

# UNFCCC

## Standing Committee on Finance

### Call for evidence: information and data for the preparation of the Seventh Biennial Assessment and Overview of Climate Finance Flows

The Standing Committee on Finance (SCF), a constituted body under the Convention, assists the Conference of the Parties (COP) and the Paris Agreement on climate finance matters, including through the preparation of the Biennial Assessment and Overview of Climate Finance Flows (BA).

#### Objective

The SCF has initiated the preparation of the seventh Biennial Assessment and Overview of Climate Finance Flows and is seeking inputs in accordance with the general outline agreed by SCF at its thirty-seventh meeting (see Annex below). In particular, the SCF is looking for evidence on:

- Methodological issues relating to transparency of climate finance flows including definitions, tracking and measuring access, impacts and outcomes;
- Data on climate-related finance flows in the 2023-2024 time period with data from previous years if available, in particular sector-specific flows, global flows from developed to developing countries, domestic finance and south-south flows and trend by theme, sector, instrument and geography
- Assessment of the effectiveness of climate finance flows, including impact results, the balance between mitigation and adaptation, alignment with developing country needs, the ways in which access has been enabled and their role in the broader financial context
- Reflection on possible data and information, as appropriate, that could inform the SCF for the preparation of the first report on progress towards achieving the new collective quantified goal on climate finance

#### How to submit your response

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

[Standingcommittee@unfccc.int](mailto:Standingcommittee@unfccc.int). Early submissions are welcome to support timely preparation of the draft report.

Submissions will be made 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 will be appropriately referenced in the report on seventh Biennial Assessment and Overview of Climate Finance Flows

#### Reference documents and other related background information

- Sixth BA summary and recommendations available here: [https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/UNFCCC\\_BA6\\_Report\\_Web\\_Apr2025.pdf](https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/UNFCCC_BA6_Report_Web_Apr2025.pdf) and the technical report available on <https://unfccc.int/documents/641834>
- Previous BAs are available at: <https://unfccc.int/topics/climate->

## About the Standing Committee on Finance

The Standing Committee on Finance (SCF) was established by the Conference of the Parties (COP) at its 17<sup>th</sup> 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 seventh biennial assessment and overview of climate finance flows

[English only]

#### Executive Summary

- Introduction on background, context and mandate, challenges and limitations to the data presented in the seventh BA
- Key findings on trends in climate finance flows globally, from developed to developing countries, South-South cooperation and domestic climate finance flows
- Key findings on trends in data coverage, methodological updates related to transparency of climate finance
- Key findings on trends in the effectiveness of climate finance flows, geographical distribution, access, impacts and results achieved
- Recommendations by the SCF

#### Introduction chapter

*Objective: provide the background and mandate of the seventh BA, the approach used to develop the report and an overview of the report structure.*

- Background: provide context based on the decisions of the COP and CMA related to the seventh BA.
- Scope and approach used to prepare the seventh BA:
  - Explicit description of the seventh BA as a metadata analysis providing an overview of the latest publicly available data on climate finance flows, as well as identifying trends from previous years.
  - Approach used by the SCF in preparing the report including the operational definition of climate finance by the SCF, efforts to avoid double-counting, and outreach and engagement activities
  - Limitations to the data and analysis presented in the report due to drawing on a variety of data sources, timeliness of data, and data gaps
  - Overview of information in each chapter
  - *Figure* on the overview of scope and content within each chapter of the biennial assessment and overview of climate finance flows

#### Chapter 1: Methodological issues related to the transparency of climate finance

*Objective: provide clarity on the differences in the methodologies used by different sources of climate finance data for global, international and domestic finance flows including updates on operational definitions of climate finance in use, improvements on tracking climate finance flows, and measuring impacts and outcomes.*

- Introduction on data providers, aggregators and reports on climate finance
  - *Figure* on data providers, aggregators and reporters of climate finance

- Updates in methodologies to track climate finance and operational definitions of climate finance in use
  - Overview of methods and definitions used by Parties to report climate finance provided, mobilized and received in biennial transparency reports under the enhanced transparency framework of the Paris Agreement.
  - Updates on methods and definitions to track and report climate finance by other international organizations, including the OECD DAC, MDBs, IDFC, Multilateral Climate Funds, TOSSD, and other sources
  - Updates on methods and definitions to track climate finance at country level, including climate budget tagging and taxonomies
  - Updates on methods used to aggregate estimates of climate finance flows by various sources of information
- Updates in methodologies for measuring climate finance impact and outcomes at project, portfolio or institutional level
- Updates on methodologies that integrate climate change considerations into insurance, lending and investment decision-making processes and that include information relevant to tracking consistency with the long-term goal outlined in Article 2, paragraph 1(c), of the Paris Agreement.
- Follow up on previous recommendations from previous BAs, in relevant sections as appropriate
- Boxes and case studies as appropriate

## **Chapter 2: Overview of climate finance flows**

*Objective: provide the latest data and trends of climate finance flows, at global and country level, from developed to developing countries, South-South cooperation; with trends by theme, sector, instruments, and geographical distribution*

- Introduction including updates on data availability, any methodological changes to the information presented from previous BAs, and remaining gaps by sector, geographical area, theme and financial instrument or asset class
- Global climate finance flows, both international and domestic including:
  - Updated Onion diagram *figure* on climate finance flows
  - *Figures* on breakdown of global climate finance by instrument and by geographical distribution including LDCs and SIDS
  - Trends in investment in climate action by sectors, including clean energy systems, sustainable transport, building and infrastructure, industry, sustainable agriculture, forestry and land use and other sectors
  - Trends in non-primary climate finance flows e.g. R&D, innovation, manufacturing, green bonds, refinancing
  - Trends in domestic public finance

- Climate finance flows from developed to developing countries <sup>1</sup>, including recipient perspectives and data breakdowns by channel, theme, instrument and geographical distribution including LDCs and SIDS
  - Amounts and trends in climate-specific finance reported in biennial reports, biennial update reports, biennial transparency reports and biennial communications under Article 9.5
  - Amounts and trends in pledges, approvals, commitments and disbursements of climate finance from UNFCCC and other multilateral climate funds
  - Amounts and trends in climate finance reported by MDBs and other developing finance institutions
  - Amounts and trends in private finance mobilised through public interventions
  - Amounts and trends in other private finance flows
- South-South cooperation on climate finance including data breakdowns by channel, theme, instrument and geographical distribution including LDCs and SIDS as available
- Follow up on recommendations from previous BAs, in relevant sections as appropriate
- Reflection on possible data and information, as appropriate, that could inform the SCF for the preparation of the first report on progress towards achieving the new collective quantified goal on climate finance
- Boxes and case studies as appropriate.

### **Chapter 3: Assessment of climate finance flows**

*Objective: assess whether climate finance flows are effective in terms of achieving impacts and outcomes, aligned with the needs of developing countries including their thematic and geographical distribution, whether barriers to accessing climate finance are being addressed, and whether climate finance flows are responding to policy and regulatory drivers and their role in the context of broader financial stocks, flows, risks and opportunities.*

- Introduction on the narrative flow of the chapter presenting insights into effectiveness, through the lens of country-driven ownership, access and impact and a reflection of the overall amount of climate finance in the context of broader finance flows, needs, risks and opportunities
- Trends in country-driven ownership and alignment with needs and plans e.g. NDCs under Article 4.5 and NAPs, including balance of thematic objectives, the emerging role of country platforms
- Trends in the impacts and outcomes of climate finance: selected insights and experiences
  - Expected and actual results of multilateral climate funds, MDBs, bilateral sources by thematic area
  - Leverage and mobilization including the use of innovative instruments

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<sup>1</sup> For the purpose of the overview of climate finance in the BA, various data sources are used to illustrate flows from developed to developing countries, without prejudice to the meaning of those terms in the context of the Convention and the Paris Agreement, including but not limited to flows from Parties included in Annex I and Annex II to the Convention to Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention and multilateral development banks; flows from OECD members to non-members; flows from OECD Development Assistance Committee members to countries eligible for OECD Development Assistance Committee official development assistance; and other relevant classifications.

- Co-benefits including on gender and just transitions and the inclusion and extension of benefits to vulnerable communities and groups
- Trends in access to bilateral, regional and multilateral concessional climate finance for developing countries in particular LDCs and SIDS:
  - Deployment of readiness funds, project preparation funds
  - Eligibility for concessional finance
  - Timeliness of climate finance through project cycles from proposal to approval and disbursement
  - Simplification measures taken to improve cost-effectiveness and reduce transaction costs, project and programmatic approaches, reporting requirements
  - Accreditation and allocation to implementing entities, including support for locally led approaches and institutions
  - *Figures* of a time series on accredited implementing entities of multilateral climate change funds and percentage of climate finance approved by multilateral climate change funds through different accredited entities
- Climate finance in the context of broader finance stocks and flows, risks and opportunities
  - Update of figure on climate finance in context
  - Climate finance flows in the context of overall finance flows, including development finance flows
  - Consideration of the drivers and barriers for climate finance flows, such as policy and regulatory factors including multilateral architecture reform, addressing barriers to accessing capital markets, reducing high costs of capital and limited fiscal space
- Follow up on previous recommendations from previous BAs, in relevant sections as appropriate
- Reflection on possible data and information, as appropriate, that could inform the SCF for the preparation of the first report on progress towards achieving the new collective quantified goal on climate finance
- Boxes and case studies as appropriate.

## **Annexes**

- Submissions received in response to the call for evidence
- List of online annexes
  - Country and institution groupings used in sources of data referenced in the seventh BA
  - Compilation of operational definitions of climate finance in use by Parties and various institutions
  - Data coverage of information on climate finance provide, mobilized and received in biennial transparency reports
  - Compilation of methodologies in use by various sources of information on climate finance flows
  - Overview of evaluation of quality of data on climate finance flows
  - Global climate finance estimates by sector and theme

- Estimates of domestic climate finance by country
- Data in graphs and figures

## References

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