

Standing Committee on Finance

15th Durban Forum on Capacity-building

Bonn, 9 June 2026



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Standing Committee on Finance - Mandate

The Standing Committee on Finance (SCF) was established at COP16 to assist the COP with respect to the Financial Mechanism and undertakes technical work on climate finance in line with its mandated functions, namely:



Improving coherence and coordination in delivery of climate finance



Rationalization of the Financial Mechanism



Mobilization of financial resources



MRV of support to developing country Parties

The SCF conducts various activities to fulfill these functions and develops technical findings and recommendations for the COP, to help Parties make informed decisions relating to climate finance in the UNFCCC process.



SCF Deliverables 2026-2028

2026

2027

2028

SCF FORUM

DRAFT GUIDANCE TO THE OPERATING ENTITIES OF THE FINANCIAL MECHANISM

WORK RELATED TO THE NEW COLLECTIVE QUANTIFIED GOAL ON CLIMATE FINANCE (NCQG)

1ST BIENNIAL PROGRESS REPORT ON THE NCQG

7TH BA

3RD PROGRESS REPORT ON USD 100 BN

REVIEW OF THE FINANCIAL MECHANISM (TBC)

PREPARATORY WORK FOR THE 8TH BA, 3RD NDR, THE FINAL PROGRESS REPORT ON USD 100 BN AND 2ND REPORT ON THE DOUBLING OF ADAPATION FINANCE

8TH BA

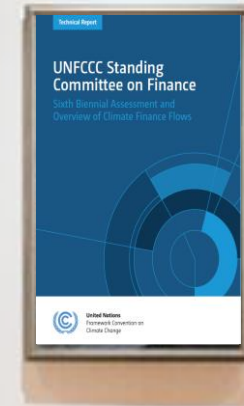
3RD NDR

FINAL PROGRESS REPORT ON USD 100 BN

2ND REPORT ON THE DOUBLING OF ADAPTATION FINANCE



Key reports of the Standing Committee on Finance in 2024



Sixth Biennial Assessment and Overview of Climate Finance Flows

Co-facilitators: Diann Black-Layne & Vicky Noens

Technical Report

UNFCCC Standing Committee on Finance

Sixth Biennial Assessment and Overview of Climate Finance Flows

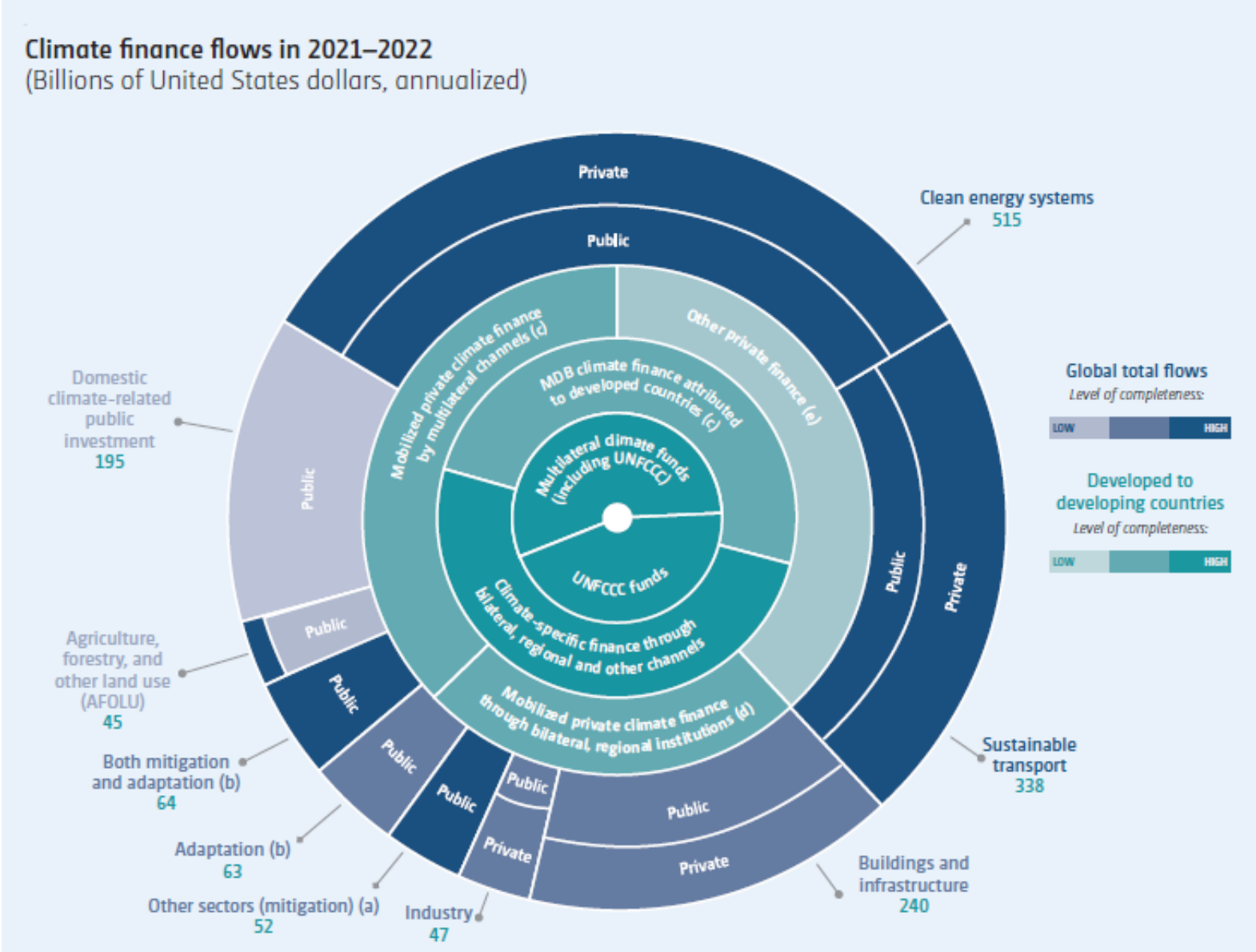


United Nations
Framework Convention on
Climate Change

KEY GRAPHIC: Onion diagram frames different sources and channels

Blue shading indicate **global** climate finance flows by sector

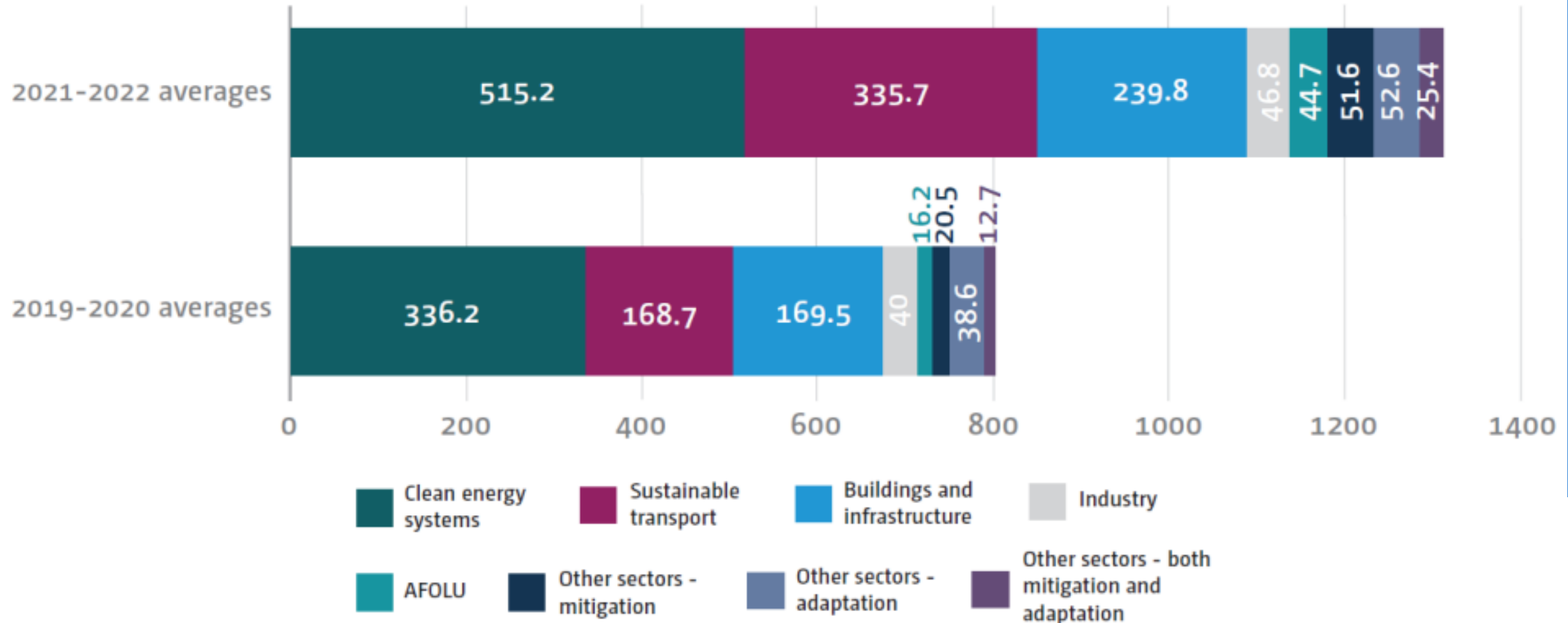
Green shading indicate flows from **developed to developing countries**, with multilateral climate funds including UNFCCC funds at the core



KEY FINDING: 63% increase in global climate finance flows

Global climate finance flows in 2019–2022 by sector

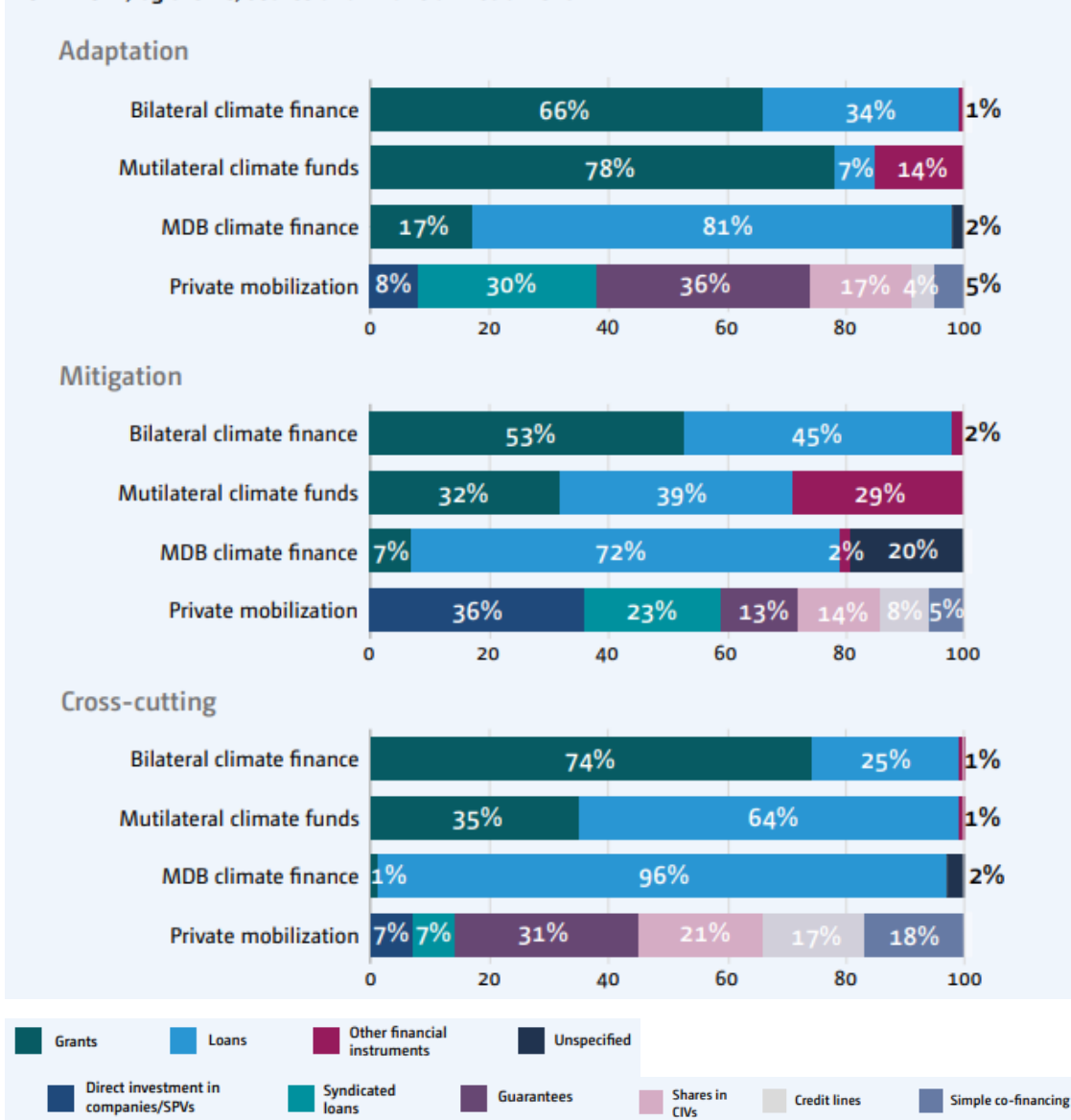
(Billions of United States dollars)



KEY FINDING: Flows from developed to developing countries

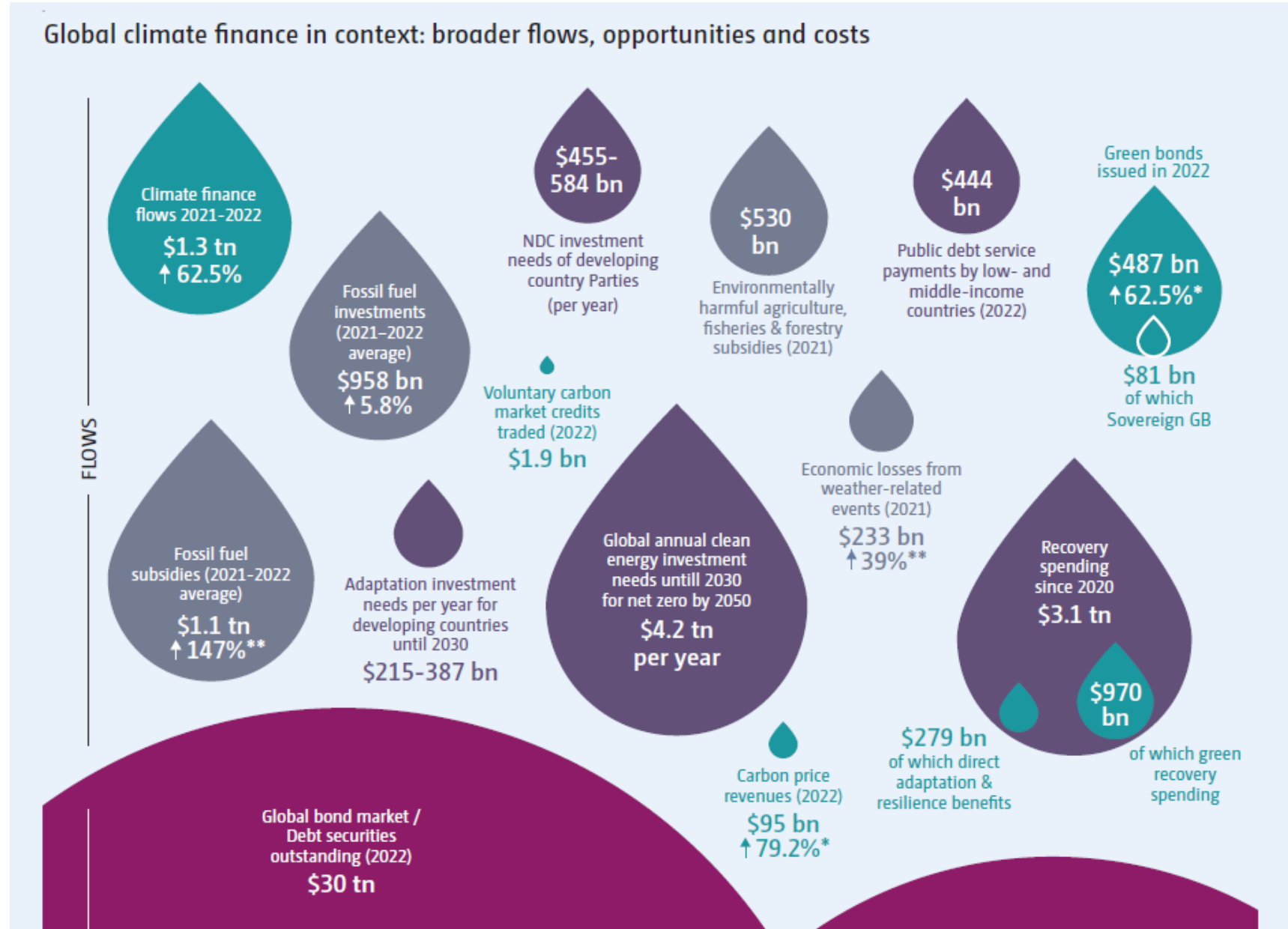
- **Grants** continue to be a key instrument particularly for adaptation finance
 - 66% of bilateral finance
 - 78% of multilateral climate funds
 - 17% of MDBs (compared to 7% for mitigation)
- **Geographically**, Asia and African largest destination
- Share of **support to LDCs/SIDs** varies
 - LDCs 14-23%
 - SIDs 3-4%

Public climate finance and private climate finance mobilized from developed to developing countries in 2021–2022, by theme, source and financial instrument



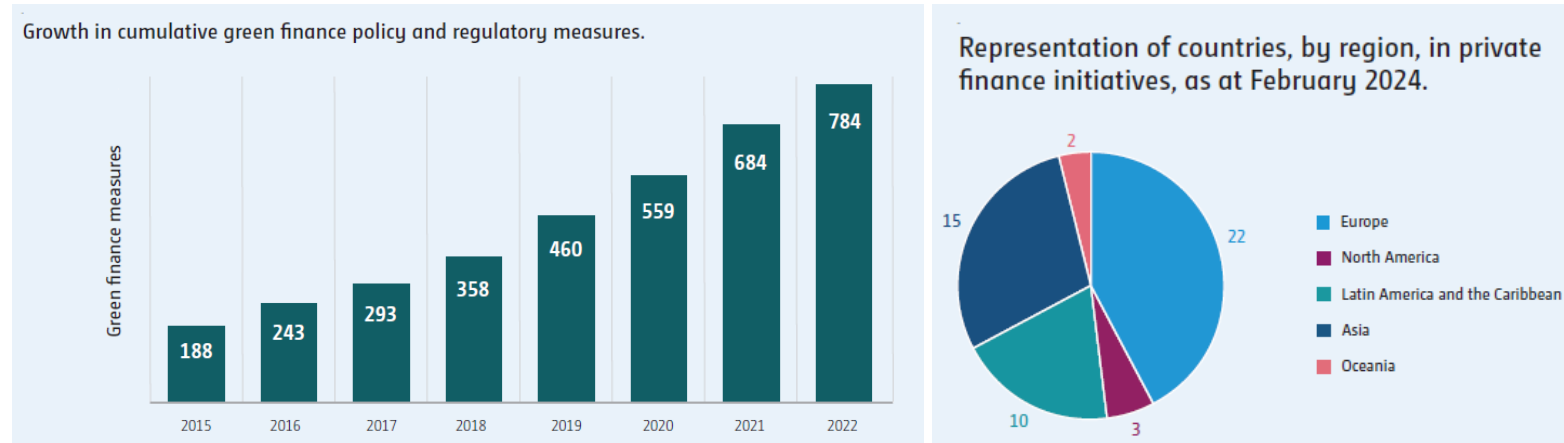
KEY FINDING: Climate finance in context

Global climate finance flows are small relative to the overall needs for the climate transition and to respond to the needs of developing countries



KEY FINDING: Mapping information relevant to Article 2.1c, including its reference to Article 9 thereof

- **Over 100 jurisdictions** with green or sustainable finance regulations and policies (40% increase to 2020)
- Sustained growth in **private sector engagement and commitments**



Insights

- Shift towards transition and implementation planning
- Adaptation and resilience remains underexplored
- Geographic scope: expanding but with concentration in certain regions

- Synergies of Article 2.1(c) and Article 9
- Global cooperation & interoperability as well as context-specific approaches
- Transparency, credibility and real-economy impact

Capacity-building

Notes that climate finance readiness encompasses countries' capacity to plan for, access, deliver, monitor and report on climate finance

Highlights the role of readiness and capacity-building programmes provided by multilateral climate funds to support developing countries in accessing and using climate finance

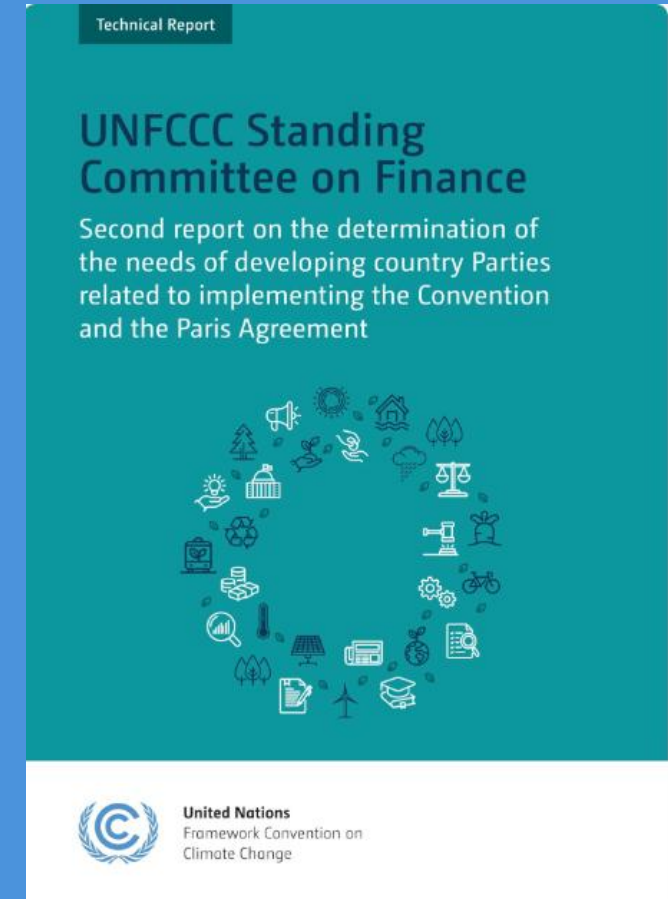
References increasing attention to strengthening institutional arrangements and engagement of ministries responsible for finance, planning and investment in climate finance processes

Investment planning, needs identification, financing strategies, funding proposal development and project implementation as areas where capacity-building activities are being undertaken



Second Report on the Determination of Needs of Developing Country Parties (NDR2)

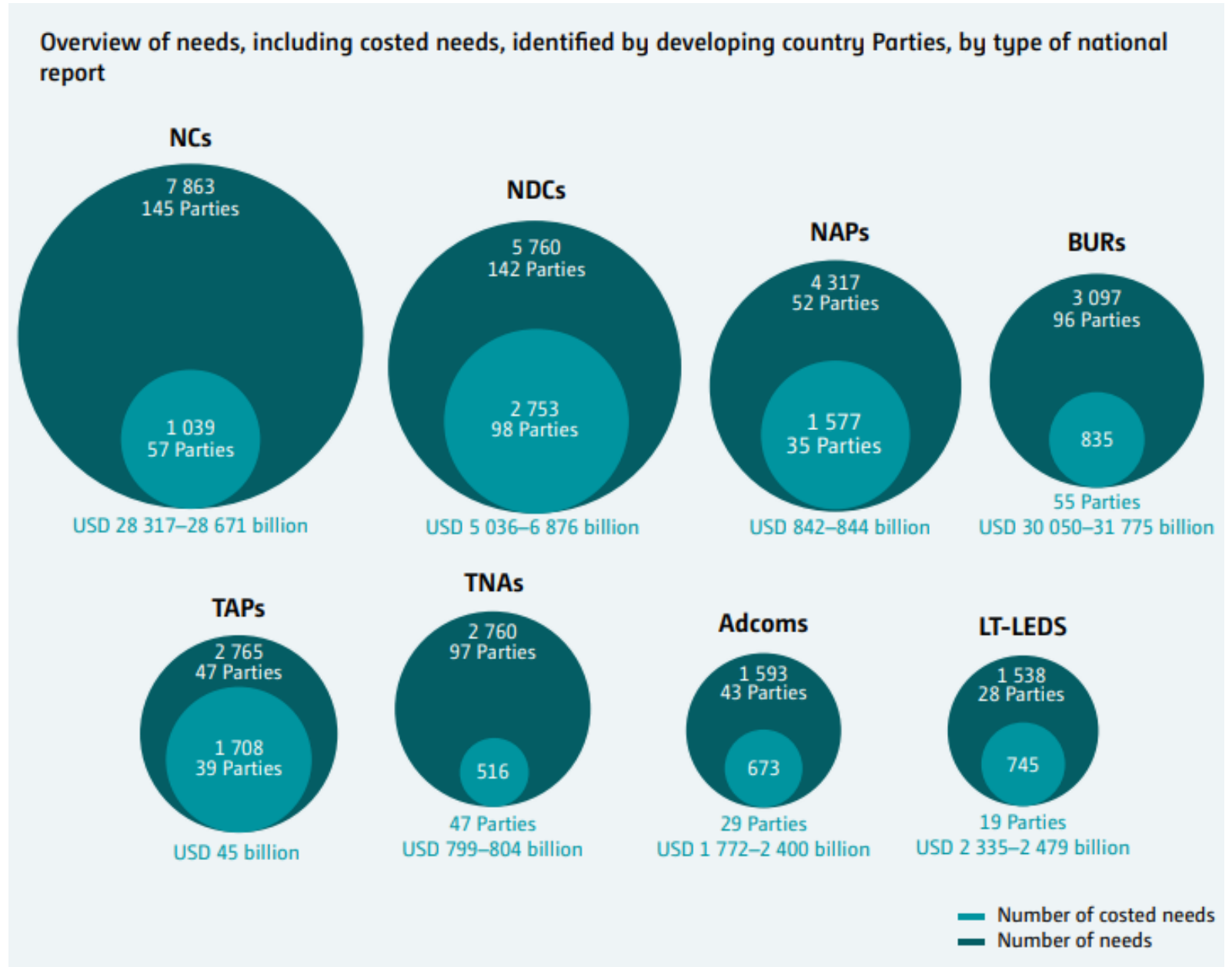
Co-facilitators: Kevin Adams & Mohamad Ayoub



KEY GRAPHIC: Overview of needs identified by developing country Parties

The **second NDR** provides an **updated overview of the needs** of developing countries as at 30 June 2024

The NDR **does not determine the needs of developing countries,** and it **does not aggregate needs across report types**



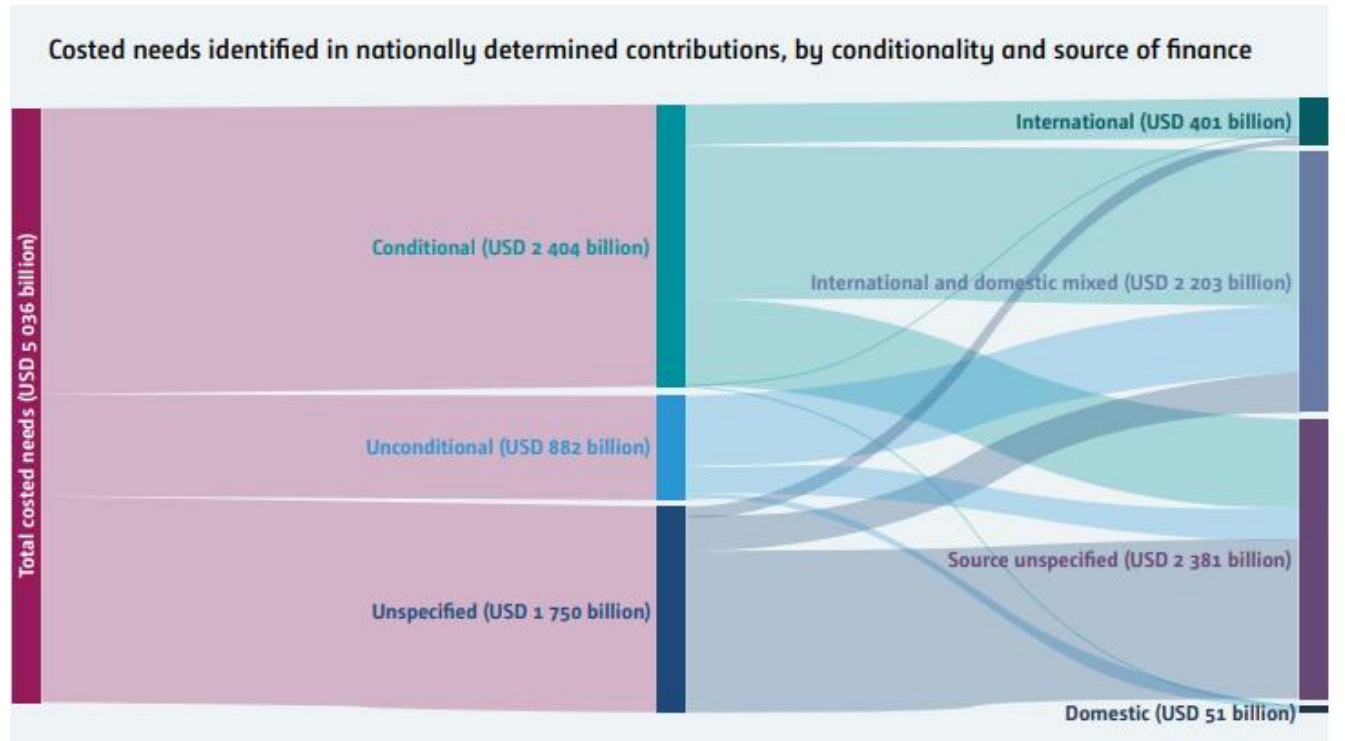
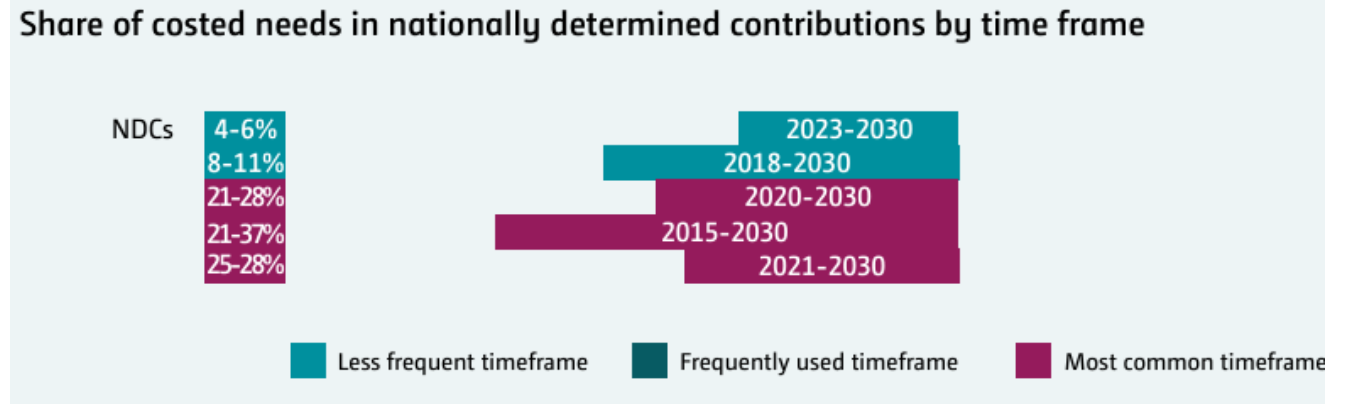
KEY FINDING: Costed NDC needs of 98 Parties at USD 5.036 – 6.876 trillion

The most representative metric, **costed NDC needs** by 98 Parties amount to **USD 5.036 – 6.876 trillion**,

Heterogenous mix of total and incremental costs, investment needs, international or domestic, conditional or unconditional

Annualized: USD 455–584 billion per year

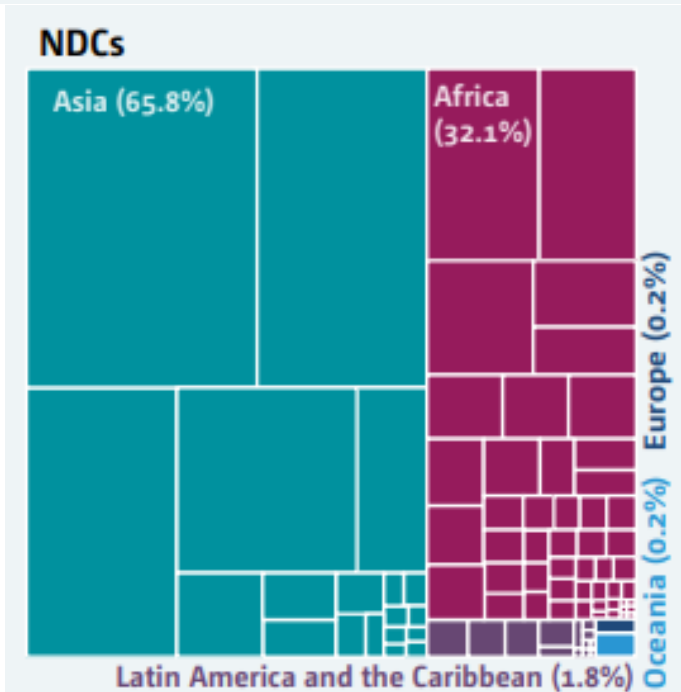
Conditionality and **sources of finance** are identified with a varying level of granularity



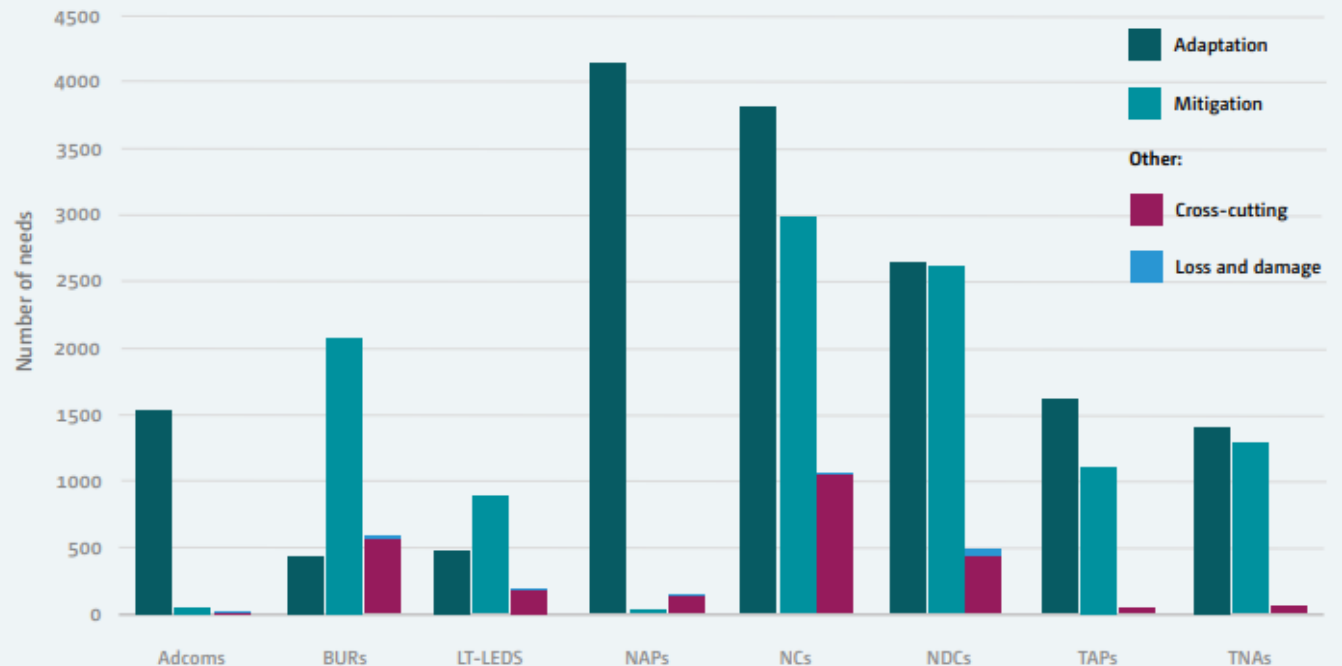
KEY FINDINGS – Geographic and thematic distribution of needs

- **Majority of costed needs** are reported in Asia, while the highest number of **expressed needs** are reported in Africa
- For **some** report types, costed needs are **highly concentrated** in just a few Parties
- **Thematic needs expressed vary** by type of national reports
- Many identified **adaptation needs** are not costed

Geographical distribution of costed needs by type of national report
(Percentage of total costs)



Thematic distribution of expressed needs by type of national report



Gaps, challenges and opportunities in identifying needs

Data and information gaps

- Methodological challenges for needs identification and costing
- Challenges of comparability and standardization of information
- Use of different climate and economic scenarios and assumptions

Institutional gaps

- Institutional capacity gaps and lack of resources for needs assessment
- Coordination challenges at national, subnational and local levels

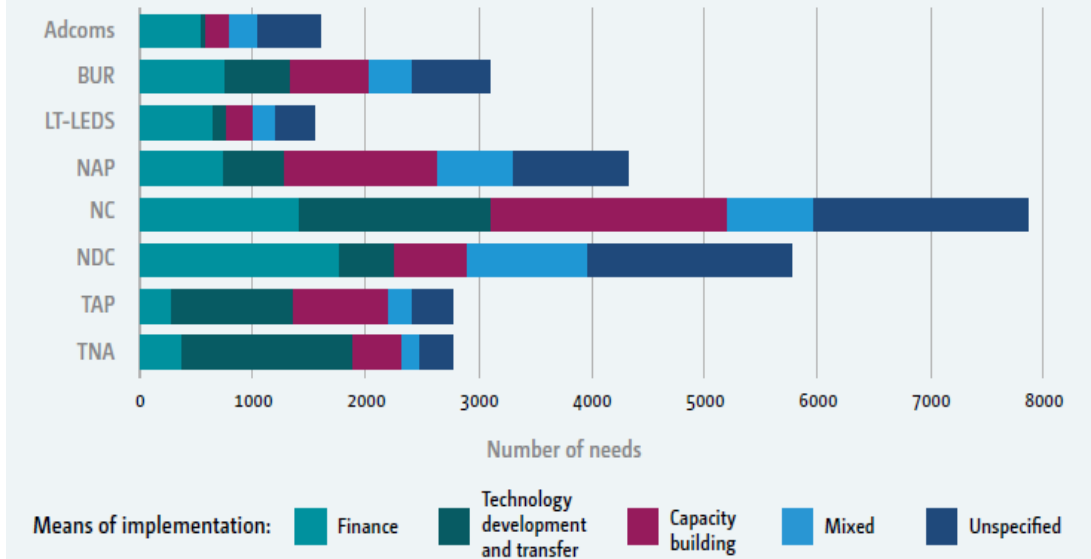
Opportunities

- Adoption of international best practices, fostering knowledge exchange, capacity building and technical support
- Balancing comparability and context-specificity
- Enhancing granularity of reporting on methodological approaches and assumptions
- Whole-of-government and whole-of-society approaches
- Strengthen national data collection systems
- Enhancing international cooperation and data-sharing
- Scaling up financial resources and funding for needs assessments

Capacity-building needs reported across national reporting instruments

Report type	Capacity-building needs identified	Costed needs	Amount costed (USD)
Adaptation Communications	201	28	0.2 bn
BURs	700	161	3.7 bn
LT-LEDS	268	28	21.0 bn
NAPs	1,359	321	1.3 bn
NCs	2,090	165	1.8 bn
NDCs	648	237	10.3 bn
TAPs	845	503	4.2 bn
TNAs	432	109	4.2 bn

Overview of the number of expressed needs by the means of implementation and report type



Second 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 of implementation

Co-facilitators: Gabriela Blatter & Richard Muyungi

Technical Report

UNFCCC Standing Committee on Finance

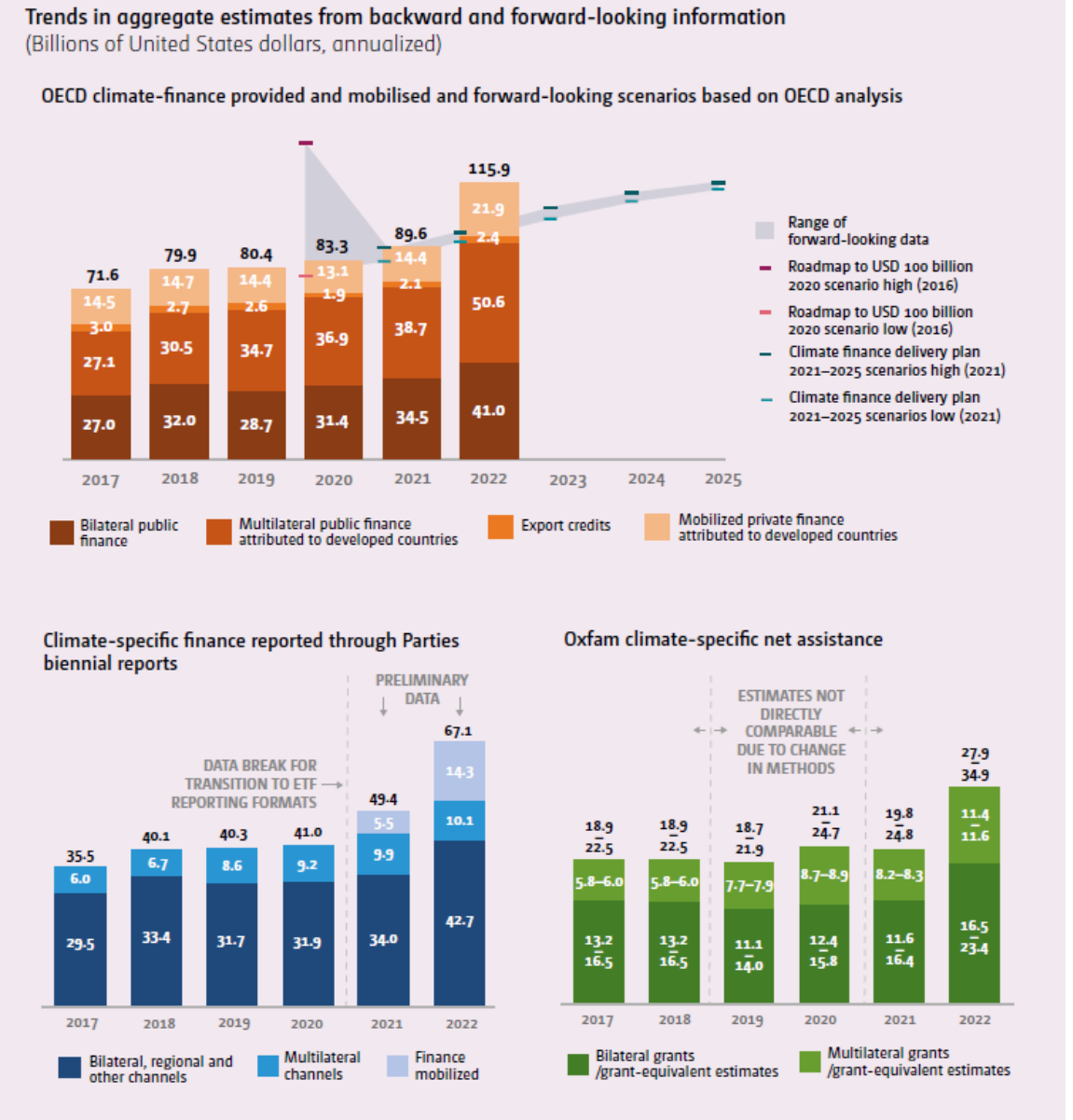
Second report on progress towards achieving the goal of mobilizing jointly USD 100 billion per year to address the needs of developing countries in the context of meaningful mitigation actions and transparency on implementation



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Framework Convention on
Climate Change

KEY FINDING: Trends in aggregate estimates towards achieving the goal

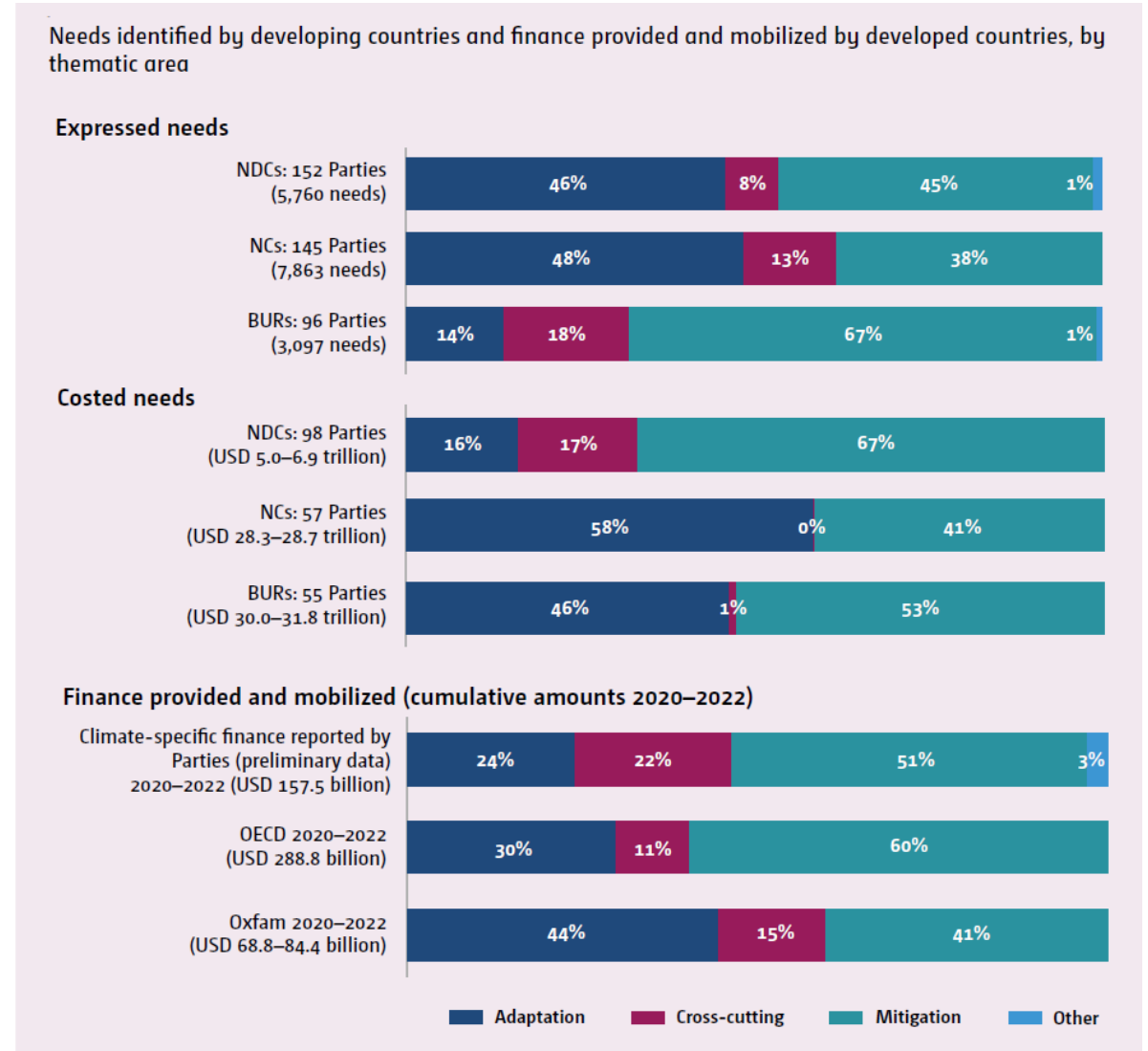
- Substantial growth in climate finance flows to developing countries between 2020 and 2022
- According to one source of information, the goal was met in 2022 (OECD: USD 115.9 billion)
- Suggests measures taken to increase public finance and the mobilization of private finance have been more effective than in previous periods



KEY FINDING: Addressing the needs of developing countries

Proportional comparison of finance flows to the proportion of needs identified in SCF's [Second Needs Determination Report](#)

- Share of adaptation finance in total finance provided and mobilized in 2020-2022 **24-44%**
- Share of adaptation in total needs expressed **14-48%**
- Share of adaptation in total costed needs **16-58%**



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

Challenge to establish any causal link to finance flows, some notable trends since 2010 include:

- **95% Annex I** Parties have submitted an updated NDC; 98% of non-Annex I Parties have submitted an NDC and 78% an updated NDC as at July 2024.
- The aggregate effect of mitigation actions in submitted NDCs are projected to reduce global GHG emissions by **4.6–5.8%** by 2025 and by **11.4–12.0%** by 2030 compared to 2016 levels, nearing 2010 levels.

Progress on transparency

43 Annex I Parties submitted BR5, including on climate finance provided

96% non-Annex I Parties NC2, 66% NC3 on mitigation actions and climate finance needs

68% non-Annex I Parties at least one BUR on mitigation actions, needs and support received

Capacity-building



Notes information related to countries' capacities to identify, cost and communicate needs, as well as to develop project pipelines and engage with climate finance opportunities



Capacity-building is reflected in efforts to strengthen transparency systems, including institutional arrangements and technical capacities related to greenhouse gas inventories, adaptation tracking, NDC implementation and reporting



As of April 2024, the **Capacity-building Initiative for Transparency (CBIT)** portfolio comprised **92 projects (83 active)** covering more than half of non-Annex I Parties



Notes enhanced reporting by some Parties on the relationship between climate finance received and capacity-building and technology transfer activities



2024 SCF Forum on financing accelerating climate action and resilience through gender-responsive financing

- Institutional and technical capacities for gender-responsive climate finance
- Direct access and readiness support
- Data, monitoring, evaluation and transparency
- Knowledge-sharing and partnerships



2025 SCF Forum on accelerating climate action and resilience through financing for sustainable food systems and agriculture

- Institutional and technical readiness across the climate finance project cycle
- Strengthening Direct Access Entities, climate finance units and local delivery systems
- Data systems, digital tools and project bankability
- Sustained staffing and institutional memory; reducing reliance on short-term consultants

SCF Co-chairs in 2026

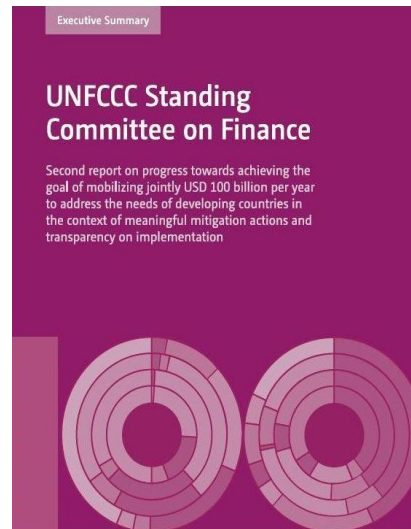
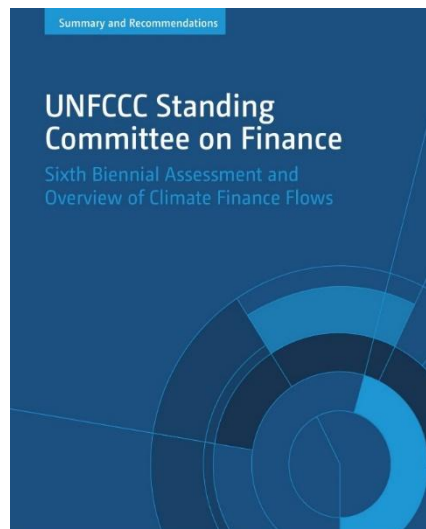
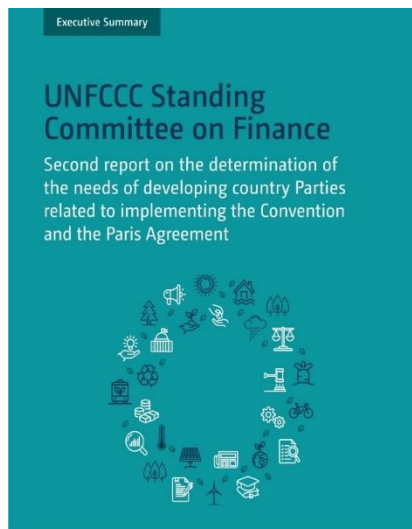
At SCF 39, Committee elected its Co-Chairs and appointed co-facilitators for its activities.

Co-chairs

- Elena Pereira (Honduras)
- Vicky Noens (Belgium)



Thank you for your attention!



Visit SCF webpage for more information.

