TASKFORCE ON ACCESS TO CLIMATE FINANCE /CENTER FOR ACCESS TO CLIMATE FINANCE

METHODOLOGY

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UK International Development
Partnership | Progress | Prosperity

NDC PARTNERSHIP

TASKFORCE ON ACCESS TO CLIMATE FINANCE

- Established in 2021 in response to concerns that mechanisms for accessing climate finance are often slow, complex, resource intensive and highly projectized.
- Is a joint initiative involving climate vulnerable developing countries, bilateral and multilateral climate finance providers, and other key stakeholders.
- Tests new approaches in seven ‘pioneer’ country trials to enhance access to finance at country and system levels.

THE NDC PARTNERSHIP HOSTS THE CENTER

The NDC Partnership is a global coalition, bringing together more than 200 members, including more than 130 countries, developed and developing, and more than 100 institutions. The Support Unit fosters south-south and north-south learning and draws together varied resources and expertise across NDC implementation, including access to climate finance.

[More about the NDC Partnership](#)

NDC PARTNERSHIP

Building on the NDC Partnership's existing mechanisms, the Center for Access to Climate Finance helps scale up support to developing countries to improve their access to finance.

[More about the Center](#)

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Denis Muggaga, Head of Climate Finance Unit, Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development, Uganda
SB 60, 2024

PRINCIPLES AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The Taskforce prepared and is guided by the Principles and Recommendations.

5 Principles

- Country Ownership
- Harmonization of Processes and Alignment of Finance
- Responsiveness to Country Needs and Climate Vulnerability
- Flexibility and Innovation
- Transparency and Accountability

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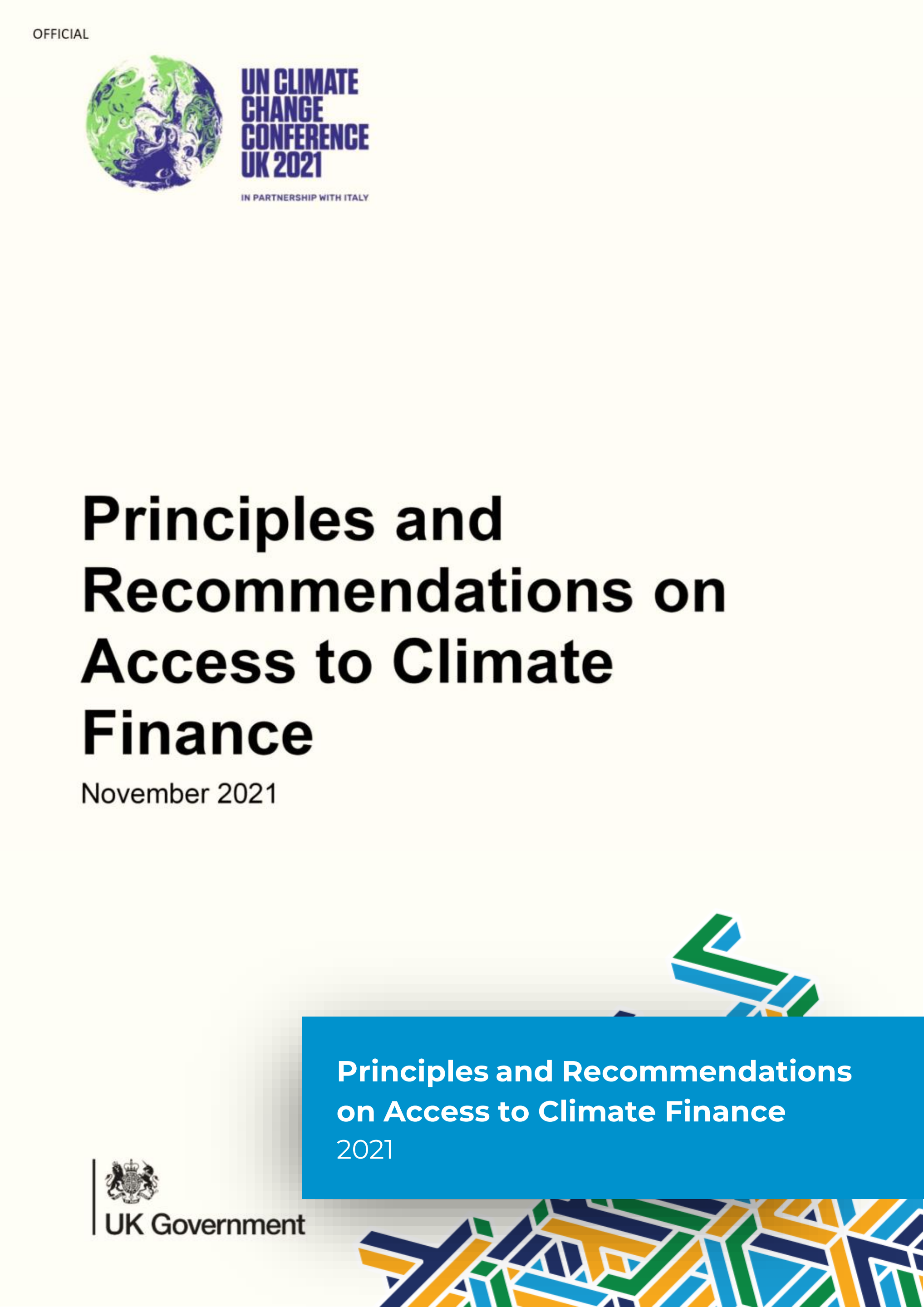
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UN CLIMATE CHANGE CONFERENCE UK 2021

IN PARTNERSHIP WITH ITALY

Principles and Recommendations on Access to Climate Finance

November 2021

UK Government

Principles and Recommendations on Access to Climate Finance

2021

TASKFORCE ANNUAL REPORT AND METHODOLOGY

Purpose of the annual report

- evaluate the overall effectiveness of the Taskforce in advancing its mandate to unlock climate finance and steer a system-level change in line with the priorities of the countries.
- detailed analysis of the progress made by both recipient countries and climate finance providers in applying the P&Rs.

Website: Taskforce 2024 annual report

Purpose of the P&Rs Measurement Methodology Note

- provide a structured framework for measuring progress made by the Taskforce towards the P&Rs

General characteristics

- Geographical coverage: global, but primary focus on Taskforce members and partners
- Methodology developed in 2024 and will be refined and rolled out in 2025
- Baseline year 2024

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DATA COLLECTION METHODS

Method 1. Desk-based Review of Key Documents

Collecting and reviewing existing, published sources of data, reports.

Method 2. Survey

Serves either as a primary source of information or as a complement to desk-based reviews. Its findings can then be triangulated and corroborated with data obtained through those reviews.

Method 3. In-depth Interviews

In-depth interviews are complementary and aim to addressing gaps in data and evidence identified during the desk-based review and the Survey. These interviews also provide an opportunity to directly interact with stakeholders and collect additional data.

APPROACH

Step-1. Defining KPIs/ Indicators, MOVs and Measurement Methods

KPIs	Type of indicator	MOVs & data sources	Data collection tool	Data collection frequency	Data collection & reporting responsibilities
(direct measure or proxy indicator)	(quantitative, qualitative, monetary)	(primary, secondary)	(document review, in-depth interviews, survey, others)	(annual, quarterly)	(providers, recipient countries, both)

Step-2. Progress Tracking, Aggregation and Reporting

Baseline	Progress during the reporting year	Progress markers, and direction of travel	Any critical learning	Recommendations	Supporting evidence
(value/ status)	(achievements)	(positive, neutral, negative)	(what worked well, what didn't work well)	(country level/ system level)	(source of data, information and evidence)

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Principles (P&R)	S. No.	Key performance indicators (KPIs)	Relevant stakeholder	Means of Verification / Data source	Data collection method(s)	Question
Principle 1. Country Ownership: Programmes and projects should be owned and driven by recipient governments and the communities they intend to benefit, with national priorities framing providers' support	1	Climate and nature priorities are integrated into national budgets and planning processes	Recipient countries	National Climate Budget Tagging (CBT) System and / or Countries' Annual Climate Budget Statements NDCs, NAPs	Primary – Desk-based review of documents	
					Secondary - Interview	Do you have clearly articulated climate action priorities (i.e., updated NDCs, NAPs, National Communications, Climate Change Strategies and Action Plans)? Please explain how the country trial is seeking to embed these country's climate action priorities into national planning and budgeting processes, and any key achievements to date.
	2	Total amount of MDBs and MCFs climate finance disbursed through national systems, such as investment loans, lines of credit, and policy-based financing.	Climate finance providers	2023 Joint Report on Multilateral Development Banks' Climate Finance	Primary - Desk-based review of documents	
					Secondary - Online survey	Align climate finance with national priorities as reflected in NDCs, LT-LEDS, and other climate-related policies, plans, and investment frameworks
	3	Climate finance providers have, in response to partner government needs and priorities, initiatives specifically designed to strengthen national and sub-national capacities in climate change planning, coordination, resource mobilization, and implementation.	Climate finance providers		Primary - Desk-based review of documents	
					Secondary - Interview	Do you have a defined approach and initiative(s) to help strengthen national and sub-national capacities in the long-term on climate change planning, coordination, resource mobilization, and implementation?

Principle 2. Harmonization of Processes and Alignment of Finance: Processes associated with every stage of accessing climate finance should be streamlined and coordinated to offer a more strategic, coherent, and efficient approach for recipients. Climate finance should be aligned behind integrated national plans and architecture.	4	Percentage of climate finance providers reporting the adoption of harmonized processes to access, manage, and report on climate finance and progress on measures to reduce the average time taken between a) project concept and approval; and b) project submission, approval and first disbursement.	Climate finance providers		Primary - Online survey	Has your government or organization implemented any measures in the last year to reduce the average time taken between project concept and approval? Has your government or organization implemented any measures in the last year to reduce the average time taken between project submission, approval and first disbursement?
	5	Pioneer countries with fully functional institutional arrangements (e.g., dedicated units, systems) to effectively access, receive, manage, and coordinate multi-year programmatic finance from international and private sector sources.	Recipient countries		Primary - Online survey	In the past year, please indicate to what extent your government has improved its knowledge of mechanisms to enhance coordination between relevant domestic departments and agencies for a comprehensive approach to climate finance management?
Principle 3. Responsiveness to Country Needs and Climate Vulnerability: Climate finance should clearly respond to the self-defined needs and priorities of recipients, including those countries and communities with the greatest immediate needs and the lowest capacities to access funds, consistent with the goals of the Paris Agreement, including pursuing efforts to limit the temperature rise to 1.5°C.	6	Volume of climate finance for developing countries, disaggregated by: Adaptation Grants LDCs & SIDS	Climate finance providers	OECD Climate Finance Tracking (annual, lag of one year) / Aid Atlas	Primary - Desk-based review of documents	
	7	Recipient countries conducting periodic and need-based climate vulnerability assessments, stakeholder engagements (to support an inclusive whole-of society and whole-of-government approach), and needs assessments to inform climate strategies, action plans, and resource allocation.	Recipient countries		Secondary - Interview	Can you describe how often and through which institutional processes your government conducts climate vulnerability assessments? - Are these assessments conducted at the national, subnational, or sectoral level? - Are there any standardized methodologies or frameworks used? - How are the needs of the communities with the greatest immediate needs are considered? How do you ensure their active participation in these processes? - How are the results of these assessments used in policy and investment planning?

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Principle 4. Flexibility and Innovation: Adopt more innovative and agile approaches alongside proportionate risk management processes to deliver climate finance which better responds to variations in local capacity and need.	8	Climate finance providers offering/ supporting operational risk mitigation and de-risking instruments to pioneer countries to enable them to mobilize private finance for climate action.	Climate finance providers	Primary - Online survey	Adopt innovative and agile approaches to deliver climate finance considering countries' contexts and capacities
	9	Number of Pioneer Countries adopting innovative approaches to access climate finance e.g. by introducing new tools, instruments, mechanisms, platforms and business models.	Recipient countries	Primary - Online survey	Can you please share examples of new innovative approaches your country is exploring or has adopted in the last year to access climate finance? This could include new tools, instruments, mechanisms, platforms, or business models. (open question) Are these supported by anchor donors or any Taskforce climate finance providers? Have these innovations improved access to climate finance for you?
Principle 5. Transparency and Accountability: Climate finance should be more predictable, transparent and yield measurable progress towards recipient countries' climate capabilities and climate goals	10	Perceived clarity and accessibility of climate finance information, processes, and progress among both recipient countries and climate finance providers	Climate finance providers/	Primary - Online survey	What steps or approaches did you take to improve the clarity and accessibility of climate finance information, application and funding processes? (open response)
			Recipient countries	Primary - Online survey	Based on your experience, how clear and accessible do you find the information and application processes provided by climate finance providers? What kind of challenges have you (your country) faced in accessing relevant information or navigating funding mechanisms? (open response) In your view, what improvements would make the overall climate finance more transparent and accessible? (open response)

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LIMITATIONS

Limitation	Mitigation measure
The process relies on voluntary reporting from climate finance providers and recipient countries.	Capacity-building for Taskforce members through dedicated peer exchange
Variations in context, pace of implementation, reporting standards, and data sources present challenges for consolidation.	Establishing standardized reporting guidelines Regular stakeholder consultations
Insights provided by key informants may reflect individual perspectives and potential biases.	Independent third-party assessments
Progress in some areas spans over multiple years and cannot be solely classified as progress within the reporting year.	Establish multi-year progress tracking frameworks and compare annual achievements to baseline value Use contextual explanations
P&Rs are non-binding, meaning no mandatory action plans exist for implementing or enforcing these principles.	Stakeholder engagement, best practice sharing to foster ownership and commitment among key actors

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NCQG MONITORING

Scope alignment

Bilateral finance providers:

- finance to the least developed countries and small island developing States;
- expanding multi-year, country-led programmatic approaches;
- streamlining reporting requirements;

IFIs, MDBs:

- simplifying access to finance;
- enhance the effectiveness of climate finance provided and mobilized
- scaling up highly concessional finance for developing country Parties, especially those that are particularly vulnerable;
- increasing grant financing disbursed to the least developed countries and small island developing States

MCFs:

- scaling up and prioritizing direct access;
- simplifying and harmonizing application pre-approval and post-approval requirements and disbursement processes;
- establishing flexible information requirements;
- promoting programmatic approaches;
- streamlining reporting requirements

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GET IN TOUCH

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