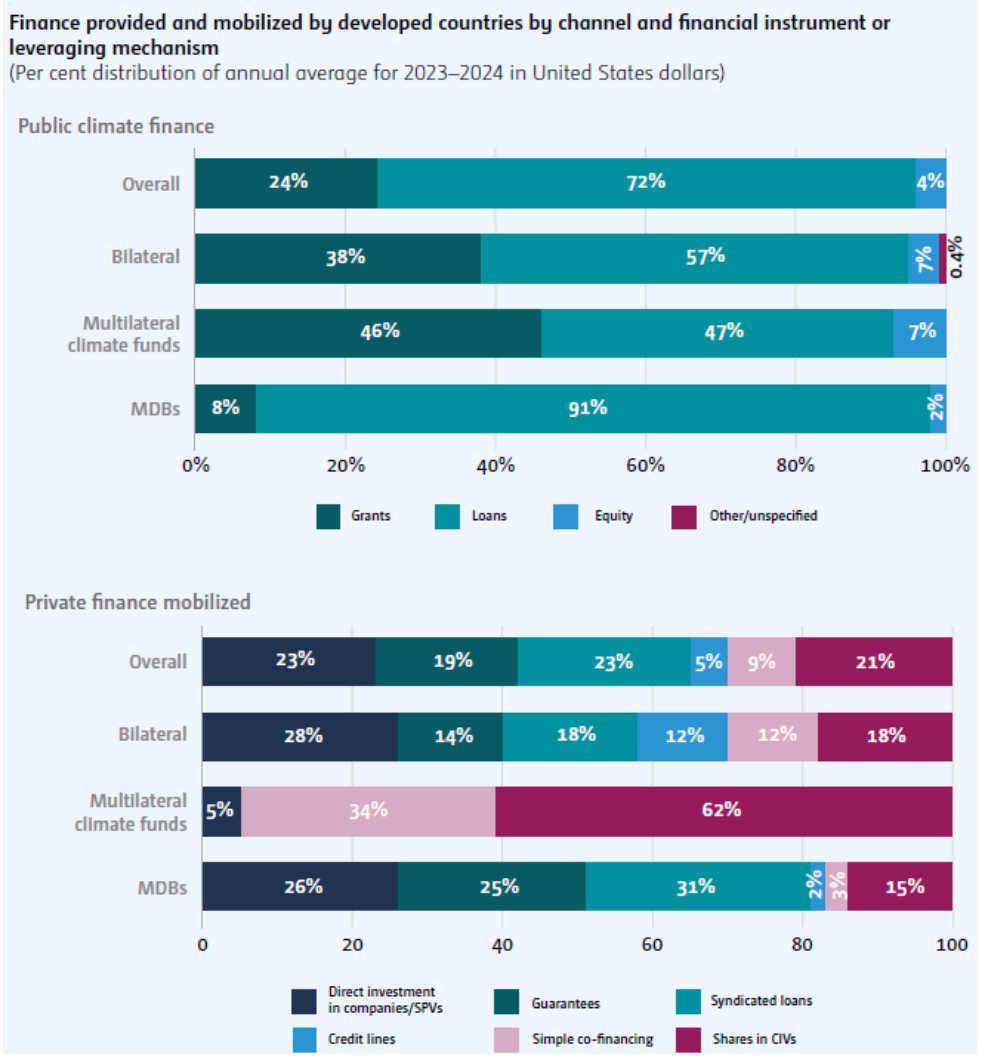


The values for climate-specific finance reported by Parties for 2023–2024 are partial and preliminary data that are subject to change after the submission deadline for BTR2s of 31 December 2026.

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KEY FINDING: Instruments and geographical distribution

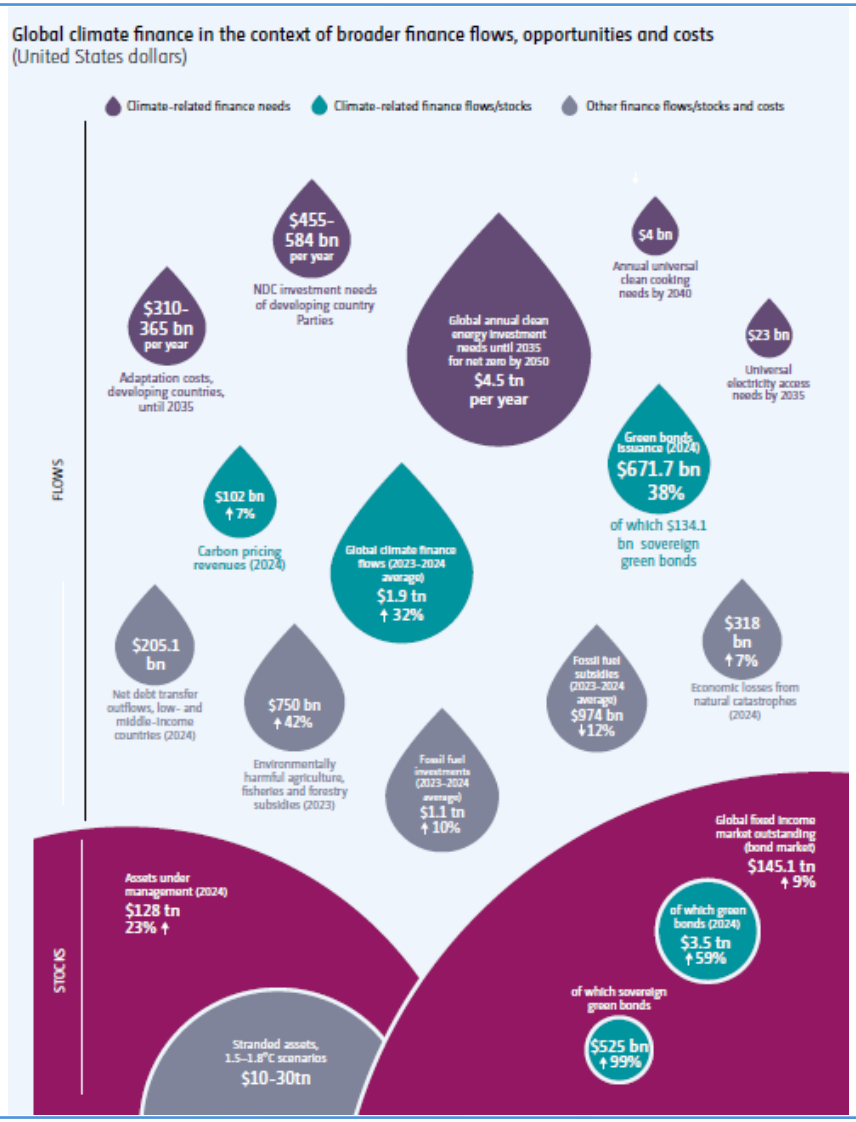
- **Grants** remain an important instrument, but public finance is mostly loan-based
  - Bilateral: 38% grants, 57% loans (73% of loans concessional)
  - Multilateral climate funds: 46% grants, 47% loans
  - MDBs: 91% loans
- **Geographically**, Asia and Africa receive most public finance; LAC most private finance mobilized
- **Support to LDCs/SIDS** varies by channel, highest from multilateral climate funds
  - LDCs: 17–29%; SIDS: 3–9%



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KEY FINDING: Climate finance in context

Global total climate finance flows remain well below available estimates of the investment needed to meet the goals of the Paris Agreement



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Thank you

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KEY FINDINGS OF THE THIRD USD 100 BILLION PROGRESS REPORT



Amjad Abdulla

Co-Facilitator



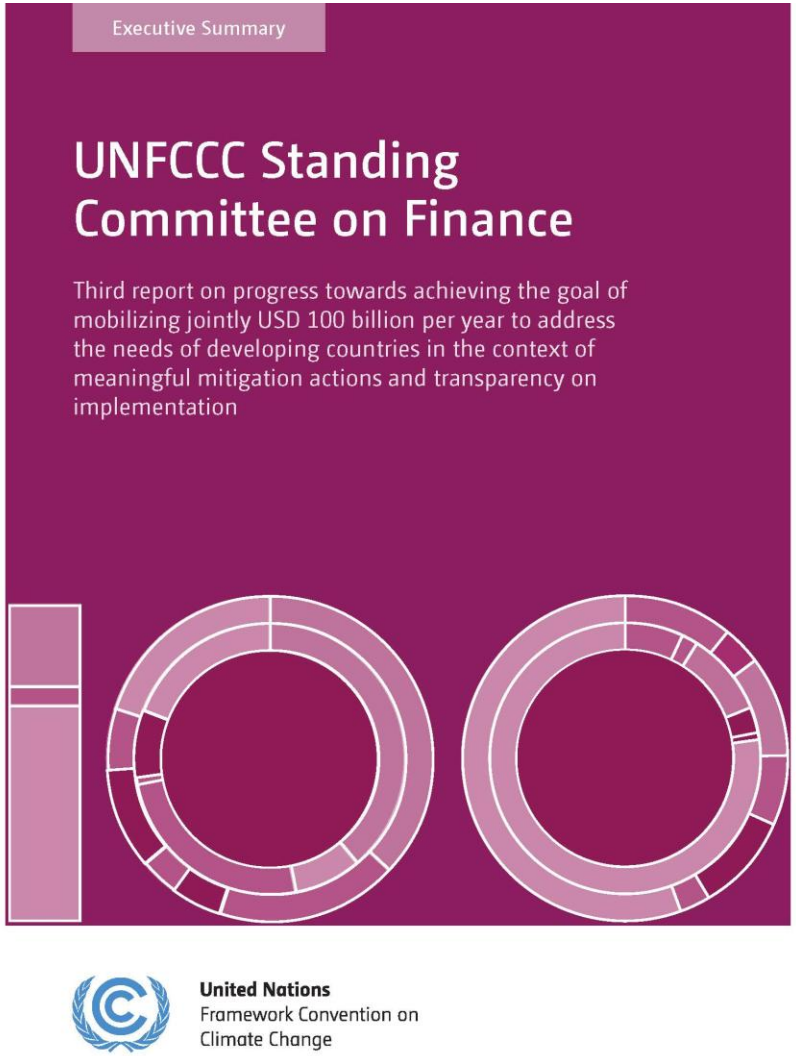
Martin Stadelmann

Co-Facilitator

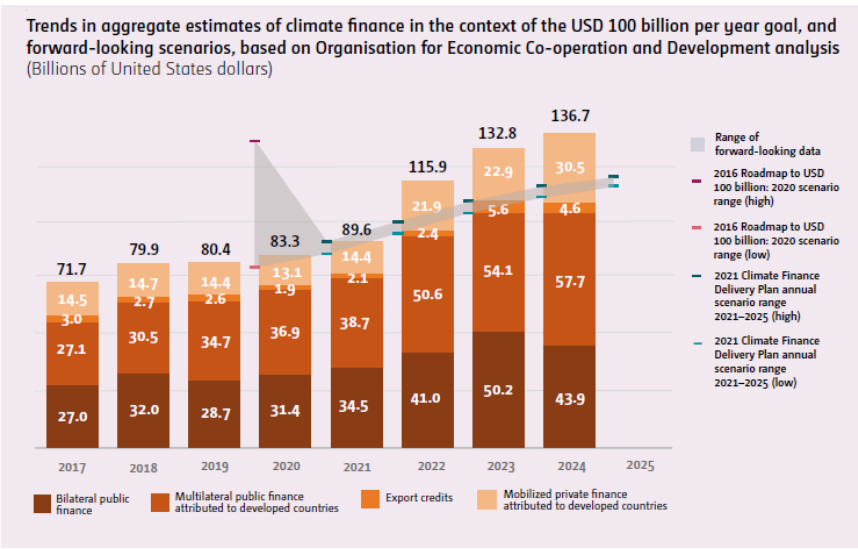
Third report on progress towards achieving the goal of mobilizing jointly USD 100 billion per year to address the needs of developing countries in the context of meaningful mitigation actions and transparency on implementation

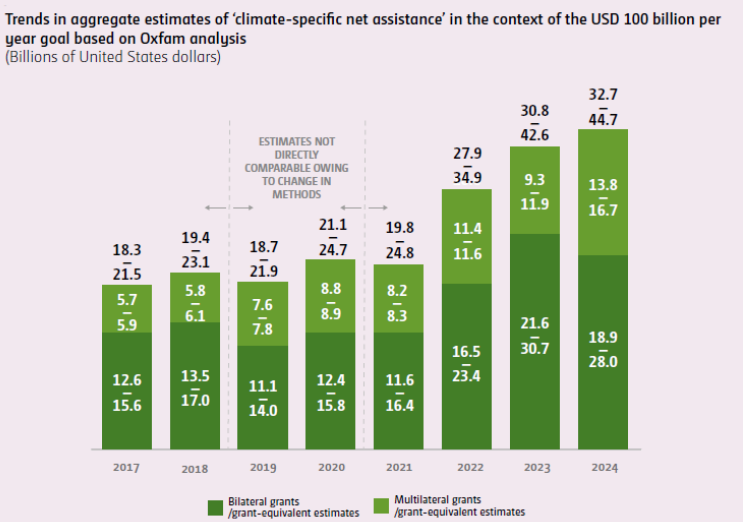
Co-facilitators: Martin Stadelmann and Amjad Abdulla

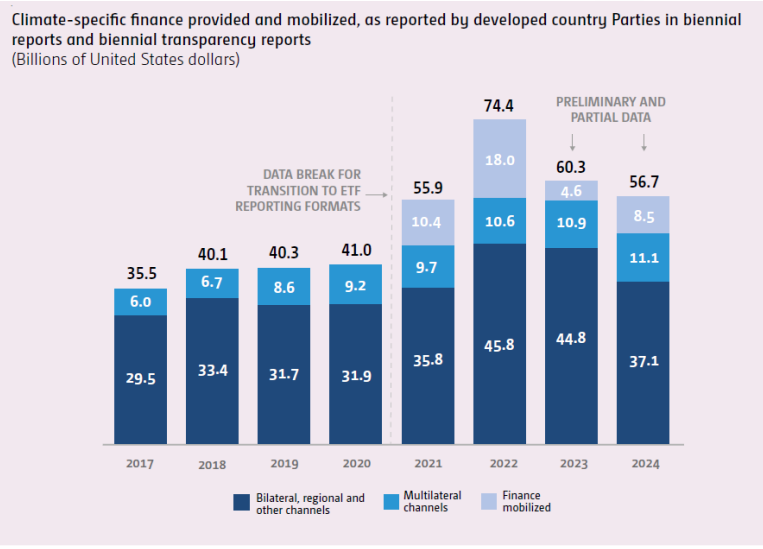
Scan the QR code to access the Executive Summary and Technical Report



KEY FINDING: Trends in aggregate estimates towards achieving the goal







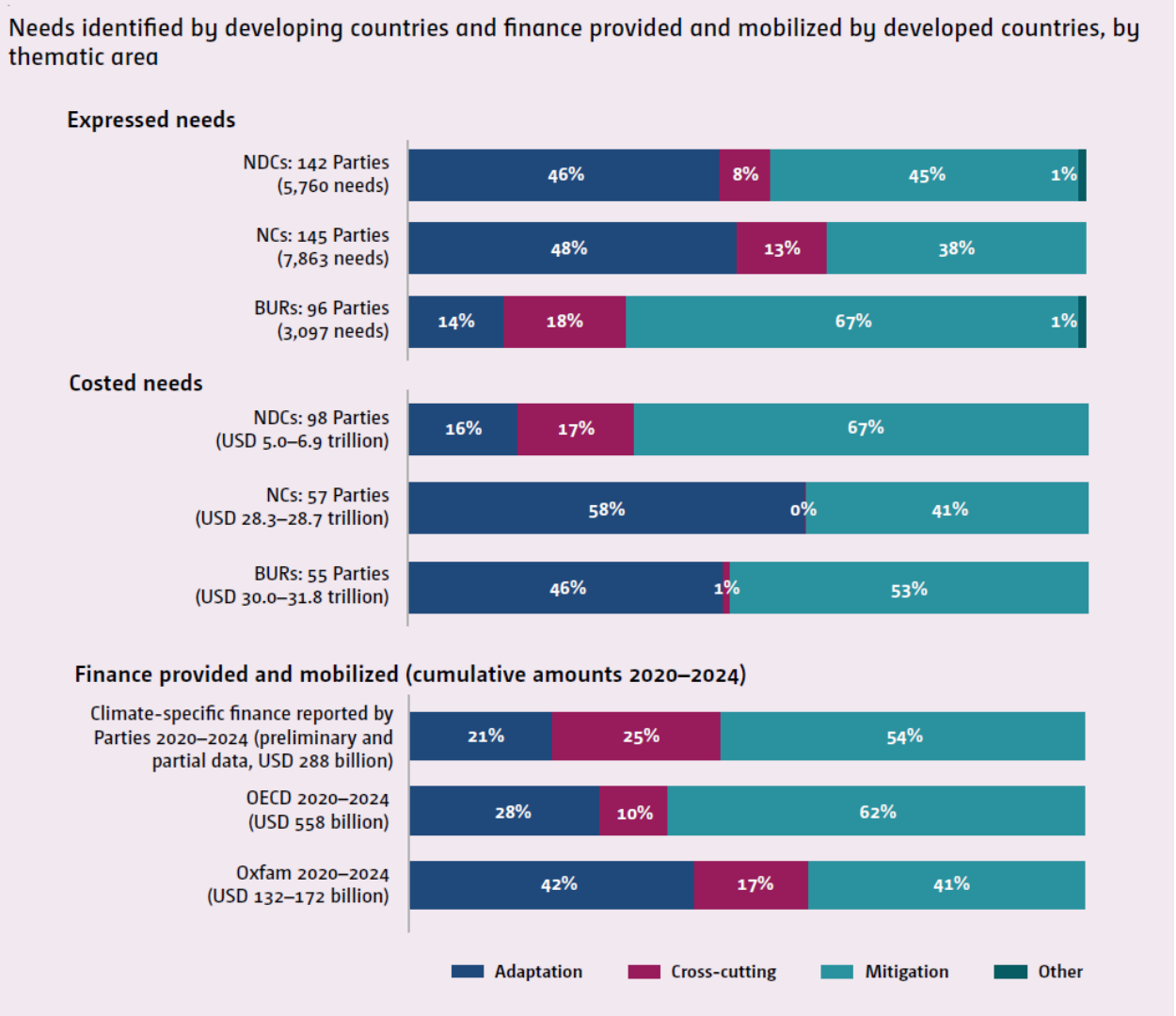
- Continued growth in climate finance flows to developing countries between 2022 and 2024
- According to one source of information (OECD), the goal was met in 2022, 2023 and 2024, reaching USD 136.7 billion in 2024
- Another source estimates climate finance provided in grants and grant-equivalent amounts reached USD 32.7–44.7 billion in 2024
- Measures taken to increase public finance and the mobilization of private finance have been more effective than in previous periods

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KEY FINDING: Addressing the needs of developing countries

Proportional comparison of finance flows to the proportion of expressed needs in SCF's Second Needs Determination Report

- Share of adaptation in total needs expressed **14-48%**
- Share of adaptation in total costed needs **16-58%**
- Share of adaptation finance in total finance provided and mobilized in 2020-2024 **21-42%**



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KEY FINDING: Context of meaningful mitigation action and transparency on implementation

Challenge to establish a causal link between meaningful mitigation action & transparency on implementation with finance flows, some notable trends since 2010 include:

- 99% of non-Annex I Parties and 95% of Annex I have submitted an updated NDC
- Global emission growth has acelerated but, compared to pre-Paris projections:
  - Emissions in 2020–2023 were on average 8% (3–13%) below the projections;
  - Latest NDCs put 2030 emissions 23% below those projections (vs 18% for 2016 INDCs) and 35% below in 2035

Progress on transparency on implementation:

100% Annex I Parties submitted BTR1, including on climate finance provided

88% non-Annex I Parties BUR or BTR and 80% at least one BUR on mitigation actions, needs and support received

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To download the technical report scan here

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KEY HIGHLIGHTS AND OUTCOMES 2026 SCF FORUM



Isobel Bartholomew

Co-Facilitator



Davi Bonavides

Co-Facilitator

2026 SCF Forum
Financing Climate Action for Water Systems and the Ocean

Co-facilitators: Isobel Bartholomew and Davi Bonavides

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If the needs are so clear, why isn't finance following?

Water systems and the ocean are fundamental to climate resilience, economic stability and sustainable development, yet capital flows remain severely constrained.

~3%

Global climate finance targeted at water and wastewater, 2021–2024

Source: Climate Policy Initiative's global landscape of climate finance data dashboard at https://www.climatepolicyinitiative.org/resources/data-visualizations/global-landscape-of-climate-finance-data-dashboard

<1–2%

Estimated global climate finance targeting ocean-related action

Source: Submissions received from the International Alliance to Combat Ocean Acidification, the Ocean Conservancy and the Ocean Risk and Resilience Action Alliance , which reflect a range of relevant assessments, including of past shares of climate finance directed to SIDS and the share of ODA flowing to the sustainable ocean economy

Made with GAMMA

What's holding finance back? Three interrelated challenges



Disconnect between climate priorities and investment pipelines

Fragmented institutional responsibilities, limited technical capacity, insufficient project preparation resources.



Disconnect between financing needs and available approaches

Public benefits but limited commercial returns, fiscal and debt constraints, high costs of capital.



Disconnect between financing institutions and local actors

Complex access procedures, high transaction costs, institutional and capacity constraints.

Scaling up finance must go hand in hand with addressing structural and systemic barriers.

What needs to change? Three shifts in financing approaches



Translating needs to project pipelines

Establish costed plans, project preparation facilities, unified data coordination, and transparent tracking of ocean finance benefits.



Moving towards financing that is fit for purpose

Deploy grants for public-good action, alongside blended finance, risk-sharing guarantees, and project aggregation mechanisms.



Strengthening access and delivery

Simplify fund access, reinforce subnational and national institutions, and secure direct community co-design and equitable benefit-sharing.

Translating needs into delivery

Connecting finance to action requires concerted efforts across actors.

GOVERNMENTS

Translate national priorities into investment opportunities

FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

Respond with appropriate financing and support

REGIONAL AND SUBNATIONAL AUTHORITIES

Ensure investments respond to realities on the ground

From identifying barriers and exchanging solutions to putting approaches into practice.

2027 SCF FORUM INVESTMENTS AND FINANCING FOR CLIMATE TECHNOLOGY INNOVATION

Call for inputs

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LOOKING AHEAD: MANDATED REPORTS OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE ON FINANCE IN 2028



Elena Pereira

SCF Co-Chair



Vicky Noens

SCF Co-Chair

MANDATED REPORTS OF THE SCF IN 2028

- 8th BA
- 3rd report on the determination of needs of developing country Parties related to the implementation of the Convention and the Paris Agreement (NDR)
- Fourth and final report USD 100 billion progress report
- Second report on the doubling of adaptation finance in line with paragraph 18 of decision 1/CMA.3
- First biennial report on collective progress towards all elements of the new collective quantified goal on climate finance (NCQG progress report)

MANDATED REPORTS OF THE SCF IN 2028

Call for evidence

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Q&A AND OPEN DISCUSSIONS