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SUBMISSION TO THE UNFCCC STANDING COMMITTEE ON FINANCE CALL FOR EVIDENCE

FOR THE 2020 BIENNIAL ASSESSMENT AND OVERVIEW OF CLIMATE FINANCE FLOWS

PREPARED BY E3G

Introduction

Public finance institutions and their policies play a key role in determining progress toward making finance flows consistent with a pathway towards low greenhouse gas emissions and climate-resilient development. Thus, these institutions and policies should be assessed as critical elements for delivering Article 2.1(c) and as higher-order drivers of climate finance flows and of their effectiveness.

The reports below relate to public finance institutions and their policies, notably in the context of development finance, but also other government policy tools across the financial system, including regulators and national finance strategies.

Inputs

| Title | Points from the SCF call for evidence to which the report responds | | |
|--|--|--|--|
| | the report responds | | |
| Banking on Reform: Aligning the development banks with the Paris Climate Agreement (E3G, 2018) | Information and evidence on the impact and results of climate finance spending, that of development finance institutions Flows originating from public sector actors Sector-specific finance flows Flows related to adaptation and climate-resilient infrastructure Flows related to use of financial instruments Information on emerging methodologies for tracking consistency with Article 2.1c Metrics for assessing progress in investment portfolios of international financial institutions | | |
| Banking on Asia: | - Information and evidence on the impact and | | |
| Alignment with the | results of climate finance spending, that of | | |
| Paris Agreement at | development finance institutions | | |
| six development | - Flows originating from public sector actors | | |



| finance institutions in | - Sector-specific finance flows |
|--------------------------|---|
| Asia (E3G, 2019) | - Flows related to adaptation and climate- |
| | resilient infrastructure |
| | - Information on emerging methodologies for |
| | tracking consistency with Article 2.1c |
| | - Metrics for assessing progress in investment |
| | portfolios of international financial |
| | institutions |
| Sustainable | - Information on emerging methodologies for |
| infrastructure and the | tracking consistency with Article 2.1c |
| Multilateral | - Metrics for assessing progress in investment |
| Development Banks: | portfolios of international financial |
| Changing the | institutions |
| narrative (2018) | - Sector-specific finance flows |
| Making Finance | - Information on emerging methodologies for |
| Consistent with | tracking consistency with Article 2.1c |
| Climate Goals: | - Metrics for assessing progress in investment |
| Insights for | portfolios of international financial |
| operationalising | institutions, institutional investors and other |
| Article 2.1c of the | financial actors |
| UNFCCC Paris | - Information on regulatory frameworks, |
| | |
| Agreement (ODI, WRI, | disclosures and integration of climate risk |
| E3G, RMI, 2018) | - Systems and tools for integrating climate |
| | change considerations into investment |
| | strategies and decision-making processes in |
| O a series at the series | mainstream investment sectors |
| Opportunities to | - Financial instruments on addressing the |
| integrate disaster risk | potential increased cost of finance due to |
| reduction and climate | the integration of climate change risk |
| resilience into | - Information on ongoing activities related to |
| sustainable finance | integration of climate risk in investments |
| (E3G, 2019) | - Information on emerging methodologies for |
| | tracking consistency with Article 2.1c |
| | - Evaluations of measures to increase climate |
| | resilience in infrastructure and communities |
| Designing smart | - Information and evidence on the impact and |
| green finance | results of climate finance spending |
| incentive schemes: | - Financial instruments on addressing the |
| The role of the public | potential increased cost of finance due to |
| sector and | the integration of climate change risk |
| development banks | - Information on emerging methodologies |
| (E3G, 2014) | relevant to tracking consistency with a |
| | pathway towards low greenhouse gas |
| | emissions and climate-resilient development |
| L | |



| | - | Metrics for assessing investment portfolios |
|--|---|---|
| | | of international financial institutions |
| Strategic national approaches to climate | - | Information on emerging methodologies relevant to tracking consistency with a |
| • • | | , |
| <i>finance</i> (E3G, 2014) | | pathway towards low greenhouse gas |
| | | emissions and climate-resilient development |
| | - | Metrics for assessing progress in |
| | | international financial institutions, |
| | | institutional investors, other financial actors |
| | - | Systems and tools for integrating climate |
| | | change considerations into investment |
| | | strategies and decision-making processes in |
| | | the mainstream investment, lending and |
| | | insurance sectors. |

About E3G

E3G is an independent climate change think tank operating to accelerate the global transition to a climate-safe world. E3G builds cross-sectoral coalitions to achieve carefully defined outcomes, chosen for their capacity to leverage change. E3G works closely with like-minded partners in government, politics, business, civil society, science, the media, public interest foundations and elsewhere.

More information is available at www.e3g.org

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