



CLIMATE
POLICY
INITIATIVE

A Guide to CPI's Climate Finance Data Tools

July 15, 2026

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- Data Tool Demonstrations
 - Global Landscape of Climate Finance Dashboard
 - Multilateral Development Bank Climate Finance Database
 - Climate Finance Needs
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GLCF Dashboard

1. What is the GLCF dataset?

2. What is tracked?

3. What can you find in the dashboard?



Global Landscape of
Climate Finance 2026

1. What is the GLCF dataset?

30+

data sources

30,000+

projects

5,000+

institutions covered

2. What is tracked?

3. What can you find in the dashboard?

Global Landscape of
Climate Finance 2026

1. What is the GLCF dataset?

2. What is tracked?



Climate-related
activities



Real-economy
investments



Commitments over
disbursements



Globally
comparable

3. What can you find in the dashboard?

Global Landscape of Climate Finance 2026

1. What is the GLCF dataset?

2. What is tracked?

3. What can you find in the dashboard?



Regionally
aggregated
data



Institution
type level



No project-
level info

[To the website...](#)

Global Landscape of Climate Finance 2026

MDB Climate Finance Data

Intro to CPI Needs

Climate finance needs support flows data by answering key research questions

Studying the gap

WHERE?

Where do we see the largest investment needs and gaps, in terms of regions, sectors and climate solutions?

WHY?

Why do we observe financing gaps in certain regions and sectors? What are the barriers to be addressed?

Filling the gap

WHO?

What type of investors are best placed to fill which gaps? What is the role of public/private, domestic/international finance in different regions?

HOW?

What financial instruments could be used to fill these gaps? What is the role specific instruments can play (e.g., green bonds, blended finance)?

Top-down vs bottom-up

What do we track?



Top-down needs

Estimated investment needed to keep global temperature rises within 1.5°C, typically derived using predictive models.



Bottom-up needs

Investment required by countries to reach their national climate targets, including both finance to be raised domestically and international support.

How do these differ?

	Top-down climate finance needs	Bottom-up climate finance needs
Net zero alignment	The scenarios analyzed outline climate finance required to align to a net-zero pathway. When compared with current climate finance flows, top-down estimates can help to track progress against the objectives of the Paris Agreement, and identify related investment gaps.	NDCs outline measures and finance required to reach each country’s specific climate objectives. Globally, the cumulated commitments as per currently submitted NDCs are insufficient to align to a net zero pathway. As a result, bottom-up needs are materially lower than top-down needs.
Climate uses	Typically, the scenarios analyzed do not explicitly highlight whether the finance needs correspond to mitigation and/or adaptation measures. For this reason, the top-down approach does not analyze the split between mitigation, adaptation, and dual objectives.	While the level of granularity varies across countries, NDCs typically distinguish between finance required for mitigation, adaptation, and cross-cutting (dual objective) measures.
Sectoral/ subsectoral scope and granularity	Top-down needs estimates are usually provided at the sector and/or subsector level. As sector categorizations differ across scenarios, we match sectors/subsectors in the original scenarios with CPI’s Global Landscape of Climate Finance (GLCF) taxonomy to standardize the data and be able to compare finance needs across different sources.	While the level of granularity varies across countries, NDCs typically include costed needs by sector. In several cases, granularity is also available at the solution or project level.
Geographical scope and granularity	Scenarios analyzed typically have a global focus and information provided at the level of the geographical breakdown might be less granular.	Costed needs are prevalent in non-Annex I countries’ NDCs. ² As a result, bottom-up data mainly focuses on EMDEs and is available at the country level.
Sources of finance	Scenarios analyzed do not provide any information on the sources of finance that would be able to fund the projected scenarios.	In their NDCs, countries typically specify whether finance will need to be raised domestically (unconditional needs) or internationally (conditional needs). As such, bottom-up estimates can give an indication of the magnitude of the international finance required.

So urce: <https://www.climatepolicyinitiative.org/wp-content/uploads/2024/05/Assessing-Top-Down-Climate-Finance-Needs.pdf>

When to use top-down vs bottom-up



Top-down needs

Global or regional needs: Understanding the level of investment needed globally (or regionally) to achieve 1.5C alignment.

Sectoral or technology investment analysis: Understanding which sectors (e.g. power, transport, buildings) drive financing needs.

Tracking progress to 1.5C: Comparing the investment gap between current trends and pathways to 1.5°C or 2°C.



Bottom-up needs

Country level needs (EMDEs primarily): investments needed by countries to achieve national climate commitments.

National planning / policy alignment: assessing consistency between financing flows and national climate strategies

Sources of finance: information on the level of international finance required for countries to meet NDC targets

How can you use bottom-up needs data in your work?

TOP-DOWN NEEDS

Investment gap with flows
and/or bottom-up needs

Comparison of flows trajectory with future needs

Breakdown by **region** and **sector** (incl. mitigation potential)

Showing the transition in **context** of other economic costs

Needs social media 2025

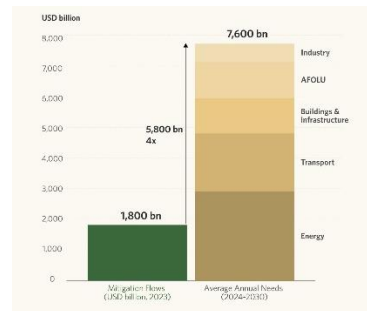
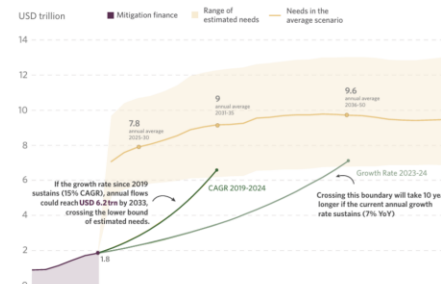
GLCF 2026

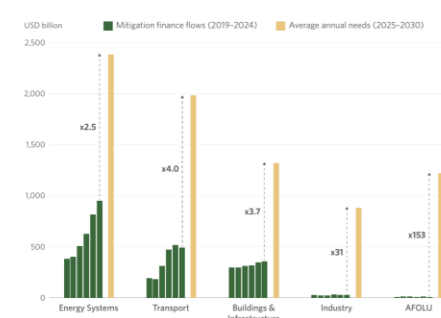
Figure 1.2: Global tracked mitigation finance and estimated climate investment needs



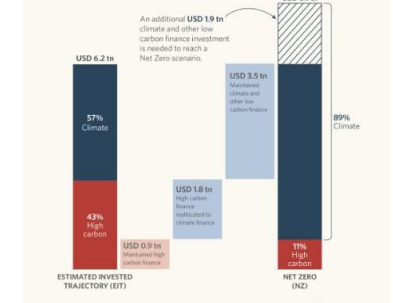
Note: Includes mitigation finance for Energy Systems, Transport, Buildings & Infrastructure, Industry, AFOLU

GLCF 2026

Figure 3.2: Global mitigation finance flows vs. needs by sector

GLCF 2025

Average annual needs 2024-2050



BOTTOM-UP NEEDS

Needs breakdown by region or country, including investment gap with flows

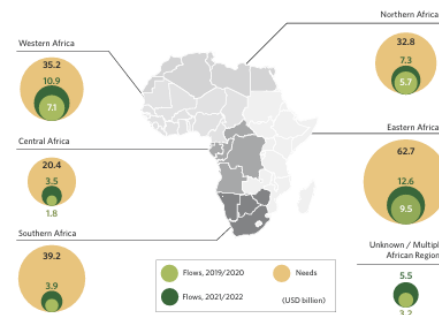
Compare country-level ambition with net zero trajectory

Illustrate level of **international climate finance** needed

Highlight areas for NDC improvement to further attract finance

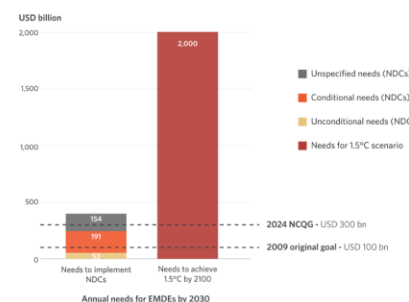
Africa Landscape 2024

Figure 5: Climate finance flows and needs by subregions



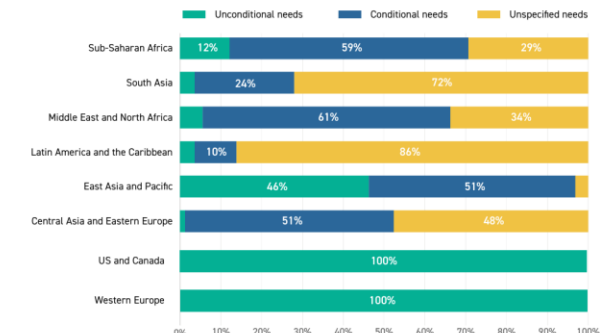
Leveraging NDC updates 2025

Figure 2: The NCQG and NDC ambition compared to global climate finance needs for a 1.5 °C scenario for EMDEs [1]



IDCF Green Finance Mapping 2024

Figure 26: Expected source of annual climate finance needs⁹⁴ until 2030, by region



From commitments to capital 2025

NDC investment signal snapshot

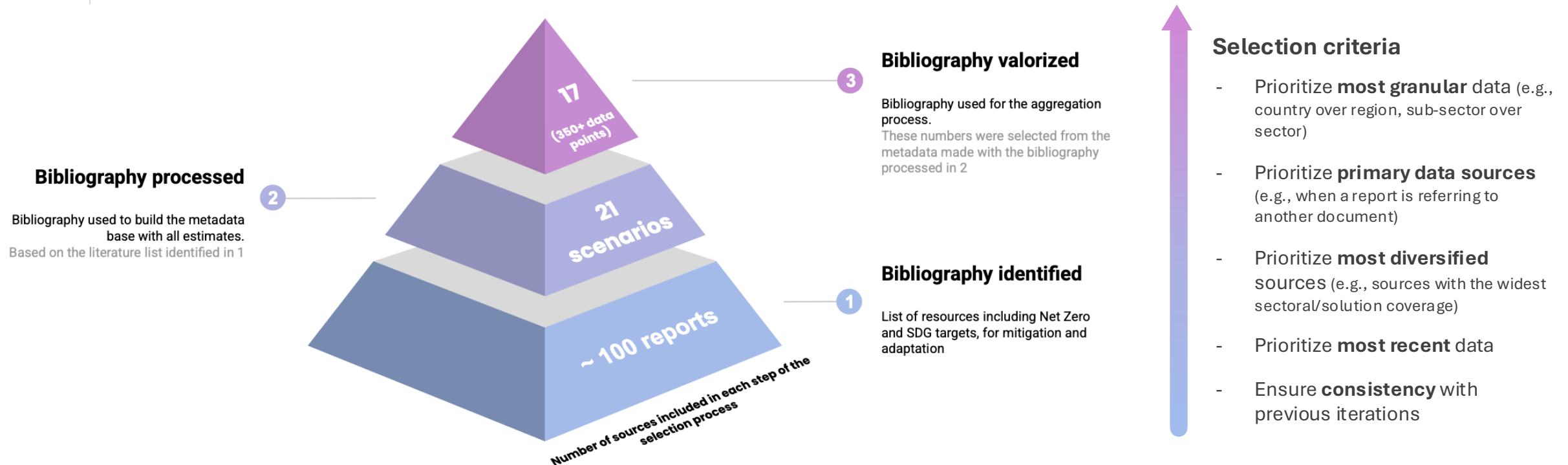


Top-down needs

Top-down needs

Consolidate sector-level climate finance needs estimates for a 1.5°C pathway into a comprehensive, impartial range drawn from the latest published research

Data sources



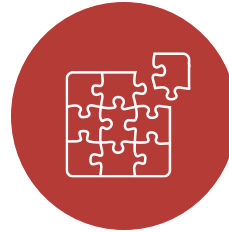
Bottom-up needs

CPI's bottom-up needs data is...



COMPREHENSIVE

- Covers all 194 UNFCCC parties which have ratified the Paris Agreement, consisting of analysis of 167 NDCs (includes joint submissions)
- Includes needs estimated in the 63 NDCs 3.0 submitted prior to September 30, 2025



GRANULAR

- Data is collected at the most granular level, including project-level, where available
- Allows for country- and sector-level needs insights
- Most granular and comprehensive bottom-up needs database available



EVOLVING

- Integration of needs expressed in National Adaptation Plans (NAPs) underway
- Future expansion to other national planning and implementation documents (e.g., finance implementation plans)

Net Zero Finance Tracker

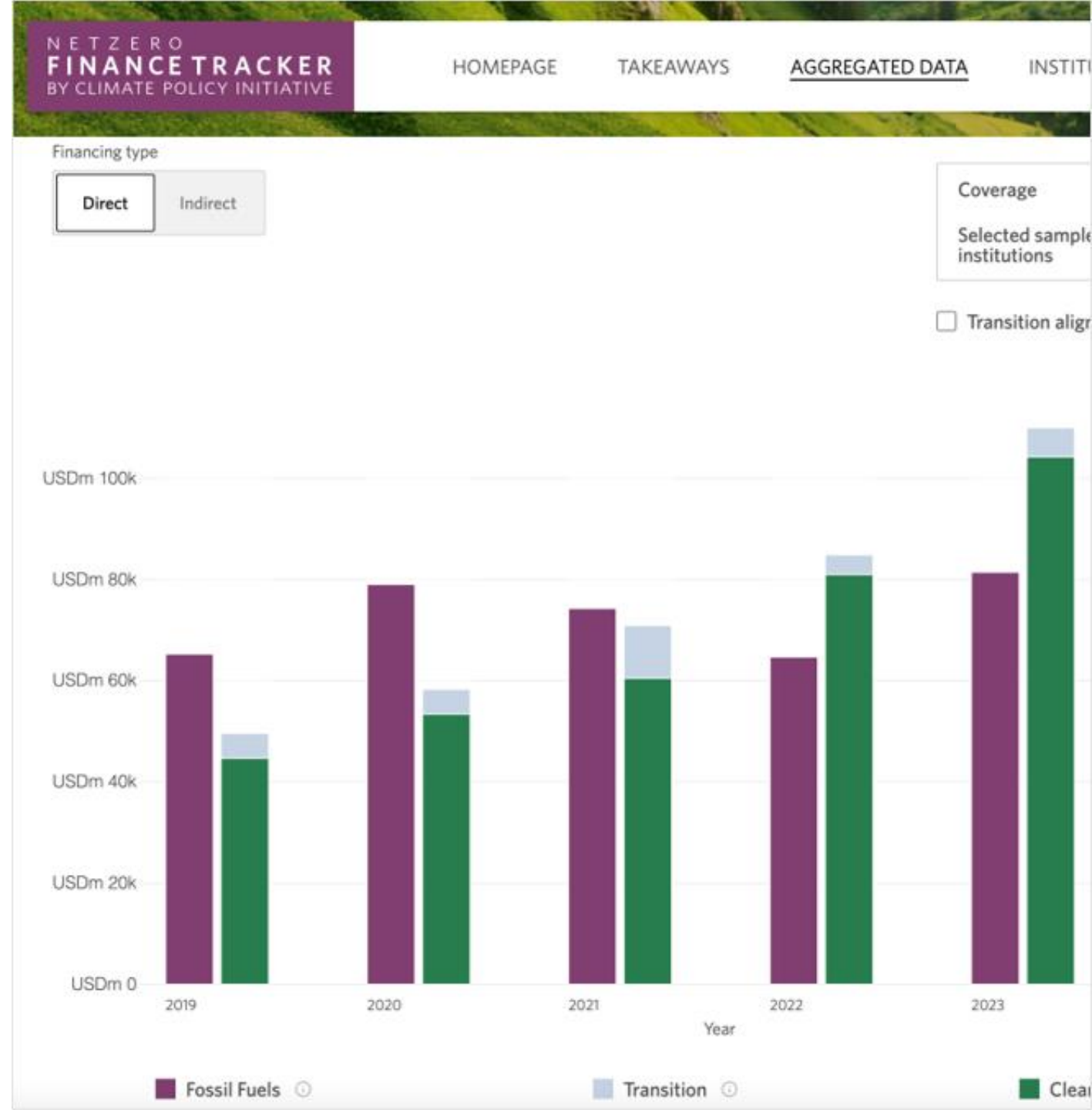
The NZFT interactive platform tracks financial institutions' transition

The NZFT provides the most robust, independent, transparent, and freely accessible data on the **financial sector's climate transition**, harmonizing existing data efforts.

USD 286 trillion in assets under management / owned
AUM/O



1,500 global financial institutions
Number of institutions



Harmonizing > 600 variables from 58 sources...

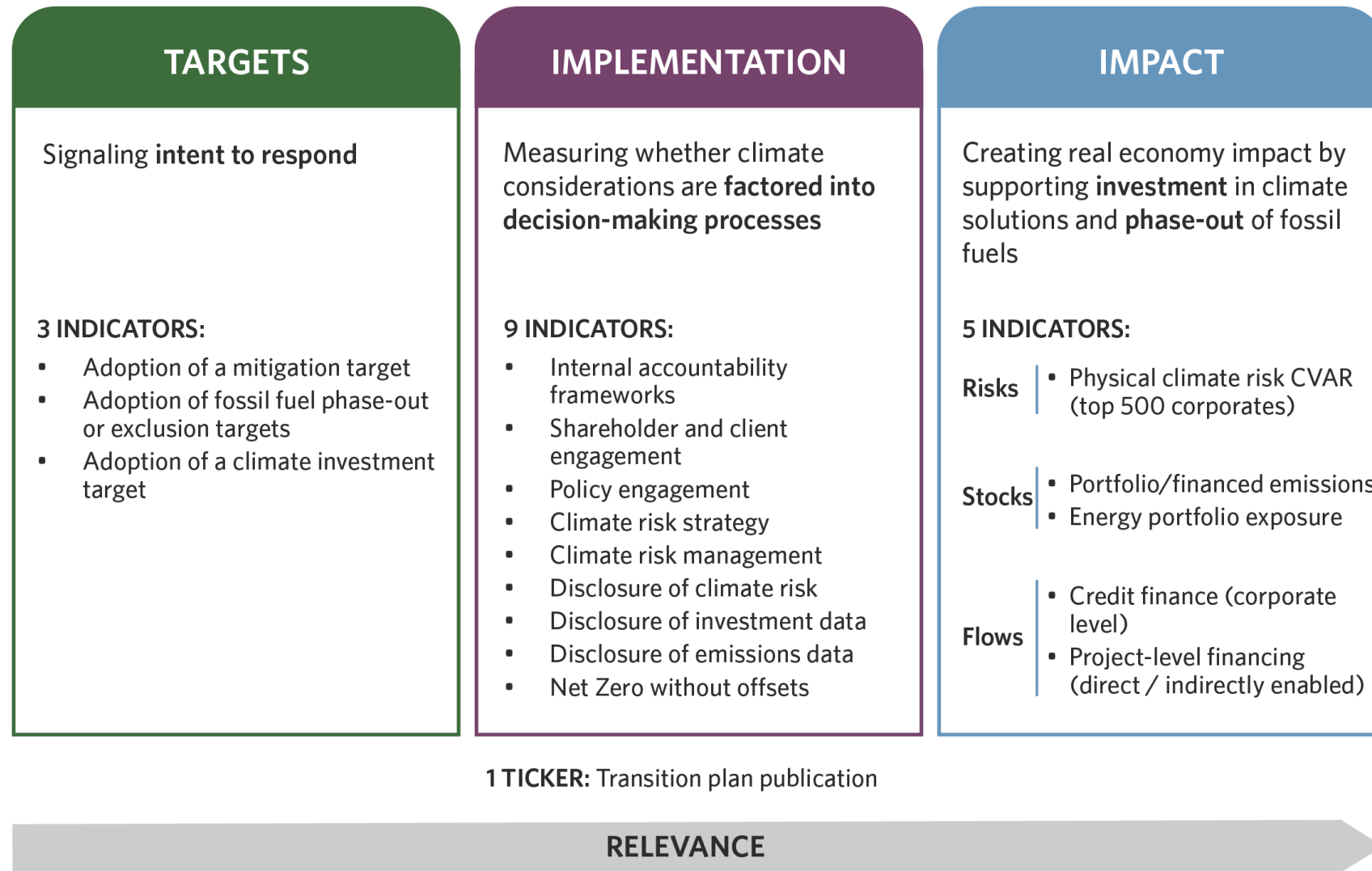
Data agreements:



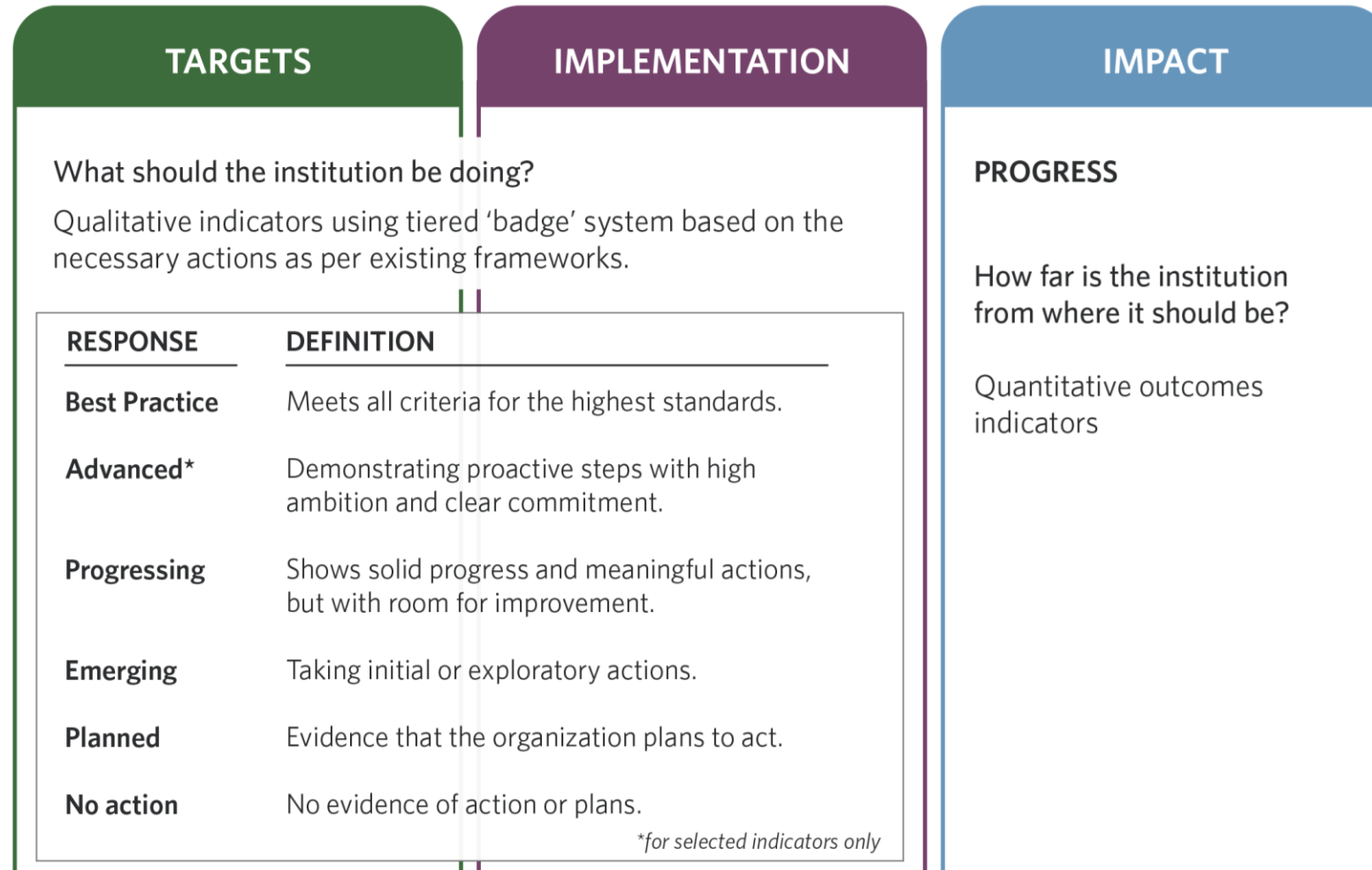
... standardized in >110 actions & benchmarked against best practices in net zero frameworks

Category	Detail
Climate Transition Plan Guidance & Best Practices	• GFANZ Financial Institutions Net Zero Transition Plan • OECD Guidance on Transition Finance • UN HLEG Recommendation • BNEF Tracking Climate Transition Plans in the Financial Sector • CERES - Blueprint for Implementing a Leading Climate Transition Action Plan • ACT 4 Finance - Assessing Low-carbon Transition • PRI Stewardship for Sustainability Evaluation Tool
Disclosure Frameworks & Standards	• TCFD Recommendation • ISSB IFRS S2 • ESRS E1 Climate Change • CDP Climate Change 2024 Questionnaire / CDP Technical Note: Reporting on Climate Transition Plans • GRI-G4 Financial Sector Disclosure • TPT Disclosure Framework • PCAF Global GHG Accounting & Reporting Standard - Financed Emissions
Net-Zero Alignment & Target-Setting Frameworks	• The SBTi Near-Term Financial Sector Science-Based Targets Guidance / The SBTi Science-Based Target Setting Manual • NZAOA Target Setting Protocol 4th Edition • IIGCC Net Zero Investment Framework 2.0 / IIGCC Net Zero Investment Framework Implementation Guide • S&P Global Corporate Sustainability Assessment

... measuring 17 indicators across three dimensions



... each assessed for its “credibility” and “demonstrated progress”



Q&A

Matthew Price, GLCF
matthew.price@cpiglobal.org

Sasha Abraham, MDB Climate Finance Data
sasha.abraham@cpiglobal.org

Caroline Alberti, Climate Finance Needs
caroline.alberti@cpiglobal.org

Nikita Marini, NZFT
nikita.marini@cpiglobal.org

climatepolicyinitiative.org



Thank You