

Goal 13

Target number: 13.a

Indicator Number and Name: 13.a.1 Mobilized amount of US dollars per year starting in 2020 accountable towards the \$100 billion commitment.

Agency: UNFCCC in consultation with OECD

Background:

Developed countries have committed to a goal of mobilizing \$100 billion a year in climate finance by 2020 from a wide variety of sources to address the needs of developing countries, and intend to continue this goal through to 2025. Before 2025, Parties to the UNFCCC shall set a new collective quantified goal from a floor of USD 100 billion per year. Discussions on the \$100 billion a year climate finance goal under the UNFCCC and Paris Agreement are ongoing, and Parties have not yet agreed on an explicit means of reporting on the \$100 billion a year finance goal, or a common methodology for this. Many Parties are still not reporting explicitly on the \$100 billion a year finance goal through their national reports under the UNFCCC. There is also no clear picture of mobilised finance, from various sources, however estimates and flows have been compiled. Relevant progress is outlined below, including proposals from developed country Parties on how they are planning to reach the USD 100 billion goal.

The Green Climate Fund¹ (GCF) was created by Parties to the UNFCCC in 2010, designed as an operating entity of the Convention's financial mechanism. It allocates resources to low-emission and climate-resilient projects and programmes in developing countries. The GCF focusses in particular on the needs of societies that are highly vulnerable to the effects of climate change, in particular Least Developed Countries (LDCs), Small Island Developing States (SIDS), and African States. Initial resource mobilization has raised USD 10.3 billion and is ongoing.² The initial capitalization of the GCF of USD 10.3 billion can be seen as substantive progress towards operationalization.

In Paris, the COP through Decision 1/CP.21, paragraph 114, strongly urged developed country Parties to scale up their level of financial support, with a concrete roadmap to achieve the goal of jointly providing USD 100 billion annually by 2020 for mitigation and adaptation while significantly increasing adaptation finance from current levels and to further provide appropriate technology and capacity-building support.

In response to the above mentioned mandate, developed country Parties submitted a roadmap³ to the USD 100 billion to the UNFCCC during COP 22, which took place in 2016 in Marrakech. COP welcomed this submission with appreciation and took note of the information contained therein.

Has work for the development of this indicator begun?

Partially; negotiations to operationalize the Paris Agreement are planned to conclude at the twenty-fourth session of the Conference of the Parties (December 2018).⁴

This outcome is expected to provide modalities, procedures and guidelines which will define new data and reporting requirements under the Paris Agreement. This will allow for the possible refinement of this indicator in 2020, and serve as a basis to assess progress on this target/indicator.

¹ <<http://www.greenclimate.fund/home>>

² <<http://www.greenclimate.fund/about-gcf/global-context#history>>

³ <[http://www4.unfccc.int/Submissions/Lists/OSPSubmissionUpload/261_295_131233554162587561-Roadmap%20to%20the%20US\\$100bn%20%28UNFCCC%29.pdf](http://www4.unfccc.int/Submissions/Lists/OSPSubmissionUpload/261_295_131233554162587561-Roadmap%20to%20the%20US$100bn%20%28UNFCCC%29.pdf)>

⁴ <<http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/2016/cma1/eng/03a01.pdf#page=2>>

Up-to-date progress on the implementation of relevant requests to operationalize the Paris Agreement can be found in the UNFCCC Paris Agreement Progress Tracker.⁵

Who are the entities, including national and international experts, directly involved and consulted in developing the methodology/and or data collection tools?

UNFCCC Secretariat in consultation with OECD.

As outlined above, National governments as Parties to the UNFCCC and Paris Agreement are still negotiating on this point, and have not yet agreed on an explicit means of reporting on the \$100 billion a year finance goal, or a common methodology for this.

What is the involvement of or how do you plan to involve National Statistical Systems in the development of the methodology?

To be developed

Please briefly describe the process of developing the methodology for the indicator

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⁵ <http://unfccc.int/files/paris_agreement/application/pdf/pa_progress_tracker_200617.pdf>

⁶ <<http://www.greenclimate.fund/home>>

⁷ <<http://www.greenclimate.fund/about-gcf/global-context#history>>

⁸ <[http://www4.unfccc.int/Submissions/Lists/OSPSubmissionUpload/261_295_131233554162587561-Roadmap%20to%20the%20US\\$100bn%20%28UNFCCC%29.pdf](http://www4.unfccc.int/Submissions/Lists/OSPSubmissionUpload/261_295_131233554162587561-Roadmap%20to%20the%20US$100bn%20%28UNFCCC%29.pdf)>

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Please indicate new international standards that will need to be proposed and approved by an intergovernmental process (such as UNSC) for this methodology.

A common definition of what counts towards the USD 100 billion goal and common reporting methodology still needs to be developed.

When do you expect the methodological work on this indicator to be completed?

Based on negotiations under the UNFCCC, this indicator and its methodology could be further updated prior to 2020. The UNFCCC Standing Committee on Finance's recently published 2016 biennial assessment and overview of climate finance flows¹¹ presents estimates of overall flows from developed to developing countries, available information on domestic climate finance and South-South cooperation, as well as the other climate-related flows that constitute global total climate finance flows. The Standing Committee on Finance considers the implications of these flows, including composition, purpose and emergent trends relevant to the UNFCCC objectives, including the new goals set out in the Paris Agreement, however, it does not have a specific mandate to track progress towards the USD 100 billion goal. Further useful sources of information regarding the tracking of climate finance may be found on the UNFCCC and Green Climate Fund websites¹²:

Snapshot of GCF capitalization, October 2017¹³



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¹⁰ < <https://unfccc.int/process-and-meetings/the-paris-agreement/paris-agreement-work-programme>

¹¹ <http://unfccc.int/cooperation_and_support/financial_mechanism/standing_committee/items/8034.php>

¹² <<https://unfccc.int/topics#:11565fd6-dd29-4d61-8085-27dba428982f>>

¹³ <<http://www.greenclimate.fund/what-we-do/portfolio-dashboard>>

¹⁴ <<http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/2016/cma1/eng/03a01.pdf#page=2>>

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Are data and metadata already being collected from the National Statistical System for one or more components of this indicator?

No

If yes, please describe:

How do you plan to collect the data?

Through extracting relevant information from reports and material prepared as mandated under the UNFCCC and the Paris Agreement, along with data as available from other relevant organisations. To be developed when data sources are more clearly defined.

If the indicator involves multiple components from different data sources, please describe how each individual component of the indicator will be collected here.

Countries who are Party to the UNFCCC report through National Communications¹⁶ (every four years), Biennial Reports¹⁷ (every two years, developed countries); and Biennial Update Reports¹⁸ (developing countries, reporting on constraints and gaps, and related financial, technical and capacity needs, including a description of support needed and received). Under the Paris Agreement, developed country Parties shall biennially communicate indicative quantitative and qualitative information, including, as available, projected levels of public financial resources to be provided to developing country Parties.¹⁹ Other Parties providing resources are encouraged to communicate such information biennially on a voluntary basis.²⁰ Developed country Parties were strongly urged to scale up their level of financial support, with a concrete roadmap to achieve the goal of jointly providing USD 100 billion annually by 2020 for mitigation and adaptation while significantly increasing adaptation finance from current levels.²¹

Since 1998 the OECD Development Assistance Committee (DAC) has monitored aid targeting the objectives of the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change using the so-called “Rio markers”. These markers initially focused on mitigation, but since 2010 there has been complementary reporting of climate-related finance for adaptation. The climate markers indicate donors’ policy objectives in relation to each aid activity. A “principal objective” (mitigation or adaptation) score is given when promoting the objectives of the UNFCCC is stated in the activity documentation to be one of the principal reasons for undertaking the activity. In other words, the activity would not have been funded but for that objective. Activities marked “significant” have other prime objectives, but have been formulated or adjusted to help meet climate concerns. The markers allow an approximate quantification of aid flows that target climate objectives.

¹⁵ <<https://unfccc.int/process-and-meetings/the-paris-agreement/paris-agreement-work-programme>>

¹⁶ <<http://unfccc.int/7742.php>>

¹⁷ <<http://unfccc.int/7550.php>>

¹⁸ <<http://unfccc.int/8722.php>>

¹⁹ Paragraph 5, Article 9 of the Paris Agreement

²⁰ Paragraph 5, Article 9 of the Paris Agreement

²¹ Decision 1/CP.21, Adoption of the Paris Agreement, para 115.

At the request of the French and Peruvian UNFCCC COP presidencies, the OECD prepared a study in 2015 of “[Climate Finance in 2013-14 and the USD 100 billion goal](#)” in collaboration with the Climate Policy Institute. This report built on progress towards developing common climate finance definitions and accounting methodologies enabled by a group of 19 bilateral climate finance providers, multilateral development banks, the International Development Finance Club and OECD initiatives. It applied a transparent accounting framework to the most recent data available and presented preliminary partial estimates of mobilised private climate finance, in the form of private co-financing data associated with public finance interventions. The lessons learned from conducting this exercise may be helpful in informing efforts to further improve the transparency and comprehensiveness of climate finance measuring, tracking and reporting.

At COP21, developed country Parties were strongly urged to scale up their level of financial support, with a concrete roadmap to achieve the goal of jointly providing USD 100 billion annually by 2020 for mitigation and adaptation while significantly increasing adaptation finance from current levels.²² Against this backdrop, developed country Parties prepared and submitted a [Roadmap to the USD 100 billion](#), mentioned in the background section of this document. This Roadmap was underpinned by [quantitative analysis by the OECD](#) based on climate finance pledges made by countries and multilateral development finance institutions.

With what frequency is data expected to be collected?

To be developed

Is there a process of data validation by countries in place or planned for this indicator?

If yes, please briefly describe:

To be developed

If you have any additional comments that you believe would be helpful to IAEG-SDG members in analysing the work plan and methodological development of the indicator, please provide them here:

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This workplan will be further developed in collaboration with other relevant agencies, as appropriate.

(as of August 2018)

²² Decision 1/CP.21, Adoption of the Paris Agreement, para 115.

²³ <<http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/2016/cma1/eng/03a01.pdf#page=2>>