

Key issues to consider for MPGs of support

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Main messages – experience with existing transparency arrangements

Reporting

- Widespread reporting for climate finance (CF) provided...
- ... significant gaps for all other aspects of climate support
- Important data gaps, methodological challenges: individual Parties have an incomplete picture on support they mobilise, and often on support they receive
- Governments can only report what they measure

Review

- Limited scope (Annex II) and aggregated review

Presentation outline

- What needs reporting under the Paris Agreement, and why?
- What reporting provisions are new/strengthened in the Paris Agreement?
- What is experience and current challenges with data collection and reporting?
- How could this impact MPGs?
- Conclusions





What support needs reporting under Paris Agreement?

- Purpose of reporting on climate finance (PA Art 13.6):
 - “clarity on support *provided* and received”
 - “full overview of aggregate financial support provided to inform the global stocktake”
- “All parties enhancing the capacity of developing countries ... shall regularly communicate on ... actions or measures...”
- Reporting is to “build on and enhance” reporting under the Convention

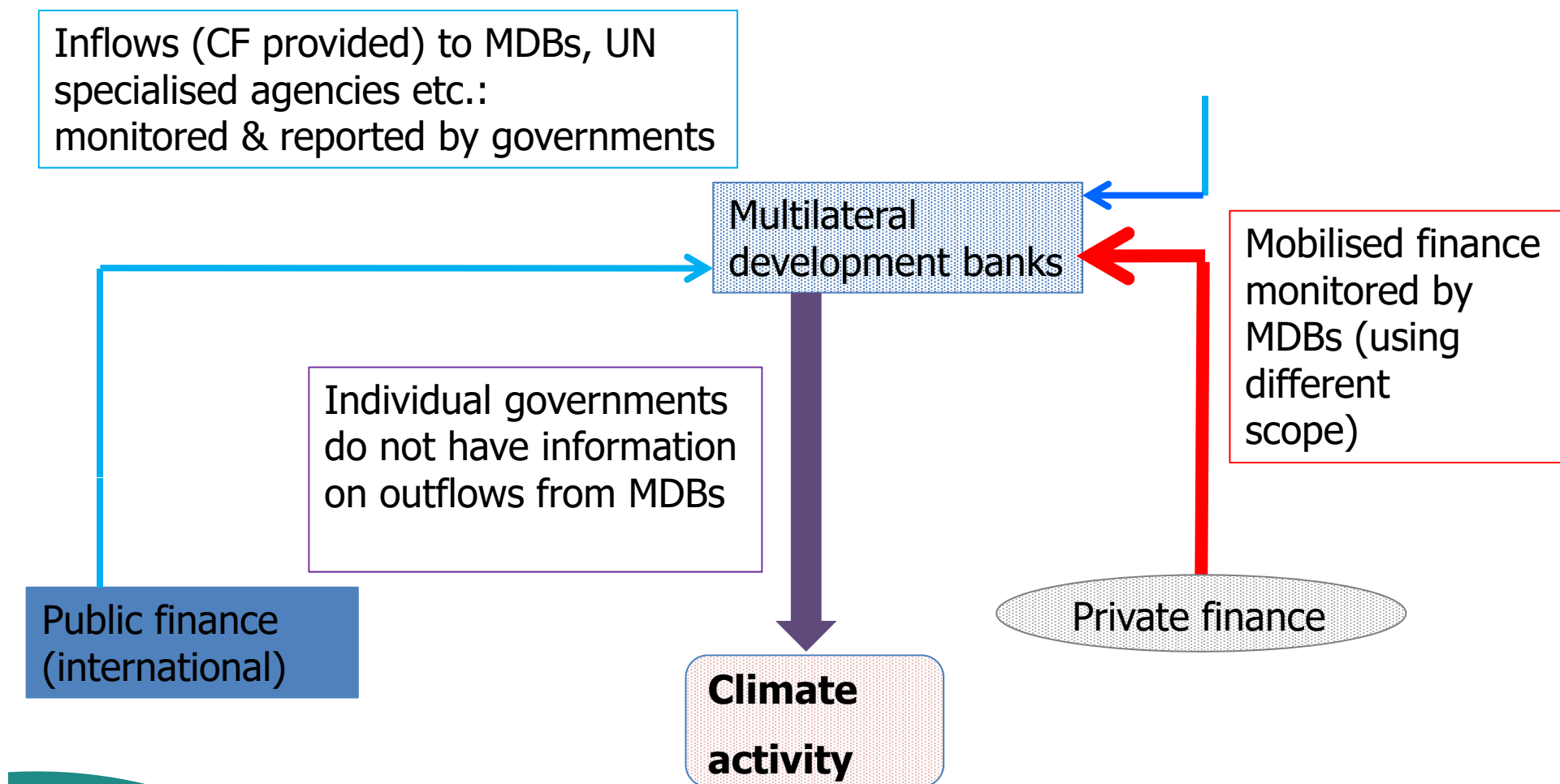
Paris Agreement strengthens provisions for CF reporting, review

- **Strengthened reporting - mainly for CF:**
 - Now mandatory for CF “provided” for all developed countries – not just Annex II
 - “Other” countries to report on CF they provide
 - Indicative CF to be “communicated”, as available
 - Not clear if indicative CF covered by MPGs
- **Strengthened review** requirements for CF “provided”:
 - All reported information to be reviewed
- Some inconsistencies remain (Art. 9 vs Art. 13 on mobilised CF reporting)
- ... as do gaps (review of mobilised CF)

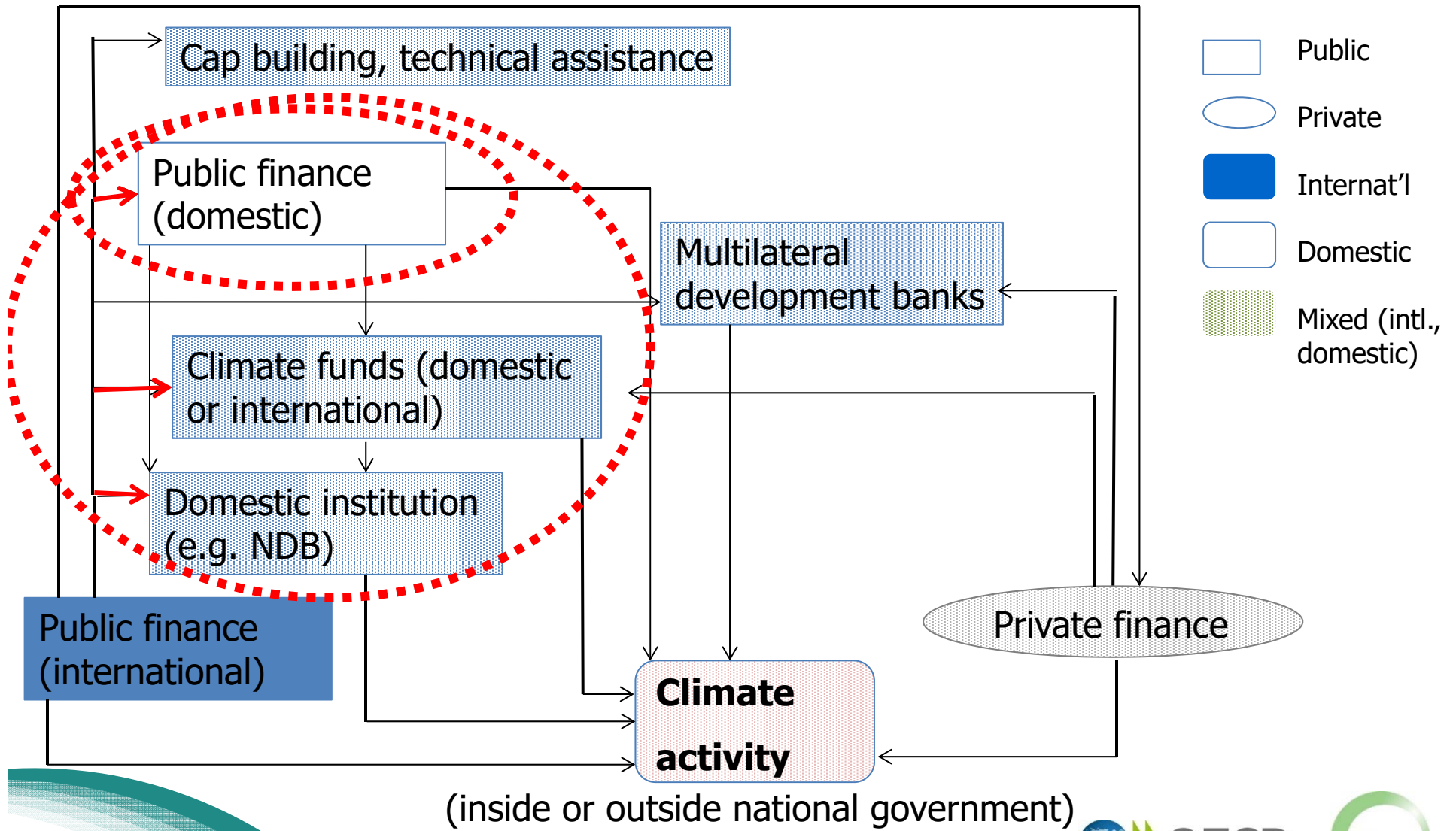
Strengthened reporting requirements, Annex II/developed

		Nat. Comms	BR/BUR	Paris
Provided – bilateral (✓✓ = shall, ✓ = should, qualified shall, ✕ = other)		✓ ✓ (Annex II)	✓ ✓ (Annex II)	✓ ✓
Provided – multilateral, AII		✓ ✓ (AII)	✓ ✓ (AII)	✓ ✓
Provided – “other”		✕	✕	✓
Mobilised private, direct, bilat. AII		✕	✓	✓ ✓
Mobilised private, direct, multilat.		✕	✕	✓ ✓
Mobilised private, indirect		✕	✕	✓ ✓
Export credits		✕	✕	✕
Indicative		✕	✕	✓

Governments unlikely to have a complete picture of CF mobilised...



... and getting a complete picture of CF received also difficult

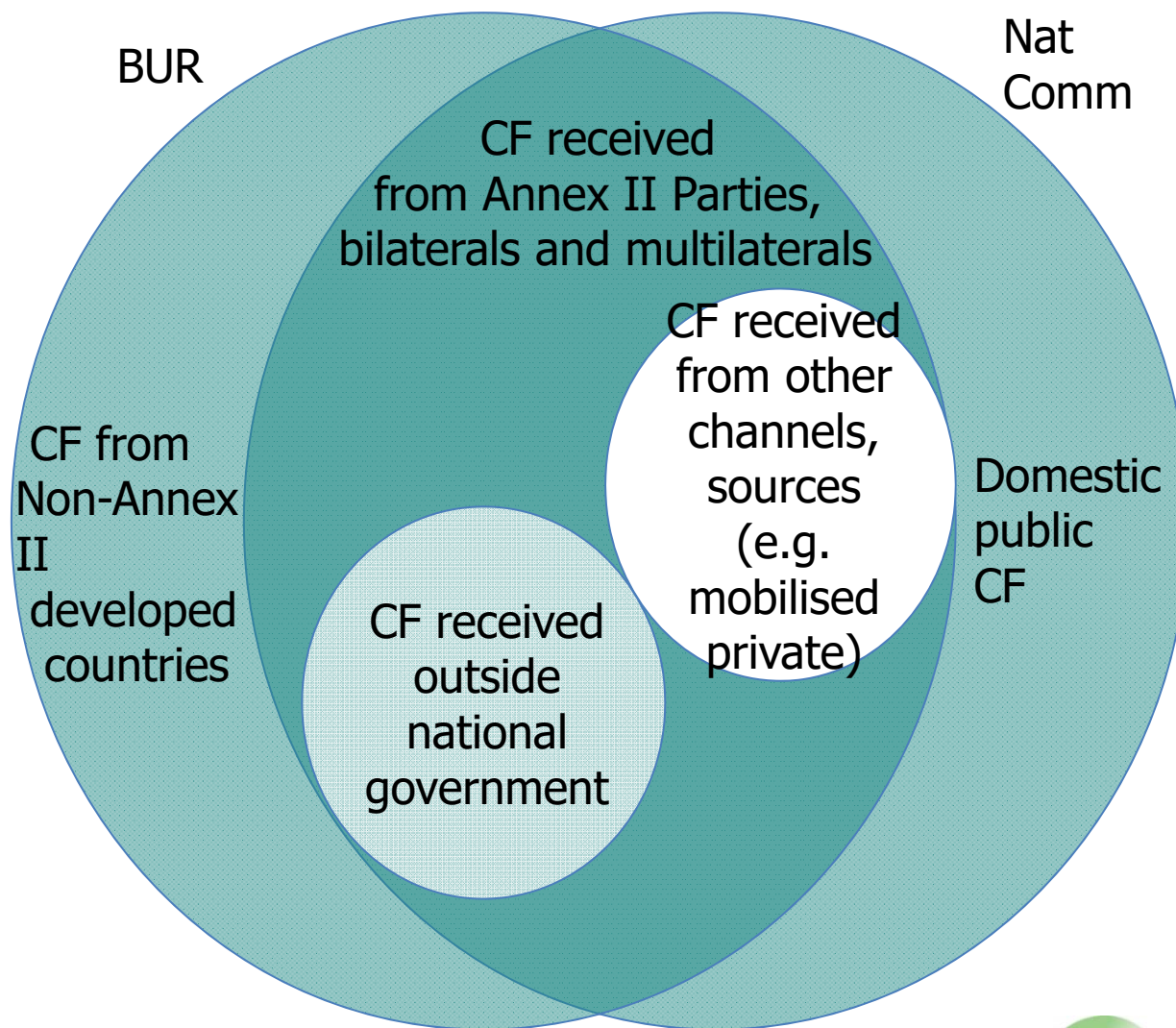


Information from multiple actors needed to get a whole picture

- Several possible sources and channels of mobilised climate finance
- Several possible recipients of CF received
- Could there be a role for information communication from non-Parties (e.g. on CF mobilised)?
- If so, who and how?

Current reporting on CF received

- Non-mandatory, pre and post-Paris...
- ... low uptake
- Overlap and inconsistencies in current guidelines
- No COP guidance on how to report



Challenges in monitoring and reporting CF received

- No agreed definition of climate finance ... sometimes even at national level (CPEIR can help)
- Developing an aggregated estimate, on a comparable basis, to inform the global stocktake
- Data dispersed in multiple actors (including non-Party stakeholders): difficult to obtain, collate
- Lack of institutional capacity (personnel, systems)

Reporting on support needs

- Various tools used to report on support needs: NDC, NAPA – as well as BUR, NC
- Wide variation in what is reported:
 - Metric: \$, capacity, tools
 - Cost: total/incremental; domestic/international
 - Specificity: project-level costs vs national level
 - Timeframe
 - Planned use of support (e.g. mitigation/adaptation)
- Little transparency on how needs are estimated
- Difficult to develop a meaningful aggregate, link support received to actions

Implications for MPGs

- Specific (voluntary) guidance on methods, information to be reported, reporting format could significantly improve comparability
- Disaggregated reporting could improve transparency
- Provided and mobilised:
 - If CF mobilised by multilateral sources omitted, ETF will not lead to complete picture towards 100bn
 - Possibility for collective reporting or communication, including by non-Parties?
- Link between support received and its impact?
- Clarify scope for review (mobilised CF)

Conclusions

- Fulfilling PA reporting requirements for support is challenging: data availability, methodological choices, inherent information gaps by individual Parties
- MPG development an opportunity to iron out current inconsistencies, and develop clearer guidance
- Collective reporting could help in improving the picture on CF mobilised ... but would entail significant process changes
- Improved reporting could be encouraged by:
 - More systematic data collection, disaggregated reporting
 - Methodological developments
 - Agreeing reporting tables for CF mobilised, received
 - Modifying current review procedures

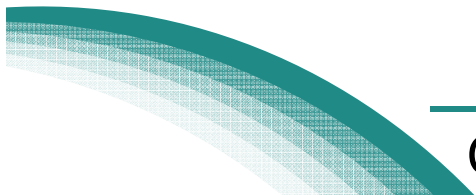
Thank you!

For more information:

www.oecd.org/env/cc/ccxg.htm

www.oecd.org/env/researchcollaborative

www.oecd.org/dac/stats/rioconventions.htm



Climate Change Expert Group

