

UNFCCC

Standing Committee on Finance

Call for evidence: Information and data for the preparation of the 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 of implementation

The Standing Committee on Finance (SCF), a constituted body under the Convention, assists the Conference of the Parties (COP) and Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement (CMA) on climate finance matters.

Objective

The SCF has initiated the preparation of the 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 of implementation and is seeking inputs in accordance with the outline agreed by the SCF at its thirty-seventh meeting (see Annex below). In particular, the SCF is looking for quantitative and qualitative information on:

- Backward-looking and forward-looking information on progress towards achieving the goal of mobilizing jointly USD 100 billion per year by 2020 through to 2025;
- Information on whether and how finance has addressed the needs of developing countries; and,
- Information on meaningful mitigation actions and transparency of implementation.

Inputs may include approaches used in sources of information as well as trends, lessons learned, challenges and potential opportunities to address them.

How to submit your response

Information and data may be submitted before 30 June 2026 via email to:

Standingcommittee@unfccc.int. Early submissions are welcome to support timely preparation of the draft report.

Submissions will be available on the information repository on the UNFCCC website unless submitters clarify they wish to opt out of making their submission available. The sources of information and data used in the 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 will be appropriately referenced in the report.

Reference documents and other related background information

- The second report on the progress towards achieving the goal of mobilizing jointly USD 100 billion per year by 2020 through to 2025 is available at: <https://unfccc.int/process-and-meetings/bodies/constituted-bodies/standing-committee-on-finance-scf/progress->

[report](#)

- The first report on the progress towards achieving the goal of mobilizing jointly USD 100 billion per year by 2020 through to 2025 available at: <https://unfccc.int/topics/climate-finance/workstreams/long-term-climate-finance-ltf#First-Report>

About the Standing Committee on Finance

The Standing Committee on Finance (SCF) was established by the Conference of the Parties (COP) at its 17th session. One of the functions of the SCF is to assist the COP with respect to the measurement, reporting and verification of the support provided to developing country Parties through activities such as the preparation of the biennial assessment and overview of climate finance flows (BA). Parties, at the historic COP21, decided that the SCF shall serve the Paris Agreement in line with its functions.

Annex

General outline of the 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

[English only]

Executive summary

- Introduction on the background, context and mandate, scope and approach, and the challenges and limitations to the data presented in the report;
- Key findings on mobilizing jointly USD 100 billion per year from available sources of information including by channels, thematic focus, and financial instruments;
- Key findings on whether and how finance flows may be addressing the needs of developing countries from available sources of information including by thematic focus, sectors, financial sources and instruments and geographical distribution;
- Key findings on trends in meaningful mitigation actions and transparency on implementation and whether and how finance flows are supporting such trends;
- Challenges and opportunities towards achieving the goal of mobilizing jointly USD 100 billion per year by 2020 through to 2025 to address the needs of developing countries in the context of meaningful mitigation actions and transparency on implementation;
- Recommendations, if any, by the SCF.

Chapter 1: Introduction

Objective: provide the background and mandate of the report, the scope and approach used to develop the report

- Background: provide context for the report based on decisions of the COP (decision 13/CP.27, paragraph 15 and other relevant decisions).
- Scope and approach used to prepare the report:
 - explanation of the scope of the report, taking into account the Climate Finance Delivery Plan, other relevant reports and a focus on backward-looking data and forward-looking data up until 2025, that is, the time frame of the goal.
 - Approach used in preparing the report including key sources of information, presentation of disaggregated information on themes, sectors and geographical distribution of finance, as well as information on impacts and outcomes of climate finance, where possible, and outreach and engagement activities.
 - Limitations to the data and information presented in the report, for example those related to data availability, methodological, and definitional issues.
 - Overview of structure of the report and information in each chapter.

Chapter 2: Approaches used in sources of information

Objective: provide clarity on the differences in methodologies used by different sources of information relevant to measuring progress on the goal and the approaches used in sources of information referenced in chapter 3.

- Updates on approaches used in the sources of information on progress towards achieving the goal of mobilizing jointly USD 100 billion per year:
 - Backward-looking reports on climate finance:
 - National reports submitted as part of the UNFCCC process, for example BRs, BURs and BTRs;
 - BAs;
 - Other relevant reports, for example those from OECD, ODI, Oxfam, UNEP gap reports and the World Resources Institute;
 - Forward-looking information on climate finance:
 - National reports submitted as part of the UNFCCC process, for example biennial communications in accordance with Article 9, paragraph 5, of the Paris Agreement;
 - Other relevant reports, for example the Climate Finance Delivery Plan.
 - Description of key differences in scope and methods used across sources of information
- Updates on approaches used in the sources of information on identifying the needs of developing countries:
 - National reports submitted as part of the UNFCCC process, for example NCs, BURs, BTRs, NAPs and NDCs;
 - Report on the determination of the needs of developing country Parties related to implementing the Convention and the Paris Agreement;
 - Other relevant reports, for example needs-based finance regional and national level climate finance access and mobilization strategies, and technical assessments.
- Updates on approaches used in the sources of information on meaningful mitigation actions and transparency on implementation:
 - National reports submitted as part of the UNFCCC process, for example BRs, BURs, BTRs, NCs, NDCs and REDD+ strategies;
 - Reports prepared by the secretariat, for example the NDC synthesis report, and compilation and synthesis reports of BRs, BURs and for BTRs;
 - Other relevant reports.

Chapter 3: Progress towards 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

Objective: provide the latest quantitative and qualitative data and trends of progress towards achieving the goal across its three dimensions and the interlinkages between them including the tackling of issues such as access and effectiveness,

- Trends in available quantitative and qualitative information on progress towards achieving the goal of mobilizing jointly USD 100 billion per year from:
 - Backward-looking reports on climate finance:

- National reports submitted as part of the UNFCCC process, for example BRs, BURs and BTRs;
 - BAs;
 - Other relevant reports, for example those from OECD, ODI, Oxfam, UNEP gap reports and the World Resources Institute;
- Forward-looking information on climate finance
 - National reports submitted as part of the UNFCCC process, for example biennial communications in accordance with Article 9, paragraph 5, of the Paris Agreement;
 - Other relevant reports, for example the Climate Finance Delivery Plan.
- Trends in available quantitative and qualitative information on whether and how the needs of developing countries are addressed by finance flows:
 - National reports submitted as part of the UNFCCC process, for example BURs, BTRs, NAPs, NCs and NDCs;
 - Report on the determination of the needs of developing country Parties related to implementing the Convention and the Paris Agreement;
 - Other relevant reports, for example needs-based finance regional and national level climate finance access and mobilization strategies, and technical assessments.
- Available quantitative and qualitative information on meaningful mitigation actions and transparency on implementation, for example carbon dioxide emissions reduced or avoided in the relevant time frame, and the number of BURs and BTRs submitted during the relevant time frame:
 - National reports submitted as part of the UNFCCC process, for example BRs, BURs, BTRs, NAPs, NCs and NDCs;
 - Reports prepared by the secretariat, for example the NDC synthesis report, and compilation and synthesis reports for BRs, BURs and for BTRs;
 - Other relevant reports.

Chapter 4: Challenges and opportunities 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

Objective: identify challenges towards achieving the goal, the lessons learned in the process and any potential opportunities to address them

- Follow up on previous recommendations from the second USD 100 billion progress report;
- Challenges identified 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;
- Lessons learned in the process 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;
- Recommendations on possible actions towards addressing the challenges in 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.

Annexes

- Submissions received in response to the call for evidence
- List of online annexes
 - Comparison of estimates by channel and instrument per sources of information
 - Compilation of methodologies in use by various sources of information on climate finance flows
 - Data in graphs and figures

References
