

Global Landscape of Climate Finance 2017: Methodology

Definitions and scope

The *Global Landscape of Climate Finance* aims to capture global, annual financial flows supporting emission reduction and climate resilience activities based on empirical data drawn from a wide range of primary and secondary sources. It categorizes flows along their lifecycles, from public and private sources and intermediaries, through a variety of financial instruments, to recipients and the final uses of climate finance on the ground (see Buchner et al., 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014 and 2015).

To collect and combine data from a variety of sources, CPI has adopted an operational definition of climate finance and an accounting methodology in order to ensure comparability across data and avoidance of overlaps, to the fullest extent possible.

This document serves to outline the methodology in terms of definitions, accounting scope, issues and assumptions, and coverage.

None of the working classifications in *Landscape 2017* prejudge any potential definitions under the UNFCCC.

Climate finance definition

In the absence of an internationally-agreed definition of what qualifies as climate finance, we limit this mapping exercise to capital flows directed towards low-carbon and climate-resilient development interventions with direct or indirect greenhouse gas mitigation or adaptation benefits. These flows include support for capacity building measures as well as for the development and implementation of policies.¹

In particular, for determining what constitutes mitigation and adaptation finance we relied on the tracking methodologies and reporting followed by: i) the members of the OECD's Development Assistance Committee (DAC) and publicly available through the Creditor Reporting System (CRS) database; ii) the group of Multilateral Development Banks (MDB) jointly reporting on climate finance; iii) the members of the International Development Finance Club (IDFC);² and Climate Funds. As a result, we consider:

Mitigation finance as resources directed to activities:

- Contributing to reducing or avoiding greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, including gases regulated by the Montreal Protocol; or
- Maintaining or enhancing GHG sinks and reservoirs.

We exclude:

- Private research and development (R&D) in technology and investment in manufacturing for the production of green technologies (e.g., wind turbines), because of double counting issues with investments in technology deployment.
- Fossil fuel-based lower-carbon and energy-efficient generation (e.g., efficient coal-fired power plants) due to significant future carbon emissions lock-in.

¹ Our working definition of climate finance is aligned with the recommended operational definition of the UNFCCC Standing Committee of Finance (see UNFCCC SCF, 2014) which states: "Climate finance aims at reducing emissions, and enhancing sinks of greenhouse gases and aims at reducing vulnerability of, and maintaining and increasing the resilience of, human and ecological systems to negative climate change impacts."

² See: OECD (2011, 2016); MDB (2015a, 2015b and 2017), WBG (2015a), IDFC (2014, 2017 (forthcoming)).

Adaptation Finance as resources directed to activities aimed at reducing the vulnerability of human or natural systems to the impacts of climate change and climate-related risks, by maintaining or increasing adaptive capacity and resilience.³

Dual benefits finance as resources directed to activities contributing to both “climate change mitigation” and “climate change adaptation” and meeting the respective criteria.⁴

Data providers are in the process of harmonizing their accounting approaches,⁵ but at present our data can be affected by the lack of common procedures.

Scope of accounting

The Landscape captures:

- Annual financial commitments⁶ in the latest available year;
- Total primary financial transactions and investment costs or, where tracked, components of activities that directly contribute to adaptation and/or mitigation, plus public framework expenditures (e.g., development of national climate strategies).

We do not track policy-induced revenue support mechanisms, secondary market transactions, or other public subsidies.⁷ Revenue support mechanisms such as feed-in tariffs pay back investment costs, so including them would constitute double counting. Secondary market transactions (e.g., re-selling of stakes) are not tracked because they do not represent new money targeting climate-specific outcomes, but rather money changing hands.

FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

We capture grants, low-cost (including concessional) and market term loans, project-level equity, and balance sheet financing (i.e. a direct debt or equity investment by a company or finance institution).⁸

The 2017 edition of the Landscape applies gearing ratio assumptions to balance sheet financing. Gearing ratios indicate the ratio of a project’s level of long-term debt compared to the total capital. This allows us to estimate total debt and equity flows for renewable energy projects, whereas previous editions of the Landscape identified balance sheet financing as the largest instrument without distinguishing between debt and equity for

³ It is worth noting that data collected from the group of MDBs jointly reporting on climate finance reflect their process-based approach to adaptation finance tracking, which is context- and location-specific, conservative and granular. In July 2015, these MDBs and the members of the IDFC established “Common Principles for Tracking Adaptation Finance”.

Throughout the report we use the words ‘climate resilience finance’ and ‘adaptation finance’ interchangeably, but acknowledge that differences exist between the two.

⁴ We allocated finance to ‘dual benefits’ if it was specifically labelled as such by the surveyed DFI or by the databases used for retrieving Climate Funds’ commitments, or if either the DFIs or aforementioned databases labelled it as having adaptation and mitigation both as ‘principal’ or ‘significant’ benefits.

An afforestation project preventing slope erosion is an example of a “dual benefit” project because it brings significant adaptation benefits, while also making a positive contribution to mitigation (Klein et al., 2007).

⁵ See MDB (2015a) and MDB (2015b).

⁶ Commitments represent a firm obligation by the means of Board decisions on investment, closure of a financing contract or similar actions, and backed by the necessary funds, to provide specified assistance/financing to a project, recipient country, or any other partner organization. Financial resources committed record the full amount of expected transfer, irrespective of the time required for the completion of disbursement. The focus on commitments rather than disbursements may affect the magnitude of flows given that committed amounts are often disbursed over a number of years. Disbursement information would provide a more accurate picture of the actual volume of financial resources devoted to addressing climate change in a given year (which can include commitments from earlier years as well as those due to commitments for the current year), but consistent data for disbursements are lacking. Note that CPI country-specific Landscapes (Germany, Indonesia, and Cote d’Ivoire) capture disbursement data, as readily available at the national scale.

⁷ See Falconer and Stadelmann (2014) for further details on CPI’s understanding and definition of key climate finance terms.

⁸ The share of climate finance allocated to different categories of financial instruments may not fully reflect reality, as our categorization is based on the quality of the data sources we can access.

project investments. The gearing ratio assumptions applied in this Landscape account for technology and country-specific conditions. These new flows have been categorized as balance sheet debt and balance sheet equity to retain continuity with previous editions.

While we acknowledge the importance of risk management instruments, we exclude these from the total climate finance figure to avoid double counting between, for example, the face value of full loan guarantees and loans. Guarantees are only exercised in particular circumstances, and there might never be any outflow from the guarantor.⁹

Table 1: Source of data

Flow	Source of data	Data granularity
Private finance (renewable energy)	BNEF (2017a)	Project-level (large-scale);
	BNEF (2017b)	aggregated (small-scale)
	Weiss et al. (2017)	Aggregated
Development Finance Institutions*	Direct reporting to CPI	Project-level and Aggregated
	BNEF (2017a)	Project-level
Climate Funds	CDB (2016)	Aggregated
	VEB (2016)	
	ODI/HBF (2017)	Project-level
Governments and their agencies	OECD (2017)	Project-level
	OECD (2017a)	Project-level
	BNEF (2017a)	Project-level

Note (*): See sections 3 and 4 for further details.

Defining Private and Public Climate Finance

The public versus private nature of flows is determined by the actors undertaking a given transaction.

PRIVATE CLIMATE FINANCE FLOWS

Private finance flows capture:

- Large-scale renewable energy projects: this year, we individually analyzed direct primary financing data from 7,868 large-scale renewable energy projects¹⁰ based in 81 countries to identify their financing structure and the entities providing financing. This data, which we retrieved from the Bloomberg New Energy Finance renewable energy and asset finance databases (BNEF, 2017a), represented a combined installed capacity of more than 246 GW.

⁹ We acknowledge that risk management instruments are accounted by other organizations producing, collecting, aggregating and publishing data on climate finance flows, including the group of MDBs jointly reporting on climate finance and the OECD.

¹⁰ We consider investments in wind, solar, biofuels, biomass & waste, geothermal, marine, and small hydro projects that reached financial closure in 2015 and 2016.

- Small-scale renewable energy investments¹¹ accounting for 46 GW of new capacity installed in 2015 and 2016, obtained from BNEF market size generation capacity and finance databases (BNEF, 2017b).
- Households, corporates, and governments' investments in solar heating systems estimated based on Weiss et al. (2017) and REN21 (2015).¹²

We categorize private investors as:

- Corporate actors i.e. non-energy corporations (e.g., Google investing in a rooftop PV system);
- Project developers i.e. entities designing, commissioning, operating, and maintaining emissions reduction projects (e.g., utilities and energy companies);
- Households i.e. family-level economic entities, high-net-worth individuals, and their intermediaries (e.g. family offices investing on their behalf);
- Commercial financial institutions i.e. providers of private debt capital like commercial and investment banks;
- Institutional investors: insurance companies (asset management), pension funds, foundations, and endowments;
- Private equity, venture capital and infrastructure funds.

Due to data limitations as well as methodological and definitional issues, *Landscape 2017* treats partially or fully state-owned enterprises (SOEs) as private entities. We acknowledge that this can be a cause of mischaracterization of flows.¹³

PUBLIC CLIMATE FINANCE FLOWS¹⁴

The *Landscape 2017* covers:

- DFIs' climate finance commitments (own resources). We classify DFI flows as: multilateral, where public finance institutions have multiple countries as shareholders and finance flows internationally; bilateral, where there is single country ownership of the public finance institution and finance flows internationally; national, where there is single country ownership of the public finance institution and finance is directed domestically. The data is gathered through:
 - CPI's own quantitative aggregate survey and project-level data template sent to 38 DFIs for data in 2015 and 2016;¹⁵
 - The OECD-DAC Creditor Reporting Systems (OECD 2017a) for DFI data in 2015
 - Data retrieved through the project-level assessment of transactions tracked in BNEF (2017a);
 - DFIs' annual reports for those DFIs for which we did not have updated data. In particular, CDB (2016) and VEB (2016)¹⁶

¹¹ Namely, residential and commercial solar PV projects with capacity less than 1MW.

¹² We considered new installed capacity in 2015 and 2016 as reported in Weiss et al. (2017) and systems capital costs reported in REN21 (2015). For 2016, total estimated additions for 2016 from Weiss et al (2017) were broken down by the 2015 segment proportions. Estimates for 2015 and 2016 were \$15 billion and \$13 billion, lower than 2014's estimate of \$18 billion. To ensure our figures are conservative and to avoid double counting with asset finance projects tracked through the BNEF project-level data analysis, we assumed the lower bound of SHS capital costs.

¹³ Whether to allocate finance originating from SOEs operating under purely commercial terms as private or public finance is a matter calling for further consensus building (OECD, 2015).

¹⁴ In alignment with the OECD (2013), finance qualifies as public if carried out by central, state or local governments and their agencies at their own risk and responsibility.

¹⁵ The data retrieved via the surveys we conducted between June and August 2017 were adjusted to exclude climate finance commitments towards activities that are beyond the *Landscape 2017*'s scope (e.g., "other environmental" activities or lower carbon energy generation projects).

¹⁶ Based on CDB (2016) we estimated domestic commitments amounted to USD 19 billion in 2015 and USD 2.5 billion from VEB in 2015 (VEB 2016).

- 2016 estimates for those DFIs for which we did not have updated data;¹⁷ Bilateral climate-related development finance reported to the OECD-DAC Creditor Reporting System (OECD, 2017a) to track Official Development Assistance (ODA) and Other Official Flows (OOF) in 2015 and 2016.¹⁸
- National and multilateral Climate Funds' commitments retrieved from OECD (2017a) for 2015 and Climate Funds Update (ODI/HBF, 2015) for 2016.

Double counting

To minimize the risk of double counting we excluded: external resources that DFIs manage on behalf of third parties; governments' contributions to DFIs or Climate Funds; bilateral Climate Funds' commitments; DFIs' contributions to projects reported in BNEF (2017a).

Recipients

Landscape 2017 maps the initial recipients of flows, namely the first entities receiving money from the source or intermediary of climate finance. To this end, we used:

- For public finance: information provided by donors in the OECD-DAC CRS database, reporting from DFIs, or details available in Climate Funds data sets.¹⁹
- For private finance: given the lack of detailed data, we classified recipients of finance as public or private based on the classification of the project's equity provider(s) tracked in BNEF (2017a).²⁰

¹⁷ Due to the lack of 2016 data on the commitments of CDB at the time of writing (April-October 2017), we assumed that they committed the same amount as in 2015

¹⁸ Our estimate captures the portion of bilateral climate-related development finance reported in the OECD's DAC Creditor Reporting System (CRS) qualifying as Official Development Assistance (ODA) or Other Official Flows (OOF) in 2015. The lower bound of our figures includes finance marked as having 'climate change mitigation' or 'adaptation' as its 'principal' objective. The upper bound includes activities with a 'significant' climate change objective. In the case of activities marked both as mitigation and adaptation, we attributed related financing to the use marked as 'principal'. Due to lack of data for 2016, we assumed that bilateral climate finance commitments were the same amount as in 2015.

¹⁹ For Climate Funds, when information on the recipient was not available, we considered the public vs. private nature of the implementing entity.

²⁰ We acknowledge that data limitations as well as methodological and definitional issues can lead to misclassifications of recipients, which are not provided or not consistently tracked across sources of climate finance data. Our methodology attempts to standardize recipient classifications to the greatest extent possible given the aforementioned limitations.

Mitigation and adaptation sectors and activities

This section shows the sectoral breakdown we adopted to classify flows and provides examples of the kinds of projects that may be covered by the selected categories. Due to data limitations, private finance reported in the Landscape 2017 refers to investment in renewable energy only.

We applied the classification used for *Landscape 2015*, namely based on IDFC (2014); MDB (2015) and WBG (2015a). We applied this classification as consistently as possible when compiling this report, but data pre-classified by other parties might not fully be in line with this classification.

Sectoral breakdown of mitigation finance with examples of projects

RENEWABLE ENERGY GENERATION

Electricity or heat production from:

- Biomass and biogas power if a project's GHG emission reductions are demonstrated compared with technically and economically viable alternatives
- Solar including PV, CSP, and solar heating systems (e.g., solar water heaters)
- Geothermal
- Hydropower if a project's GHG emission reductions are demonstrated compared with technically and economically viable alternatives*
- Wind including onshore and offshore
- Other technologies such as biofuels (including bioethanol) and ocean renewable energies (e.g., wave, tidal, ocean currents, salt gradient, etc.)

ENERGY EFFICIENCY (DEMAND SIDE) IN INDUSTRY AND BUILDING

Demand-side energy efficiency in buildings and industry, with substantial demonstrated GHG emission reductions compared with a technically and economically viable alternative.

Industry:

- Industrial energy-efficiency improvements through the installation of more efficient equipment, changes in processes, reduction of heat/ hot water losses, and/or increased waste heat recovery

Existing buildings:

- Energy-efficiency improvements in lighting, appliances and equipment, including more efficient use of hot water
- Substitution of existing heating/cooling systems in buildings with cogeneration plants that generate electricity in addition to providing heating/cooling
- District heating systems
- Waste heat recovery improvements
- Retrofit of existing buildings: architectural or building changes that enable reduced energy consumption

Greenfield:

- Use of highly efficient architectural designs or building techniques that enable reduced energy consumption for heating and air conditioning, exceeding available standards and complying with high energy efficiency certification or rating schemes

This category excludes efficiency improvements to fossil fuel-fired power plants.

TRANSMISSION AND DISTRIBUTION SYSTEMS

- New electricity transmission systems or new systems (e.g., new information and communication technology, storage facility, etc.) to facilitate the integration of renewable energy sources into the grid
- Transmission energy efficiency improvements (e.g. retrofit of transmission lines, distribution systems, or substations to substantially reduce energy use or losses)

NON-ENERGY GHG REDUCTIONS

Industrial processes emissions in industry:

- Reduction of GHG emissions resulting from industrial process improvements and cleaner production (e.g., cement, chemical, etc.)

Air conditioning and refrigeration:

- Retrofit of existing industrial, commercial, and residential infrastructure to switch to cooling agents with lower global warming potential

Fugitive emissions:

- Reduction of gas flaring or methane fugitive emissions in the oil and gas industry; coal mine methane capture and storage; etc.
- Carbon Capture and Storage (CCS) projects

SUSTAINABLE TRANSPORT

This category includes transport projects where modal shift away from road and air is deemed to result in demonstrated GHG emission reductions compared with a technically and economically viable alternative.

Urban transport modal change:

- Non-motorized transport (bicycles and pedestrian mobility)
- Urban mass transit

Urban development:

- Integration of transport and urban development planning (dense development, multiple land-use, walking communities, transit connectivity, etc.), leading to a reduction in the use of passenger cars
- Transport demand management measures to reduce GHG emissions

Inter-urban transport modal change (excluding projects for new or upgraded highway; or new airports even when net GHG emission reductions can be demonstrated)

- Railway transport ensuring a modal shift of freight and/or passengers
- Waterways transport ensuring a modal shift of freight and/or passengers
- Vehicle energy efficiency fleet retrofit

Retrofit or replacement of existing vehicles, rail, or boat fleet achieving a substantial increase in energy efficiency (including the use of lower-carbon fuels, electric or hydrogen technologies, etc.).

AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY, LAND USE AND NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

This category includes only projects where sector knowledge indicates a likely GHG emission reduction compared with a technically and economically viable alternative.

Agriculture:

- Agriculture projects that do not deplete and/or improve existing carbon pools (reduction in fertilizer use, rangeland management, collection and use of bagasse, rice husks, or other agricultural waste, low tillage techniques that increase carbon contents of soil, etc.)
- Rehabilitation of degraded lands
- Reduction in energy use in traction (e.g., efficient tillage), irrigation, and other agriculture processes
- Livestock projects that reduce GHG emissions (e.g., manure management with biodigestors producing biogas for heating or cooking)

Afforestation & reforestation (other land-use):

- Afforestation on non-forested land
- Reforestation on previously forested land
- Sustainable forest management and conservation of forests
- Enhancement of carbon stocks

- Reducing emissions from deforestation and degradation

WASTE AND WASTEWATER

This category includes mitigation-relevant projects with demonstrated GHG emission reductions compared with a technically and economically viable alternative.

- Waste management that reduces methane emissions (e.g., shifting from open dumps and lagoons to municipal / industrial waste (water) treatment, including switching to composting, waste incineration, landfill gas capture and flaring/power production, etc.)
- Waste recycling measures with a demonstrated net mitigation benefit

LOW-CARBON TECHNOLOGIES

- Projects producing components, equipment, or infrastructure dedicated for the renewable and energy efficiency sectors.

OTHERS / CROSS-SECTORAL

This category can include, for instance:

- Other eligible activities that cannot be classified in the above categories, for example, cross-sector activities such as financial services like credit lines earmarked for mitigation activities (if not included in the categories above)
- Dedicated budget support to national or local authorities for implementation of climate change mitigation policies
- Other awareness-raising and technical assistance activities

* For public finance, we include commitments to both small and large-scale hydropower (>50 MW); for private finance only to small-scale hydropower given that we cannot verify if such projects do achieve net GHG emission reductions.

Sectoral breakdown of adaptation finance, with examples of possible adaptation activities

WATER AND WASTEWATER MANAGEMENT

Demand side management activities reducing water consumption or increasing water use efficiency and supply side management activities enabling (e.g., the expansion of supplies, reducing water losses, or improving cooperation on shared water resources).

Project-specific examples include:

- Improvement in catchment management planning and regulation of abstraction to address negative climate change impacts on water supply;
- Installation of domestic rainwater harvesting equipment and water storage where water supply is negatively affected by climate change, including the provision of microfinance for their purchase;
- Rehabilitation of water distribution networks and building pipelines to improve water resources management, to address changes in water flows/quality caused by climate change, etc.;
- Changes in design of sanitation and storm-water management systems in response to extreme weather events arising from climate change.

AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY, LAND USE, AND NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

- Provision of information on crop diversification options to farmers
- Increased production of fodder crops to supplement rangeland diet affected by climate change;
- Improved management of slopes and basins to avoid/reduce the impacts caused by increased soil erosion;
- Identification of protected areas and establishment of migration corridors to maintain or increase climate resilience of ecosystems;
- Adoption of sustainable aquaculture techniques to address changes in fish stocks resulting from climate change impacts and supplement local fish supplies, etc.

INFRASTRUCTURE, ENERGY AND OTHER BUILT ENVIRONMENT

Adaptation components in projects to improve the climate resilience of existing infrastructure e.g., transport infrastructure, energy infrastructure, riverine infrastructure (including built flood protection) and human settlements (e.g., housing – if not part of a wider disaster risk management strategy).

Building resilience into infrastructure such as protection systems for dams to reduce vulnerability to extremes caused by climatic changes.

(OTHER) DISASTER RISK MANAGEMENT

- Early warning / emergency response systems to adapt to increased occurrence of extreme events by improving disaster prevention, preparedness and management and reducing potentially related loss and damage;
- Construction or improvement of drainage systems to adapt to an increase in the frequency or severity of floods;
- Monitoring of disease outbreaks and development of a national response plan (to adapt to changing patterns of diseases that are caused by changing climatic conditions).

COASTAL PROTECTION

- Building of improved or new dykes to protect infrastructure and to enhance the climate resilience to increased storms and coastal flooding, and sea level rise;
- Mangrove planting to build natural barriers to adapt to increased coastal erosion and to limit salt water intrusion into soils caused by sea level rise;
- Additional or improvements in coastal and riverine infrastructures (including built flood protection infrastructure) in response to increased flood risks.

INDUSTRY, EXTRACTIVE INDUSTRIES, MANUFACTURING & TRADE

- Manufacturing (e.g., design of climate-resilient equipment);
- Increased cooling requirement in food processing distribution & retail resulting from more extreme heat events (e.g., increased water-efficiency in processing);
- Climate resilience investments or programmes in extractive industries (oil, gas, mining, etc.).

POLICY AND NATIONAL BUDGET SUPPORT & CAPACITY BUILDING

Dedicated budget support to national or local authorities for implementation of climate change adaptation policies; and other technical assistance activities, including awareness raising and capacity building (if not included elsewhere).

OTHERS / CROSS-SECTORAL

This category can include, for instance:

- Other eligible activities that cannot be classified in the above categories for example, cross-sector activities such as financial services like incorporation of climate risk assessment in ministerial investment appraisal processes (if not included in the categories above);
- Health systems' adaptation to changes in disease vectors or other climate change health impacts (e.g., development of a national response plan for diseases outbreaks).

Geographies and countries

This section describes the regional breakdown adopted in *Landscape 2017* to represent the destinations of climate finance flows (see table below). Flows are classified as 'transregional' when resources are channeled to more than one region.

Countries classification by region

Region	Country
Non-OECD	Middle East and North Africa Non-Annex I Parties under the UNFCCC: Algeria, Bahrain, Egypt, Islamic Republic of Iran, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Morocco, Oman, Palestine*, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates, Yemen Not listed as party to the UNFCCC: West Bank & Gaza
	Sub-Saharan Africa Non-Annex I Parties: Angola, Benin, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros, Republic of Congo, Dem. Rep. of Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Djibouti, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, São Tomé & Príncipe, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Somalia, South Africa, Sudan, South Sudan, Swaziland, Tanzania, Togo, Uganda, Zambia Overseas regions/ territories belonging to Annex I Parties: Mayotte, Saint Helena, Réunion
	South Asia Non-Annex I Parties: Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan, Sri Lanka
	East Asia and Pacific Non-Annex I Parties: Brunei, Cambodia, China, Cook Islands, Fiji, Indonesia, Kiribati, Korea PDR, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Marshall Islands, Fed. States Micronesia, Mongolia, Myanmar, Nauru, Niue, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Samoa, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu, Vietnam Overseas regions/ territories belonging to Annex I Parties: American Samoa, Guam Not listed as party to the UNFCCC: Taiwan
	Central Asia and Eastern Europe Annex I Parties: Belarus, Bulgaria, Latvia, Lithuania, Romania, Russian Federation, Ukraine Non-Annex I Parties: Albania, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bosnia & Herzegovina, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyz Republic, FYR Macedonia, Moldova, Montenegro, Serbia, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan Not listed as party to the UNFCCC: Kosovo
	Latin America & Caribbean Non-Annex I Parties: Antigua & Barbuda, Argentina, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Grenada, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, St. Lucia, St. Kitts-Nevis, St. Vincent & Grenadines, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, Uruguay, Venezuela

	Overseas regions/ territories/ constituent countries related to Annex I Parties: Anguilla, Aruba, Cayman Islands, Curaçao, Falkland Islands, French Guiana, Guadeloupe, Martinique, Montserrat, Puerto Rico, St. Barthélemy, Saint Martin, Turks and Caicos Islands, Virgin Islands, West Indies
OECD	Western Europe Annex I Parties: Austria, Belgium, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, United Kingdom Non-Annex I Parties: San Marino
	Americas Annex I Parties: Canada, United States of America Non-Annex I Parties: Chile, Mexico
	Japan Annex I Parties: Japan
	Korea Non-Annex I Parties: Korea, Israel
	Israel
Other Oceania Annex I Parties: Australia, New Zealand Overseas regions/ territories/ constituent countries related to Annex I Parties: Tokelau	

Note: Listing of Annex I/ Non-Annex I Parties to the Convention based on UNFCCC (2017).

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