

Approaches to identify and report support received



Federico A. Canu
Financial Advisor
UNEP Copenhagen Climate Centre
federico.canu@un.org

Why map support received



- Comply with the reporting requirements of the UNFCCC
- Follow up on and report support by source and identify potential underutilized vehicles
- Verify and evaluate the information about support provided by sources of climate finance
- Lessons from various experiences of the financial instruments used

- Improve confidence, transparency and accountability
- Improve understanding of how support is utilized
- Analyse whether the support is effective
- Facilitate the development of policies to enhance climate finance through the provision of more complete data

Climate Finance – Where is the data? Who is involved?

Type of Finance		Sources of information		Compilation into reports to UNFCCC	QA & QC (in addition to internal procedures)	Validation	Use
		Decentralized	Centralized				
Public	Domestic	-Each sectoral ministry	-Ministry of Finance -Ministry of Environment -CC Committee	Ministry of Environment / CC Department or similar	-Academia -National Statistics -Independent units in Ministry of Environment / Finance	-Council of Ministers -Ministry of Finance	-National and regional governments -Climate finance providers (Nat. /Int. - Public /private -Private sector -Academia -UNFCCC
		-Regional / Local governments					
	International	-National Development Bank					
		-Mix of sectoral ministries					
Private	Domestic	-National Development Bank					
		-Chamber of Commerce					
		-Ministry of Finance					
		-National Statistics					
	International	-Private companies					
		-Chamber of Commerce					
-Ministry of Finance							
-Mix of sectoral ministries							

Climate Finance Mapping - Colombia

Type of Finance	Consult with information systems	Application of methodology guidance	Report through MRV system
Domestic Public	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Integrated System of Financial Information (SIIF)- Financial MRV system for territorial entities (FUT)- General Royalty System (SGR)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Identify climate actions- Classify in sectors and sub-sectors- Categorize scope (mitigation, adaptation, cross-cutting)- Apply tracking log	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Public access through https://mrv.dnp.gov.co- Reports in infographic format, tables and maps- Download of databases
Private	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Annual manufacturing Survey- Industrial environmental survey- National Statics Administrative Department (DANE)		
International Public	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Map of cooperation and Ciclope system		

Climate Finance Portal - Colombia

El futuro es de todos
DNP Departamento Nacional de Planeación

COMITÉ DE GESTIÓN FINANCIERA DEL SISCLIMA

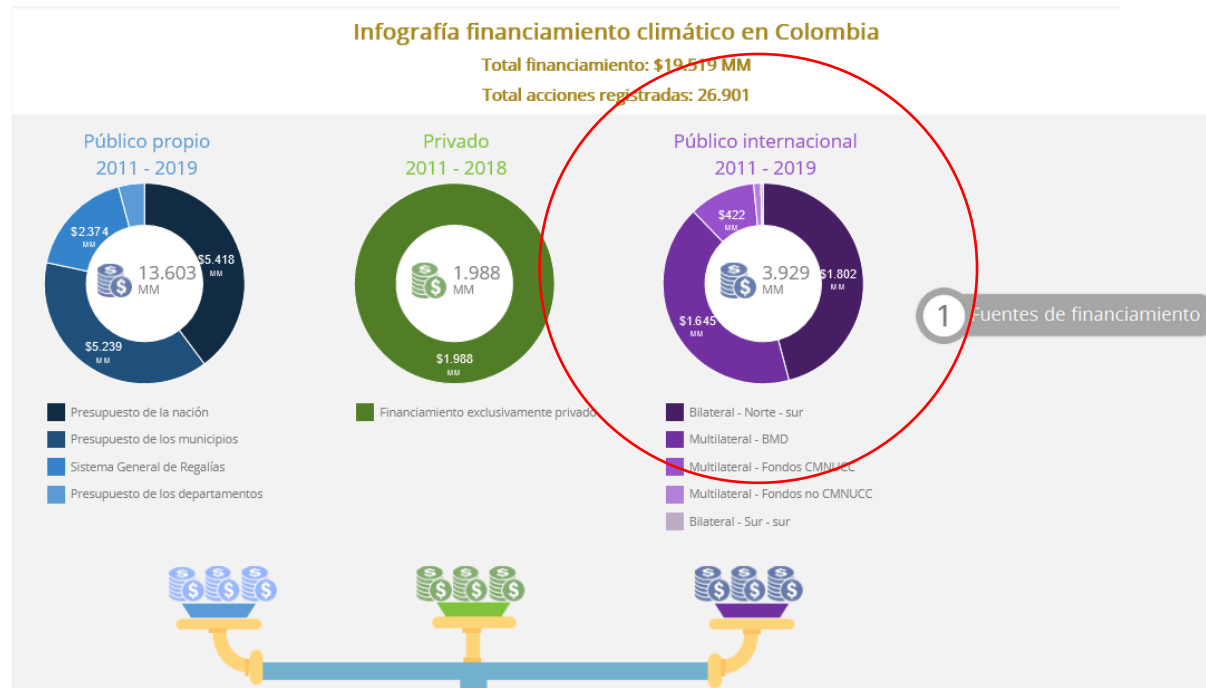
MRV De Financiamiento Climático

COLOMBIA

Sobre la plataforma | Financiamiento climático en Colombia | Financiamiento público doméstico | Financiamiento público internacional | Financiamiento privado | Administración

INICIO > Financiamiento climático en Colombia > Infografía

- Financiamiento climático en Colombia
- Infografía
- Mapa



Source: <https://mrapp.dnp.gov.co/General/InfografiaGeneral/>

Existing tools and experiences you can adopt

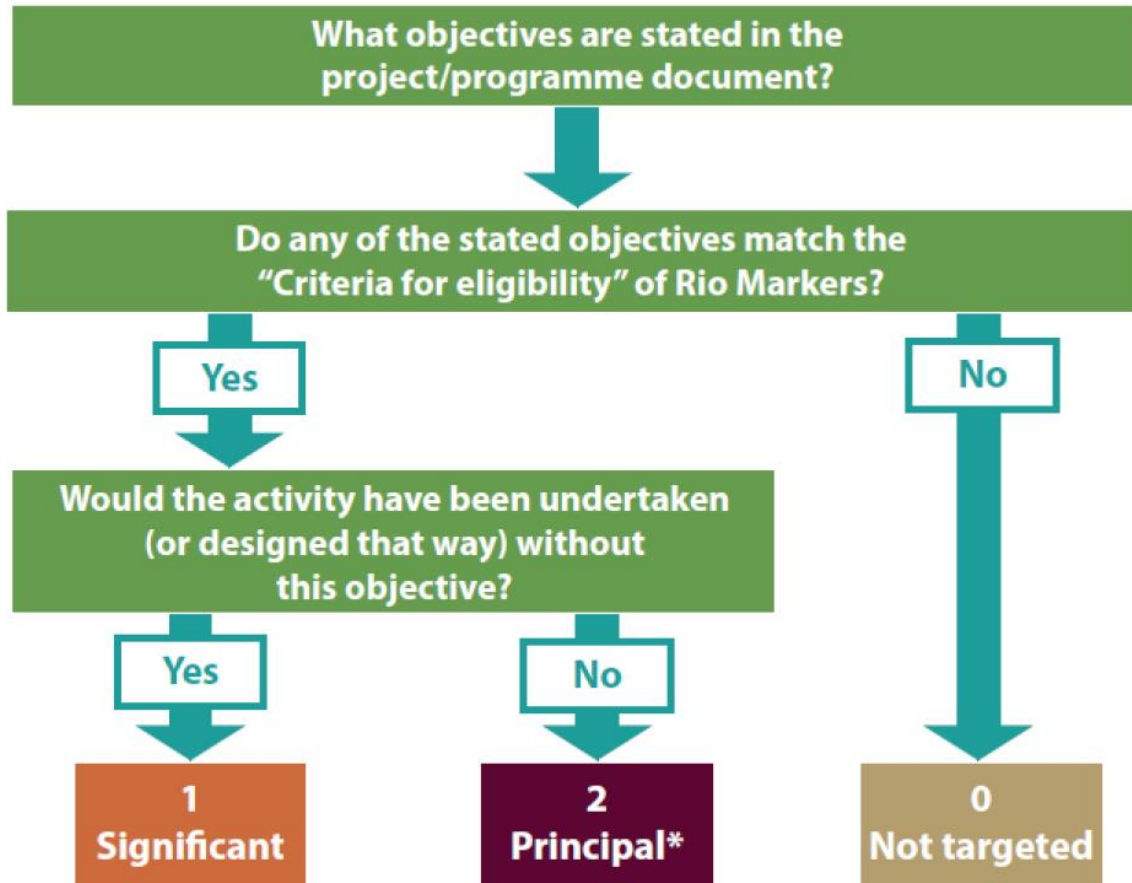
Map national expenses related to climate change

- Quick review and tagging of budget and programmes
- Rio Markers - scoring system

- In depth - analysis and review
- CPEIR - broader analysis tailored to the country context
- Focus on national expenditures

Asia	Africa	Latin America
Bangladesh 	Ethiopia	Chile
Cambodia 	Kenya	Colombia
China 	Mozambique	El Salvador
Fiji	Uganda	Honduras
Indonesia 		Nicaragua
Kiribati		
Nauru		
Nepal 		
Pakistan 		
Philippines		
Samoa 		
Thailand 		
Vietnam		

Rio Markers Scoring system



Source: OECD, *OECD DAC Rio Markers for Climate Handbook*

Used for financial contributions labelled as Official Development Assistance (ODA)

Indicate if the objective is related to environmental issues including climate change

Not Targeted (0)

The activity does not target the objective (mitigation or adaptation) significantly

Significant (1)

Mitigation or adaptation is explicitly stated but it is not the fundamental driver. The activity has other prime objectives but it has been formulated or adjusted to help meet the relevant climate concerns.

Principal (2)

Mitigation or adaptation is explicitly stated as fundamental in the design of, or the motivation for, the activity.

Fixed percentages of the overall budget are considered to be relevant for the respective themes. (E.g. The EU uses 0%, 40% and 100%, respectively)

Example of scoring - CPEIR weight examples

High relevance	Rationale	Clear primary objective of delivering specific outcomes that improve climate resilience or contribute to mitigation
Weighting more than 75%	Examples	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Energy mitigation (e.g. renewables, energy efficiency) • Disaster risk reduction and disaster management capacity • The additional costs of changing the design of a programme to improve climate resilience (e.g. extra costs of climate proofing infrastructure, beyond routine maintenance or rehabilitation) • Anything that responds to recent drought, cyclone or flooding, because it will have added benefits for future extreme events • Relocating villages to give protection against cyclones/sea-level • Healthcare for climate sensitive diseases • Building institutional capacity to plan and manage climate change, including early warning and monitoring • Raising awareness about climate change • Anything meeting the criteria of climate change funds (e.g. GEF,PPCR)

Medium relevance	Rationale	Either (i) secondary objectives related to building climate resilience or contributing to mitigation, or (ii) mixed programmes with a range of activities that are not easily separated but include at least some that promote climate resilience or mitigation
Weighting between 50% to 74%	Examples	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Forestry and agroforestry that is motivated primarily by economic or conservation objectives, because this will have some mitigation effect • Water storage, water efficiency and irrigation that is motivated primarily by improved livelihoods because this will also provide protection against drought • Bio-diversity and conservation, unless explicitly aimed at increasing resilience of ecosystems to climate change (or mitigation) • Eco-tourism, because it encourages communities to put a value of ecosystems and raises awareness of the impact of climate change • Livelihood and social protection programmes, motivated by poverty reduction, but building household reserves and assets and reducing vulnerability. This will include programmes to promote economic growth, including vocational training, financial services and the maintenance and improvement of economic infrastructure, such as roads and railways

Low relevance	Rationale	Activities that display attributes where indirect adaptation and mitigation benefits may arise
Weighting between 25% – 49%	Examples	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water quality, unless the improvements in water quality aim to reduce problems from extreme rainfall events, in which case the relevance would be high • General livelihoods, motivated by poverty reduction, but building household reserves and assets and reducing vulnerability in areas of low climate change vulnerability • General planning capacity, either at national or local level, unless it is explicitly linked to climate change, in which case it would be high • Livelihood and social protection programmes, motivated by poverty reduction, but building household reserves and assets and reducing vulnerability. This will include programmes to promote economic growth, including vocational training, financial services and the maintenance and improvement of economic infrastructure. such as roads and railways

Marginal relevance	Rationale	Activities that have only very indirect and theoretical links to climate resilience
Weighting less than 25%	Examples	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Short term programmes (including humanitarian relief) • The replacement element of any reconstruction investment (splitting off the additional climate element as high relevance) • Education and health that do not have an explicit climate change element

Project based accounting

Look at each individual component / activity in projects and tag by component / activity.

- Time consuming but more precise
- Needs a decentralized approach where project managers are involved.

Concessionality

- Is all climate relevant finance support?

Figure 1.3. Public climate finance provided per instrument (2013-18, USD billion)

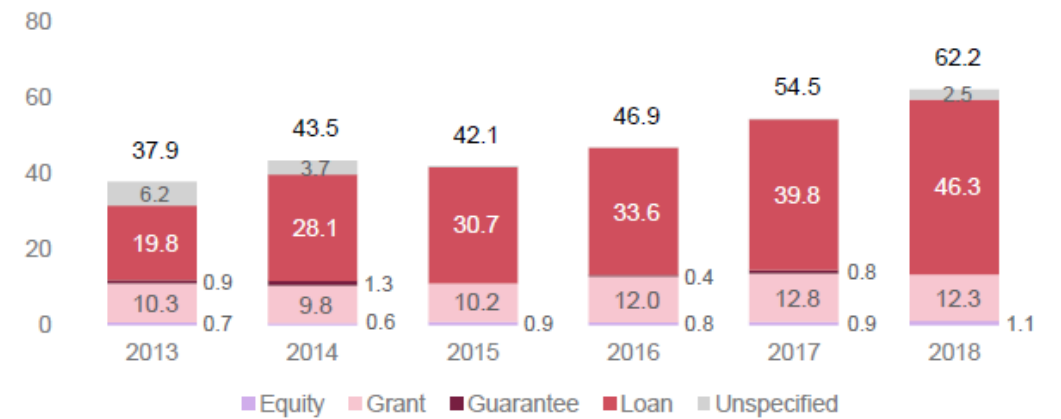
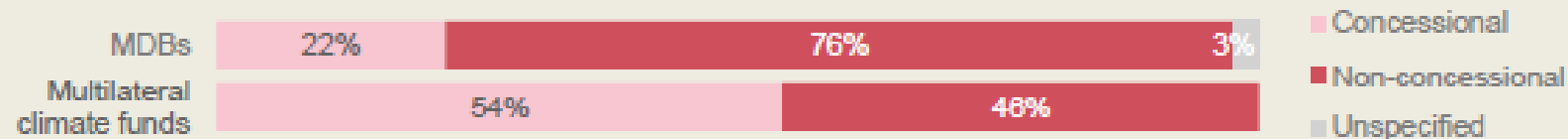


Figure 1.4. Bilateral climate finance loans by concessionality level, (2016-18, %)



Source: based on Biennial Report to the UNFCCC.

Figure 1.5. Multilateral climate finance loans by concessionality level (2016-18, %)



Source: based on OECD Development Assistance Committee statistics.

Example of scoring - Rio Markers

Provider country	Recipient Country	Project Title	Finance Instrument	USD amount '000	Sector	Mitigation	Adaptation
Germany	Morocco	Solar power plant	ODA loan	437,840	Energy generation and supply	2	0

Things to consider:

- What is the support aspect of the loan or financial instrument?
 - Is it fair to only report the grant component?
- Can loans at market rate be considered support?
 - Potentially yes, if the recipient could not get it under regular circumstances?

Existing databases – if you are starting from scratch

Aid Atlas Interactive Flows Detailed Profiles About

FROM: All Donors TO: Thailand FOR SECTOR / OBJECTIVE: All sectors & objectives YEAR/S: 2017-2018 AMOUNTS (IN USD): Committed Disbursed

DETAILED PROFILE FOR All Donors to Thailand for All sectors & objectives during 2017-2018

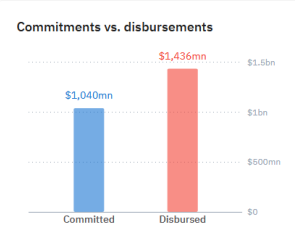
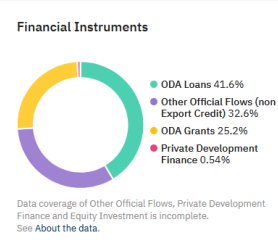
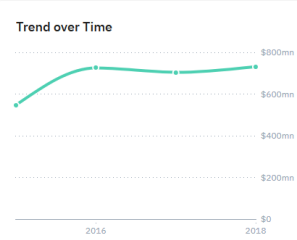
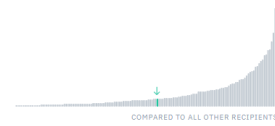
What finance has been disbursed?

From 2017 to 2018, all funders worldwide disbursed \$1.44 billion in development finance to Thailand. Of this amount, \$362mn (25.2%) was provided as ODA grants, while \$597mn (41.6%) was provided in the form of ODA loans.

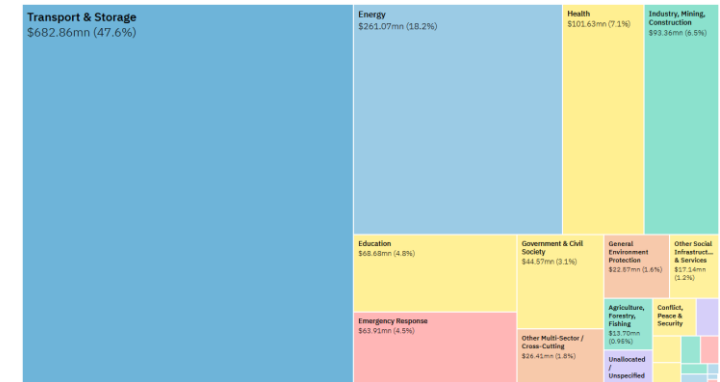
The disbursement ratio for all development finance to Thailand over this period was 138.1%. By comparison, the disbursement ratio for all development finance worldwide over the same period was 84.2%. The 'disbursement ratio' refers to the amount of finance disbursed as a percentage of the total amount committed or approved in the same period. Low disbursement ratios could indicate that there are challenges implementing projects or that funding was subsequently re-directed after approval.

Total development finance to Thailand

\$1.44 billion



Environment	\$34.4mn
Climate Change (total)	\$12.1mn
Climate Mitigation	\$8.73mn
Climate Adaptation	\$5.55mn
Gender equality	\$5.16mn
Trade	\$3.68mn
Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR)	\$2.22mn
Biodiversity	\$1.4mn
Reproductive, Maternal, Newborn and Child Health (R...)	\$0.54mn
Nutrition	\$0.36mn
Disability	\$0.06mn
Participatory Development and Good Governance	\$0mn
Desertification	\$0mn



Take home points



Existing databases to get information on support provided as bases to map support received and cross reference

Make your own assessment of what you consider climate relevant and appropriate weights

Consider what you classify and differentiate between finance and support taking different financial instruments and use of funds into consideration



CBIT-GSP
CLIMATE TRANSPARENCY



United Nations
Climate Change

Thank you for your attention!



Federico A. Canu
Financial Advisor
UNEP Copenhagen Climate Centre
federico.canu@un.org

UN 
environment
programme



UN 
environment
programme

copenhagen
climate centre

Exercise

- Where do you start when you dont have any data?

1. Download the OECD DAC statistics on support provided
2. Choose a project line from you own country
3. Use the data to fill in the BTR reporting table
4. Communicate back to plenary on your observed challenges and considerations regarding to the topics of the presentation

(Support vs loans, concessionality, identifying financial vs technology and capacity support etc.)

Exercise

Support received

1. Download OECD Statistics or access the shared excel file (OECD DAC External Development Finance Statistics)

- <https://www.oecd.org/dac/financing-sustainable-development/development-finance-topics/climate-change.htm>

[OECD Home](#) > [Development Co-operation Directorate](#) > [Financing for sustainable development](#) > [Development finance topics](#) > Climate Change: OECD DAC External

Climate Change: OECD DAC External Development Finance Statistics

OECD development finance statistics capture an integrated picture of both bilateral and multilateral climate-related external development finance flows.

Discover the data

Datasets:

Climate-related development finance at the activity level:

- > Recipient perspective (Excel) [4-6 MB each]:
2000-2009, 2010-2011, 2012-2013, 2014-2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021
> All years [43 MB]: 2000-2021
- > Provider perspective (Excel) [4-6 MB each]: 2012-2013, 2014-2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021
> All years [31 MB] 2012-2021



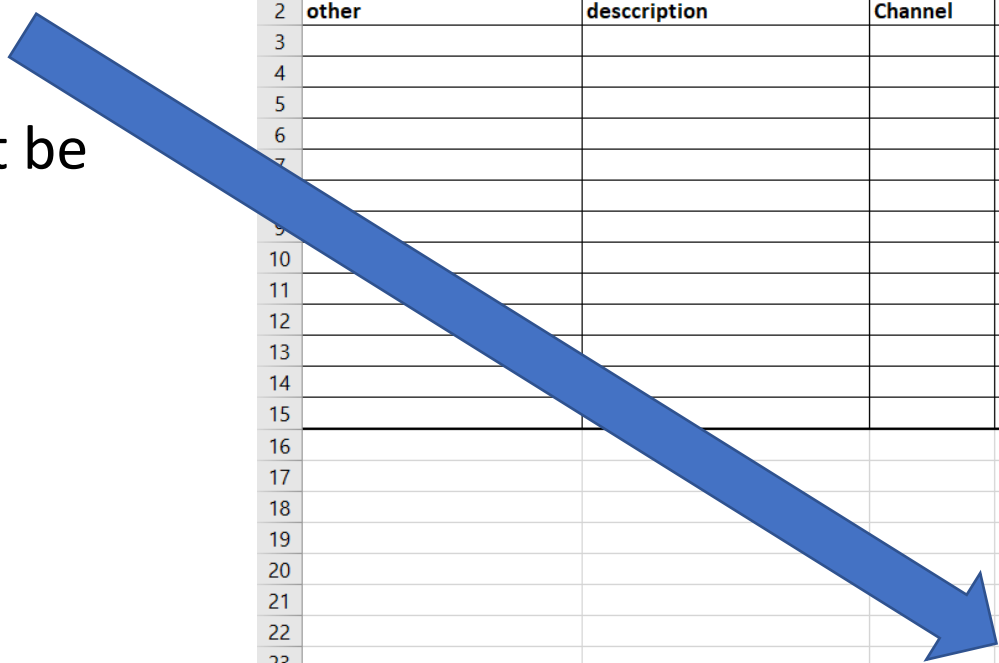
2. Filter out your country

The screenshot shows the Microsoft Excel interface. The ribbon is set to 'Home', and the 'Filter' button (represented by a funnel icon) is circled in red. A blue arrow points from the top right towards this button. Another blue arrow points from the top left towards the 'Recipient' column header in the spreadsheet. The spreadsheet data is as follows:

Year	Provider Type	Provider	Provider (detailed)	Provider Code	Agency Code	Extending Agency	CRS Identification N°	Recipient	Recipient Code	Recipient Region	Recipient Income Group (OECD Classification)	Concessional	Climate objective (applies to Rio-marked data only) or climate component	Adaptation objective (applies to Rio-marked data only)	Mitigation objective (applies to Rio-marked data only)	Adaptation-related development finance - Commitment - Current USD thousand	Adaptation-related development finance - Commitment - 2021 USD thousand	Mitigation-related development finance - Commitment - 2021 USD thousand
2021	Other mult	Adaptation	Adaptation	1012	1	Adaptation	2.02E+09 AF000001	Cambodia	728	Asia	LDCs	Concessio	Principal	Principal	Not targete	5000	5000	
2021	Other mult	Adaptation	Adaptation	1012	1	Adaptation	2.02E+09 AF000002	Zimbabwe	265	Africa	LMICs	Concessio	Principal	Principal	Not targete	5000	5000	
2021	Other mult	Adaptation	Adaptation	1012	1	Adaptation	20210000 AF000001	Jordan	549	Asia	UMICs	Concessio	Principal	Principal	Not targete	6986.755	6986.755	
2021	Other mult	Adaptation	Adaptation	1012	1	Adaptation	20210000 AF000001	Lebanon	555	Asia	UMICs	Concessio	Principal	Principal	Not targete	6986.755	6986.755	
2021	Other mult	Adaptation	Adaptation	1012	1	Adaptation	2.02E+09 AF000001	Tanzania	282	Africa	LDCs	Concessio	Principal	Principal	Not targete	560	560	
2021	Other mult	Adaptation	Adaptation	1012	1	Adaptation	2.02E+09 AF000001	Tanzania	282	Africa	LDCs	Concessio	Principal	Principal	Not targete	420	420	
2021	Other mult	Adaptation	Adaptation	1012	1	Adaptation	2.02E+09 AF000001	Tanzania	282	Africa	LDCs	Concessio	Principal	Principal	Not targete	420	420	
2021	Other mult	Adaptation	Adaptation	1012	1	Adaptation	2.02E+09 AF000001	Indonesia	738	Asia	LMICs	Concessio	Principal	Principal	Not targete	770.7648	770.7648	
2021	Other mult	Adaptation	Adaptation	1012	1	Adaptation	2.02E+09 AF000001	Indonesia	738	Asia	LMICs	Concessio	Principal	Principal	Not targete	192.6912	192.6912	

3. Select a project and try to fill in the needed information in the BTR tables (shared by facilitator)

- Try to also fill in the tabs for technology and capacity support received
 - Relative information might be found in the “description” column of the OECD DAC statistics)



	A	B	C	D	E	F
1	Title of activity, programme, project or other	Programme, project description		Recipient Entity	Implementing entity	Amount received Domestic Currency
2			Channel			
3						
4						
5						
6						
7						
8						
9						
10						
11						
12						
13						
14						
15						
16						
17						
18						
19						
20						
21						
22						
23						

Financial Support Received | technology support received | Capacity support received

4. Communicate back to plenary

- Challenges and considerations regarding completeness and clarity of data and information and ability to respond to BTR requirements
- Challenges and considerations regarding the topics of the presentation
 - Definition of Support and application of different financial instruments e.g. (grants vs loans)
 - Concessionality,
 - Identifying financial vs technology and capacity support

Follow up excel table