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الاتفاقية الإطارية بشأن تغير المناخ



مؤتمر الأطراف

الدورة الرابعة والعشرون

كاتوفيتسه، ٢-١٤ كانون الأول/ديسمبر ٢٠١٨

البند ١٠ (ب) من جدول الأعمال المؤقت

المسائل المتعلقة بالتمويل

المسائل المتعلقة باللجنة الدائمة المعنية بالتمويل

تقرير اللجنة الدائمة المعنية بالتمويل المقدم إلى مؤتمر الأطراف*

موجز

يتضمن هذا التقرير معلومات عن نتائج أعمال اللجنة الدائمة المعنية بالتمويل (لجنة التمويل) في عام ٢٠١٨، بما في ذلك ما عقدته من اجتماعات. ويشتمل أيضاً على مشروع التوجيهات للكيانات التشغيلية التابعة للآلية المالية، وموجز لجنة التمويل وتوصياتها بشأن تقييم فترة السنتين والعرض العام لتدفقات التمويل المتعلق بالمناخ لعام ٢٠١٨، والتقرير الموجز عن منتدى اللجنة لعام ٢٠١٨، والمعلومات المتعلقة بموضوع المنتدى لعام ٢٠١٩، وخطة عمل اللجنة لعام ٢٠١٩، وقائمة بأسماء أعضائها.

* قُدمت هذه الوثيقة بعد الموعد المحدد من أجل تضمينها نتائج الاجتماع التاسع عشر للجنة الدائمة المعنية بالتمويل، الذي عُقد في الفترة من ٢٩ إلى ٣١ تشرين الأول/أكتوبر ٢٠١٨.



الرجاء إعادة الاستعمال

GE.18-20110(A)



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ألف- الولاية

١- تفضل لجنة التمويل بإعداد تقارير سنوية تقدم إلى مؤتمر الأطراف وفق التكاليف الصادر في الفقرة ١٢٠ من المقرر ٢/م أ-١٧. وكان مؤتمر الأطراف قد أقر^(١) في دورته الثامنة عشرة برنامج عمل لجنة التمويل للفترة ٢٠١٣-٢٠١٥^(٢)، وأقر^(٣) في دورته الثانية والعشرين خطة عمل اللجنة لعام ٢٠١٧^(٤)، وأقر^(٥) في دورته الثالثة والعشرين خطة عملها لعام ٢٠١٨^(٦).

باء- نطاق التقرير

٢- تعرض هذه الوثيقة نتائج أعمال لجنة التمويل في عام ٢٠١٨ وتوصياتها المقدمة إلى مؤتمر الأطراف لكي ينظر فيها في دورته الرابعة والعشرين، وتقدم تقارير عن اجتماعات اللجنة السابع عشر والثامن عشر والتاسع عشر ومنتداهما لعام ٢٠١٨.

جيم- توصيات إلى مؤتمر الأطراف ليتخذ إجراءات بشأنها في دورته الرابعة والعشرين

٣- عند التباحث في بنود جدول الأعمال ذات الصلة، قد يود مؤتمر الأطراف أن ينظر فيما يلي:

- (أ) التوصيات المنبثقة عن تقييم فترة السنتين والعرض العام لتدفقات التمويل المتعلق بالمناخ لعام ٢٠١٨ (تقييم فترة السنتين) (انظر المرفق الثاني)؛
- (ب) مشروع التوجيهات المقدمة إلى الصندوق الأخضر للمناخ ومرفق البيئة العالمية (انظر المرفقين الرابع والخامس).

٤- وبالإضافة إلى ذلك، قد يود مؤتمر الأطراف أن يحيط علماً بما يلي:

- (أ) عضوية لجنة التمويل (انظر المرفق الأول)؛
- (ب) التقرير المتعلق بمنتدى لجنة التمويل لعام ٢٠١٨ (انظر المرفق الثالث)؛
- (ج) موضوع منتدى لجنة التمويل لعام ٢٠١٩ (انظر الفقرة ٢٨ أدناه)؛
- (د) خطة العمل المحدثة للجنة التمويل لعام ٢٠١٩ (انظر المرفق السادس).

(١) المقرر ٥/م أ-١٨، الفقرة ٣.

(٢) يرد في المرفق الثاني للوثيقة FCCC/CP/2012/4.

(٣) المقرر ٨/م أ-٢٢، الفقرة ٢.

(٤) ترد في المرفق الثامن للوثيقة FCCC/CP/2016/8.

(٥) المقرر ٧/م أ-٢٣، الفقرة ٢.

(٦) ترد في المرفق الثامن للوثيقة FCCC/CP/2017/9.

ثانياً - مداولات اجتماعات اللجنة الدائمة المعنية بالتمويل في عام ٢٠١٨

ألف - العضوية

٥ - جرى انتخاب السيدة بيرنارديتاس مولر (الفلبين) والسيد جورج بورستينغ (النرويج) رئيسين مشاركين للجنة التمويل لعام ٢٠١٨. وبما أن السيدة مولر قد استقالت في فترة ما بين الدورات، انتُخب السيد زهير فكير (جنوب أفريقيا) رئيساً مشاركاً للجنة التمويل في اجتماعها الثامن عشر.

٦ - وفيما يتعلق بالتغييرات التي طرأت على العضوية، حل السيد إدموند مورتيمر (أستراليا) محل السيد بيتر هورن (أستراليا)، والسيدة فيكي نونس (بلجيكا) محل السيد جوزيف بويس (بلجيكا)، والسيد إيفان زامبرانا فلوريس (دولة بوليفيا المتعددة القوميات) محل السيد رافائيل دا سولر (البرازيل)، والسيدة سونيا ديوكيتش (كندا) محل السيد ستيفان شفاغر (سويسرا)، والسيد جونغان لي (جمهورية كوريا) محل السيد محمد خان (باكستان)، والسيد فكير (جنوب أفريقيا) محل السيد ريتشارد شيرمان (جنوب أفريقيا)، والسيد ماتياس فروميري (السويد) محل السيدة جيما أوريلي (أيرلندا).

٧ - وترد في المرفق الأول قائمة بأعضاء لجنة التمويل في ١٥ تشرين الثاني/نوفمبر ٢٠١٨.

٨ - وبناء على ما اتفق عليه في الاجتماع السابع عشر للجنة التمويل بوجود خيار بأن يحل بديل محل عضو معين من أعضاء لجنة التمويل لمرة واحدة خلال السنة التقويمية، حضر ما مجموعه ستة أعضاء بدلاء اجتماعي اللجنة الثامن عشر والتاسع عشر.

باء - الاجتماعات

٩ - حضر اجتماعات لجنة التمويل الثلاثة التي عقدت في عام ٢٠١٨ حوالي ١٥٠ من الأطراف المراقبة وممثلي المنظمات غير الحكومية، والمنظمات الحكومية الدولية، ومراكز الفكر، والمصارف الإنمائية المتعددة الأطراف، والكيانات التشغيلية للآلية المالية. وشارك المراقبون بنشاط في مداولات اللجنة. وفي إطار مبادرة رائدة، شارك ١٠ من منسقي الفئات المراقبة في حلقة دراسية شبكية مع الرئيسين المشاركين للجنة في المرحلة التحضيرية للاجتماع التاسع عشر للجنة، وشاركوا بعد ذلك إلكترونياً - في الاجتماع المذكور - باستخدام منصة تفاعلية لبرنامج "سكايب".

١٠ - وعقدت لجنة التمويل اجتماعاتها في شكل جلسات عامة ومناقشات لفرق عمل مصغرة. ووثقت كل اجتماعات اللجنة على الإنترنت، وتسجيلاتها متاحة عند الطلب على صفحات موقع اللجنة الشبكي^(٧). ودُعي ممثلو المنظمات المراقبة إلى إبداء آرائهم بشأن المسائل المختلفة موضع النقاش وإلى المشاركة بفاعلية في مداولات فرق العمل المصغرة.

١١ - ووثائق الاجتماع متاحة أيضاً على صفحات موقع اللجنة الشبكي. وقد أُعد ما مجموعه ٢٧ مذكرة للمعلومات الأساسية وورقات تقنية متنوعة لدعم مداولات اللجنة.

(٧) <http://unfccc.int/6881.php>

١٢ - وعُقد الاجتماع السابع عشر للجنة التمويل في بون، ألمانيا، في الفترة من ١٠ إلى ١٢ نيسان/أبريل ٢٠١٨. واتفقت اللجنة في هذا الاجتماع على ما يلي:

(أ) وجود خيار بأن يحضر بديل لعضو معين من أعضاء لجنة التمويل أحد اجتماعاتها، وذلك مرة واحدة خلال السنة التقويمية؛

(ب) تناول التكاليف الناشئة عن الفقرتين ٦ و ٨ من المقرر ٨/م أ-٢٣، باعتبارها جزءاً من الأنشطة الجارية للجنة وكذلك من مداولاتها بشأن خطة عملها لعام ٢٠١٨؛

(ج) تحديد الإجراءات بناء على أفضل الممارسات في إطار الاتفاقية من أجل تعزيز مشاركة أصحاب المصلحة، بما في ذلك من أجل تقوية مشاركة أصحاب المصلحة من البلدان النامية استجابة للفقرة ١٤ من المقرر ٨/م أ-٢٣؛

(د) تحديد الخيارات المتعلقة بتحسين طرائق عمل لجنة التمويل أثناء الدورات وبين الدورات بهدف زيادة تعزيز كفاءتها وفعاليتها، بما يضمن شمولية وشفافية مداولاتها، وذلك استجابة للفقرة ١٧ من المقرر ٨/م أ-٢٣؛

(هـ) مواصلة النظر في التكاليف الصادرة عن مؤتمر الأطراف في دورته الثالثة والعشرين، وذلك في الاجتماع الثامن عشر للجنة التمويل؛

(و) تنظيم فعالية جانبية خلال الدورة الثامنة والأربعين لكل من الهيئتين الفرعيتين يكون من شأنها تقديم لمحة عامة لأصحاب المصلحة عن التقدم الذي أحرزته لجنة التمويل في تنفيذ خطة عملها، وخاصة في إجراء تقييم فترة السنتين لعام ٢٠١٨، ومنتدى اللجنة لعام ٢٠١٨، ومشروع التوجيهات للكيانات التشغيلية التابعة للآلية المالية؛

(ز) التأكيد على أهمية مستجدات تقييم فترة السنتين لعام ٢٠١٨ وما حدث من تطورات منذ تقييمي فترة السنتين ٢٠١٤ و ٢٠١٦ بشأن المسائل المنهجية المتعلقة بالقياس والإبلاغ والتحقق في مجال التمويل المتعلق بالمناخ وبيانات تدفق هذا التمويل، والنظر في الاتجاهات الناشئة لتدفقات التمويل المتعلق بالمناخ وآثارها في سياق هدف الاتفاقية والغاية المبينة في الفقرة ١(ج) من المادة ٢ من اتفاق باريس؛

(ح) توفر معلومات ذات طابع ناشئ، تتعلق بتتبع التقدم المحرز على الصعيد العالمي نحو تحقيق الغاية المبينة في الفقرة ١(ج) من المادة ٢ من اتفاق باريس، والطابع الأولي لهذه المعلومات في سياق تقييم فترة السنتين لعام ٢٠١٨؛

(ط) مواصلة المشاورات مع رئيس الهيئة الفرعية للمشورة العلمية والتكنولوجية (هيئة المشورة) بشأن العمل الجاري في إطار البند ١٣ من جدول أعمال الدورة الثامنة والأربعين للهيئة والرئاستين المشاركتين للفريق العامل المخصص المعني باتفاق باريس (فريق اتفاق باريس) بشأن العمل الجاري في إطار البند ٥ من جدول أعمال الفريق بهدف توفير المدخلات التقنية للعمل الجاري في إطار هاتين الهيئتين بشأن المسائل المتعلقة بشفافية الدعم؛

(ي) تنقيح مشروع المذكرة المفاهيمية، وزيادة تطوير البرنامج، ومواصلة العمل المشترك مع حكومة جمهورية كوريا بشأن الترتيبات التنظيمية لمنتدى لجنة التمويل لعام ٢٠١٨؛

- (ك) مواصلة النهج الراهن للجنة التمويل في إعداد مشروع توجيهات للكيانات التشغيلية التابعة للآلية المالية، وإعداد هذا المشروع في الاجتماع التاسع عشر للجنة؛
- (ل) مواصلة النظر في الروابط مع الهيئات الأخرى المنشأة بموجب الاتفاقية وذلك في سياق خطة عمل لجنة التمويل لعام ٢٠١٨؛
- (م) تعيين منسقين للجنة التمويل في مختلف مجالات عملها المواضيعية؛
- (ن) تأكيد الترتيبات المتعلقة باجتماعي لجنة التمويل الثامن عشر والتاسع عشر ومكاني انعقادها بحلول ١٤ أيار/مايو ٢٠١٨، بعد تأكيد انعقاد دورة إضافية محتملة لفريق اتفاق باريس.
- ١٣- وعُقد الاجتماع الثامن عشر للجنة التمويل في بانكوك، تايلند، في الفترة من ١٠ إلى ١٢ أيلول/سبتمبر ٢٠١٨. وفي هذا الاجتماع، اتفقت اللجنة على ما يلي:
- (أ) انتخاب السيد فكير رئيساً مشاركاً من الأطراف غير المدرجة في المرفق الأول للاتفاقية لبقية عام ٢٠١٨؛
- (ب) الإيعاز إلى الرئيسين المشاركين بتوجيه مذكرة شكر إلى السيدة مولر، الرئيسة المشاركة السابقة من الأطراف غير المدرجة في المرفق الأول للاتفاقية، على مساهمتها في لجنة التمويل؛
- (ج) اعتماد تقرير منتدى لجنة التمويل لعام ٢٠١٨، بما في ذلك الموجز التنفيذي المنقح؛
- (د) إدراج المدن المستدامة كموضوع ممكن لمنتدى لجنة التمويل لعام ٢٠١٩، وبناء القدرات والشأن الجنساني والشباب كمواضيع فرعية أو عناصر جامعة محتملة؛
- (هـ) إصدار نداء لتقديم الورقات عن الموضوع المحتمل لمنتدى لجنة التمويل لعام ٢٠١٩؛
- (و) النظر في خيارات موضوع منتدى لجنة التمويل لعام ٢٠١٩ ومكانه على أساس المناقشات التي عقدت خلال الاجتماع الثامن عشر للجنة، والنظر في الخيارات المقترحة من الميسرين المشاركين، وذلك في الاجتماع التاسع عشر للجنة؛
- (ز) تعزيز الصفحات الشبكية الخاصة بتقييم فترة السنتين لعام ٢٠١٨ من أجل أمور منها إتاحة الثروة المعرفية المكتسبة خلال عملية الإعداد لجمهور أوسع نطاقاً؛
- (ح) إعداد مواد إعلامية عن الكيفية التي تعِدُّ بها لجنة التمويل مشروع التوجيهات للكيانات التشغيلية التابعة للآلية المالية؛
- (ط) تعيين منسقين للمضي قدماً بالتوصيات والحلول المبتكرة المحتملة من أجل تعزيز مشاركة أصحاب المصلحة في اجتماعات وفعاليات لجنة التمويل؛
- (ي) القيام، رهنأ بتوفر الموارد المالية، بتطبيق وسائل تعزيز المشاركة الإلكترونية لأصحاب المصلحة في اجتماعات لجنة التمويل؛
- (ك) تجميع المعلومات عن عمل لجنة التمويل في كل مجال من مجالاتها المواضيعية، حسب الاقتضاء وبدعم من الأمانة، وتعميم التجميع لتوفيره باعتباره من المدخلات، حسب الحاجة؛

- (ل) تعيين منسقين للمجالات المواضيعية المتعلقة بتمويل الغابات والمسائل المتعلقة بالتكيف، ومراجعة عضوية الأفرقة العاملة لجميع المجالات المواضيعية حسب الحاجة.
- ١٤- وعُقد الاجتماع التاسع عشر للجنة التمويل في بون في الفترة من ٢٩ إلى ٣١ تشرين الأول/أكتوبر ٢٠١٨. وافقت اللجنة في هذا الاجتماع على ما يلي:
- (أ) موجز لجنة التمويل وتوصياتها بشأن تقييم فترة السنتين لعام ٢٠١٨؛
- (ب) خطة التوعية الخاصة بالترويج للنتائج الرئيسية لتقييم فترة السنتين لعام ٢٠١٨^(٨)؛
- (ج) موضوع منتدى لجنة التمويل لعام ٢٠١٩ ومواضيعه الفرعية وأعمال فترة ما بين الدورات؛
- (د) مشروع التوجيهات للكيانات التشغيلية التابعة للآلية المالية؛
- (هـ) النهج المتبع لتنقيح ومراجعة تقرير لجنة التمويل المقدم إلى مؤتمر الأطراف من أجل إظهار نتائج الاجتماع التاسع عشر للجنة؛
- (و) إدراج بند في جدول أعمال الاجتماع العشرين للجنة التمويل بشأن مشاركة أصحاب المصلحة، بما يشمل استخدام البث الشبكي لاجتماعات اللجنة؛
- (ز) قبول دعوة اللجنة التنفيذية لآلية وارسو الدولية المعنية بالخسائر والأضرار المرتبطة بتأثيرات تغير المناخ (آلية وارسو الدولية) بتقديم مدخلات للورقة التقنية التي تشرح مصادر الدعم المالي، بناء على العمل القائم للجنة التمويل؛
- (ح) موعد انعقاد الاجتماع العشرين للجنة التمويل والموعِد المبدئي لانعقاد اجتماعها الحادي والعشرين.

ثالثاً- عمل اللجنة الدائمة المعنية بالتمويل في عام ٢٠١٨

ألف- تقييم فترة السنتين والعرض العام لتدفقات التمويل المتعلق بالمناخ لعام ٢٠١٨

- ١٥- أحاط مؤتمر الأطراف في دورته الثالثة والعشرين علماً بنتائج المناقشات المتعلقة بتقييم فترة السنتين لعام ٢٠١٨، بما في ذلك مخطط التقرير التقني والموجز والتوصيات، وبالجدول الزمني الاسترشادي^(٩).
- ١٦- ووفقاً للفقرة ١٢١(و) من المقرر ٢/أ-١٧، بدأت لجنة التمويل العمل على تقييم فترة السنتين لعام ٢٠١٨. ومثلما كان حال تقييم فترتي السنتين لعامي ٢٠١٤ و ٢٠١٦، استرشد إعداد تقييم عام ٢٠١٨ بالمقررات ذات الصلة^(١٠).

(٨) بصيغتها الواردة في المرفق الثاني لوثيقة لجنة التمويل SCF/2018/19/9، متاحة على الرابط التالي:

<https://unfccc.int/process/bodies/constituted-bodies/standing-committee-on-finance-scf>

(٩) FCCC/CP/2017/9، المرفق السادس؛ والمقرر ٧/أ-٢٣، الفقرة ٦.

(١٠) المقررات ١/أ-١٨، الفقرة ٧١؛ و ٥/أ-١٨، الفقرة ١١؛ و ٣/أ-١٩، الفقرة ١١؛ و ٦/أ-٢٠، الفقرة ١١؛ و ١/أ-٢١، الفقرة ٩١.

١٧- وكانت لجنة التمويل قد اتفقت في اجتماعها السادس عشر على الخطوط العامة لتقييم فترة السنتين لعام ٢٠١٨. واشترك في تيسير العمل المتعلق بإعداد تقييم عام ٢٠١٨ السيدة أوتي هونكاتوكيا والسيد سيني نافو، ونُظر في هذا العمل خلال الاجتماعات الثلاثة للجنة التمويل التي عقدت خلال عام ٢٠١٨ والاجتماعين التقنيين غير الرسميين اللذين نُظما بالاقتران مع الاجتماعين السابع عشر والثامن عشر للجنة، وكذلك في فترة ما بين الدورات. وأصدرت اللجنة نداء لتقديم معلومات^(١١)، وذلك من أجل إشراك مقدمي ومنتجي ومجمعي البيانات في الإعداد لتقييم فترة السنتين، ورحبت بما ورد لها من ورقات.

١٨- وشمل إعداد تقييم فترة السنتين لعام ٢٠١٨ جمع البيانات والمعلومات من مصادر مختلفة واستعراضاً للأدبيات. وقدمت لجنة التمويل توجيهات بشأن إعداد التقرير التقني، بما يشمل نطاق العمل والمسائل التي يتعين بحثها، بالإضافة إلى الاستعراض الدقيق الذي أجرته اللجنة للتقرير في صيغته النهائية. وعُقدت حلقتان دراسيتان شبكيتان لتبادل الآراء فيما بين أعضاء اللجنة بشأن محتوى تقييم فترة السنتين لعام ٢٠١٨ والرسائل الرئيسية المتضمنة في موجز وتوصيات لجنة التمويل.

١٩- وعلى الصعيد التقني، جُمع العمل استعراض الأدبيات وجمع البيانات بالاجتماعات التقنية الإلكترونية وغير الرسمية. وقدم المساهمون الخارجيون مدخلات لعملية إعداد تقييم فترة السنتين لعام ٢٠١٨ وكان من بينهم مؤسسات مالية دولية ومنظمات أخرى تُنتج وتجمع البيانات عن تدفقات التمويل المتعلق بالمناخ مثل (١) المصارف الإنمائية المتعددة الأطراف (أي: مصرف التنمية الأفريقي، ومصرف التنمية الآسيوي، والمصرف الأوروبي للإنشاء والتعمير، والمصرف الأوروبي للاستثمار، ومصرف التنمية للبلدان الأمريكية، وعضوا مجموعة البنك الدولي (البنك الدولي ومؤسسة التمويل الدولية))؛ (٢) المؤسسات الثنائية للتمويل الإنمائي والنادي الدولي لتمويل التنمية؛ (٣) المنظمات الدولية (أي: منظمة التعاون والتنمية في الميدان الاقتصادي وبرنامج الأمم المتحدة الإنمائي)؛ (٤) المؤسسات الأكاديمية والبحثية ومراكز الفكر؛ (٥) المؤسسات التمويلية في القطاع الخاص؛ (٦) منظمات المجتمع المدني.

٢٠- وشكل التفاعل المتواصل مع المساهمين الخارجيين الذين قدموا البيانات والمعلومات عن تدفقات التمويل المتعلق بالمناخ، بما في ذلك خلال استعراض الأدبيات وعملية التحقق من الوقائع، جزءاً هاماً من العمل المتعلق بتقييم فترة السنتين لعام ٢٠١٨.

٢١- ويتضمن المرفق الثاني ما اعتمدته لجنة التمويل في اجتماعها التاسع عشر من موجز وتوصيات عن تقييم فترة السنتين لعام ٢٠١٨.

(١١) متاح على الرابط التالي: <https://unfccc.int/topics/climate-finance/resources/biennial-assessment-of-climate-finance>.

باء- منتديات اللجنة الدائمة المعنية بالتمويل

١- منتدى اللجنة الدائمة المعنية بالتمويل لعام ٢٠١٨

٢٢- دعا مؤتمر الأطراف في دورته الثالثة والعشرين لجنة التمويل إلى اختتام مداولاتها بشأن موضوع منتدائها لعام ٢٠١٨ في أول اجتماعاتها لعام ٢٠١٨ على أقصى تقدير^(١٢)، ورحب بالعرض الذي قدمته حكومة جمهورية كوريا لاستضافة منتدى لجنة التمويل لعام ٢٠١٨^(١٣).

٢٣- واتفقت لجنة التمويل في اجتماعها السابع عشر على موضوع منتدى عام ٢٠١٨: "هيكل التمويل المتعلق بالمناخ: تعزيز التعاون واغتنام الفرص". واتفقت أيضاً على ثلاثة أهداف عامة للمنتدى:

(أ) تحديد الاتجاهات والتطورات والتحديات في إطار هيكل التمويل المتعلق بالمناخ على الصعيدين الدولي والوطني من أجل تحسين تدفقات هذا التمويل من الصعيد الدولي إلى الوطني؛

(ب) تعزيز التعاون بين الصناديق المعنية بالمناخ^(١٤) التابعة للاتفاقية والعناصر الفاعلة الأخرى؛

(ج) تبادل الخبرات وتحديد الفرص لمزيد من التعاون على الصعيدين الدولي والوطني.

٢٤- وعُقد المنتدى يومي ٥ و٦ تموز/يوليه ٢٠١٨ في سونغدو، إنشيون، بجمهورية كوريا. وحضره حوالي ١٣٠ مشاركاً يمثلون الحكومات الوطنية ودون الوطنية، ومنظمات المجتمع المدني، والمؤسسات الأكاديمية، ومراكز الفكر، والمصارف المتعددة الأطراف والمصارف الوطنية، ومنظمات القطاع الخاص.

٢٥- واعتمدت لجنة التمويل في اجتماعها الثامن عشر تقرير منتدائها لعام ٢٠١٨، بما في ذلك الموجز التنفيذي (يرد في المرفق الثالث).

٢- منتدى اللجنة الدائمة المعنية بالتمويل لعام ٢٠١٩

٢٦- أطلقت لجنة التمويل في اجتماعها الثامن عشر مداولات اشترك في تسييرها السيد محمد نصر والسيد بيتر تربسترا عن موضوع منتدائها لعام ٢٠١٩. واتفقت اللجنة على إصدار نداء للمدخلات بشأن الموضوع وطلبت من الميسرين المشاركين القيام، بناء على المناقشات التي عقدت خلال اجتماعها الثامن عشر، بإعداد خيارات للموضوع لتنظر فيها في اجتماعها التاسع عشر.

(١٢) المقرر ٧/م أ-٢٣، الفقرة ٩.

(١٣) المقرر ٧/م أ-٢٣، الفقرة ١٠.

(١٤) صندوق التكيف، ومرفق البيئة العالمية، والصندوق الأخضر للمناخ، وصندوق أقل البلدان نمواً، والصندوق الخاص بتغير المناخ.

- ٢٧- واستجابة لنداء المدخلات، تلقت لجنة التمويل ورقات من خمس منظمات مراقبة^(١٥).
- ٢٨- واتفقت لجنة التمويل على أن يكون موضوع منتدائها لعام ٢٠١٩ هو "التمويل المتعلق بالمناخ والمدن المستدامة"، وأن تكون المواضيع الفرعية كالتالي:
- (أ) تمويل التنمية المنخفضة الانبعاثات للمدن؛
- (ب) تمويل المدن القادرة على تحمل تغير المناخ؛
- (ج) بناء قدرة السلطات المحلية على تمويل المدن المستدامة؛
- (د) دور التمويل المتعلق بالمناخ في تيسير التحول نحو مدن شاملة وتشاركية ومراعية للاعتبارات الجنسانية وشبابية التوجه.
- ٢٩- وطلبت لجنة التمويل من الميسرين المشاركين القيام بما يلي، بدعم من الأمانة:
- (أ) بدء تنظيم منتدى لجنة التمويل لعام ٢٠١٩ في فترة ما بين الدورات على أساس المقترح الذي قدمه بشأن الموضوع الناشئ عن اجتماع اللجنة التاسع عشر^(١٦)، بما يشمل وضع مشروع البرنامج، ودعوة الخبراء والمشاركين، واتخاذ الترتيبات اللوجستية؛
- (ب) جمع المعلومات عن الفعاليات المحتمل أن ينظمها الشركاء وإطلاع لجنة التمويل عليها ليتسنى لها الاتفاق، في فترة ما بين الدورات ويُفضّل قبل نهاية عام ٢٠١٨، على موعد ومكان ملائمين لمنتدى عام ٢٠١٩.

جيم- مشروع التوجيهات للكيانات التشغيلية التابعة للآلية المالية

- ٣٠- إن لجنة التمويل مكلفة بأن تقدم إلى مؤتمر الأطراف مشروع التوجيهات للكيانات التشغيلية التابعة للآلية المالية للاتفاقية بهدف تحسين اتساق هذه التوجيهات وطابعها العملي، مع مراعاة التقارير السنوية للكيانات التشغيلية وكذلك الأوراق المقدمة من الأطراف^(١٧).
- ٣١- وقد ناقشت لجنة التمويل مشروع التوجيهات في اجتماعاتها الثلاثة التي عقدت في عام ٢٠١٨، وقامت الميسرات المشاركات للفريق العامل المعني بهذه المسألة، السيدة ديان بلاك - لين والسيدة ديوكيتش والسيدة نونس، بدفع العمل على مشروع التوجيهات قدماً في فترة ما بين الدورات. وشارك ممثلو الكيانات التشغيلية بشكل فاعل في المناقشات أثناء اجتماعات اللجنة الثلاثة وقدموا معلومات عند الطلب.
- ٣٢- ووضعت لجنة التمويل مشروع التوجيهات للصندوق الأخضر للمناخ ومرفق البيئة العالمية على أساس المعلومات الواردة في التقارير السنوية للكيانات التشغيلية والمدخلات المقدمة

(١٥) وردت الأوراق من فريق قيادة المدن الأربعين المعني بالمناخ، ومرفق تمويل المدن الأربعين، والمصرف الأوروبي للاستثمار، وشبكة الحكومات المحلية من أجل الاستدامة، والمنظمة النسائية للبيئة والتنمية، وفتة المنظمات غير الحكومية المعنية بالشباب. وكل الأوراق متاحة على الرابط التالي: <https://unfccc.int/process-and-meetings/bodies/constituted-bodies/standing-committee-on-finance-scf/scf-forum/2019-forum-of-the-standing-committee-on-finance>.

(١٦) انظر: <https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/CF%20proposal%202019%20Forum.pdf>.

(١٧) المقرر ٢/م أ-١٧، الفقرة ١٢١(ج).

من طرف واحد ومن أعضاء لجنة التمويل ولجنة التكيف واللجنة التنفيذية المعنية بالتكنولوجيا. وقيمت لجنة التمويل المعلومات والمدخلات الواردة مقارنة بقاعدة بيانات للتوجيهات كانت قد قُدمت في السابق للكيانات التشغيلية^(١٨) ومجموعة من المعايير التي حددتها اللجنة^(١٩) من أجل تجنب الازدواج والتكرار في مشروع التوجيهات وتحسين جودته العامة. وقد أُعد مشروع التوجيهات في شكل مشروع مقرر، يتضمن كل منهما تديلاً يشتمل على مسائل أخرى نظرت فيها لجنة التمويل في اجتماعها التاسع عشر ولكن لم يتم التوصل إلى توافق في الآراء بشأنها وبالتالي لم تُدرج في مشروع المقرر. ويضم المرفق الرابع مشروع التوجيهات للصندوق الأخضر للمناخ، فيما يضم المرفق الخامس مشروع التوجيهات لمرفق البيئة العالمية.

دال - قياس الدعم والإبلاغ عنه والتحقق منه خارج نطاق تقييم فترة السنتين والعرض العام لتدفقات التمويل المتعلق بالمناخ

٣٣- دعا مؤتمر الأطراف في دورته التاسعة عشرة لجنة التمويل إلى النظر في سبل زيادة عملها المتعلق بقياس الدعم والإبلاغ عنه والتحقق منه خارج نطاق تقييم فترة السنتين والعرض العام لتدفقات التمويل المتعلق بالمناخ وفقاً لخطة عملها للفترة ٢٠١٤-٢٠١٥ ولولاياتها^(٢٠). وطلب مؤتمر الأطراف في دورته الحادية والعشرين إلى لجنة التمويل، في سياق خطة عملها المتعلقة بقياس الدعم والإبلاغ عنه والتحقق منه خارج نطاق تقييم فترة السنتين والعرض العام لتدفقات التمويل المتعلق بالمناخ^(٢١)، أن تواصل العمل مع الهيئات ذات الصلة في إطار الاتفاقية، والوكالات المتعددة الأطراف والثنائية، والمؤسسات الدولية^(٢٢). وفضلاً عن ذلك، طلب مؤتمر الأطراف في دورته الحادية والعشرين إلى لجنة التمويل أن تراعي العمل المتعلق بمنهجيات الإبلاغ عن المعلومات المالية من قبل الأطراف المدرجة في المرفق الأول للاتفاقية في سياق خطة عملها المعنية بقياس الدعم والإبلاغ عنه والتحقق منه^(٢٣). وبالإضافة إلى ذلك، طلب مؤتمر الأطراف في دورته الثانية والعشرين إلى لجنة التمويل، في سياق أداء مهمتها المتعلقة بقياس الدعم والإبلاغ عنه والتحقق منه، وفي سياق خطة عملها القائمة، أن تتعاون مع أصحاب المصلحة والخبراء المعنيين، وأن تنظر في العمل الجاري في إطار الاتفاقية والإجراءات الإضافية المزمع اتخاذها في إطار اتفاق باريس^(٢٤). وأشار مؤتمر الأطراف في دورته الثالثة والعشرين إلى خطة العمل الممتدة ذات السنتين بشأن قياس الدعم والإبلاغ عنه والتحقق منه خارج نطاق تقييم فترة السنتين، وطلب إلى لجنة التمويل تعزيز عملها المتعلق بهذا الأمر، منوهاً بما حققته اللجنة من تقدم ومشيراً إلى الحاجة إلى تجنب ازدواج العمل الجاري في إطار هيئة المشورة وفريق اتفاق باريس^(٢٥). وطلب

(١٨) تردد قاعدة البيانات، وهي جدول بيانات في برنامج Excel، على الرابط التالي:

<https://unfccc.int/topics/climate-finance/meetings--events/scf-committee-meetings#eq-19>

(١٩) ترد في وثيقة لجنة التمويل SCF/2017/15/11، الفقرة ٥١.

(٢٠) المقرر ٧/م أ-١٩، الفقرة ٩.

(٢١) FCCC/CP/2015/8، المرفق السابع.

(٢٢) المقرر ٦/م أ-٢١، الفقرة ٤.

(٢٣) المقرر ٩/م أ-٢١، الفقرة ١٤.

(٢٤) المقرر ٨/م أ-٢٢، الفقرة ٥.

(٢٥) المقرر ٧/م أ-٢٣، الفقرة ٧.

مؤتمر الأطراف أيضاً إلى لجنة التمويل، في إطار أدائها لمهمتها المتعلقة بقياس الدعم والإبلاغ عنه والتحقق منه، وفي سياق خطة عملها الممتدة، أن تواصل تعاونها مع أصحاب المصلحة والخبراء المعنيين^(٢٦).

٣٤- وأنشأت لجنة التمويل في اجتماعها السابع عشر فريقاً عاماً معنياً بقياس الدعم والإبلاغ عنه والتحقق منه خارج نطاق تقييم فترة السنتين والعرض العام لتدفقات التمويل المتعلق بالمناخ، يشترك في رئاسته السيد راندي كاروسو والسيد نافو. وفضلاً عن ذلك، اتفقت اللجنة على أن يواصل رئيسها المشاركين، فضلاً عن ميسري الفريق العامل المشاركين، المشاورات مع رئيس هيئة المشورة والرئيسيتين المشاركتين لفريق اتفاق باريس بهدف توفير المدخلات التقنية للعمل الجاري في إطار هذه الهيئات بشأن المسائل المتعلقة بشفافية الدعم.

هاء- الاتساق والتنسيق: مسألة تمويل الغابات، مع مراعاة النهج السياساتية المختلفة

٣٥- طلب مؤتمر الأطراف في دورته التاسعة عشرة إلى لجنة التمويل أن تنظر، في سياق عملها المتعلق بالاتساق والتنسيق، في جملة أمور من بينها مسألة تمويل الغابات، مع مراعاة النهج السياساتية المختلفة^(٢٧). وكرر مؤتمر الأطراف في دورته الثالثة والعشرين القول بأن لجنة التمويل ستدمج التمويل الخاص بالاعتبارات المتعلقة بالغابات في خطتها لعام ٢٠١٨، حسب الاقتضاء، مع مراعاة جميع المقررات ذات الصلة بالغابات^(٢٨). واتساقاً مع هذا المقرر، عيّنت لجنة التمويل في اجتماعها الثامن عشر منسقاً لمسألة تمويل الغابات، وأشارت إلى أن الميسرين المشاركين للمجالات الموضوعية الأخرى لعمل اللجنة يأخذون تمويل الغابات في الاعتبار، حسب الاقتضاء.

واو- الشأن الجنساني

٣٦- طلب مؤتمر الأطراف في مقرره ٢١/م أ-٢٢ إلى جميع الهيئات المنشأة بموجب الاتفاقية الإطارية بشأن تغير المناخ أن تدرج في تقاريرها العادية معلومات عن التقدم المحرز نحو إدماج المنظور الجنساني في عملياتها وفقاً لنقاط التدخل المحددة في ورقة تقنية أعدتها الأمانة لتنظر فيها الهيئة الفرعية للتنفيذ (هيئة التنفيذ) في دورتها الثامنة والأربعين^(٢٩). وطلب مؤتمر الأطراف أيضاً في دورته الثانية والعشرين إلى هيئة التنفيذ أن تضع خطة عمل جنسانية من أجل دعم تنفيذ المقررات والولايات المتعلقة بالشأن الجنساني في إطار عملية الاتفاقية، حيث يمكن أن تشمل المجالات ذات الأولوية، والأنشطة والمؤشرات الرئيسية، والجداول الزمنية للتنفيذ، والعناصر الفاعلة المسؤولة الرئيسية، والاحتياجات الإرشادية من الموارد لكل نشاط، وأن تضع عملياتها الخاصة بالاستعراض والرصد بمزيد من التفصيل.

(٢٦) المقرر ٧/م أ-٢٣، الفقرة ٨.

(٢٧) المقرر ٧/م أ-١٩، الفقرة ١١.

(٢٨) المقرر ٧/م أ-٢٣، الفقرة ١٢.

(٢٩) المقرر ٢١/م أ-٢٢، الفقرتان ١٣ و ١٤.

٣٧- واعتمد مؤتمر الأطراف في دورته الثالثة والعشرين خطة العمل الجنسانية ودعا لجنة التمويل إلى استضافة حوار في عام ٢٠١٩ عن تنفيذ التزامها بإدماج الاعتبارات الجنسانية في عملها، مشدداً على أهمية إمكانية الوصول إلى التمويل بصورة مراعية للاعتبارات الجنسانية في تنفيذ الإجراءات المتعلقة بالمناخ^(٣٠). كما دعا مؤتمر الأطراف الأمانة إلى العمل على بناء قدرات رؤساء وأعضاء الهيئات المنشأة بموجب الاتفاقية الإطارية والأفرقة التقنية التابعة للأمانة بشأن كيفية إدماج الاعتبارات الجنسانية في مجالات عمل كل منها وكيفية تحقيق هدف التوازن بين الجنسين^(٣١).

٣٨- واستجابة للتكليفات المبينة في الفقرتين ٣٦ و ٣٧ أعلاه، اضطلعت لجنة التمويل بالأنشطة التالية من أجل إدماج المنظور الجنساني في عملها:

- (أ) إدراج معلومات عن الشأن الجنساني في سياق تتبع التمويل المتعلق بالمناخ والإبلاغ عنه من مجموعة متنوعة من المصادر، بما في ذلك التقارير الوطنية المقدمة بموجب الاتفاقية وغير ذلك من التقارير والدراسات، في تقييم فترة السنتين لعام ٢٠١٨؛
- (ب) إدماج مراعاة المنظور الجنساني في أحد المواضيع الفرعية لمنتدى لجنة التمويل لعام ٢٠١٩ عن التمويل المتعلق بالمناخ والمدن المستدامة (انظر الفقرة ٢٨ (د) أعلاه)؛
- (ج) إنشاء فريق عامل معني بالشأن الجنساني والتمويل المتعلق بالمناخ؛
- (د) إطلاق مناقشات عن الأنشطة الجنسانية في سياق النظر في خطة عمل لجنة التمويل لعام ٢٠١٩.

زاي- الروابط مع الهيئة الفرعية للتنفيذ والهيئات المنشأة بموجب الاتفاقية

٣٩- طلب مؤتمر الأطراف في دورته الحادية والعشرين إلى لجنة التمويل مواصلة تعزيز عملها مع جميع أصحاب المصلحة المعنيين والهيئات المنشأة بموجب الاتفاقية^(٣٢). ورحب المؤتمر في دورته الثالثة والعشرين بتعيين منسقين للجنة التمويل من أجل الاتصال بالهيئات الأخرى المنشأة بموجب الاتفاقية، وطلب إلى اللجنة مواصلة تقديم معلومات عن التعيين في تقاريرها السنوية المقدمة إليه^(٣٣).

٤٠- وواصلت لجنة التمويل اتباع نهجها العام إزاء الحفاظ على الروابط مع الهيئات المنشأة الأخرى، بطرق منها ما يلي:

- (أ) عرض خطة عملها على الهيئات المنشأة الأخرى، مع إبراز المجالات المحددة في عمل اللجنة التي يمكن أن تكون موضع اهتمام خاص للتعاون بين الهيئة المعنية واللجنة؛
- (ب) الاستفادة من عملها الراهن والمخرجات ذات الصلة في تقديم مدخلات للهيئات المنشأة الأخرى؛

(٣٠) المقرر ٣/م أ-٢٣، المرفق، الجدول ٤، النشاط دال-١.

(٣١) المقرر ٣/م أ-٢٣، المرفق، الجدول ٤، النشاط جيم-٢.

(٣٢) المقرر ٦/م أ-٢١، الفقرة ٢.

(٣٣) المقرر ٧/م أ-٢٣، الفقرة ١١.

(ج) توجيه ممثلين لحضور اجتماعات الهيئات المنشأة الأخرى (سواء شخصياً أو عبر الوسائل الإلكترونية) بصفتهم الشخصية كخبراء، وتقديم تقارير إلى اللجنة عن نتائج حضورهم تلك الاجتماعات.

٤١- وفي اجتماعها السابع عشر، قامت لجنة التمويل بتسمية وإعادة تأكيد تعيين المنسقين القائمين لتمثيلها فيما يتعلق بالعمل على المجالات المواضيعية والعمل مع الهيئات الأخرى المنشأة بموجب الاتفاقية. ومنذ صدور تقرير اللجنة السابق المقدم إلى مؤتمر الأطراف، اضطلع المنسقون بالأنشطة التالية:

(أ) شارك السيد هورن والسيد شيرمان في فرق العمل والأفرقة العاملة التابعة للجنة التكيف؛

(ب) حضر السيد شيرمان حلقة عمل الخبراء التقنيين المتعلقة بتمويل إجراءات التكيف مع المناخ والتي عقدها الصندوق الأخضر للمناخ في سونغدو من ٧ إلى ٩ آذار/مارس؛

(ج) وشارك السيد إسمو أولفيليا في الاجتماع الثاني للجنة باريس المعنية ببناء القدرات وقدم مداخلة تتعلق ببناء القدرات في سياق عمل لجنة التمويل، وخاصة تقييم فترة السنتين والعرض العام لتدفقات التمويل المتعلق بالمناخ، ومنتدى لجنة التمويل، ومشروع التوجيهات للكيانات التشغيلية التابعة للآلية المالية للاتفاقية^(٣٤).

(د) ومثلت السيدة نونس لجنة التمويل إلكترونياً في الاجتماع الثاني عشر للمجلس الاستشاري لمركز وشبكة تكنولوجيا المناخ (المركز/الشبكة)، حيث أطلعت المجلس على آخر مستجدات عمل اللجنة وألقت الضوء على مجالات العمل ذات الصلة بشكل خاص بعمل المركز/الشبكة^(٣٥).

(هـ) وشارك السيد كاروسو إلكترونياً في الاجتماع الثامن للجنة التنفيذية لآلية وارسو الدولية، حيث قدم عرضاً^(٣٦) للجنة التنفيذية عن ولاية لجنة التمويل ومجالات عملها ذات الصلة بدراسة نطاق الورقة التقنية التي تشرح مصادر الدعم المالي، على النحو المقدم من خلال الآلية المالية، من أجل مواجهة الخسائر والأضرار على النحو المبين في المقررات ذات الصلة، فضلاً عن طرائق الحصول على هذا الدعم^(٣٧). ودعت اللجنة التنفيذية لجنة التمويل إلى تقديم مداخلات للورقة التقنية، واتفق أعضاء لجنة التمويل على القيام بذلك في الاجتماع التاسع عشر للجنة التمويل.

٤٢- وفي اجتماعها الثامن عشر، واصلت لجنة التمويل تعيين منسقين لتمثيلها فيما يتعلق بما يلي:

(أ) المسائل المتعلقة بالتكيف (السيد نصر والسيد تربسترا)؛

(٣٤) https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/PCCB2_SCF_Intervention.pdf

(٣٥) العرض متاح على الرابط التالي:

https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/181004%20SCF%20to%20CTCN_final.pdf

(٣٦) https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/SCF%20PPT%20to%20ExCom%20DRAFT_18%20Sept.pdf

(٣٧) المقرر ٤/م أ-٢٢، الفقرة ٢(و-ح).

(ب) التمويل من أجل الغابات (السيد زامبرانا فلوريس)؛

(ج) الشعوب الأصلية (السيد زامبرانا فلوريس)؛

(د) الحلول المبتكرة لتعزيز مشاركة أصحاب المصلحة في اجتماعات وفعاليات لجنة التمويل (ويجري حالياً قيادة هذا العمل من قبل رئيسي لجنة التمويل المشاركين، السيد فكير والسيد بورستينغ)^(٣٨).

٤٣ - وفي اجتماعها التاسع عشر، أحاطت لجنة التمويل علماً بعقد حلقة دراسية شبكية عن الشأن الجنساني وبناء القدرات لرؤساء وأعضاء لجنة باريس المعنية ببناء القدرات وهيئات منشأة أخرى، نظمتها لجنة القدرات والأمانة.

٤٤ - وخلال الدورة الثالثة والعشرين لمؤتمر الأطراف، حضر رئيسا لجنة التمويل المشاركون الاجتماع السنوي بين الصندوق الأخضر للمناخ والهيئات المنشأة بموجب الاتفاقية.

٤٥ - وفي الجزء الأول من الدورة الثامنة والأربعين للهيئتين الفرعيتين، عقدت لجنة التمويل فعالية جانبية لتقديم لمحة عامة عن التقدم المحرز في تنفيذ خطة عملها لعام ٢٠١٨.

٤٦ - وقدمت لجنة التمويل مدخلات^(٣٩) لاجتماع الخبراء المعني بالقيام - تحت إشراف هيئة التنفيذ - بتقييم التقدم المحرز في عملية صياغة وتنفيذ خطط التكيف الوطنية، وهو الاجتماع الذي نظمه فريق الخبراء المعني بأقل البلدان نمواً ولجنة التكيف وعُقد في سان تومي، سان تومي وبرينسيبي، في الفترة من ٧ إلى ٩ شباط/فبراير ٢٠١٨.

حاء- استعراض مهام اللجنة الدائمة المعنية بالتمويل

٤٧ - بدأ مؤتمر الأطراف استعراض مهام لجنة التمويل في دورته الثانية والعشرين^(٤٠). وبالإضافة إلى أنشطة الاستعراض في السنوات السابقة^(٤١)، واستجابة لتكليفات مؤتمر الأطراف في دورته الثالثة والعشرين^(٤٢)، خلصت لجنة التمويل إلى ما يلي^(٤٣):

١- التكليف ١: يطلب إلى لجنة التمويل أن تواصل تقديم نواتج وتوصيات محددة ودقيقة الهدف وتعزيز نشرها واستخدامها من أجل المضي قدماً على نحو فعال بأعمال مؤتمر الأطراف^(٤٤)

٤٨ - خلصت لجنة التمويل إلى أن هذا التكليف سيتم تناوله في إطار نهجها إزاء التوعية والاتصال في عام ٢٠١٨ ومن خلال الأنشطة الجارية المتعلقة بتقييم فترة السنتين لعام ٢٠١٨،

(٣٨) للاطلاع على تفاصيل بشأن الأنشطة الجاري تنفيذها في مجال مشاركة أصحاب المصلحة، يرجى الرجوع إلى استعراض مهام لجنة التمويل في الفصل ثالثاً- حاء أدناه.

(٣٩) <https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/SCF%20input%20NAP%20Expert%20meeting.pdf>

(٤٠) المقرر ٦/م أ-٢١، الفقرة ٩.

(٤١) انظر أيضاً الوثيقة FCCC/CP/2017/9، الفقرات ٥٣-٥٦.

(٤٢) المقرر ٨/م أ-٢٣.

(٤٣) انظر الفقرات ٤٨-٥٥ أدناه.

(٤٤) المقرر ٨/م أ-٢٣، الفقرة ٦.

ومنتدي اللجنة لعامي ٢٠١٨ و ٢٠١٩، ومشروع التوجيهات للكيانات التشغيلية التابعة للآلية المالية^(٤٥).

٢- التكليف ٢: يشجع لجنة التمويل على إعطاء الأولوية لمجالات عمل محددة في ضوء عبء عملها في سنة معينة، ويشدد على ضرورة مواصلة تعزيز جميع مهام لجنة التمويل، بما في ذلك مراعاة ولايتها المتمثلة في خدمة اتفاق باريس تماشياً مع الفقرة ٦٣ من المقرر ١/م-٢١^(٤٦)

٤٩- خلصت لجنة التمويل إلى أن هذا التكليف سيتم تناوله في إطار مداولها المتعلقة بخطة عملها لعام ٢٠١٨^(٤٧).

٣- التكليف ٣: يطلب إلى لجنة التمويل زيادة تعزيز مشاركة أصحاب المصلحة^(٤٨)

٥٠- اتفقت لجنة التمويل، في اجتماعها الثامن عشر، على أنه يتعين النظر في حلول مبتكرة وتنفيذها من أجل تعزيز مشاركة أصحاب المصلحة في اجتماعها التاسع عشر وما تنظمه من اجتماعات وفعاليات في المستقبل. وقد جُزيت مبادرتان في الاجتماع التاسع عشر للجنة بعد تعيين المنسقين من الفئات المراقبة^(٤٩):

(أ) تعزيز المشاركة بين الدورات من خلال الحلقات الدراسية الشبكية والاجتماعات الهاتفية. فقد عُقدت حلقة دراسية شبكية قبل الاجتماع التاسع عشر للجنة التمويل قام خلالها رئيسا اللجنة المشاركان بتقديم إحاطة موجزة للمنسقين المعيّنين من الفئات المراقبة عن عمل اللجنة وجدول الأعمال المؤقت لاجتماعها التاسع عشر. وتبع الحلقة الدراسية الشبكية/الاجتماع الهاتفية مذكرة من الرئيسين المشاركين إلى المنسقين يطلبان فيها مدخلات عن تعزيز مشاركة أصحاب المصلحة ويقدمان المزيد من التفاصيل عن البنود الموضوعية المقرر النظر فيها في اجتماع اللجنة التاسع عشر.

(ب) تعزيز المشاركة في اجتماعات وفعاليات لجنة التمويل من خلال منصة إلكترونية. فقد دُعي المنسقون المعيّنون من الفئات المراقبة إلى المشاركة في الاجتماع التاسع عشر

(٤٥) وثيقة لجنة التمويل SCF/2018/17/10، الفقرة ١٠.

(٤٦) المقرر ٨/م-٢٣، الفقرة ٨.

(٤٧) وثيقة لجنة التمويل SCF/2018/17/10، الفقرة ١١.

(٤٨) المقرر ٨/م-٢٣، الفقرة ١٤.

(٤٩) تُطلب إلى كل فئة مراقبة تعيين منسقين اثنين، بما يشجع التمثيل المتوازن، عملاً باستنتاجات هيئة التنفيذ في الجزء الأول من دورتها الثامنة والأربعين (FCCC/SBI/2018/9). وفي ١٥ تشرين الثاني/نوفمبر ٢٠١٨، كان قد شارك في الاجتماع التاسع عشر للجنة التمويل منسقون معيّنون من الفئات التالية: المنظمات غير الحكومية المعنية بالأعمال التجارية والصناعة، وفئة المزارعين، والمنظمات المعنية بالشعوب الأصلية، والحكومات المحلية والسلطات البلدية، والمنظمات غير الحكومية البحثية والمستقلة، والمنظمات غير الحكومية المعنية بالنقابات، والمنظمات غير الحكومية المعنية بالشباب. وشارك هؤلاء المنسقون في الاجتماع التاسع عشر للجنة التمويل وسيواصلون مشاركتهم في مبادرات تجريبية في عام ٢٠١٩. وستُجري لجنة التمويل في عام ٢٠١٩ تقييماً للمبادرات التجريبية الرامية إلى تعزيز مشاركة أصحاب المصلحة. وترد قائمة بجميع فئات المنظمات غير الحكومية في سياق الاتفاقية الإطارية بشأن تغير المناخ على الرابط التالي: <https://unfccc.int/process-and-meetings/parties-non-party-stakeholders/non-party-stakeholders/admitted-ngos#constituencies>.

للجنة باستخدام منصة إلكترونية يمكنهم من خلالها المشاركة بشكل تفاعلي لطرح الأسئلة وتلقي الإجابات في الاجتماع المذكور. وحُزِّت الجلسة التفاعلية بالإضافة إلى البث الشبكي الاعتيادي لاجتماعات اللجنة.

٤- التكليف ٤: يطلب إلى لجنة التمويل أن تقدم خيارات لتعزيز مشاركة الأعضاء وأن ترفع تقريراً بهذا الشأن إلى مؤتمر الأطراف في دورته الرابعة والعشرين^(٥٠)

٥١- واستجابة لهذا التكليف، توصلت لجنة التمويل في اجتماعها السابع عشر إلى الاستنتاج التالي:

(أ) يجوز لرئيس أو رؤساء الفئة المعنية من الأطراف المدرجة في المرفق الأول أو الأطراف غير المدرجة في المرفق الأول توجيه رسالة إلى الأمانة لإبلاغها بما يلي:

'١' أن أحد أعضاء لجنة التمويل غير قادر على حضور أحد اجتماعاتها؛

'٢' أن الفئة المعنية قد عينت ممثلاً آخر يحل محل ذلك العضو في حضور الاجتماع والمشاركة فيه؛

'٣' أن عضو لجنة التمويل المنتخب من مؤتمر الأطراف سيستأنف مهامه في اللجنة، وذلك في ختام اجتماع اللجنة المحدد؛

(ب) أن خيار استبدال عضو معين في لجنة التمويل لن تستعمله أي فئة إلا مرة واحدة خلال السنة التقويمية؛

(ج) أوصت لجنة التمويل أنه يتعين على أعضائها الراغبين في استعمال هذا الخيار أن يطلبوا إلى رئيس أو رؤساء الفئة التي يتبعونها توجيه الرسالة إلى الأمانة لإبلاغها بالاستبدال المعتمد في أقرب وقت ممكن حتى يتسنى للأمانة اتخاذ الترتيبات اللازمة لتيسير مشاركة الممثل في الاجتماع المحدد للجنة التمويل؛

(د) سُبِّلَغ الأمانة فوراً الرئيسين المشاركين للجنة وأعضاءها بمجرد تلقيها رسالة من رئيس أو رؤساء الفئة المعنية؛

(هـ) طلبت لجنة التمويل إلى الأمانة إعداد نموذج للرسالة المبينة في الفقرة ٥١(أ) أعلاه ليستخدمها رئيس أو رؤساء الفئة المعنية، وإحالة هذا النموذج إلى أعضاء اللجنة ورئيس ورؤساء كل فئة من الفئات.

٥٢- ومنذ أن تم التوصل إلى الاستنتاج الوارد أعلاه في الاجتماع السابع عشر للجنة التمويل، استعمل ما مجموعه ستة من أعضاء اللجنة خيار الاستبدال في اجتماعيها الثامن عشر والتاسع عشر (انظر المرفق الأول).

(٥٠) المقرر ٨/م أ-٢٣، الفقرة ١٦.

٥- التكاليف الخامس: يدرك الحاجة إلى أن تحسن لجنة التمويل بعض طرائق عملها أثناء الدورات وفيما بين الدورات بهدف زيادة تعزيز كفاءتها وفعاليتها، مع ضمان شمول وشفافية إجراءاتها^(٥١)

٥٣- وفي اجتماعها الثامن عشر، اتفقت لجنة التمويل على تعيين منسقين للدفع قدماً بالتوصيات والحلول المبتكرة المحتملة من أجل مواصلة مناقشتها في اجتماع اللجنة التاسع عشر بهدف عرض التوصيات على مؤتمر الأطراف في دورته الرابعة والعشرين.

٥٤- وكما ذكر في الفقرة ٥٠ أعلاه، فقد اتفقت لجنة التمويل في اجتماعها الثامن عشر على أنه يتعين النظر في حلول مبتكرة وتنفيذها من أجل تعزيز مشاركة أصحاب المصلحة في اجتماعها التاسع عشر وما تنظمه من اجتماعات وفعاليات في المستقبل.

٥٥- كما شملت المناقشات التي شهدتها الاجتماع الثامن عشر للجنة التمويل النظر فيما يلي:

(أ) حلول للتخفيف من عبء العمل الثقيل لأعضاء لجنة التمويل، بما في ذلك إمكانية تعيين مستشارين لدعم عمل اللجنة؛

(ب) مواصلة اتصال منسقي لجنة التمويل مع الهيئات الأخرى المنشأة بموجب الاتفاقية وفيما يتعلق بالمجالات المواضيعية، بما في ذلك بشأن معالجة الشواغل المتعلقة بعبء العمل الذي تتحمله اللجنة وأعضاؤها؛

(ج) توجيه طلب إلى الرئيسين المشاركين بترتيب أولويات جدول الأعمال عند صياغة جداول الأعمال المؤقتة لاجتماعات لجنة التمويل؛

(د) سبل الاستفادة بكفاءة من الوقت بين الاجتماعات، بما في ذلك الوقت المتعلق بعمل المنسقين للهيئات المنشأة الأخرى والمجالات المواضيعية الأخرى.

(٥١) المقرر ٨/م-أ-٢٣، الفقرة ١٧.

أعضاء اللجنة الدائمة المعنية بالتمويل في ١٥ تشرين الثاني/نوفمبر ٢٠١٨

[بالإنكليزية فقط]

I. Parties included in Annex I to the Convention

Mr. Georg Børsting (Norway)
 Mr. Randy Caruso (United States of America)
 Ms. Sonja Djukic (Canada)
 Mr. Mattias Frumerie (Sweden)
 Ms. Outi Honkatukia (Finland)
 Mr. Kazuhiro Iryu (Japan)
 Mr. Edmund Mortimer (Australia)
 Ms. Vicky Noens (Belgium)
 Mr. Pieter Terpstra (Netherlands)
 Mr. Ismo Ulvila (European Union)

II. Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention**African States**

Mr. Zaheer Fakir (South Africa)
 Mr. Mohamed Nasr (Egypt)

Asia-Pacific States

Mr. Jonghun Lee (Republic of Korea)
 Mr. Ayman Shasly (Saudi Arabia)

Latin American and Caribbean States

Mr. Paul Herbert Oquist Kelley (Nicaragua)
 Mr. Ivan Zambrana Flores (Bolivia (Plurinational State of))

Least developed countries

Ms. Edith Kateme-Kasajja (Uganda)

Other Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention

Mr. Hussein Alfa Nafo (Mali)

Small island developing States

Ms. Diann Black-Layne (Antigua and Barbuda)

III. Previous members in 2018

Mr. Jozef Buys (Belgium)
 Mr. Peter Horne (Australia)
 Ms. Gemma O'Reilly (Ireland)
 Mr. Muhammad Imran Khan (Pakistan)
 Ms. Bernarditas Muller (Philippines)
 Mr. Richard Sherman (South Africa)

IV. Replacement members in 2018

Ms. Claudia Keller (Germany) for SCF 18
Mr. Omar El-Arini (Egypt) for SCF 19
Ms. Fiona Gilbert (Australia) for SCF 19
Ms. Erin Marchington (Canada) for SCF 19
Ms. Lia Nicholson (Antigua and Barbuda) for SCF 19
Mr. Toru Sugio (Japan) for SCF 19

موجز لجنة التمويل وتوصياتها بشأن تقييم فترة السنتين والعرض العام لتدفقات التمويل المتعلق بالمناخ لعام ٢٠١٨

[بالإنكليزية فقط]

I. Context and mandates

1. The Standing Committee on Finance (SCF) assists the Conference of the Parties (COP) in exercising its functions with respect to the Financial Mechanism of the Convention, inter alia, in terms of measurement, reporting and verification of support provided to developing country Parties, through activities such as the biennial assessment and overview of climate finance flows (BA).¹

2. Subsequent to the 2014 BA, the COP requested the SCF to consider: the relevant work of other bodies and entities on measurement, reporting and verification of support and the tracking of climate finance;² ways of strengthening methodologies for reporting climate finance;³ and ongoing technical work on operational definitions of climate finance, including private finance mobilized by public interventions, to assess how adaptation and mitigation needs can most effectively be met by climate finance.⁴ It also requested the Ad Hoc Working Group on the Paris Agreement, when developing the modalities, procedures and guidelines for the transparency framework for action and support, to consider, inter alia, information in the BA and other reports of the SCF and other relevant bodies under the Convention.

3. The COP welcomed the summary and recommendations by the SCF on the 2016 BA, which, inter alia, encourages Parties and relevant international institutions to enhance the availability of information that will be necessary for tracking global progress on the goals outlined in Article 2 of the Paris Agreement. The COP requested the SCF, in preparing future BAs, to assess available information on investment needs and plans related to Parties' nationally determined contributions (NDCs) and national adaptation plans.

4. The 2018 BA provides an updated overview of climate finance flows in 2015 and 2016 from provider to beneficiary countries, available information on domestic climate finance and cooperation among Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention (non-Annex I Parties), and the other climate-related flows that constitute global total climate finance flows. It also includes information on trends since the 2014 BA. The 2018 BA then considers the implications of these flows and assesses their relevance to international efforts to address climate change. It explores the key features of climate finance flows, including composition and purposes. It also explores emerging insights into their effectiveness, finance access, and ownership and alignment of climate finance with beneficiary country needs and priorities related to climate change. It also provides information on recent developments in the measurement, reporting and verification of climate finance flows at the international and domestic level, and insights into impact reporting practices.

5. The 2018 BA includes, for the first time, information relevant to Article 2, paragraph 1(c), of the Paris Agreement, including methods and metrics, and data sets on flows, stocks and considerations for integration. It also discusses climate finance flows in the broader context.

¹ Decision 2/CP.17, paragraph 121(f).

² Decision 1/CP.18, paragraph 71.

³ Decision 5/CP.18, paragraph 11.

⁴ Decision 3/CP.19, paragraph 11.

6. The 2018 BA comprises this summary and recommendations, and a technical report. The summary and recommendations was prepared by the SCF. The technical report was prepared by experts under the guidance of the SCF and draws on information and data from a range of sources. It was subject to extensive stakeholder input and expert review, but remains a product of the external experts.

II. Challenges and limitations

7. The 2018 BA provides an updated overview of current climate finance flows over the years 2015 and 2016, along with data on trends from 2011 to 2014 collated in previous BA reports. Due diligence has been undertaken to utilize the best information available from the most credible sources. In compiling estimates, efforts have been made to avoid double counting through a focus on primary finance, which is finance for a new physical item or activity. Challenges were nevertheless encountered in collecting, aggregating and analysing information from diverse sources. The lack of clarity with regard to the use of different definitions of climate finance limits the comparability of data.

8. **Data uncertainty.** There are uncertainties associated with each source of data which have different underlying causes. Uncertainties are related to the data on domestic public investments, resulting from the lack of geographic coverage, differences in the way methods are applied, significant changes in the methods for estimating energy efficiency over the years, and the lack of available data on sustainable transport and other key sectors. Uncertainties also arise from the lack of procedures and data to determine private climate finance; methods for estimating adaptation finance; differences in the assumptions of underlying formulas to attribute finance from multilateral development banks (MDBs) to members of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) Development Assistance Committee (DAC), minus the Republic of Korea; the classification of data as ‘green finance’; and incomplete data on non-concessional flows.

9. **Data gaps.** Gaps in the coverage of sectors and sources of climate finance remain significant, particularly with regard to private investment. Although estimates of incremental investments in energy efficiency have improved, there is still an inadequate understanding of the public and private sources of finance and the financial instruments behind those investments. For sustainable transport, efforts have been made to improve public and private investment in electric vehicles. However, information on sources and instruments for finance in public mass transit remains unreported in many countries. High-quality data on private investments in mitigation and finance in sectors such as agriculture, forests, water and waste management are particularly lacking. In particular, adaptation finance estimates are difficult to compare with mitigation finance estimates due to the former being context-specific and incremental, and more work is needed on estimating climate-resilient investments.

10. The limitations outlined in paragraphs 8 and 9 above need to be taken into consideration when deriving conclusions and policy implications from the 2018 BA. The SCF will contribute, through its activities, to the progressive improvement of the measurement, reporting and verification of climate finance information in future BAs to help address these challenges.

III. Key findings

A. Methodological issues relating to measurement, reporting and verification of public and private climate finance

1. Developments in the period 2015–2016

11. Following the recommendations made by the SCF in the 2016 BA, the 2018 BA identifies the improvements listed in paragraphs 12–16 below in the tracking and reporting of information on climate finance.

(a) Annex II Parties

12. Revision of the biennial report (BR) common tabular format (CTF) tables 7, 7(a) and 7(b) has facilitated the provision of more qualitative information on the definitions and underlying methodologies used by Parties included in Annex II to the Convention (Annex II Parties) in the documentation boxes in the BR3 CTF tables. The BR3 CTF tables submitted as at October 2018 suggest some increase in the provision of quantitative information, including information on public financial support in CTF table 7(b) and climate-related private finance in the BRs.

(b) International organizations

13. Making data available on private shares of climate co-finance associated with MDB finance and reporting on amounts mobilized through public interventions deployed by other development finance institutions (DFIs) included in the regular OECD-DAC data collection process.

14. Facilitating the increased transparency of information through biennial surveys to collect information from OECD-DAC members on the measurement basis for reporting (i.e. committed, disbursed or “other”), and on the shares of the activity reported as mitigation, adaptation or cross-cutting to the UNFCCC.

15. Institutionalizing the mitigation and adaptation finance tracking and reporting, and ongoing efforts aimed at better tracking and reporting on projects that have mitigation and adaptation co-benefits (i.e. cross-cutting) among MDBs.

16. Measuring and reporting on impact is now common practice among multilateral climate funds, and there is now growing interest in this field by MDBs and the International Development Finance Club (IDFC), which are also undertaking work on methodologies for impact measuring in the light of the Paris Agreement. The ongoing efforts of MDBs to develop additional metrics that demonstrate how MDB financing supports climate-resilient development pathways are an important step in this direction.

(c) Insights into reporting by Annex II Parties and non-Annex I Parties

17. Notwithstanding the improvements in methodologies for reporting climate finance via the BR3 CTF tables 7, 7(a) and 7(b), some reporting issues persist that complicate the aggregation, comparison and analysis of the data. The current “UNFCCC biennial reporting guidelines for developed country Parties”⁵ were designed to accommodate reporting on a wide range of climate finance instruments and activities. This required a reporting architecture that was flexible enough to accommodate a diversity of reporting approaches. In some cases, limited clarity with regard to the diversity of reporting approaches limits comparability in climate finance reporting.

18. The current “UNFCCC biennial update reporting guidelines for Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention”⁶ for reporting by non-Annex I Parties on financial, technical and capacity-building needs and support received do not require information on underlying assumptions, definitions and methodologies used in generating the information. Nevertheless, the provision of such information is useful.

(d) Insights into broader reporting aspects

19. Notwithstanding ongoing efforts to make information on domestic climate-related finance available through biennial update reports (BURs), published climate public expenditure and institutional reviews, and other tools, collecting and reporting domestic climate-related finance is often not undertaken systematically, thereby limiting the availability of information.

20. There are significant data gaps on climate finance flows in the context of cooperation among non-Annex I Parties.

⁵ Decision 2/CP.17, annex I.

⁶ Decision 2/CP.17, annex III.

2. Information relevant to Article 2, paragraph 1(c), of the Paris Agreement: methods and metrics

21. Ongoing voluntary efforts to develop approaches for tracking and reporting on consistency of public and private sector finance with the Paris Agreement are important for enhancing the collective understanding of the consistency of the broader finance and investment flows with Article 2, paragraph 1(c), of the Paris Agreement.

22. Some financial actors, such as MDBs and bilateral DFIs, have started to develop approaches for tracking the integration of climate change considerations into their operations. However, there was no publicly available information on the progress made on this matter at the time of preparation of the 2018 BA. Ongoing work for developing climate-resilience metrics is important for enhancing understanding of the consistency of multilateral and bilateral development finance with the Paris Agreement.

B. Overview of current climate finance flows in the period 2015–2016

1. Global finance flows

23. On a comparable basis, climate finance flows increased by 17 per cent in the period 2015–2016 compared with the period 2013–2014. High-bound climate finance estimates increased from USD 584 billion in 2014 to USD 680 billion in 2015 and to USD 681 billion in 2016 (see figure 1). The growth seen in 2015 was largely driven by high levels of new private investment in renewable energy, which is the largest segment of the global total. Despite decreasing technology costs (particularly in solar photovoltaic and wind power generation), which means that every dollar invested finances more renewable energy than it previously did, a significant number of new projects were financed in 2015. In 2016, a decrease in renewable energy investment occurred, which was driven by both the continued decline in renewable technology costs and the lower generation capacity of new projects financed.⁷ However, the decrease in renewable energy investment in 2016 was offset by an 8 per cent increase in investment in energy efficiency technologies across the building, industry and transport sectors.

24. The quality and completeness of data on climate finance has improved since the 2016 BA. Methodological improvements in estimating finance flows have changed the comparative basis against previous estimates. In particular, 2014 estimates for energy efficiency have been revised downward owing to a more accurate bottom-up assessment model being employed by the International Energy Agency. This has resulted in a revised estimate of USD 584 billion from USD 741 billion for total global climate finance in 2014. In addition, data coverage in sustainable transport has improved, with estimates for public and private investment in electric vehicle sales in 2015 and 2016.

(a) Flows from Annex II Parties to non-Annex I Parties as reported in biennial reports

25. Climate-specific finance reported in BRs submitted by Annex II Parties has increased in terms of both volume and rate of growth since the previous BA. Whereas the total finance reported increased by just 5 per cent from 2013 to 2014, it increased by 24 per cent from 2014 to 2015 (to USD 33 billion), and subsequently by 14 per cent from 2015 to 2016 (to USD 38 billion). Out of these total amounts, USD 30 billion in 2015 and USD 34 billion in 2016 were reported as climate-specific finance channelled through bilateral, regional and other channels; the remainder flowed through multilateral channels. From 2014 to 2016, both mitigation and adaptation finance grew in more or less equal proportions, namely by 41 and 45 per cent, respectively.

(b) Multilateral climate funds

26. Total amounts channelled through UNFCCC funds and multilateral climate funds in 2015 and 2016 were USD 1.4 billion and USD 2.4 billion, respectively. The significant

⁷ Approximately 52 per cent of the decrease in 2016 was due to reduced technology costs in solar photovoltaic and wind energy.

increase from 2015 to 2016 was a result of the Green Climate Fund (GCF) ramping up operations. On the whole, this represents a decrease of approximately 13 per cent compared with the 2013–2014 biennium and can be accounted for by a reduction in the commitments made by the Climate Investment Funds, in line with changes in the climate finance landscape as the GCF only started to scale up operations in 2016.

(c) Climate finance from multilateral development banks

27. MDBs provided USD 23.4 billion and USD 25.5 billion in climate finance from their own resources to eligible recipient countries in 2015 and 2016, respectively. On average, this represents a 3.4 per cent increase from the 2013–2014 period.

28. The attribution of MDB finance flows to members of OECD-DAC, minus the Republic of Korea, is calculated at up to USD 17.4 billion in 2015 and USD 19.7 billion in 2016 to recipients eligible for OECD-DAC official development assistance.

(d) Private climate finance

29. The most significant source of uncertainty relates to the geographic attribution of private finance data. Although efforts have been made by MDBs and OECD since the 2016 BA to estimate private climate finance mobilized through multilateral and bilateral institutions, data on private finance sources and destinations remain lacking.

30. MDBs reported private finance mobilization in 2015 was USD 10.9 billion and increased by 43 per cent the following year to USD 15.7 billion. OECD estimated USD 21.7 billion in climate-related private finance mobilized during the period 2012–2015 by bilateral and multilateral institutions, which included USD 14 billion from multilateral providers and USD 7.7 billion from bilateral finance institutions. It is estimated that, in 2015, USD 2.3 billion was mobilized through bilateral institutions. The Climate Policy Initiative estimated renewable energy flows for new projects ranged from USD 2.4 billion in 2015 to USD 1.5 billion in 2016; this was, however, a significant underestimation given the underlying reporting approaches.

(e) Recipients

31. A total of 34 Parties included in Annex I to the Convention provided information on recipients in the BR3s, while 16 out of 40 BURs submitted as first or second BURs as at October 2018 include, to varying degrees, quantitative information on climate finance received in the 2015–2016 period. Therefore, at the time of the preparation of the 2018 BA, it is not possible to present a clear picture of climate finance received on the basis of the information included in national reports submitted to the secretariat.

32. Other sources of information provide insights on recipients. For example, of the bilateral finance reported to OECD-DAC, national and local governments received 51 and 61 per cent of bilateral climate-related assistance in 2015 and 2016, up from 43 and 42 per cent in 2013 and 2014, respectively. The remainder was received by international organizations, non-governmental organizations and public and private sector organizations from the support-providing countries. No information is available on the channels of delivery for 91–97 per cent of the other official flows of a non-concessional nature in the period 2015–2016. Of the total climate finance committed by MDBs from their own resources, 72 per cent was channelled to public sector recipients in 2015, and 74 per cent in 2016. Adaptation finance, in particular, went predominantly to public sector institutions: 90 per cent in 2015 and 97 per cent in 2016.

2. Domestic climate finance

33. Domestic climate expenditures by national and subnational governments are a potentially growing source of global climate finance, particularly as, in some cases, NDC submissions are translated into specific investment plans and domestic efforts to monitor and track the domestic climate expenditures are stepped up. However, comprehensive data on domestic climate expenditure are not readily available, as these data are not collected regularly or with a consistent methodology over time within or across countries. Of the 30 countries that reported data on climate expenditures included in the 2016 BA, 19 countries

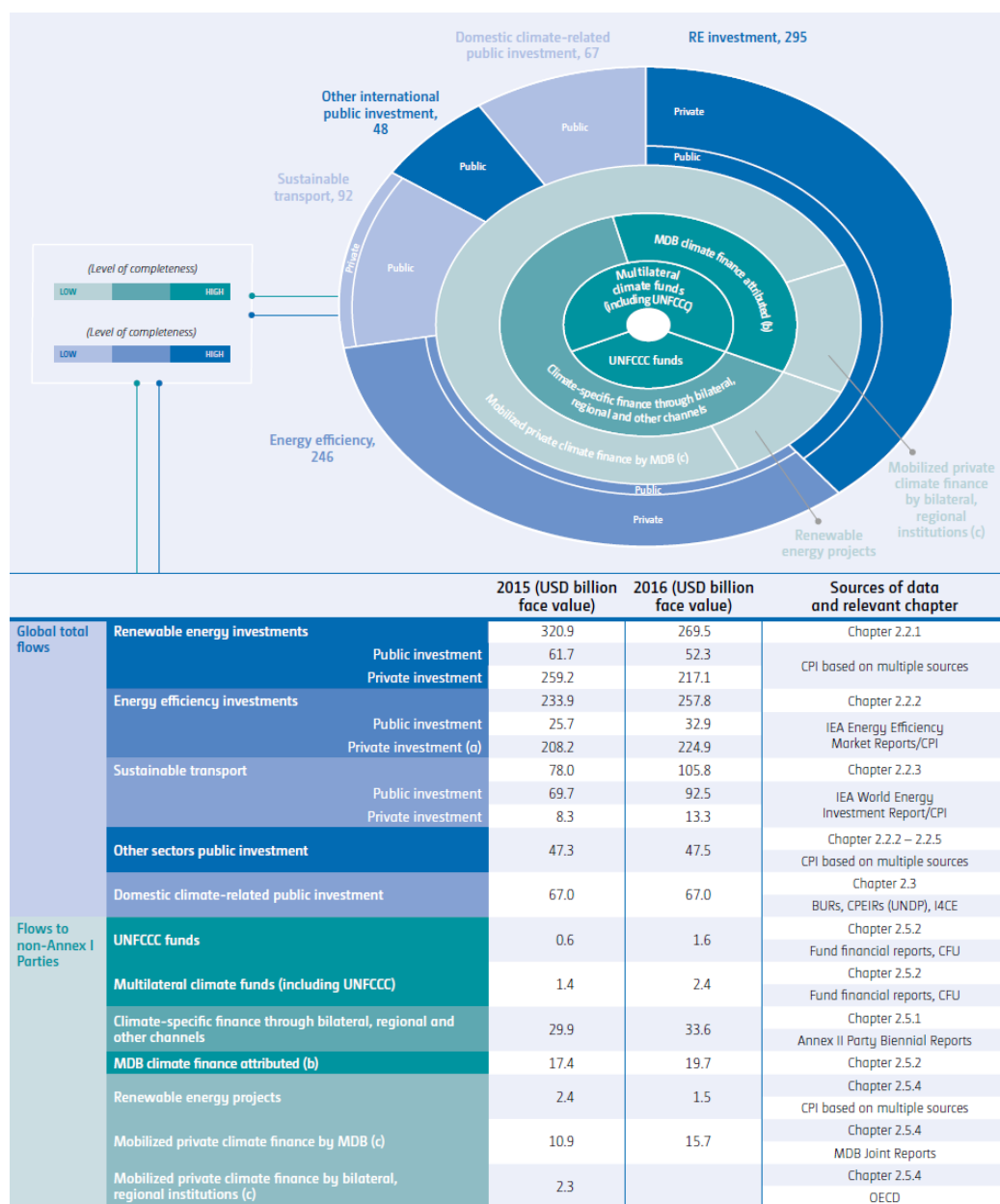
provided such data in 2015 or 2016, with the 2015 data for 5 countries being included in the 2016 BA. Four countries reported expenditure of USD 0.335 billion in their BURs, while seven countries published climate public expenditure and institutional reviews amounting to USD 16.5 billion.⁸ In two other countries, updated data are available amounting to USD 49 billion. In total, this brings domestic public climate finance estimates for the period 2015–2016 to USD 67 billion.

3. Flows among countries that are not members of the Development Assistance Committee of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, recipients eligible for official development assistance and Parties not included in Annex I

34. Information on climate finance flows among non-Annex I Parties is not systematically tracked, relying on voluntary reporting by countries through the OECD-DAC Creditor Reporting System and DFIs through IDFC that are based in countries that are not members of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (non-OECD). Total estimates of such flows amounted to USD 12.2–13.9 billion in 2015 and USD 11.3–13.7 billion in 2016. This represents an increase of approximately 33 per cent on average from the 2013–2014 period, driven primarily by non-OECD member institutions of IDFC increasing finance significantly to other non-OECD members. New multilateral institutions include the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB) and the New Development Bank. Together, they provided USD 911 million to renewable energy projects in 2016. The AIIB portion of this amount included outflows that may be attributable to OECD-DAC members that are shareholders in AIIB.

⁸ This includes Hebei Province in China, reporting an expenditure of USD 6.1 billion in 2015.

Figure 1
Climate finance flows in the period 2015–2016
 (Billions of United States dollars, annualized)



Abbreviations: BEV = battery electric vehicle, BUR = biennial update report, CPEIR = climate public expenditure and institutional reviews, CPI = Climate Policy Initiative, IEA = International Energy Agency, I4CE = Institute for Climate Economics, MDB = multilateral development bank, OECD = Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, UNDP = United Nations Development Programme.

^a Value discounts transport energy efficiency estimates by 8.5 per cent to account for overlap with electric vehicle estimates.

^b From members of the OECD Development Assistance Committee (DAC), minus the Republic of Korea, to OECD-DAC recipients eligible for official development assistance. Refer to chapter 2.5.2 of the 2018 Biennial Assessment and Overview of Climate Finance Flows technical report for further explanation.

^c Estimates include private co-financing with MDB finance.

4. Information relevant to Article 2, paragraph 1(c), of the Paris Agreement: data sets on flows, stocks and integration

35. The 2018 BA includes information on available data sets that integrate climate change considerations into insurance, lending and investment decision-making processes

and that include information that may be relevant to tracking consistency with Article 2, paragraph 1(c), of the Paris Agreement.

36. Across the financial sector, both the reporting of data on financial flows and stocks consistent with low greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and climate-resilient pathways, and the integration of climate considerations into decision-making are at a nascent stage. The data sets available on bond markets are the most advanced, with regular and reliable data published based on green bond labelling and analysis of bonds that may be aligned with climate themes. Less information is available on bonds that may be inconsistent with low GHG emissions and climate-resilient pathways. Other market segments lack completeness of coverage and reporting quality across peer institutions. With regard to integrating climate change considerations into investment decision-making, some market segments such as listed corporations and institutional investors are participating in emerging reporting initiatives, including through target-setting processes, that will likely improve the availability of data over time. Other market segments such as insurance companies participate in comprehensive and regular survey reporting on climate integration into governance and risk-management processes. Other market segments, particularly in banking, insurance and financial services, lack breadth of coverage in reporting or are at an early stage of considering how to report data.

C. Assessment of climate finance flows

37. An assessment of the data underlying the overview of climate finance flows presented offers insights into crucial questions of interest in the context of the objective of the Convention and the goals outlined in the Paris Agreement. Development banks, DFIs and multilateral climate funds play a vital role in helping countries to deliver on their NDCs. The key features of a subset of these different channels of public climate finance for beneficiary countries are summarized in the figure below, including the areas of support (adaptation, mitigation or cross-cutting) and the instruments used to deliver climate finance.

Figure 2

Characteristics of international public climate finance flows in the period 2015–2016

	Annual average USD billion	Area of support				Financial instrument		
		Adaptation	Mitigation	REDD-plus ^a	Cross-cutting	Grants	Concessional loans	Other
Multilateral climate funds ^b	1.9	25%	53%	5%	17%	51%	44%	5%
Bilateral climate finance ^c	31.7	29%	50%	–	21%	47%	52%	<1%
MDB climate finance ^d	24.4	21%	79%	–	–	9%	74%	17%

Note: All values are based on approvals and commitments.

Abbreviations: MDB = multilateral development bank.

^a In decision 1/CP.16, paragraph 70, the Conference of the Parties encouraged developing country Parties to contribute to mitigation actions in the forest sector by undertaking the following activities: reducing emissions from deforestation; reducing emissions from forest degradation; conservation of forest carbon stocks; sustainable management of forests; and enhancement of forest carbon stocks.

^b Including Adaptation for Smallholder Agriculture Programme, Adaptation Fund, Bio Carbon Fund, Clean Technology Fund, Forest Carbon Partnership Facility, Forest Investment Program, Global Climate Change Alliance, Global Environment Facility Trust Fund, Green Climate Fund, Least Developed Countries Fund, Partnership for Market Readiness, Pilot Programme for Climate Resilience, Scaling Up Renewable Energy Program, Special Climate Change Fund and United Nations Collaborative Programme on Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation in Developing Countries.

^c Bilateral climate finance data are sourced from biennial reports from Parties included in Annex II to the Convention (that further include regional and other channels) for the annual average. Information related to the United States of America is drawn from preliminary data provided by the United States. The thematic split and the financial instrument data are taken from data from the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) Development Assistance Committee (DAC), referring only to concessional flows of climate-related development assistance reported by OECD-DAC members. Section C of the summary and recommendations and chapter III of the technical report uses 'bilateral finance' to refer only to concessional flows of climate-related development assistance reported by OECD-DAC members.

^d The annual average and thematic split of MDBs includes their own resources only, while the financial instrument data include data from MDBs and from external resources, due to the lack of data disaggregation.

38. Overall, trends in climate finance point to increasing flows towards beneficiary countries. Bilateral climate finance flows, and those channelled through MDBs, have increased since the 2016 BA, whereas flows from the multilateral climate funds have fluctuated, having decreased in 2015 before rebounding in 2016, although the average remains lower than in the 2013–2014 period, which reflects changes in the climate finance landscape.

39. When considering these flows in aggregate, support for mitigation remains greater than support for adaptation across all sources (noting, however, measurement differences). Bilateral finance flows from OECD-DAC providers had the greatest proportion intended for adaptation (29 per cent) in the period 2015–2016, followed by multilateral climate funds (25 per cent) and MDBs (21 per cent). However, the 2018 BA finds an increase in public climate finance flows that contributes towards both adaptation and mitigation from both bilateral contributors and multilateral climate funds. This makes it more difficult to track the progress made in ramping up adaptation finance. When, however, considering flows based on other groupings, there are variations in the composition of the types of support.

40. Grants continue to be a key instrument for the provision of adaptation finance. In the period 2015–2016 grants accounted for 62 and 94 per cent of the face value of bilateral adaptation finance reported to OECD and of adaptation finance from the multilateral climate funds, respectively. During the same period, 9 per cent of adaptation finance flowing through MDBs was grant-based. Mitigation finance remains less concessional in nature, with 25 per cent of bilateral flows, 31 per cent of multilateral climate fund approvals and 4 per cent of MDB investments taking the form of grants. These figures, however, may not fully capture the added value brought by combining different types of financial instruments, or technical assistance with capital flows, which can often lead to greater innovation or more sustainable implementation.

41. With regard to geographic distribution, Asia remains the principal recipient region of public climate finance flows. In the period 2015–2016, the region received 31 per cent of funding from multilateral climate funds, 42 per cent of bilateral finance reported to OECD and 41 per cent of MDB flows (including to the Pacific region). The Latin America and Caribbean region and sub-Saharan Africa each secured 22 per cent of approvals from the multilateral climate funds in the same period. Latin America and the Caribbean received 17 per cent of MDB financing and 10 per cent of bilateral finance reported to OECD, whereas sub-Saharan Africa received just 9 per cent of MDB financing but 30 per cent of bilateral finance reported to OECD.

42. With regard to flows to the least developed countries (LDCs) and small island developing States (SIDS) in the period 2015–2016, funding directed at the LDCs represented 24 per cent of bilateral flows, whereas that directed at SIDS accounted for 2 per cent of such flows. Of the bilateral finance provided to the LDCs and SIDS, around half was earmarked for adaptation. Similarly, 21 per cent of finance approved by multilateral climate funds went to the LDCs and 13 per cent to SIDS, and more than half of this finance was focused on adaptation. MDBs channelled 15 per cent of their climate finance to the LDCs and SIDS. The percentage of adaptation spending to these countries (41 per cent) is twice their climate finance spending overall.

43. The management of climate finance, as well as the development and implementation of the projects that it supports, necessarily entails costs. The degree of such costs, which are often recovered through mechanisms such as administrative budgets and implementing agency fees, varies across institutions. Among the major multilateral climate change funds, fees account for between 1 and 9 per cent of total fund value, ranging from USD 65,000 to USD 1.2 million per project. Although these costs tend to decrease over time as management and disbursement mechanisms become more streamlined, there is evidence to suggest that the alignment of administrative functions between funds (e.g. the Global Environment Facility administration of the Least Developed Countries Fund and Special Climate Change Fund) offers the best opportunity to keep administrative costs down. This is essential in order to retain the trust that providers and recipients place in the funds.

44. The push to diversify modalities of access to climate finance continues. Institutions in beneficiary countries are increasingly able to meet fiduciary and environmental and social safeguard requirements for accessing funds. There has been a notable increase in the number of regional and national implementing entities to the multilateral climate funds, despite large amounts remaining programmed through multilateral entities.

45. Ownership remains a critical factor in the delivery of effective climate finance. A broad concept of ownership encompasses the consistency of climate finance with national priorities, the degree to which national systems are used for both spending and tracking, and the engagement of a wide range of stakeholders. There have been a number of efforts to build capacity to access and make strategic choices about how to use finance and oversee implementation. With regard to the role of governments, while there has been greater commitment by ministries of finance and planning to integrate climate finance into national budgetary planning, this is often not done fully. National-level institutions in beneficiary countries are playing a greater role in managing climate finance, particularly through domestic tracking systems. NDCs for which further financial resources need to be found are emerging as a platform that governments can use to stimulate engagement and strengthen national ownership of climate finance.

46. Mechanisms for monitoring the impact of climate finance have improved, albeit not uniformly. Thus, although the reporting of results (in terms of outputs) has increased, it is difficult to assess properly the quality of the impacts achieved (i.e. outcomes). These impacts are, moreover, presented in a multitude of formats. The reduction of GHG emissions remains the primary impact metric for climate change mitigation. Core mitigation-related multilateral funds are expected to reduce GHG emissions by over 11 billion tonne of carbon dioxide equivalent (t CO₂ eq), with reported reductions already approaching 37 million t CO₂ eq. GHG reduction results are complemented by other quantitative data, such as the number of beneficiaries and the renewable energy capacity installed. The metrics, benchmarks and frameworks for monitoring the impact of mitigation projects continue to evolve, thereby helping to inform investment decisions.

47. Discussion on impact measurement of adaptation projects continues to be focused on the number and type of people that benefit from them, although the nature and extent of their beneficial effects are still difficult to quantify, both directly and indirectly. Adaptation finance channelled through core multilateral climate funds has so far reached over 20 million direct beneficiaries. The target for the combined number of direct and indirect beneficiaries is 290 million. Further work is necessary to develop adaptation and resilience metrics that can capture the whole spectrum of sectors receiving support and the many different approaches used, while allowing for aggregation of data and comparability between projects and funds.

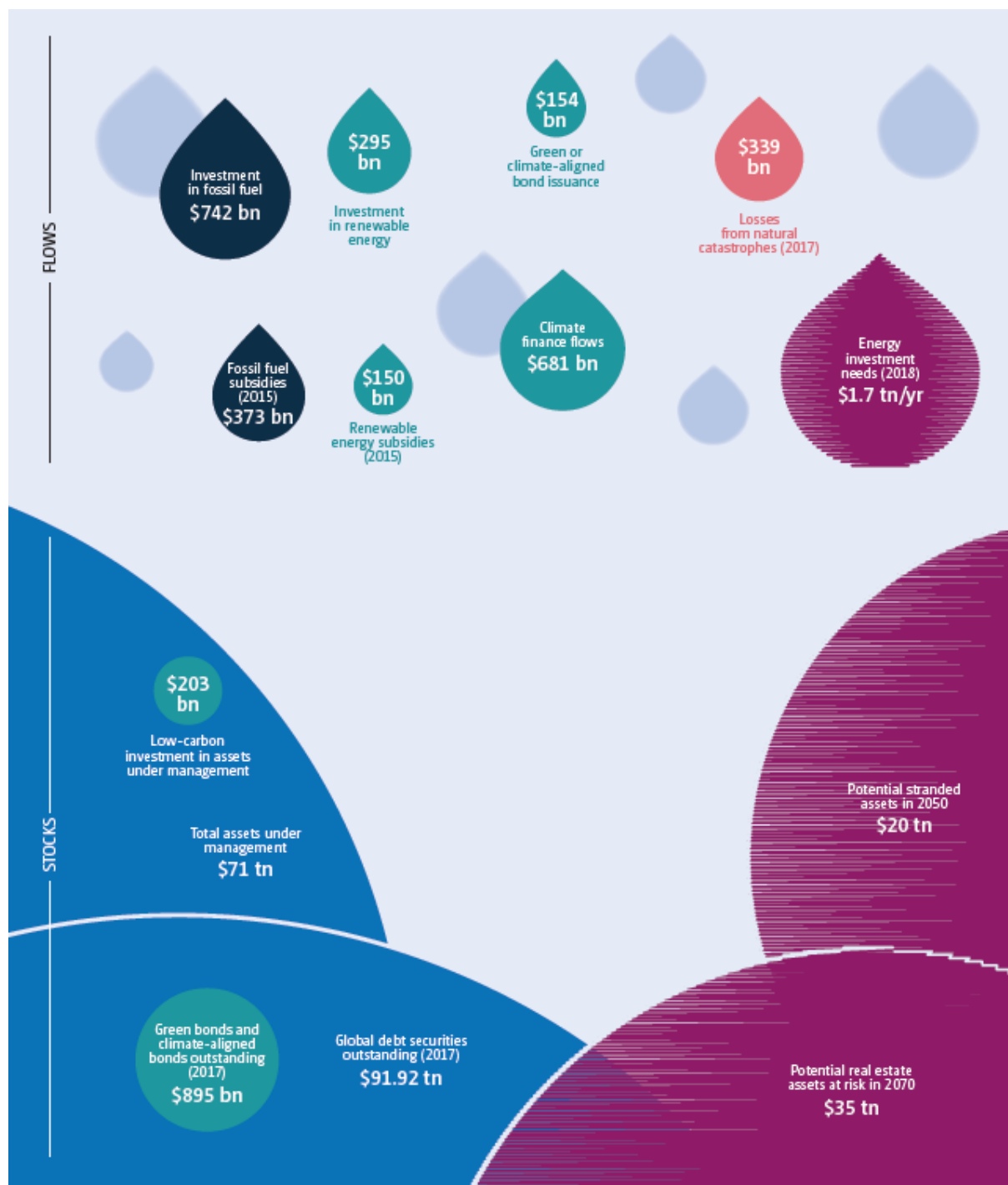
48. The extent of co-financing remains important for the mobilization of private finance, but is challenged in terms of the availability of data, definitions and methods. Research suggests that multilateral climate funds can perform on a par with DFIs with regard to private co-financing ratios. The degree to which such finance can be mobilized, however, is often heavily influenced by the investment conditions in a country, which are in turn created by the policy and regulatory frameworks in place.

Information relevant to Article 2, paragraph 1(c), of the Paris Agreement: climate finance in context

49. Climate finance continues to account for just a small proportion of overall finance flows (see figure 3); the level of climate finance is considerably below what one would expect given the investment opportunities and needs that have been identified. However, although climate finance flows must obviously be scaled up, it is also important to ensure the consistency of finance flows as a whole (and of capital stock) pursuant to Article 2, paragraph 1(c), of the Paris Agreement. This does not mean that all finance flows have to achieve explicitly beneficial climate outcomes, but that they must reduce the likelihood of negative climate outcomes. Although commitments are being made to ensure that finance flows from DFIs are climate consistent, more can be done to understand public finance flows and ensure that they are all consistent with countries' climate change and sustainable development objectives.

50. Awareness of climate risk in the financial sector has increased over the past few years. Positive developments are being seen in the sector, particularly with regard to the investment and lending policies of both public and private sector actors, and with regard to regulatory and fiscal policies and the information resources that guide decision-making.

Figure 3
Climate finance in context



Note: All flows are global and annual for 2016 unless stated otherwise. Energy investment needs are modelled under a 2 °C scenario. The representation of stocks that overlap is not necessarily reflective of real-world overlaps. The flows represented are not representative of all flows contributing to the stocks presented. Data points are provided to place climate finance in context and do not represent an aggregate or systematic view. Climate finance flows are those represented in section B of the Summary and Recommendations and as reported in chapter 2 of the 2018 Biennial Assessment and Overview of Climate Finance Flows technical report. Investment in renewable energy overlaps with this estimate of climate finance flows.

Source: See figure 3.9 in the 2018 Biennial Assessment and Overview of Climate Finance Flows technical report.

IV. Recommendations

51. The SCF invites the COP to consider the following recommendations:

Chapter I (methodologies)

(a) *Request* developed country Parties and *encourage* developing country Parties, building on progress made so far and ongoing work, to continue enhancing the transparency, consistency and comparability of data on climate finance provided and mobilized through public interventions, and taking into consideration developments in relevant organizations and institutions;

(b) *Encourage* Parties providing climate finance to enhance their reporting of climate finance provided to developing country Parties;

(c) *Invite* Parties, through their board memberships in international financial institutions, to encourage continued efforts in the harmonization of methodologies for tracking and reporting climate finance among international organizations;

(d) *Encourage* developing country Parties, building on progress made so far and ongoing work, to consider, as appropriate, enhancing their reporting on the underlying assumptions, definitions and methodologies used in generating information on financial, technical and capacity-building needs and support received;

Chapter II (overview)

(e) *Encourage* Parties, building on progress made so far, to enhance their tracking and reporting on climate finance flows from all sources;

(f) *Encourage* developing country Parties that provide support to report information on climate finance provided to other developing country Parties;

(g) *Encourage* developed countries and climate finance providers, as well as multilateral and financial institutions, private finance data providers and other relevant institutions, to enhance the availability of granular, country-level data on mitigation and adaptation finance, inter alia, transport, agriculture, forests, water and waste;

(h) *Invite* private sector associations and financial institutions to build on the progress made on ways to improve data on climate finance and to engage with the SCF, including through their participation in the forums of the SCF with a view to enhancing the quality of the BA;

(i) *Request* the SCF to continue its work in the mapping of available data sets that integrate climate change considerations into insurance, lending and investment decision-making processes, and to include information relevant to Article 2, paragraph 1(c), of the Paris Agreement in future BAs;

Chapter III (assessment)

(j) *Invite* Parties to strive for complementarity between climate finance and sustainable development by, inter alia, aligning climate finance with national climate change frameworks and priorities, as well as broader economic development policies and national budgetary planning;

(k) *Encourage* developing countries to take advantage of available resources through the operating entities of the Financial Mechanism to strengthen institutional capacity for programming their priority climate action, as well as tracking climate finance, effectiveness and impacts;

(l) *Encourage* developed countries and climate finance providers to continue to enhance country ownership and consider policies to balance funding for adaptation and mitigation, taking into account beneficiary country strategies, and, in line with the mandates, building on experiences, policies and practices of the operating entities of the Financial Mechanism, particularly the GCF;

(m) *Encourage* climate finance providers to improve tracking and reporting on gender-related aspects of climate finance, impact measuring and mainstreaming;

(n) *Invite*, as in the 2016 BA, multilateral climate funds, MDBs, other financial institutions and relevant international organizations to continue to advance work on tracking and reporting on impacts of mitigation and adaptation finance;

(o) *Encourage* all relevant United Nations agencies and international, regional and national financial institutions to provide information to Parties through the secretariat on how their development assistance and climate finance programmes incorporate climate-proofing and climate-resilience measures, in line with new available scientific information;

(p) *Request* the SCF, in preparing future BAs, to continue assessing available information on the alignment of climate finance with investment needs and plans related to Parties' NDCs and national adaptation plans;

(q) *Request* the SCF, in preparing the 2020 BA, to take into consideration available information relevant to Article 2 of the Paris Agreement.

المرفق الثالث

تقرير عن منتدى اللجنة الدائمة المعنية بالتمويل لعام ٢٠١٨: "هيكل التمويل المتعلق بالمناخ: تعزيز التعاون واغتنام الفرص"

[بالإنكليزية فقط]

Executive summary

I. Introduction

1. At its 17th meeting, the Standing Committee on Finance (SCF) agreed on the theme of the 2018 SCF Forum: "Climate finance architecture: enhancing collaboration, seizing opportunities". The SCF also agreed on the three overall objectives of the Forum:

(a) To identify trends, developments and challenges under the climate finance architecture at the international and national level in order to improve climate finance flows from the international to the national level;

(b) To enhance collaboration between the UNFCCC climate funds¹ and other actors;

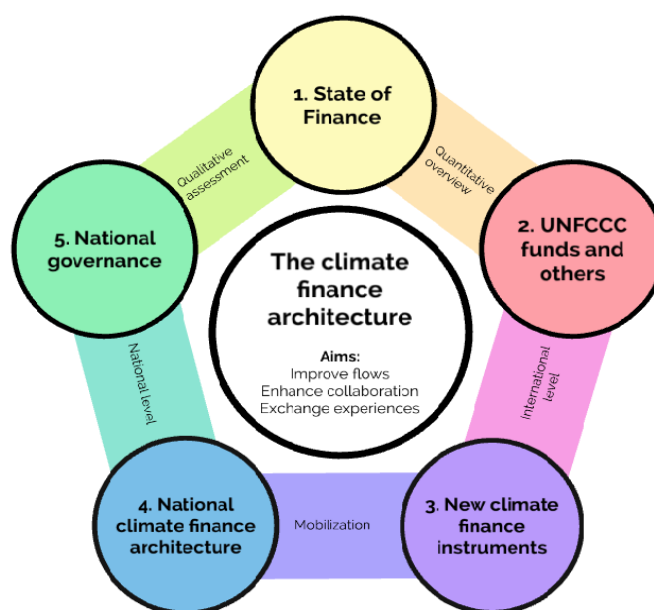
(c) To exchange experience and to identify opportunities for further collaboration at the international and national level.

2. About 130 participants representing national and subnational governments, civil society, academia, think tanks, multilateral and national banks and the private sector attended the Forum.

3. The Forum was structured around five thematic clusters in order to analyse the international and national climate finance architecture from various perspectives (see figure 1).

Figure 1

The five thematic clusters of the 2018 Forum of the Standing Committee on Finance



¹ Adaptation Fund, Global Environment Facility, Green Climate Fund, Least Developed Countries Fund and Special Climate Change Fund.

4. Day 1 of the Forum focused on the **international climate finance architecture**. Commencing with the state of climate finance, an overview was provided, under **cluster 1**, the trends in the climate finance architecture and the scale of finance flows from the international to the national level, including a qualitative assessment of that scale. Under **cluster 2**, participants discussed the role of the UNFCCC climate funds, multilateral and bilateral institutions and other actors in channelling international climate finance and in enhancing both mitigation and adaptation actions to tackle climate change. The different strategies and operations of the various actors involved in the international climate finance architecture were discussed with a view to identifying opportunities for complementary efforts to meet the objectives of the Paris Agreement. Finally, in relation to scaling up climate finance, new climate finance instruments, including green bonds, and options for how developing countries can be supported in harnessing the full potential of such instruments were identified under **cluster 3**.

5. Day 2 of the Forum focused on the **national climate finance architecture**. Under **cluster 4**, participants addressed the state of the national climate finance architecture and the interplay between national and international finance. They discussed how domestic climate finance is generated, including through the establishment of national climate funds. The focus of **cluster 5** was on the governance of climate finance, and participants discussed ways to enhance stakeholder engagement, for example by introducing conducive policies and coordination structures to facilitate interaction between the relevant stakeholders so as to generate and facilitate access to climate finance.

6. The Forum consisted of the following three types of session, which were arranged around the five thematic clusters:

(a) Plenary sessions, including scene-setting presentations and panel discussions aimed at stimulating further discussion among participants;

(b) Breakout group sessions, consisting of case study presentations for initiating in-depth, facilitated group discussions on challenges encountered and opportunities to overcome them;

(c) Feedback plenary sessions, for summing up the breakout group discussions and identifying opportunities for collaboration and enhanced action, with the overall aim of identifying possible recommendations for the Conference of the Parties on each cluster.

7. Various innovative arrangements were used to trigger interactive and dynamic discussions at the Forum, including video openings to introduce the discussion objectives and the resource persons, and the real-time polling of participants for the generation of ‘word clouds’ (see figures 2 and 6)² to collect key takeaway messages on their perspectives of the international and national climate finance architecture.³

8. At the request of the co-facilitators of the Forum, the secretariat circulated a survey to the participants in order to evaluate the organization of the Forum from both the substantive and the logistical perspective. The outcomes of the survey are available online.⁴

9. The following chapter summarizes the discussions under the five thematic clusters of the Forum and does not represent agreed views of the SCF.

² A word cloud provides a visual representation of how frequently words are used by participants – the more a word is used, the bigger it appears in the cloud.

³ All presentations, outcomes of breakout group discussions and the video recordings are available at <https://unfccc.int/topics/climate-finance/events-meetings/scf-forum/2018-forum-of-the-standing-committee-on-finance>. The scene-setting presentation of session 1, is available at <https://prezi.com/view/tOX0HoLpePd0R2WuSCun/>.

⁴ Available at <https://unfccc.int/topics/climate-finance/events-meetings/scf-forum/2018-forum-of-the-standing-committee-on-finance>.

II. Summary of discussions under the thematic clusters

A. State of climate finance

10. Planning and implementing ambitious climate action to meet the goals of the Paris Agreement requires mobilizing finance from all sources, taking into consideration the need for predictability and sustainability in the provision of resources from all sources.

11. Challenging aspects of mobilizing and delivering climate finance from public sources include:

(a) Matchmaking actors at the international and national level to design and implement climate projects;

(b) Identifying interventions that meet country needs that are aligned with nationally determined policies and plans, and designing interventions to address them;

(c) Demonstrating the benefits of climate actions for convincing one's own government.

12. A persistent challenge is the lack of clarity in the definition of climate finance, including in relation to the financial instruments used.

13. Developing countries are already engaged in developing a range of sectoral, subnational and national plans and programmes in order to identify their needs and priorities in taking climate action. However, the plans and programmes are often fragmented because of the lack of mapping of existing policies and plans.

14. In decision-making and reporting, there are often challenges relating to distinguishing between adaptation and development and to the lack of commonly agreed criteria and definitions.

B. Role of UNFCCC funds and multilateral and bilateral institutions in delivering climate finance

15. Several multilateral and bilateral institutions are aligning their strategies with the Paris Agreement and mainstreaming climate change in their operations and internal reporting.

16. Multilateral and bilateral institutions have difficulty identifying fundable projects, while developing countries encounter challenges in designing quality projects and programmes – this creates a discrepancy between supply and demand in climate finance, particularly for adaptation. The discrepancy can be alleviated by:

(a) Setting ambitious strategies and actions, in terms of both supporting institutions (supply) and countries (demand), through clear policies and targets;

(b) Setting aspirational targets in relation to adaptation finance;

(c) Further mainstreaming climate change in the agendas of public institutions and the private sector entities in developing countries to reflect commitment for action;

(d) Enhancing the support provided to developing countries for designing and implementing quality projects and programmes, including through project preparation facilities and the facilitation of mutual cooperation and collective learning.

17. Multilateral climate funds consider the need to enhance the coherence of policies related to accessing funds, which would include standardizing requirements.

C. New climate finance instruments

18. Although insurance is a risk-mitigating instrument, developing countries, and particularly the most vulnerable communities, often face internal as well as external barriers in accessing insurance and harnessing its potential, including high upfront costs, lack of the data required to assess risk levels, and general lack of access to the insurance market.

19. Enhanced financial support and technical assistance, including from domestic, bilateral and multilateral institutions, could help developing countries to enhance their access to green financial markets over time and scale up the mobilization of financial resources through new climate instruments.

D. National climate finance architecture

20. National climate funds contribute to building national capacity for the development and implementation of climate projects, and can benefit from sustainable, predictable and accessible financial and technical support. Challenges remain in meeting the criteria and requirements of resource providers in mobilizing financial resources to replenish national climate funds.

21. Budgetary planning and devising climate investment plans facilitate the process of determining the expenditure required for climate projects, and identifying and attracting additional resources to cover any financing and investment gap. However, challenges remain in:

- (a) Mainstreaming adaptation and resilience considerations in sustainable development;
- (b) Identifying economic and social co-benefits of climate actions;
- (c) Engaging with national stakeholders on fully integrating their needs into budgetary planning and climate investment plans;
- (d) Gaining the necessary buy-in across ministries and relevant stakeholders.

22. Efficient access to the readiness support programmes of the multilateral climate funds and international support providers is a key factor in successful country planning but currently access can be time-consuming and complex. Better coordination among the support providers and a tailored approach to providing the services may help improve access. Moreover, many government authorities find it difficult to navigate the capacity-building and readiness support programme and to select the ones suitable for their capacity-building needs. This problem may be addressed through better matchmaking of the readiness support providers and national focal points.

E. National governance

23. A number of countries have governance structures in place that suit their country circumstances and ensure national and subnational coordination on climate change. However, additional opportunities remain for countries to continue to enhance and align domestic policy environments with their nationally determined plans and strategies. Strong political will and the articulation of climate change in national agendas could help to overcome barriers between ministries and enhance communication with subnational actors. Good practices and lessons learned in relation to overcoming national coordination challenges can be shared among countries, while acknowledging the specific national circumstances of each country.

24. Engaging a wide range of stakeholders is crucial for assessing the needs and priorities of subnational and local actors, as well as for preparing and implementing inclusive and well-informed climate change projects, taking into consideration the different governance structures and stakeholder engagement policies and regulations within countries. Stakeholder engagement may be enhanced by, inter alia:

- (a) Financial resources and dedicated budget lines for continuous engagement with relevant stakeholders;
- (b) A greater awareness of climate change and opportunities that can be harnessed through climate finance;
- (c) Long-term perspectives on engagement among the stakeholders involved;
- (d) Guidelines and toolkits on good practices for stakeholder engagement;
- (e) Joint indicators for demonstrating stakeholder engagement in the planning and implementing phases of programmes and projects.

25. Micro-, small and medium-sized enterprises (MSMEs) are important actors in the national climate finance architecture because they form the backbone of developing countries' economies. Support, including from domestic, multilateral and bilateral institutions, can help enable MSMEs access climate finance. Several tasks remain in scaling up MSME engagement in climate action and making international climate finance more accessible to them, including providing favourable national enabling environments that will help lower their risk profiles and de-risk investment in them.

26. Country ownership is key to ensuring that developing countries take the lead in developing and implementing climate projects to address their needs and priorities. Ensuring country ownership requires a deep understanding of developing countries' needs and priorities on the part of multilateral climate funds and the relevant developing country authorities. In this context, multilateral climate funds and developing country authorities need to communicate closely with each other, including on strategies and approaches for achieving transformative change through country programming and on the latest policies and decisions of the funds.

III. Report of the 2018 Forum of the Standing Committee on Finance

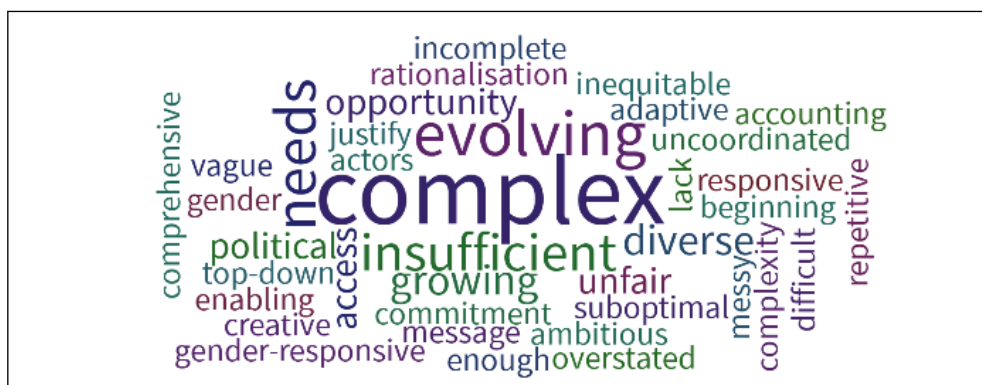
A. State of climate finance

27. The climate finance architecture can be characterized as complex and evolving, among other characteristics (see figure 2). The complexity, which can be attributed to the diverse actors involved and the dynamics among them, the specific roles and needs of stakeholders; the various standards and requirements related to accessing climate finance, and the loose boundaries between climate and development interventions, makes it difficult both to develop an agreed definition of what constitutes climate finance and also to access such finance.

28. However, programmes and initiatives exist that help countries to navigate the levels of complexity, including the NDC Partnership and the readiness support programmes of the various climate funds and international support providers. In addition, countries themselves are implementing initiatives to address complexities, including through South–South cooperation.

Figure 2

Word cloud describing Forum participants' views of the climate finance architecture at the international level



29. Mobilizing public and private finance and delivering financial resources to meet the needs and priorities of developing countries requires keeping in mind the complex and evolving nature of the climate finance architecture and country-specific circumstances. Discussions under this cluster therefore focused on:

- (a) Mobilizing and delivering international public finance;
- (b) Unlocking private finance;
- (c) Determining country needs and priorities.

1. Mobilizing and delivering international public finance

30. One complexity of international public finance centres on the predictability and sustainability of the mobilization of public climate finance, which is necessary to encourage ambitious and long-term climate action. Public climate finance is mobilized through financial pledges and contributions and some of the UNFCCC funds are mobilized through voluntary contributions. As climate planning is a long-term endeavour, developing countries find it challenging to take long-term climate action if the availability of financial resources is not predictable and if the pledges and contributions are affected by changes in global politics and economics. Therefore, there is a need for more assurance in the provision of climate finance. Various ideas were discussed, including those related to enhancing the transparency and clarity of individual contributions of developed countries within the global goal for finance.

31. The following challenging aspects of mobilizing and delivering international public climate finance were also identified:

- (d) Matchmaking actors at the international and national level to design and implement climate projects;
- (e) Honing international support and interventions to meet the needs of developing countries and to align such support with the Paris Agreement;
- (f) Demonstrating the benefits of climate actions for convincing one's own government. It can be challenging to demonstrate the co-benefits of climate action and the linkages between climate interventions and development, in particular the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals.

2. Unlocking private finance

32. Another complexity of climate finance relates to unlocking private finance. It has been recognized that climate change cannot be addressed using public financial resources alone. A significant amount of international climate finance needs to be mobilized through private sources to complement the scaling up of international public climate finance. Private investments are an addition to, not a substitution for, international public finance.

33. As the case study from Uruguay presented at the Forum demonstrated, unlocking private investments can be achieved with the following factors in place:

- (a) A robust project structure that can lower the cost and investment risk;

- (b) Strong government support, including a conducive and enabling environment and policy frameworks for climate-friendly private investments;
- (c) Implementing entities with strong track records;
- (d) A stable economy and sound foreign exchange rate to help investors hedge investment risks.

34. Recognizing the importance of the private sector in mobilizing climate finance, the special circumstances of the least developed countries (LDCs) and small island developing States (SIDS) were discussed, including how they can also harness the potential of private finance. The LDCs and SIDS face challenges in entering private-public partnerships and attracting private investments. Major private investors tend not to favour investing in or partnering with such countries owing to the perceived country risks, especially in the case of private investment in adaptation projects as adaptation interventions are not considered to generate revenue.

35. Recognizing the challenges that many developing countries, particularly the LDCs and SIDS, face in attracting private investments, particularly for adaptation projects, it was noted that the private sector is willing to invest in viable projects, regardless of whether they are mitigation or adaptation projects, provided the structure and fundamentals are right. Initiatives like the Blended Finance for Climate Program of the Government of Finland and the International Finance Corporation have been developed to encourage private investments in high-risk countries, including the LDCs, and high-risk sectors relating to adaptation (see figure 3).

Figure 3

Blended Finance for Climate Programme of Finland and the International Finance Corporation



Source: Available at https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/Session%202_BOG%201_Satu%20Santala.pdf.

36. The Green Climate Fund (GCF) could play a critical role in de-risking private investments, particularly in developing countries, and supporting MSMEs in developing countries by reducing the risk of investing in them, building their capacity and supporting their access to international markets. In fact, the GCF Private Sector Facility is currently identifying opportunities to engage the private sector, including local actors, in adaptation action at the national, regional and international levels, and in developing modalities to support activities that enable private sector involvement in action in the LDCs and SIDS.

3. Determining country needs and priorities

37. In determining their needs and priorities, countries face various challenges and different levels of complexity, from the development of sectoral, subnational and national plans to the actual implementation of projects and programmes.

38. Developing countries are engaged in developing a range of plans and programmes, such as the national adaptation programmes of action, national adaptation plans, nationally appropriate mitigation actions and nationally determined contributions (NDCs). However, the plans and programmes tend to be fragmented because countries fail to map existing

strategies and relevant policies so as to ensure coherence and avoid overlaps and gaps. Moreover, in some cases the plans and programmes are driven by international consultants, who are not familiar with the local context or with the previous planning efforts undertaken. The importance of country coordination, as well as of engaging multiple national stakeholders, including local governments, thus following both a bottom-up and a top-down approach, was highlighted in the discussions. This dual approach not only ensures that the plans, projects and strategies address country needs and priorities, but also contributes to strengthening country ownership in the implementation of projects and programmes.

39. To address the gaps identified, participants recommended establishing national coordination mechanisms to link national, subnational and sectoral plans, and identifying and addressing policy gaps in a participatory manner, including through involving various stakeholders, particularly women and indigenous communities. The mechanisms would also be used to identify available resources to implement projects and programmes and to mobilize the additional finance, including from climate funds, required to cover any deficits. Further discussions on national coordination mechanisms were held under cluster 5 (see chapter J.1 below).

40. Formulating adaptation projects and programmes and distinguishing them from ordinary development projects is also challenging for developing countries. While some have made progress in developing metrics and indicators to strengthen the climate rationale of adaptation projects and distinguish them from development projects, further work and support are needed. This is considered to be a difficult endeavour as, according to the Paris Agreement, adaptation needs should be addressed in the context of sustainable development. Furthermore, while it might be possible to distinguish between adaptation and development in theory, in practice climate-induced disasters can have negative impacts on development-related sectors such as health, infrastructure and education. Therefore, adaptation projects that aim to make communities resilient to disasters such as floods need to be designed in a more holistic manner by addressing the various impacts of climate change on a country's vulnerable sectors.

B. Role of UNFCCC funds and multilateral and bilateral institutions in delivering climate finance

41. Between 2015 and 2016 an average of USD 410 billion in climate finance was channelled globally, most of which was spent where the financial resources originated from, which indicates strong policies and regulatory frameworks that are aligned with climate change. Multilateral financing was in the order of USD 11 billion, of which USD 3.2 billion was spent on adaptation finance compared with USD 8.7 billion on mitigation finance.

42. The Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol was cited as a successful model of multilateral cooperation from which lessons can be learned for the climate finance architecture under the Convention. Fair and equitable governance, a strong compliance regime, clear targets and expected results of its funding, and assessed financial contributions are the key factors that contributed to the success of the Montreal Protocol Fund, which in turn contributed to reducing ozone-depleting substances from the atmosphere. It was noted that developing countries were given a grace period for implementing the Montreal Protocol, and that the assessed contributions enhanced the predictability of the grant-based financial support available to cover the incremental costs of abating ozone-depleting substances. However, some questioned whether this model could apply to the UNFCCC context as this was a specific case.

43. Further discussions under this cluster centred around the complementarity of climate funds and the role of multilateral and bilateral institutions in delivering climate finance to developing countries to meet the Paris Agreement goals.

1. Complementarity of climate funds

44. Enhancing complementarity among climate funds can be considered: using a bottom-up approach, from the country perspective, or a top-down approach, from the fund

perspective. In the bottom-up approach, countries play an active role in identifying how the various multilateral climate funds, used in a complementary manner considering the comparative advantages of each fund, can support their country programming and climate change investment plans. In this context, NDCs can be used as an entry point for ensuring the complementarity of climate funds at the country level. In the top-down approach, Parties consider how the strategies and operations of the UNFCCC funds should be guided in order to enhance the complementarity of the funds, taking into account each fund's comparative advantage in relation to, inter alia, scale of resources, scope and priorities, governance, financial instruments and historical relevance. Participants focused their discussions largely on the top-down approach, in particular on the approaches and activities undertaken by the GCF to enhance complementarity with other funds.

45. The GCF is in the early stages of enhancing complementarity with other funds and is exploring ways to simplify the process of accessing climate finance, including by scaling up pilot activities undertaken initially by other funds and integrating lessons learned from other funds' programmes and activities. The GCF is implementing activities to enhance complementarity in the context of its operational framework on complementarity and coherence, through which it has identified several options for complementary action (see the table below).

Green Climate Fund activities to enhance complementarity with other climate funds

<i>Fund</i>		<i>Green Climate Fund efforts for complementarity</i>
Global Environment Facility		Collaboration on co-financing, once the Green Climate Fund has a policy on co-financing in place
		Provision of support for mobilizing stakeholder engagement
		Continued reduction of accreditation requirements under the fast-track accreditation modality for entities accredited under the Global Environment Facility
Adaptation Fund		Continued reduction of accreditation requirements under the fast-track accreditation modality for entities accredited under the Adaptation Fund
		Provision of support for direct access entities that are accredited to both funds
Least Developed Countries Fund	Developed	Provision of adaptation planning support, whereby the Least Developed Countries Fund channels pilot ideas and early implementation of national adaptation programme of action and national adaptation plan activities, and the Green Climate Fund supports the scaling up of adaptation action
Nationally appropriate mitigation (NAMA) Facility	appropriate action	Provision of support for unfunded project proposals from the NAMA Facility
Climate Funds	Investment	Learning lessons from the programmatic approaches of the Funds
		Supporting unfunded investment plans submitted to the Funds

46. The comparative advantages of the climate funds were discussed. The Least Developed Countries Fund occupies the niche of providing capacity-building and dedicated support to the LDCs for their adaptation planning and implementation processes.

47. The comparative advantage of the Adaptation Fund lies in its focus on concrete adaptation projects and its grant-based nature. Owing to its long-term experience of and focus on smaller adaptation projects, the procedures related to accessing finance from the Adaptation Fund are perceived to be less complex than those of other funds. Another comparative advantage of the Adaptation Fund is its direct access modality, which has

enabled several developing countries to implement projects through national or regional entities. Furthermore, the Adaptation Fund has strength in facilitating accreditation processes, gained from helping numerous countries with accreditation and having established fast-track accreditation arrangements with the GCF.

48. In terms of identifying areas for complementary action among the UNFCCC funds, noting the comparative advantages of the Global Environment Facility and the Adaptation Fund in relation to enabling activities, capacity-building and smaller-scale projects, it was suggested that the GCF should focus on delivering projects and programmes at scale; for instance, by scaling up projects and pilots that have been successfully implemented under the Global Environment Facility and the Adaptation Fund, or funding higher-risk projects. Furthermore, the GCF has the potential to promote broader private sector engagement by building the capacity of and reducing market barriers to MSMEs in developing countries through its Private Sector Facility and the specialized financial instruments available to it.

49. Various options emerged for ways to make policy coherent in order to simplify the process of accessing climate finance. The different funding requirements set by multilateral climate funds result in high transaction costs for developing countries and also for the implementing entities. Setting common standards for countries to access climate finance resources from the various climate funds was suggested as a solution. Some examples were shared in this regard, including the initiative of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and the International Tropical Timber Organization to create common questionnaires to assess countries' needs and priorities relating to forest and agriculture, thereby enhancing coherence and reducing duplication, as well as the attempts of the GCF to establish simplified approval processes and fast-tracked accreditation modalities.

50. The following were highlighted as ways to further enhance the complementarity and coherence of multilateral climate funds:

- (a) Providing clear guidance to the operating entities of the Financial Mechanism and other UNFCCC funds on their strategic objectives and priorities;
- (b) Using the periodic review of the Financial Mechanism as an opportunity to comprehensively evaluate it and its operating entities;
- (c) Continued interaction among the multilateral funds, with the operating entities having a key role, to identify ways to improve complementarity and coherence given each fund's comparative advantages and expertise.

2. Role of UNFCCC funds and multilateral and bilateral institutions in delivering climate finance to developing countries to align with the Paris Agreement

51. Multilateral development banks (MDBs) and bilateral institutions have played a major role in scaling up climate finance through the concrete commitments that they have made to support the implementation of climate-related projects (see figure 4). MDBs are applying climate risk screening to their project portfolios, aligning reporting standards and adopting common accounting methodologies for climate finance, in which they have been joined by the member institutions of the International Development of Finance Club. As recently announced at the 2017 One Planet Summit, MDBs and members of the International Development of Finance Club have pledged to align their strategies with the Paris Agreement through the mainstreaming of climate change in their investment portfolios and operations (see figure 5).

52. Even though the commitments of MDBs and bilateral institutions have been increasing, developing countries face challenges in designing quality projects and programmes, while MDBs and bilateral institutions have difficulty in identifying fundable projects – this creates a discrepancy between the supply of and demand for climate finance. Furthermore, most MDBs take sectoral approaches to providing funding for projects, and while some sectors (e.g. water, agriculture) are open to adaptation, for others (e.g. infrastructure, transport) more effort is required to mainstream adaptation and scale up the adaptation portfolio. However, as reported by MDBs, they are getting better in programming their adaptation finance, as commitments for adaptation increased from USD 5 billion in 2015 to USD 6.2 billion in 2016.

53. In this context, the following options for minimizing the discrepancy between supply and demand in climate finance were mentioned:

- (a) NDCs should be used as the entry point for fostering country-driven demand for climate finance, particularly for adaptation, based on national priorities and needs;
- (b) Climate change should be further mainstreamed by governments and multilateral and bilateral institutions by aligning their strategies and operations with the Paris Agreement, reforming policies to move away from fossil fuel subsidies and refraining from supporting carbon-intensive activities;
- (c) MDBs and bilateral institutions should be encouraged to set ambitious adaptation targets in their strategies;
- (d) The support provided to developing countries for designing and implementing quality projects and programmes should be enhanced through project preparation facilities, in-country dialogues, long-term trajectories, conducive and enabling environments, and ramping up the capacities of local private sectors;
- (e) Multilateral and bilateral institutions should pursue complementary action to streamline requirements for accessing financial resources and to support countries in mainstreaming climate change through country-driven programming.

Figure 4

Contributions of multilateral development banks to scaling up climate finance

MDB	Targets Announced
ADB	Doubling climate finance to USD 6 billion annually by 2020 (own resources only), of which USD 4 billion is for mitigation and USD 2 billion is for adaptation
AfDB	Triple climate financing to reach 40 percent of investments by 2020
EBRD	40 percent of EBRD annual business investment by 2020 in green finance ^a
EIB	Global target of greater than 25 percent of all lending. Increased target of 35 percent of lending in developing countries by 2020
IDBG	Goal to double climate finance to 30 percent of operational approvals by 2020 to an average USD 4 billion per annum, and to improve evaluation of climate risks and identify opportunities for resilience and adaptation measures
WBG	A one-third increase in climate financing, from 21 percent to 28 percent of annual commitments by 2020. If current financing levels are maintained, this would mean an increase to USD 16 billion in 2020. The WBG intends to continue current levels of leveraging co-financing for climate-related projects, that could mean up to another USD 13 billion a year in 2020. The direct financing and leveraged co-financing together represent potentially an estimated USD 29 billion in 2020.

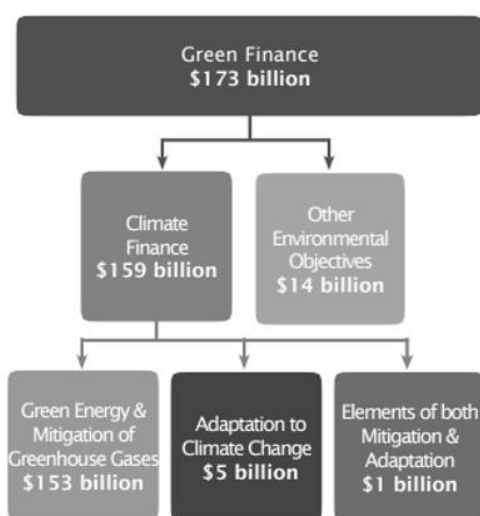
Source: Presentation at the 2018 Standing Committee on Finance Forum entitled “Moving towards a 20° world: the role of climate funds” by a representative of the Asian Development Bank. Available at https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/Session%203_Preety%20Bhandari.pdf.

Abbreviations: ADB = Asian Development Bank, AfDB = African Development Bank, EBRD = European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, EIB = European Investment Bank, IDBG = Inter-American Development Bank Group, WBG = World Bank Group.

Figure 5

Contribution of International Development Finance Club members to scaling up climate finance

(United States dollars)

**C. New climate finance instruments**

54. Under this cluster, participants looked at the opportunities and challenges in the use of new climate finance instruments to scale up the level of climate finance, with discussions centring around the following topics:

- (a) Green bonds;
- (b) New climate finance instruments for addressing adaptation and loss and damage;
- (c) Technical support available to countries.

1. Green bonds

55. Considering the trillions of dollars of investment needed to establish a low-carbon and climate-resilient pathway, new climate finance instruments have the potential to help countries to overcome market, financial and regulatory constraints and unlock the mobilization of financial resources at scale for both mitigation and adaptation. Green bonds are one climate finance instrument that both public and private institutions can utilize to scale up the mobilization of climate finance by attracting investments at scale, including from large investment banks, institutional investors and pension funds. Green bonds may not be new and innovative in themselves but using the share of proceeds from them for mitigation and adaptation actions can be considered new and innovative. According to a representative of the Climate Investment Funds, the green bonds market has grown to USD 250 billion in 2018, far exceeding the record USD 155 billion of green bonds issued in 2017, a significant share of which is expected to cover climate projects.

56. Some of the main challenges and limitations associated with green bonds are the lack of common standards and criteria to determine whether or not a bond is green and the lack of a common monitoring and verification system to ensure the environmental and social standards of the underlying assets. Recognizing these limitations, MDBs, following joint common principles for tracking climate finance, have started to report what they deem to be green with a view to establishing common criteria for green projects and bonds. Another challenge is that developing countries have difficulty in meeting the credit standards required to access the green bonds market. Participants debated whether green bonds contribute to mobilizing new and additional climate finance and whether the proceeds generated by green bonds will address adaptation and mitigation projects equally.

Adaptation is a priority area for many developing countries, particularly for local communities.

57. Increasing the issuance of green bonds would require:

(a) Mainstreaming climate considerations in the investment plans of public institutions and private businesses so as to encourage climate investments;

(b) Adopting consistent standards and criteria for issuing green bonds as well as developing a common monitoring and verification system to ensure the environmental and social integrity of projects;

(c) Scaling up the technical and financial support provided for building the capacity of developing countries. Climate-friendly national policies and enabling environments, such as a common taxonomy for sustainable finance and/or regulations on transparent financial disclosures by corporations, would also help developing countries to harness the full potential of green bonds.

2. New climate finance instruments for addressing adaptation and loss and damage

58. Participants recognized that there are limited instruments available to developing countries for addressing adaptation and loss and damage. Climate risk insurance schemes, ranging from parametric risk insurance products to indemnity insurance, are commonly used to address adaptation and loss and damage. While different insurance products are being developed and made available to developing countries,⁵ there are some questions on whether insurance can contribute to mobilizing new and additional climate finance, by, for example, leveraging financial resources from the insurance industry, or whether insurance is a risk-mitigating financial instrument with existing financial resources.

59. Furthermore, insurance products often do not benefit poor countries and communities because of:

(a) The high upfront costs, including for developing suitable insurance products;

(b) The data required over a long-time frame to determine the different levels of risk;

(c) The barriers preventing developing countries from engaging in the insurance market include lack of capacity and unfavourable market conditions. While parametric instrument products targeting local communities, such as weather index insurance, are available in some countries, many developing countries and communities cannot afford the high premiums. In this context, new climate finance instruments should be developed on the basis of country needs and priorities so as to ensure the applicability of the instruments to different national contexts. The financial resources generated from the instruments must reach the most vulnerable communities and actors at the local level.

60. A representative of the African Development Bank reported at the Forum on its engagement and partnership with the African Risk Capacity agency and insurance companies on developing innovative climate insurance products targeting local beneficiaries.

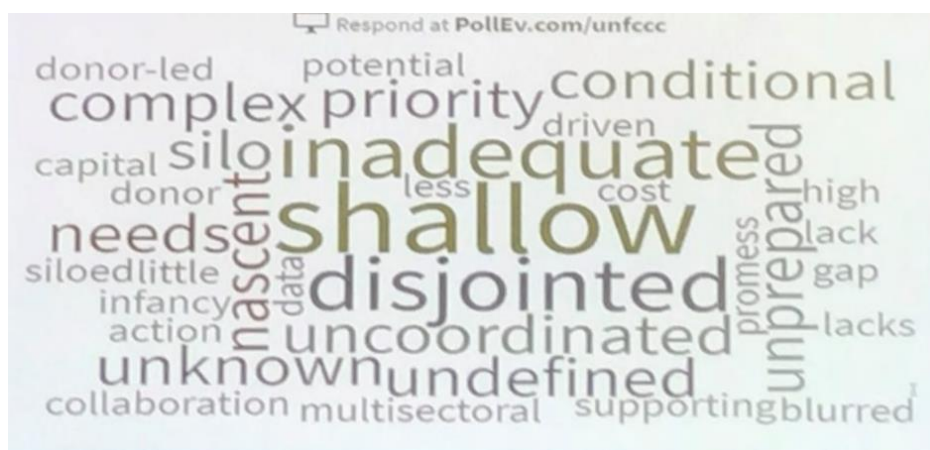
3. Technical support

61. Developing countries often require technical assistance and support to fully harness the potential of new climate finance instruments. In particular, countries require assistance in identifying suitable and applicable instruments to finance mitigation and adaptation projects and programmes, which sometimes takes the form of a technical facility as part of a project or programme.

62. The Development Bank of Southern Africa has established a project preparation facility that is financed through an annual allocation of its funds and blended with other

⁵ More information on financial instruments to address the risks of loss and damage under the UNFCCC are available at <https://unfccc.int/event/2016-forum-standing-committee-finance> and <https://unfccc.int/topics/resilience/resources/financial-instruments>.

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1. Establishing national climate funds

66. National climate funds can be capitalized through national and international climate finance to provide resources for domestic climate action. As Cambodia's experience demonstrates, setting up a national climate fund can contribute to building national capacity for developing and implementing climate projects (see box 1).

Box 1

Cambodia's experience in setting up a national climate fund

The Government of Cambodia set up the Cambodia Climate Change Alliance (CCCA) Trust Fund in response to the lack of a mechanism that would channel financial resources to domestic actors implementing climate action. Before the establishment of the CCCA Trust Fund, climate finance resources provided to Cambodia were typically channelled by international bilateral partnerships through a project-based approach. When establishing the CCCA Trust Fund, government officials were concerned that establishing a dedicated climate fund might hinder national efforts to mainstream the sustainable development agenda in national development planning. However, the Government recognized that a national climate fund would attract climate finance and the technical support needed to develop and implement projects for attaining sustainable development and tackling climate change that would not attract funding otherwise. National entities gained experience in the development and implementation of climate projects by utilizing the CCCA Trust Fund, which also contributed to building their track records and capacity.

67. Participants shared challenges faced by countries in setting up and utilizing national climate funds, including a general lack of capacity in national fund secretariats to manage project cycles, and the need for well-honed criteria for selecting quality project proposals. In relation to developing selection criteria, South-South cooperation and peer-to-peer learning emerged as good practices. For example, Malawi benefited from Rwanda's experience in setting up its national climate fund and in developing selection criteria, which contributed to building the capacity of the stakeholders involved, including government officials.

68. Other challenges relate to the capitalization of national funds, depending on the sources. Capitalizing funds from government budgets might involve challenges such as competing with other sectors for limited domestic public finance, or the difficulty of gaining buy-in from other ministries.

69. Regarding capitalizing funds from international sources, the principle of country ownership can be jeopardized if replenishment of the funds is contingent upon the expectations of climate finance providers on the quality of the project pipeline of the national funds. Furthermore, the finance providers might set environmental and social safeguards and gender policies to be applied in the proposed activities, which some developing countries may not easily conform to because of a lack of data and/or capacity. The discussions at the Forum covered whether such requirements and criteria should be reduced or standardized, or whether technical support provided to countries should be enhanced to assist them in meeting the requirements.

2. Budgetary planning and devising climate investment plans

70. Budgetary planning and devising climate investment plans can be helpful for governments to gain clarity on needs for and gaps in national climate finance and to inform their decisions on how to address those gaps. Budgets and climate investment plans also provide clarity on how much countries are spending on climate action and how to accurately cost activities in order to determine and identify any additional resources required.

71. One of the main challenges in budgetary planning relates to the difficulty of classifying projects under adaptation, mitigation or development. Distinguishing between adaptation and development projects has proven to be particularly challenging because of debates on the root cause of climate change, often owing to a lack of data and scientific evidence. Direct causality may be too high a standard, especially for projects in developing

countries, as projects are undertaken in the broader context of sustainable development, of which climate change is only one element. Furthermore, data collection on climate finance and expenditure remains a challenge, especially for the LDCs and at the local level. Another challenge relates to engaging national stakeholders in integrating their needs and inputs into budgetary planning and setting up a project pipeline that is agreeable to all stakeholders. Further discussion on ways to improve stakeholder engagement was facilitated under cluster 5 (see chapter J.2 below).

72. With respect to national climate investment plans, some countries have shown political will and established institutional processes to formulate them. However, knowledge-sharing among government authorities is necessary to foster a better understanding of the purpose and implications of climate investment plans. Highlighting the potential for utilizing international resources to realize the climate investment plan could help to allay the fears of policy-makers regarding the implications for the national budget and to gain the necessary buy-in.

3. Policy incentives and regulatory frameworks

73. Establishing well-honed and targeted policy incentives and regulatory frameworks, supported by strong political will, is crucial to attracting the climate finance required to implement climate plans and actions.

74. Egypt's efforts in developing and revising its 2030 Sustainable Development Strategy, including setting specific goals to be achieved by 2030, provide an example of setting policy incentives to align climate plans and policies, and mainstreaming climate change in the broader national planning. The Government of Egypt is bringing together various stakeholders, including line ministries, civil society and the private sector, on this strategy. To ensure buy-in and applicability and to encourage private sector engagement, the Government has identified clear roles and responsibilities for the various actors and has demonstrated the benefits for each actor in shifting to a sustainable development pathway, such as health improvements, job creation, and creating new investment and market opportunities for private businesses.

75. Another example is the Republic of Korea's efforts to unlock private sector engagement in climate action. The private sectors of many developing countries are not incentivized to invest in climate change projects for three reasons. First, climate projects are relatively small compared with alternative investment. Hence, they often result in high transaction costs for private entities and are therefore not viable investments. Second, many private sector companies prefer investing in developed countries with which they are more familiar and which offer stable economic conditions and less perceived risk. Finally, private firms need to capitalize their investment in a relatively short period of time, which is often not viable in the case of developing countries, climate funds or MDBs. The Government of the Republic of Korea, in order to address these challenges, created policy incentives through greenhouse gas reduction targets and carbon pricing schemes, in which the private sector must participate, to reduce national greenhouse gas emissions by 20 per cent by 2030.

4. Building the capacity of national and subnational actors

76. Capacity-building, particularly long-term institutional capacity-building, was identified as a crucial element for effectively mobilizing and delivering national climate finance.

77. An underlying challenge for some countries, particularly francophone countries, is the language barrier, as application forms and guidelines for accessing funding are frequently provided only in English. A type of language barrier is also experienced in relation to unfamiliarity with the financial and climate-related terms that are required to be used to develop strong proposals, particularly in articulating the climate components of adaptation and mitigation projects. To address this challenge, the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland is implementing a Climate Finance Accelerator project, which aims to support developing countries in overcoming language barriers by:

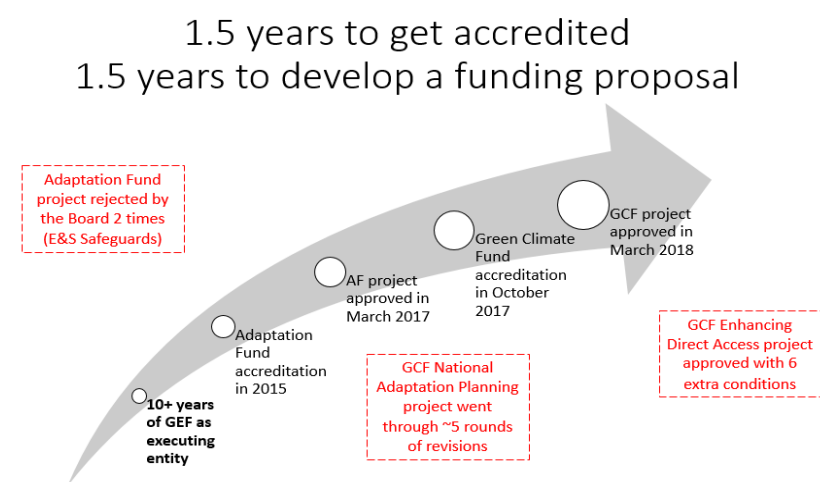
- (a) Providing translations of documents relating to access;
- (b) Supporting countries in developing investment plans based on their NDCs and in developing project pipelines;
- (c) Providing technical support for articulating mitigation and adaptation projects.

78. There are several good practices that can help to build the long-term capacity of countries and institutions for utilizing climate finance. In lieu of relying on international consultants, national and local experts can be engaged in the development and implementation of climate projects and programmes by systematically involving them in climate activities and taking advantage of their knowledge and expertise of the national and local context. The Global Green Growth Institute, through its 'training of trainers' approach, is building the long-term capacity of different levels of government, research institutions, universities and youth groups. Long-term capacity-building also entails awareness-raising activities, including at universities, to nurture a young generation that will lead climate change projects in the future.

79. Other approaches to building long-term capacity are through learning-by-doing and peer-to-peer learning. A learning-by-doing approach can be time-consuming but successful practices show that first-hand experience in accessing climate finance can harness the growth of institutional capacity and knowledge. For example, direct access entities in Antigua and Barbuda, Ethiopia and Rwanda went through the lengthy accreditation processes of the Adaptation Fund and/or the GCF and their experience shows that their in-house capacity has improved over time as a result (see figure 7 for Antigua and Barbuda's experience). The direct access entities have not only gained the capacity to meet the numerous standards and criteria of the funds, but are also now capable of sharing lessons learned with other developing countries in similar circumstances. Antigua and Barbuda and Rwanda have started providing peer-to-peer learning to other developing countries seeking accreditation under the direct access modality of the Adaptation Fund through its South–South cooperation grants, including through preparing and submitting relevant documents required for accreditation.

Figure 7

Antigua and Barbuda's learning-by-doing experience



80. Capacity can also be built through regional cooperation, as demonstrated by the Union for the Mediterranean, a regional institution that is enhancing cooperation between its developed and developing country member States. The Union is facilitating capacity-building among its member States for preparing national and subnational climate finance strategies through the provision of not only financial resources but also technical support via its climate finance centres.

81. Participants discussed opportunities for obtaining capacity-building support, such as through the readiness support programmes offered by multilateral climate funds and other

international support providers, and the NDC Partnership. Some participants noted that obtaining readiness support can be complicated and time-consuming, which further prolongs and complicates capacity-building and project preparation and implementation. Furthermore, capacity-building provided by multilateral climate funds and other international support providers is sometimes uncoordinated, resulting in the duplication of support areas, and sometimes too generic. Against this background, participants highlighted the need to accelerate the provision of readiness programmes and to coordinate the activities of the support providers.

82. Many government authorities have difficulty in navigating the available support programmes that can meet their needs, and determining how to access them. This could be addressed through enhanced communication between the readiness support providers and national focal points, who can seek ways to better match the available support with country demand.

E. National governance

83. A sound national governance structure is needed to access and utilize international climate finance to generate domestic climate finance. The discussions under this cluster focused on:

- (a) National coordination mechanisms and structures;
- (d) Stakeholder engagement at the national and subnational levels;
- (e) Engagement of MSMEs;
- (f) Country ownership and country-driven strategies.

1. National coordination mechanisms and structures

84. Each country has its own distinctive governance structure that ensures coordination. Structures range from formal institutions, such as climate ministries and high-level interministerial committees, to informal or ad hoc arrangements, such as interdepartmental task forces. The examples shared during the Forum showed that both types of structure can be effective for conjoining efforts among stakeholders, but strong political will and national coordination and consultation on climate action are prerequisites for success in both cases (see box 2).

Box 2

Country-specific examples in setting up national coordination mechanisms

In Colombia, the Government, in response to a presidential decree, has formulated a national vision on climate change that will incorporate climate change considerations into all aspects of national planning, including the implementation and assessment of policies and projects, by 2030. To achieve this vision, the Government has established a national coordination committee on climate finance, which acts as an advisory body that facilitates the coordination of public and private actors to mobilize financial resources for climate action.

Chile has enhanced its national coordination mechanism through the establishment of a committee composed of 10 ministries that are responsible for sustainable development. The committee is chaired by representatives of the Ministry of the Environment and aims to maintain coherence and consistency in the development of Chile's national climate finance strategy.

In Burkina Faso, the President has dedicated a national day to consultations with various national stakeholders, including farmers and the private sector. The President is also bringing together the national focal points for the Green Climate Fund, the Global Environment Facility and the UNFCCC to develop and implement a climate finance strategy.

85. Challenges related to establishing and maintaining national coordination mechanisms include the difficulty ministries of environment, which are often the focal point for climate change, have convening other ministries, as they are sometimes considered to be less influential than ministries such as the ministry of finance; the frequent turnover of staff, including as a result of political change, resulting in loss of institutional memory and capacity; and absence of accountability, as different government units do not have to report to each other. Participants shared lessons learned and good practices in relation to addressing or avoiding some of those challenges (see box 3).

Box 3

Good practices relating to national coordination mechanisms

The Philippines has established a national coordination mechanism comprising a council on sustainable development. The council has an inter-agency coordination structure and covers climate change, biodiversity and other topics related to sustainable development. The council has political and technical members, the former often changing every four years owing to changes in government. The technical members are more likely to remain on the council for longer, thereby contributing to its stability and to the maintenance of institutional knowledge.

Through the national adaptation programme of action and the national adaptation plan processes, the Sudan has developed a national coordination and consultation mechanism for climate change by establishing focal points and task forces in all 16 states of the country. This has resulted in enhanced horizontal coordination between the ministries and also vertical coordination between the governments at the state and national level. The mechanism has also contributed to building state-level capacity, through training the focal points and task forces and engaging them in the development of projects and in mainstreaming climate considerations in their subnational sectoral plans.

The Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland has enacted a climate change proposal that includes the establishment of an independent national climate change coordination mechanism. The independence of this mechanism is a key factor in coordinating the relevant ministries in an effective manner and overcoming any interministerial politics and issues arising from governance structure.

2. Stakeholder engagement at the national and subnational level

86. National and subnational stakeholders play a critical role in mobilizing climate finance and need to be closely engaged in the planning and implementation of climate projects. In this respect, stakeholder engagement should be seen not as one-off consultations but as a continuous interaction to assess and reflect the needs of local communities. The engagement should be based on an assessment of the needs and priorities of local communities and the diverse subgroups within them, and of the actions needed to mitigate and adapt to climate change.

87. Some of the challenges highlighted around stakeholder engagement include:

- (a) Insufficient financial resources and lack of dedicated budget lines for engaging with stakeholders across countries;
- (b) Frequent changes in government staff and their counterparts, making it difficult to build long-term partnerships;
- (c) A general lack of awareness among stakeholders about climate finance and opportunities for financial support, including through the GCF;
- (d) Difficulties around communication involving different languages and local dialects.

88. To address some of the challenges identified, participants suggested requesting the UNFCCC funds to develop and implement joint indicators that project and programme proponents can use to demonstrate stakeholder engagement in the planning and implementation phases. Further suggestions include utilizing a toolkit for countries on good practices and lessons learned in relation to engaging with a wide range of stakeholders.

Enhanced provision of financial resources and tailored technical support were also suggested by the participants as ways to enhance stakeholder engagement.

3. Engagement of micro-, small and medium-sized enterprises

89. MSMEs form the backbone of developing countries' economies; therefore, it is important to engage them in the national climate finance architecture to scale up climate action. Participants discussed challenges that MSMEs face in accessing climate finance, at both the national and international level, and ways to overcome them.

90. MSMEs often cannot access loans from commercial banks owing to the perceived risk associated with them, and the different banking regulations across developing countries. Some loans from multilateral institutions are provided in United States dollars rather than in local currency, which adds currency risk and creates difficulties for MSMEs in using and repaying the principal. Moreover, there tends to be a lack of awareness among MSMEs about support available from international climate finance providers. While the GCF request for proposals is a positive attempt to strengthen the engagement of MSMEs and harness their potential, the application process for funding is considered lengthy, resulting in MSMEs seeking alternative opportunities to access climate funds. Furthermore, different ways of categorizing MSMEs among countries and multilateral and bilateral institutions can make it difficult to develop eligibility criteria (from the recipient country perspective) and difficult to design suitable support programmes (from the support provider perspective).

91. There is an increasing amount of initiatives and support aimed at MSMEs, provided by multilateral and bilateral institutions and national governments. The African Development Bank, for example, provides guarantees in local currency to mitigate the risks of lending, and the Government of Canada has developed a support programme for MSMEs in developing countries through the International Finance Corporation. Participants suggested that support providers should build and expand on these efforts to provide support to MSMEs for climate projects and programmes.

4. Country ownership and country-driven strategies

92. While country ownership and country-driven strategies are not defined, they were highlighted by participants as important elements for ensuring that developing countries are taking the lead in developing and implementing funding proposals.

93. There are ongoing efforts by climate finance actors to ensure country ownership and country-driven strategies at both the international and national level. Multilateral climate funds and accredited entities must receive explicit government endorsement (e.g. in the form of a non-objection letter stating that it is in support of the request). Countries are undertaking a wide range of stakeholder consultations and are aligning proposed interventions with national plans and policies.

94. The direct access modalities of the Adaptation Fund and the GCF contribute to maintaining country ownership and country-driven strategies by enabling national and regional entities to implement projects themselves rather than through an international entity. This contributes to building long-term institutional capacity and ensures that projects can be implemented in a manner that meets country needs and priorities.

95. Relying on international consultants was considered to hinder the building and maintaining of institutional knowledge and capacity, which should be done engaging national experts and pooling their expertise.

96. While some institutions such as the GCF have a non-objection procedure in place, ensuring country ownership requires a deeper understanding of developing countries' needs and priorities – beyond non-objection letters – on the part of the institutions and developing country authorities. In this regard, multilateral climate funds, accredited entities and national focal points have a responsibility to implement the existing country ownership guidelines and procedures. In turn, this requires enhanced communication of the relevant policies and access requirements of the funds so that the national institutions involved can stay updated and respond as needed.

المرفق الرابع

مشروع التوجيهات المقدمة إلى الصندوق الأخضر للمناخ

[بالإنكليزية فقط]

The Standing Committee on Finance (SCF), at its 19th meeting, strived to prepare draft guidance to the operating entities of the Financial Mechanism considering inputs from Parties, SCF members and observers attending the meeting, the Adaptation Committee and the Technology Executive Committee. This annex contains the agreed draft guidance to the Green Climate Fund and the appendix contains inputs on which the SCF did not conclude its discussions.

The Conference of the Parties,

Noting the draft guidance to the Green Climate Fund prepared by the Standing Committee on Finance,

1. *Welcomes* the report of the Green Climate Fund to the Conference of the Parties at its twenty-fourth session and its addendum,¹ including the list of actions taken by the Board of the Green Climate Fund (hereinafter referred to as the Board) in response to guidance received from the Conference of the Parties;
2. *Welcomes* the progress of the Green Climate Fund in 2018, including:
 - (a) The decision of the Board² to launch the process for the Green Climate Fund's first formal replenishment, the success of which is important not only for the Green Climate Fund but also for the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change;
 - (b) The rapid scaling up of funding proposal approvals;
 - (c) The work to strengthen the Green Climate Fund's institutional capacity, standards and safeguards, transparency, inclusiveness, pipeline and role within the climate finance landscape;
 - (d) The decision of the Board³ to initiate a review of the performance of the Green Climate Fund to assess the progress of the Fund in delivering on its mandate as set out in its Governing Instrument;
 - (e) The decision of the Board⁴ concerning the selection process for the appointment of the Executive Director of the Green Climate Fund secretariat;
 - (f) The decision of the Board to select and appoint the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development as the trustee of the Green Climate Fund;
 - (g) Efforts made to improve access to the Green Climate Fund through the structured dialogues and the Readiness and Preparatory Support Programme, through which the Green Climate Fund builds national capacity and supports national readiness delivery partners in developing readiness proposals, including for adaptation planning and technology;
 - (h) The increase in the number of entities accredited by the Board, including direct access entities;
 - (i) The collaboration in 2018 between the Green Climate Fund and the Technology Executive Committee and the Climate Technology Centre and Network;

¹ FCCC/CP/2018/5 and Add.1.

² Green Climate Fund Board decision B.21/XX.

³ Green Climate Fund Board decision B.21/XX.

⁴ Green Climate Fund Board decision B.21/XX.

(j) The implementation of the Request for Proposals for Mobilizing Funds at Scale and the publication of 30 concept notes, as well as the mobilization of private sector financing by approved Green Climate Fund projects;

3. *Notes:*

(a) That funding approved by the Board has reached USD 5.5 billion, including USD 4.6 billion in loans, grants, equities and guarantees in the past three years for the implementation of 93 funding proposals for adaptation and mitigation in developing countries;

(b) That the Green Climate Fund will reach the end of its initial resource mobilization period with approximately USD 1.7 billion of remaining commitment authority carried over into 2019 and the Board decision on the financial planning;

4. *Requests* the Board to ensure the full implementation of 2018 and 2019 workplans to address remaining policy gaps by allocating sufficient time, including:

(a) An update of the Green Climate Fund gender action plan;

(b) Risk-management framework: a compliance risk policy;

(c) Accreditation framework review;

(d) A baseline on the overall portfolio of accredited entities;

(e) A whistle-blower and witness protection policy;

(f) Policy matters related to the approval of funding proposals:

i. An integrated approach to addressing policy gaps:

a. An incremental and full-cost calculation methodology;

b. Options for further guidance on concessionality;

ii. Revision of the structure and operations of the independent Technical Advisory Panel;

iii. A two-stage proposal approval process;

iv. Investment criteria indicators;

v. Review of the financial terms and conditions of the Green Climate Fund financial instruments;

vi. Results management framework: recommendations of the Independent Evaluation Unit to improve the Results Management Framework;

vii. Mapping of elements related to project or programme eligibility and selection criteria;

(g) Policy matters for information:

i. Steps to enhance the climate rationale of activities supported by the Green Climate Fund;

ii. Approach and scope for providing support to adaptation activities;

iii. Identification of results areas where targeted Green Climate Fund investment would have most impact;

(h) A policy on prohibited practices, including implementing standards on addressing anti-money laundering and countering the financing of terrorism;

(i) A comprehensive policy on co-financing and concessionality for projects and programmes funded by the Green Climate Fund and a policy early in 2019 to provide clarity of expectations to all Green Climate Fund stakeholders;

(j) A comprehensive restructuring and cancellation policy as a matter of high priority to provide clarity to accredited entities and other stakeholders on how proposals

may be restructured at different stages of the project cycle and to avoid unnecessary delays in proposal implementation;

(k) A programmatic policy approach, including for national, regional, global, and cross-sectoral programmes and for development of a modality to enable programme development;

(l) The review and, if necessary, update or adoption of policies for the prevention of sexual harassment and abuse of authority;

(m) A policy on ethics and conflict of interest for active observers of the Green Climate Fund;

(n) An update of its disclosure policy to ensure that subprojects of programmes are treated consistently with other activities to enable the Board to fulfil its fiduciary responsibilities and potentially affected stakeholders to advocate for their interests;

(o) Procedures for adopting decisions in the event that all efforts to reach consensus have been exhausted, as specified in the Governing Instrument for the Green Climate Fund;

5. *Stresses* the urgency to reach pledges for the first formal replenishment, aiming to conclude the process in October 2019, recognizing that further pledges may be received during the replenishment period;

6. *Encourages* the Board to continue its efforts to improve access to the Green Climate Fund through the Readiness and Preparatory Support Programme and structured dialogues;

7. *Also encourages* developing country Parties to consider utilizing national delivery partners to access Green Climate Fund readiness support;

8. *Reaffirms* the necessity to focus on implementation and to speed up disbursement of funds to already approved projects as a key element of the Green Climate Fund's operations in line with agreed disbursement schedules;

9. *Requests* the Board to continue to consider options for minimizing the effects of currency fluctuations on the commitment authority of the Green Climate Fund;

10. *Encourages* the Board to proceed with the selection process for the Executive Director of the Green Climate Fund secretariat in accordance with the relevant Board decision;

11. *Also encourages* continued collaboration between national designated authorities for the Green Climate Fund and national designated entities for technology development and transfer;

12. *Invites* Parties to submit to the secretariat in writing, no later than 10 weeks prior to the twenty-fifth session of the Conference of the Parties (November 2019), their views and recommendations on elements to be taken into account in developing guidance for the Board;

13. *Requests* the Standing Committee on Finance to take into consideration the submissions referred to in paragraph 12 above when preparing its draft guidance for the Board for consideration by the Conference of the Parties;

14. *Also requests* the Board to include in its annual report to the Conference of the Parties information on the steps that it has taken to implement the guidance provided in this decision.

Appendix

Further matters considered by the Standing Committee on Finance

1. *Notes:*

(a) That the funding proposals in the pipeline, as at 31 August 2018, contained requests for USD 6.3 billion for 103 funding proposals, in addition to the 192 concept notes requesting funding of approximately USD 10 billion;

(b) *With concern* the shortfall in Green Climate Fund pledged resources and paid contributions amounting to USD 3 billion, including USD 2 billion in unfulfilled pledges and USD 1 billion due to foreign exchange impacts, which negatively affects the potential of the Green Climate Fund to fulfil the expectations of Parties in relation to achieving substantial transformation as per its Governing Instrument;

(c) The scaling up of proposals in the current Green Climate Fund pipeline of projects and programmes, and the Green Climate Fund secretariat's annual programming capability to manage funding proposals worth at least USD 3.5–5 billion;

2. *Requests* the Board, in accordance with decision 5/CP.19, annex, paragraph 17, to ensure that the replenishment process is all-inclusive and based on the needs of developing countries for them to deliver ambitious and scaled-up adaptation and mitigation proposals, and on the increased capacity of the Green Climate Fund to handle USD 3.5–5 billion in annual funding proposals;

3. *Requests* the Board, in accordance with decision 5/CP.19, annex, paragraph 17, to provide information on resource mobilization and available financial resources, including any replenishment processes, in the annual reports of the Green Climate Fund to the Conference of the Parties;

4. *Urges* Parties that have pledged contributions to the Green Climate Fund to pay such contributions in order to cover the shortage in resources in 2019;

5. *Urges* Parties that have made pledges under the initial resource mobilization process but have not yet confirmed them through fully executed contribution arrangements or agreements to do so as a matter of high priority and to make payments of outstanding amounts;

6. *Requests* the Standing Committee on Finance, in line with decision 5/CP.19, annex, paragraph 17, to assess the amount of funds necessary to assist developing countries in implementing the Convention and the Paris Agreement in order to inform the first replenishment process;

7. *Notes* the crucial importance of the Readiness and Preparatory Support Programme as confirmed by the results of the two evaluations conducted in 2018;

8. *Requests* the Board to conduct further work to improve and evaluate the Green Climate Fund's impact, effectiveness and operational performance in order to fulfil its mandate of promoting the necessary paradigm shift towards low-emission and climate-resilient development pathways;

9. *Urges* the Board to prioritize small projects of under USD 10 million and to address the imbalance in the fact that such projects account for only 3 per cent of approved funding, with a view to benefiting people whose livelihoods are closely related to nature and are hence very vulnerable to the adverse impacts of climate change;

10. *Requests* the Board to consider contracting the Adaptation Fund to accelerate the accreditation of national direct access entities and the formulation and consideration of microprojects of under USD 10 million, especially high-impact projects that benefit highly vulnerable, rural populations, including indigenous and Afrodescendent communities;

11. *Encourages* the Board to develop a structure for prioritizing funding proposals and ensuring effective and efficient use of funds;
12. *Stresses* the importance of a robust, high-quality, ambitious and outcome-driven pipeline of funding proposals in line with the Governing Instrument of the Green Climate Fund;
13. *Encourages* the Board, with the secretariat of the Green Climate Fund, to expedite the formulation and approval process of funding proposals under the Request for Proposals for Mobilizing Funds at Scale;
14. *Encourages* the Board to continue to consider private sector funding proposals;
15. *Notes with concern* the lack of progress of the Green Climate Fund in supporting alternative policy approaches, such as joint mitigation and adaptation approaches for the integral and sustainable management of forests as mandated in decisions 16/CP.21, paragraph 6, and 7/CP.21, paragraph 25, and *requests* the Board to complete the necessary arrangements to establish a pilot programme for such approaches in accordance with Article 5, paragraph 2, of the Paris Agreement in early 2019;
16. *Encourages* the Board, in the light of the urgency of bringing new technologies to market, to finalize as soon as possible the terms of reference for a request for proposals to support climate technology incubators and accelerators, in accordance with Board decision B.18/03, and to report on progress to the Conference of the Parties at its twenty-fifth session;
17. *Notes* the lack of progression in pursuing privileges and immunities for the Green Climate Fund, and in further exploring a relevant linkage between the United Nations and the Green Climate Fund secretariat;
18. *Requests* the secretariat to coordinate with the Green Climate Fund secretariat to prepare options for the Green Climate Fund to enjoy United Nations privileges and immunities.

مشروع التوجيهات المقدمة إلى مرفق البيئة العالمية

[بالإنكليزية فقط]

The Standing Committee on Finance (SCF), at its 19th meeting, strived to prepare draft guidance to the operating entities of the Financial Mechanism considering inputs from Parties, SCF members and observers attending the meeting, the Adaptation Committee and the Technology Executive Committee. This annex contains the agreed draft guidance to the Global Environment Facility and the appendix contains inputs on which the SCF did not conclude its discussions.

The Conference of the Parties,

Noting the draft guidance to the Global Environment Facility prepared by the Standing Committee on Finance,

1. *Welcomes* the report of the Global Environment Facility to the Conference of the Parties and its addendum,¹ including the responses of the Global Environment Facility to guidance from the Conference of the Parties;
2. *Highlights* the importance of enhancing country ownership in the impact programmes of the seventh replenishment of the Global Environment Facility;
3. *Urges* all Parties that have not made pledges for the seventh replenishment of the Global Environment Facility to do so as soon as possible;
4. *Invites* the Global Environment Facility to enhance the information in its reports to the Conference of the Parties on the outcomes of the collaboration between the Poznan strategic programme on technology transfer's climate technology and finance centres and the Climate Technology Centre and Network;
5. *Welcomes* the inclusion of support for the Capacity-building Initiative for Transparency in the seventh replenishment of the Global Environment Facility, which enhances predictability of funding for the Initiative;
6. *Also welcomes* the establishment of the private sector advisory group;
7. *Encourages* a balanced composition of the private sector advisory group in terms of gender and geographical coverage;
8. *Welcomes* the Global Environment Facility Council's decision² to begin the process of developing improved fiduciary standards, including anti-money-laundering and counter-terrorism finance policy;
9. *Requests* the Global Environment Facility to include information in its report to the Conference of the Parties at its twenty-fifth session (November 2019) updates on the process referred to in paragraph 8 above;
10. *Also requests* the Global Environment Facility to review and, if necessary, update, or adopt policies for the prevention of sexual harassment and abuse of authority with the aim of protecting the staff of the Global Environment Facility secretariat as well as its partner organizations against unwanted sexual advances, preventing inappropriate behaviour and abuse of power and providing guidelines for reporting incidents;
11. *Invites* Parties to submit to the secretariat in writing, no later than 10 weeks prior to the twenty-fifth session of the Conference of the Parties, their views and recommendations on elements to be taken into account in developing guidance for the Global Environment Facility;

¹ FCCC/CP/2018/6 and Add.1.

² Global Environment Facility Council decision GEF/C.54/09/Rev.01.

12. *Requests* the Standing Committee on Finance to take into consideration the submissions referred to in paragraph 11 above when preparing its draft guidance for the Global Environment Facility for consideration by the Conference of the Parties;

13. *Also requests* the Global Environment Facility to include in its annual report to the Conference of the Parties information on the steps that it has taken to implement the guidance provided in this decision.

Appendix

Further matters considered by the Standing Committee on Finance

1. *Welcomes with appreciation* the seventh replenishment of the Global Environment Facility (July 2018 to June 2022), resulting in an overall financial package of USD 4.1 billion and a strong set of policy recommendations;
2. *Also welcomes with appreciation* the increased integration of climate into other focal areas and the impact programmes in the seventh replenishment of the Global Environment Facility, as well as the increased focus on innovation and better use of synergies, with the expectation of delivering 1.5 billion tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent in greenhouse gas emission reductions in the seventh replenishment period, which is double what was planned for the sixth replenishment;
3. *Expresses concerns* that there has been no increase compared with the sixth replenishment in the amount replenished in the seventh replenishment of the Global Environment Facility, when climate and environment impacts and consequences are becoming more challenging, as reflected in different reports, including the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change Special Report on Global Warming of 1.5 °C,³ and when countries have been asked and are supposed to increase their ambition and efforts;
4. *Expresses concerns* about the potential impacts of the decrease in allocation to the climate focal area by 36 per cent compared with the sixth replenishment, which led to a 46 per cent decrease in the System for Transparent Allocation of Resources;
5. *Requests* the Global Environment Facility to ensure balanced regional distribution of resources and support under the Capacity-building Initiative for Transparency and not to apply a first come, first served approach;
6. *Requests* the Global Environment Facility to leverage funding for the private sector from the private sector and not to use the country allocations or even the set-aside resources;
7. *Welcomes* the updated policy on co-financing⁴ of the Global Environment Facility, which establishes a greater level of ambition for the overall portfolio of the Global Environment Facility;
8. *Expresses concerns* about the policy recommendations on co-financing arising from the seventh replenishment of the Global Environment Facility, which may constitute additional barriers for developing countries to access funding, in particular the obligation, in order to access resources from the Global Environment Facility, to provide a 7:1 ratio of co-financing for the least developed countries and small island developing States and an additional 5:1 co-financing in the form of mobilized investments for the other developing countries, which will amount to a 12:1 ratio of needed co-financing;
9. *Requests* the secretariat of the Global Environment Facility to ensure that the System for Transparent Allocation of Resources be used to implement climate action through projects and not used, for example, for set-aside activities.

³ Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change. 2018. *Global Warming of 1.5 °C: An IPCC Special Report on the Impacts of Global Warming of 1.5 °C above Pre-industrial Levels and Related Global Greenhouse Gas Emission Pathways in the Context of Strengthening the Global Response to the Threat of Climate Change, Sustainable Development, and Efforts to Eradicate Poverty*. Geneva: Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change. Available at <http://ipcc.ch/report/sr15/>.

⁴ Global Environment Facility Council decision GEF/C.54/10/Rev.01.

خطة عمل اللجنة الدائمة المعنية بالتمويل لعام ٢٠١٩

[بالإنكليزية فقط]

Activities	Outcomes/results	Time frame
1. Mandated activities of the SCF as per decision 2/CP.17, paragraph 121		
(a) Organize a forum for the communication and continued exchange of information among bodies and entities dealing with climate change finance in order to promote linkages and coherence	2019 SCF Forum on climate finance and sustainable cities	Mid-2019, pending the adoption of the date and venue by the SCF
		Ongoing activities of the virtual forum
	Continuous updating and implementation of the SCF communication strategy	Ongoing
	Established linkages and continued exchange with bodies and entities dealing with climate finance, under and outside the Convention	2019 SCF Forum Ongoing outreach activities of the virtual forum
Decision 1/CP.18, paragraph 70: Implement the work programme of the SCF, including the creation of a climate finance forum that will enable all Parties and stakeholders to, inter alia, exchange ideas on scaling up climate finance	See 1(a) above	
Decision 5/CP.18, paragraph 4: Facilitate the participation of the private sector, financial institutions and academia in the forum	See 1(a) above	
Decision 8/CP.23, paragraph 12: Ensure the value added of its forum when deciding on the topic of each forum; provide clear recommendations to the COP, as appropriate, regarding follow-up actions on the forum, and enhance the dissemination, use and ownership of the accumulated knowledge and expertise gathered at the forum	Continuous updating and implementation of the SCF communication strategy	Ongoing
	Established linkages and continued exchange with bodies and entities dealing with climate finance, under and outside the Convention	
(b) Maintain linkages with the SBI and the constituted bodies under the	Co-Chairs of the SCF inform presiding officers of the constituted bodies under the	2019

<i>Activities</i>	<i>Outcomes/results</i>	<i>Time frame</i>
Convention	Convention about the activities of the SCF and establish working relationships	
	Continuous updating and implementation of the SCF communication strategy	Ongoing
	Enhanced linkages with the SBI and the constituted bodies under the Convention	Ongoing
Decision 8/CP.23, paragraph 11: Further refine its approach to maintaining linkages with the subsidiary and constituted bodies according to resources available and in the context of its existing working modalities	Enhanced linkages with the SBI and the constituted bodies under the Convention	Ongoing
	Continuous updating and implementation of the SCF communication strategy	
(c) Provide to the COP draft guidance to the operating entities of the Financial Mechanism of the Convention with a view to improving the consistency and practicality of such guidance, taking into account the annual reports of the operating entities and relevant submissions from Parties	Draft guidance provided to the COP	COP 25 (November 2019)
(d) Make recommendations on how to improve the coherence, effectiveness and efficiency of the operating entities of the Financial Mechanism	Recommendations provided to the COP, as appropriate	Sessions of the COP
Functions of the SCF as per decision 1/CP.16, paragraph 112: Rationalize the Financial Mechanism, including the undertaking of analyses and information exchanges	Recommendations provided to the COP, as appropriate	Sessions of the COP
	Exchanges through the Forum, as appropriate	Ongoing
(e) Provide expert input, including through independent reviews and assessments, to the preparation and conduct of the periodic reviews of the Financial Mechanism by the COP	Work on expert input to the seventh review of the Financial Mechanism (COP 27 (November 2021))	2021
(f) Prepare a biennial assessment and overview of climate finance flows, to include information on the geographical and thematic balances of such flows	Initiate technical work for the fourth biennial assessment and overview of climate finance flows, including development of a general outline, data collection and engagement with climate finance data producers and aggregators	2019 Outcome at COP 25
Decision 3/CP.19, paragraph 11: In the context of the preparation of its biennial assessment and overview of climate finance flows, consider ongoing technical work on operational definitions of climate finance, including private finance mobilized by public interventions, to assess how adaptation and mitigation needs can most effectively be met by climate finance, and include the results in its annual report to	See 1(f) above	

<i>Activities</i>	<i>Outcomes/results</i>	<i>Time frame</i>
the COP		
Decision 9/CP.21, paragraph 13: Take into account the enhanced information provided by Parties included in Annex II to the Convention referred to in paragraph 6 of decision 9/CP.21 in its biennial assessment and overview of climate finance flows	See 1(f) above	2019 COP 25
2. Additional SCF mandates: general		
Decision 1/CP.21, paragraph 63: Serve the Paris Agreement in line with its functions and responsibilities established under the COP		Ongoing
Decision 6/CP.21, paragraph 2: Continue to strengthen its engagement with all relevant stakeholders and bodies under the Convention	Continuous updating and implementation of the SCF communication strategy	Ongoing
	Enhanced linkages with the SBI and the constituted bodies under the Convention	Ongoing
Decision 7/CP.19, paragraph 9: Consider ways to increase its work on the measurement, reporting and verification of support beyond the biennial assessment and overview of climate finance flows	Implementation of the extended workplan on the measurement, reporting and verification of support beyond the biennial assessment and overview of climate finance flows	Ongoing
	Recommendations provided to the COP, as appropriate	COP 25
Decision 8/CP.23, paragraph 6: Continue to provide and enhance the dissemination and utilization of specific and targeted outputs and recommendations in order to effectively advance the work of the COP	Continuous updating and implementation of the SCF communication strategy	Ongoing
Decision 8/CP.23, paragraph 14: Further strengthen its stakeholder engagement	Enhanced stakeholder engagement	Ongoing
Functions of the SCF as per decision 1/CP.16, paragraph 112: Any other functions that may be assigned to the SCF by the COP		
Functions of the SCF as per decision 1/CP.16, paragraph 112: Improve coherence and coordination in the delivery of climate change financing, including the undertaking of analyses and information exchanges	Recommendations provided to the COP, as appropriate	Sessions of the COP
	Exchanges through the Forum, as appropriate	Ongoing
Functions of the SCF as per decision 1/CP.16, paragraph 112: Mobilize financial resources, including the undertaking of analyses and information exchanges	Recommendations provided to the COP, as appropriate	Sessions of the COP
	Exchanges through the Forum, as	

<i>Activities</i>	<i>Outcomes/results</i>	<i>Time frame</i>
	appropriate	Ongoing
[Any mandates from COP 24, including possible mandates arising from the Paris Agreement Work Programme]		
3. Additional mandates: measurement, reporting and verification		
As per decision 6/CP.20, paragraph 11: In the context of its ongoing work, including the preparation of the biennial assessment and overview of climate finance flows, further explore how it can enhance its work on the measurement, reporting and verification of support, based on the best available information on the mobilization of various resources, through public interventions	Implementation of the extended workplan on the measurement, reporting and verification of support beyond the biennial assessment and overview of climate finance flows	Ongoing
Decision 6/CP.21, paragraph 4: In implementing its workplan on the measurement, reporting and verification of support beyond the biennial assessment and overview of climate finance flows, continue to engage with relevant bodies under the Convention, multilateral and bilateral agencies, and international institutions	Implementation of the extended workplan on the measurement, reporting and verification of support beyond the biennial assessment and overview of climate finance flows	Ongoing
Decision 9/CP.21, paragraph 14: Take into account the work on the methodologies for the reporting of financial information by Parties included in Annex I to the Convention in the context of its workplan on the measurement, reporting and verification of support	Implementation of the extended workplan on the measurement, reporting and verification of support beyond the biennial assessment and overview of climate finance flows	Ongoing
Decision 8/CP.22, paragraph 5: In fulfilling its function on the measurement, reporting and verification of support, and in the context of its existing workplan, cooperate with relevant stakeholders and experts and consider ongoing work under the Convention and further action envisaged under the Paris Agreement	Implementation of the extended workplan on the measurement, reporting and verification of support beyond the biennial assessment and overview of climate finance flows	Ongoing
Decision 7/CP.23, paragraph 7: Enhance work on the measurement, reporting and verification of support beyond the biennial assessment, acknowledging the progress made by the SCF and noting the need to avoid duplication of ongoing work under the SBSTA and the APA	Implementation of the extended workplan on the measurement, reporting and verification of support beyond the biennial assessment and overview of climate finance flows	Ongoing
Decision 7/CP.23, paragraph 8: Continue cooperation with relevant stakeholders and experts in fulfilling its function with regard to the measurement, reporting and verification of support, and in the context of the extended workplan	Implementation of the extended workplan on the measurement, reporting and verification of support beyond the biennial assessment and overview of climate finance flows	Ongoing

<i>Activities</i>	<i>Outcomes/results</i>	<i>Time frame</i>
Functions of the SCF as per decision 1/CP.16, paragraph 112: Measurement, reporting and verification of the support provided to developing country Parties, including the undertaking of analyses and information exchanges	Recommendations provided to the COP, as appropriate Exchanges through the Forum, as appropriate	Sessions of the COP Ongoing
4. Additional mandates: financing for forests		
Decision 7/CP.19, paragraph 11: Consider, in its work on coherence and coordination, inter alia, the issue of financing for forests, taking into account different policy approaches	Financing for forest-related considerations integrated into existing workplan, where appropriate, and work on this matter continued in the context of the overall issue of improving coherence and coordination in the delivery of climate change financing	Ongoing
Decision 8/CP.22, paragraph 10: Integrate financing for forest-related considerations into its 2017 workplan, where appropriate, and continue work on this matter in the context of the overall issue of improving coherence and coordination in the delivery of climate change financing, taking into account all relevant decisions on forests	Financing for forest-related considerations integrated into existing workplan, where appropriate, and work on this matter continued in the context of the overall issue of improving coherence and coordination in the delivery of climate change financing	Ongoing
5. Additional mandates: adaptation		
Decision 1/CP.21, paragraph 45: The AC and the LEG, in collaboration with the SCF and other relevant institutions, to develop methodologies and make recommendations for consideration and adoption by the COP serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement at its first session on: (a) Taking the necessary steps to facilitate the mobilization of support for adaptation in developing countries in the context of the limit to global average temperature increase referred to in Article 2 of the Paris Agreement (b) Reviewing the adequacy and effectiveness of adaptation and support referred to in Article 7, paragraph 14(c), of the Paris Agreement	Input provided to the AC and the LEG, as appropriate	2019
6. Additional SCF mandates: gender		
Decision 21/CP.22, paragraph 14: All constituted bodies under the UNFCCC process to include in their regular reports information on progress made towards integrating a gender perspective into their processes according to the entry points identified in the technical paper referred to in paragraph 13 of decision 21/CP.22	Integration of a gender perspective into its processes according to the entry points identified in the technical paper	Ongoing
Decision 3/CP.23, annex, table 3, activity C.2: The secretariat to provide capacity-building to chairs and members of the UNFCCC constituted bodies and technical	Organization of a session by the secretariat (e.g. in a format such as a technical	Ongoing

<i>Activities</i>	<i>Outcomes/results</i>	<i>Time frame</i>
teams of the secretariat on how to integrate gender considerations into their respective areas of work and on meeting the goal of gender balance	segment, possible strategy meeting or webinar)	
Decision 3/CP.23, annex, table 4, activity D.1: Host a dialogue on the implementation of its commitment to integrate gender considerations into its work, emphasizing the relevance of gender-responsive access to finance in the implementation of climate action	Integration of gender as a cross-cutting sub-theme in the 2019 SCF Forum as well as the further discussions related to the integration of gender considerations into the work of the SCF, emphasizing the relevance of gender-responsive access to finance	Ongoing
Any other functions that may be assigned to the SCF by the COP		

Notes: Workplan listed by core mandates followed by mandates according to key areas of work. All activities of the SCF as outlined in this table are subject to the availability of financial resources; when providing additional mandated activities to the SCF, the COP may wish to take this into consideration, as well as the need for further streamlining and rationalization of the work to be conducted by the SCF in the light of capacity constraints induced by the large array of mandates provided to the SCF.

Abbreviations: AC = Adaptation Committee, APA = Ad Hoc Working Group on the Paris Agreement, COP = Conference of the Parties, LEG = Least Developed Countries Expert Group, SBI = Subsidiary Body for Implementation, SBSTA = Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice, SCF = Standing Committee on Finance.