



Canada's approach to & views on reporting on support provided & mobilized

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PATPA Partnership Retreat - October 2019

Context: Canada's Climate Finance

- In 2015, Canada announced \$2.65 billion in climate financing to help meet the goals of the Paris Agreement
 - Scaling up to \$800 million/year by 2020
 - Focused on support for the poorest and most vulnerable countries
 - Mobilizing private-sector finance for climate action
 - Delivered through various actors/sources/channels:
 - Federal departments and agencies
 - Multilateral partners
 - Sub-national authorities



Canada's Climate Finance Reporting

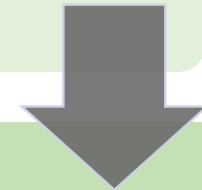
- Canada strives to **continually improve our approach** to provide a more complete and accurate picture of our climate finance:
 - Reported on support provided since our first NatCom in 1994
 - First used CTFs in our BRs in 2014, 2016, 2018
 - Private finance mobilized reported in BR3/NC7 for first time
- Currently BR guidelines (19/CP.18) provide strong basis to work from:
 - Financial support provided (multilateral & bilateral/regional) – CTF 7a, 7b
 - Tech Transfer Support – CTF 8
 - Capacity Building Support – CTF 9



Tracking & reporting system

Project-level implementation

- Project managers (federal agencies, partners)
- Tag, collect and report data at the project level



Data collection

- Global Affairs Canada, other departments
- Database, reports to nat'l/int'l audiences



UNFCCC reporting

- Environment and Climate Change Canada, Natural Resources Canada
- UNFCCC **reports**, climate finance **website**



Need for new and updated tables

What's changed?

- New MPGs include mandate for new tables:
 - Support mobilized & support needed and received
- More diverse set of actors and donors
- International methodologies and standards
 - OECD's *Technical Working Group (2015)* on support mobilized now allows for pro-rated shares
- Persistent challenges remain
 - Better recognition of **capacity building** and **tech transfer** objectives
 - **Alignment** between donors (fiscal vs. calendar year, methodologies)
 - Enhanced reporting of private finance **mobilized** directly attributed to Canada, yet lack of tables
 - Policy markers as **qualitative** tags for quantitative reporting



“Tagging” and tracking of finance

Policy Marker											
Gender Equality	Environment	PDGG	Trade	Biodiversity	Climate Mitigation	Climate Change - adaptation	Desertification	Disaster Risk Reduction	Nutrition	Inclusion and empowerment of persons with disabilities	Reproductive, Maternal, Newborn and Child Health
					0	2					
					1	0					
					2	1					

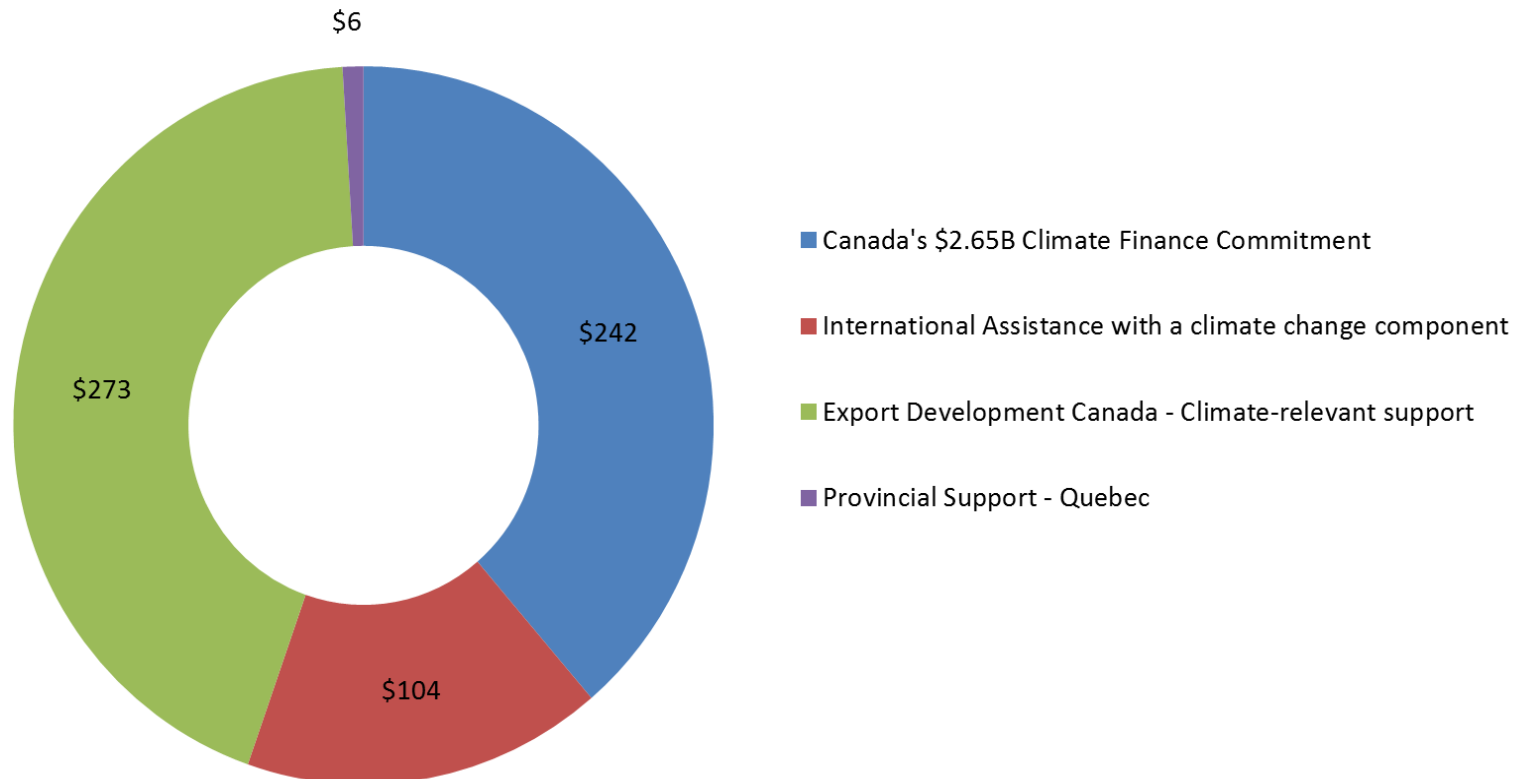
- Canada reports all development assistance using OECD-DAC’s standard **policy markers**
 - “cross-cutting”
 - “significant” only

0 – not targeted
 1 – significant
 2 – principle



Summary of Flows and Figures

Figure 7.1: Canada's Public Climate Finance Delivered over 2015 to 2016 (CAD\$ millions)



Source: Canada's BR3/NC7 (2018)



Key takeaways

- Reporting has improved over time, in line with UNFCCC guidelines:
 - Granularity of info (project level) to enhance transparency
 - <https://climate-change.canada.ca/finance/>
 - Capture evolving landscape of climate finance
 - Leveraging international efforts to strengthen our methodologies
- Additional work is still needed to improve existing reporting and build new tables, but there exists a strong basis of work in and outside the UNFCCC
- Reporting serves variety of purposes and audiences



THANK YOU!

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<https://climate-change.canada.ca/finance/>



Canada's Climate Finance Website

This interactive website provides detailed project level information, including results achieved. Users can search for projects by country, region, priority sector, year, and key word.

Haiti Trust Fund at the World Meteorological Organization



Canada's Total Contribution: \$6,500,000

Targeted Countries: [Haiti](#)

Funding Period: 2012/2013

Delivery Partner(s):

- [World Meteorological Organization](#)

Description

In 2010, the Haitian weather and climate infrastructure was severely damaged by a 7.0 magnitude earthquake. In the aftermath, a coalition of World Meteorological Organization members, including Canada, provided support to help rebuild the country's meteorological and hydrological capacity. Canada supported work towards providing improved access to climate information to guide the recovery and development efforts in disaster risk management, agriculture, management and conservation of natural resources and infrastructure development.

Results/Expected Outcomes

With support from Canada's contribution, a website was established that is regularly updated (www.meteo-haiti.gouv.ht) to provide and disseminate weather information and forecasts to the local and international community. Canada also supported the construction of Haiti's National Meteorological and Hydrological Service building, which opened in May 2017. The new building is energy-efficient, earthquake-resistant and hurricane-proof, which will enable operations to continue during extreme weather events.

