

Needs - Based Finance Project

Climate Finance Flows

OECS

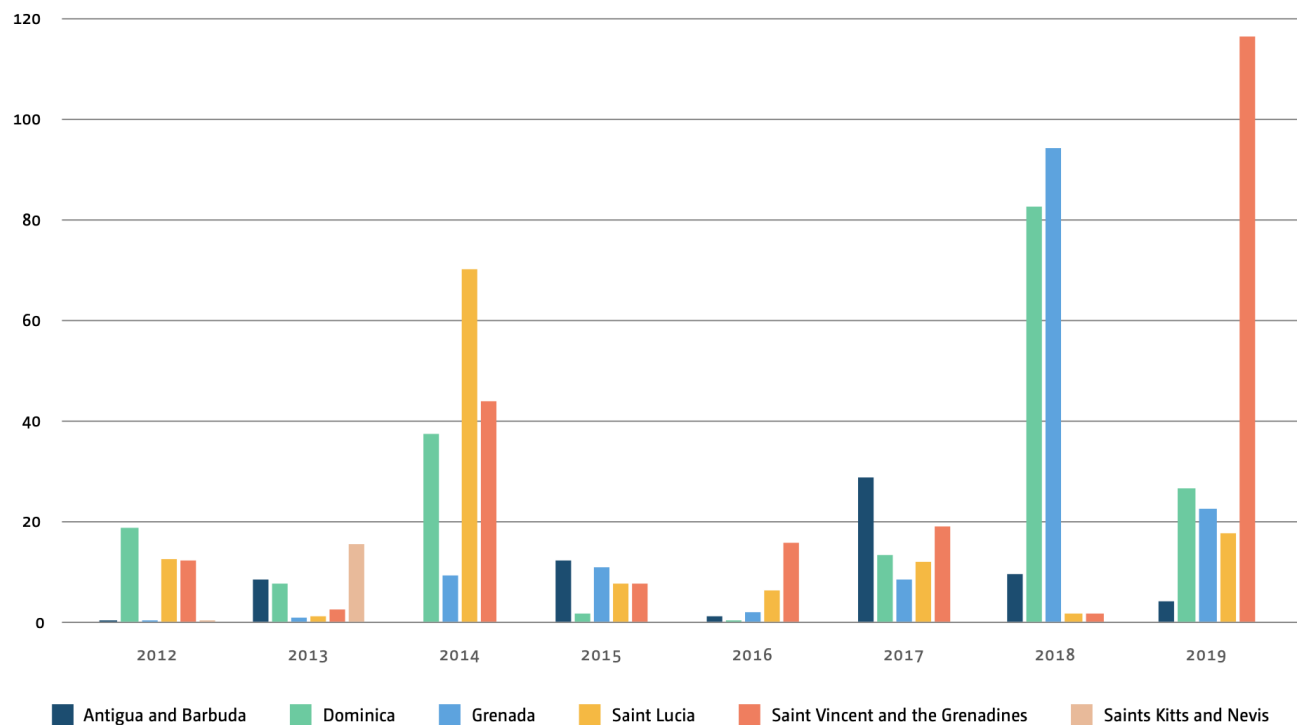
September 2022

Saint Lucia



Total international financial flows by country, 2012-2019.

(USD thousand)

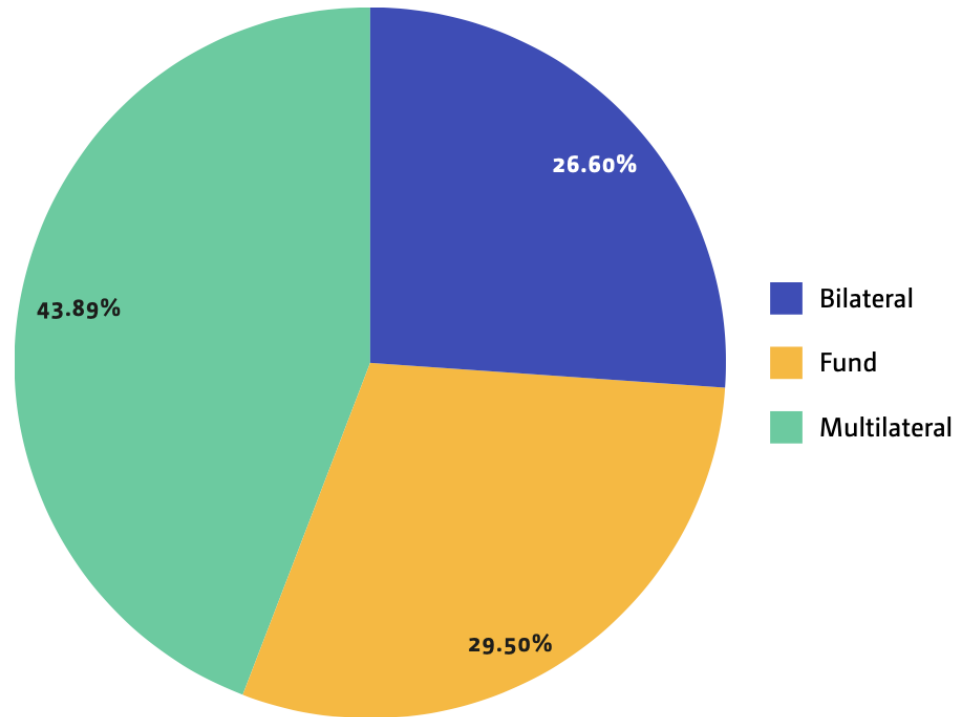


- Between 2012–2019, the region received a total of **USD 763,706** international public finance.
- Saint Vincent and the Grenadines has been the main recipient of funds, with a total of **USD 218,733**
- The country with the least amount of funding is Saint Kitts and Nevis, with a total of **USD 15,425**.
- The inflow from public international sources averaged **USD 84,856** annually

Source: OECD, 2021.



Sources of international public climate finance flows in OECS countries

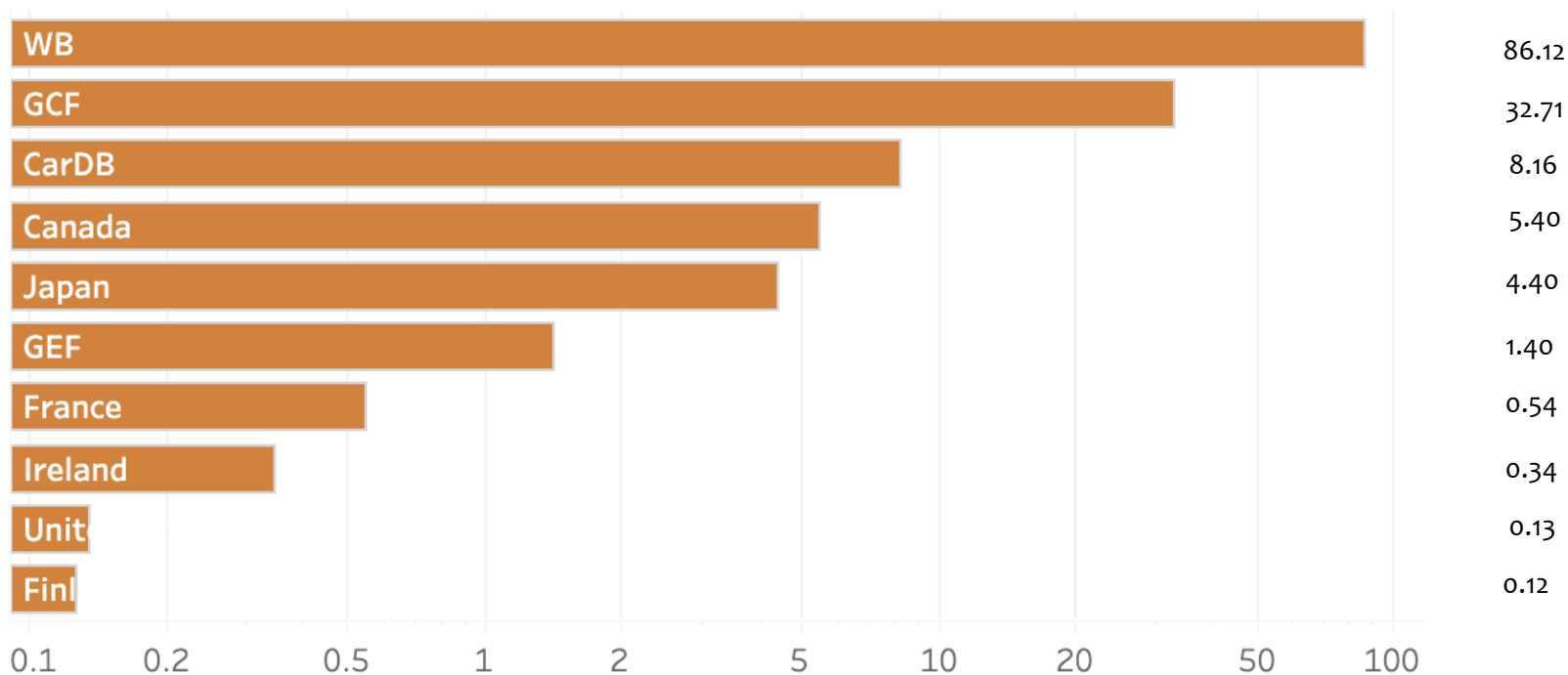


- The largest source of finance is multilateral providers, embodying almost half of all transactions (43.89%), with WBG as the main provider,
- followed by funds (29.5%)
- and bilateral flows (26.6%).

Source: OECD. 2021.



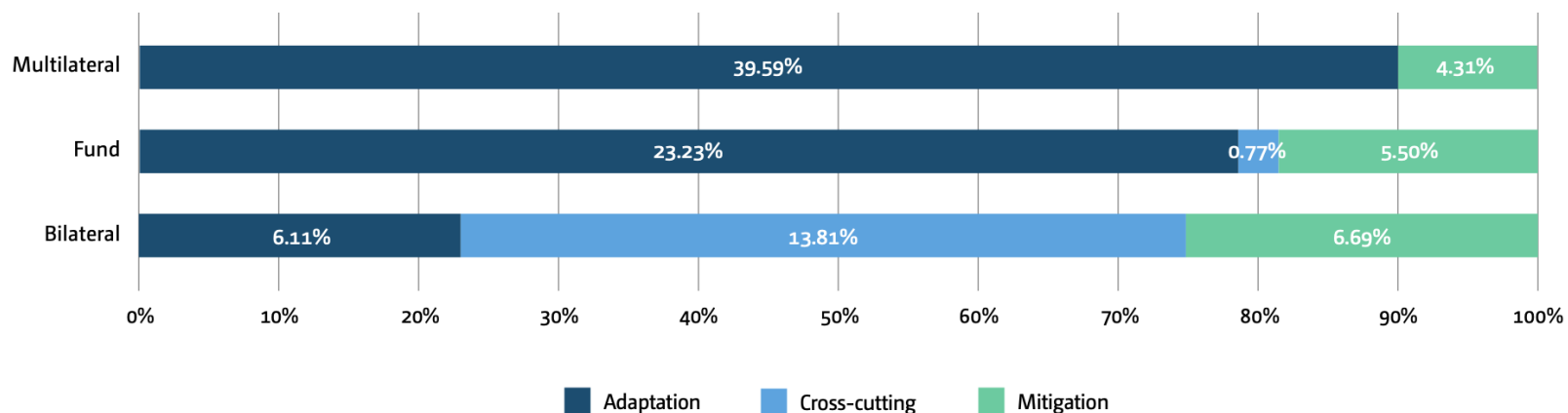
Top 10 climate finance providers in the region , 2020 (USD millions)



- WB is the largest providing entity
- GCF is in 2nd place, providing less than half of WB's flows
- Caribbean Development Bank is in 3rd place, again with less than half of GCF's flows.



International public climate finance by source and theme, 2000-2019

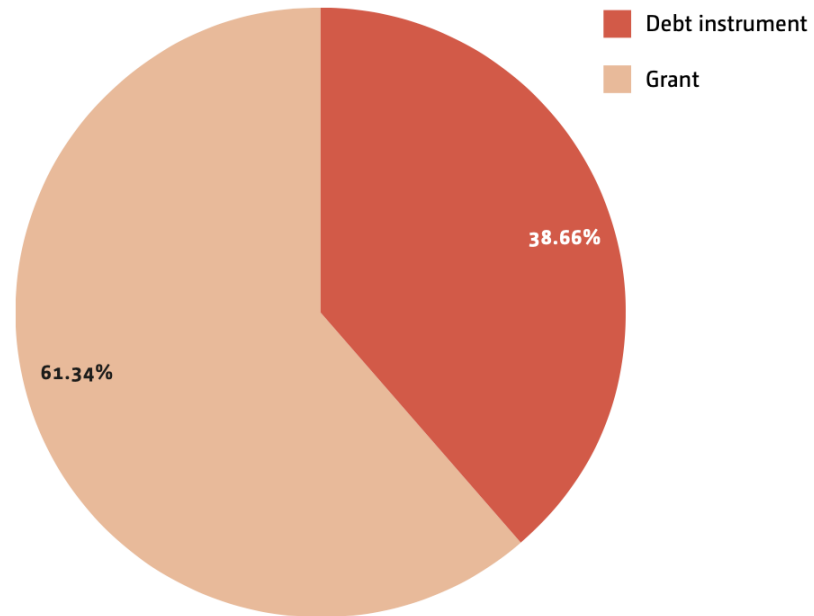


Source: OECD. 2021.

- **Adaptation comprises 69%** of all international public finance flows into the region
- **Cross-cutting** flows are approximately **15%** and mitigation flows account for **16.5%** of the total.
- Most adaptation is being funded through multilateral channels, most of the crosscutting is being funded through bilateral and mitigation predominantly by bilateral



International finance instruments in the region

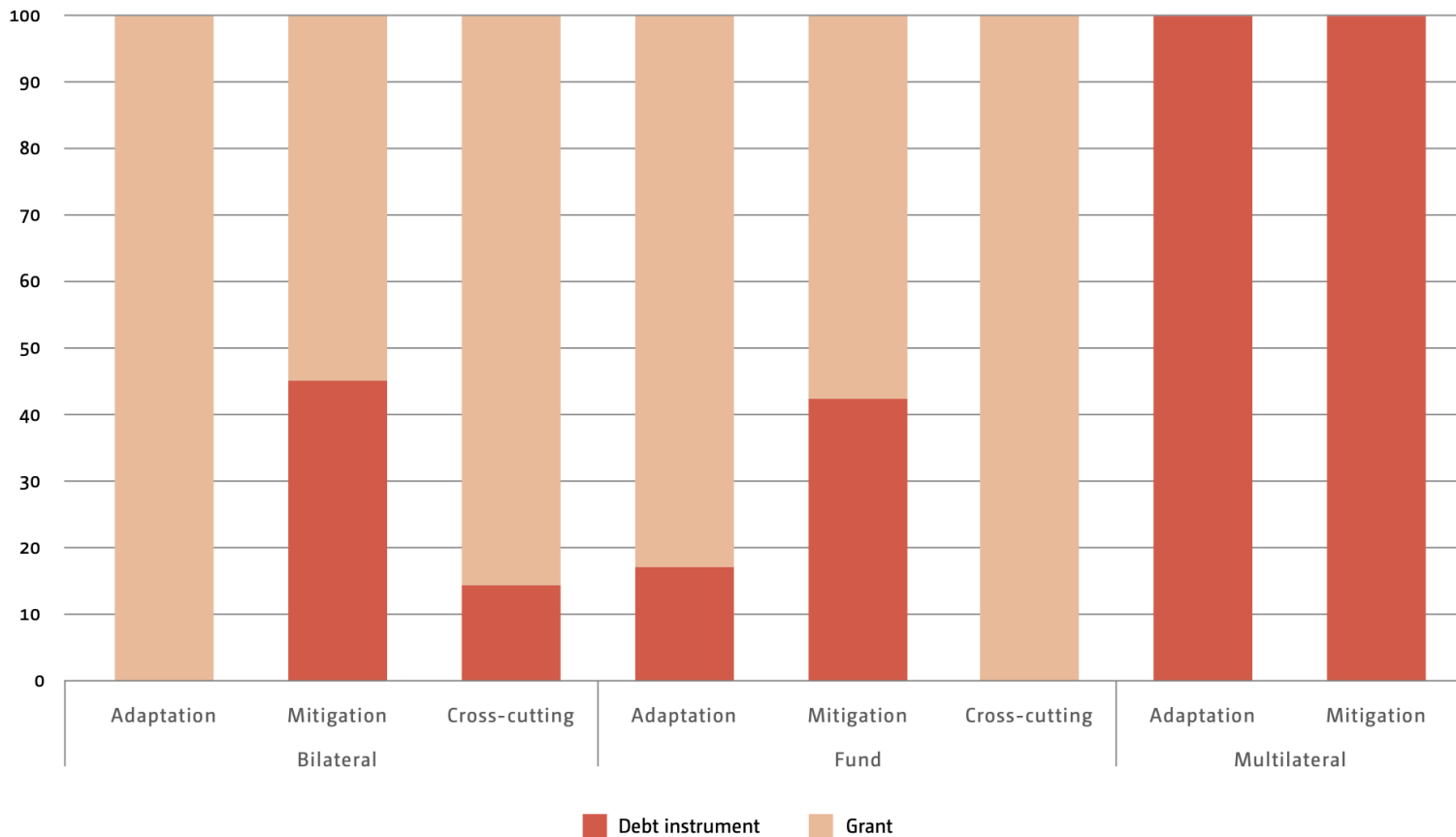


- More than 2/3 of funding is provided through grant instruments

Source: OECD. 2021.



Financial instrument by source and theme in international public climate finance



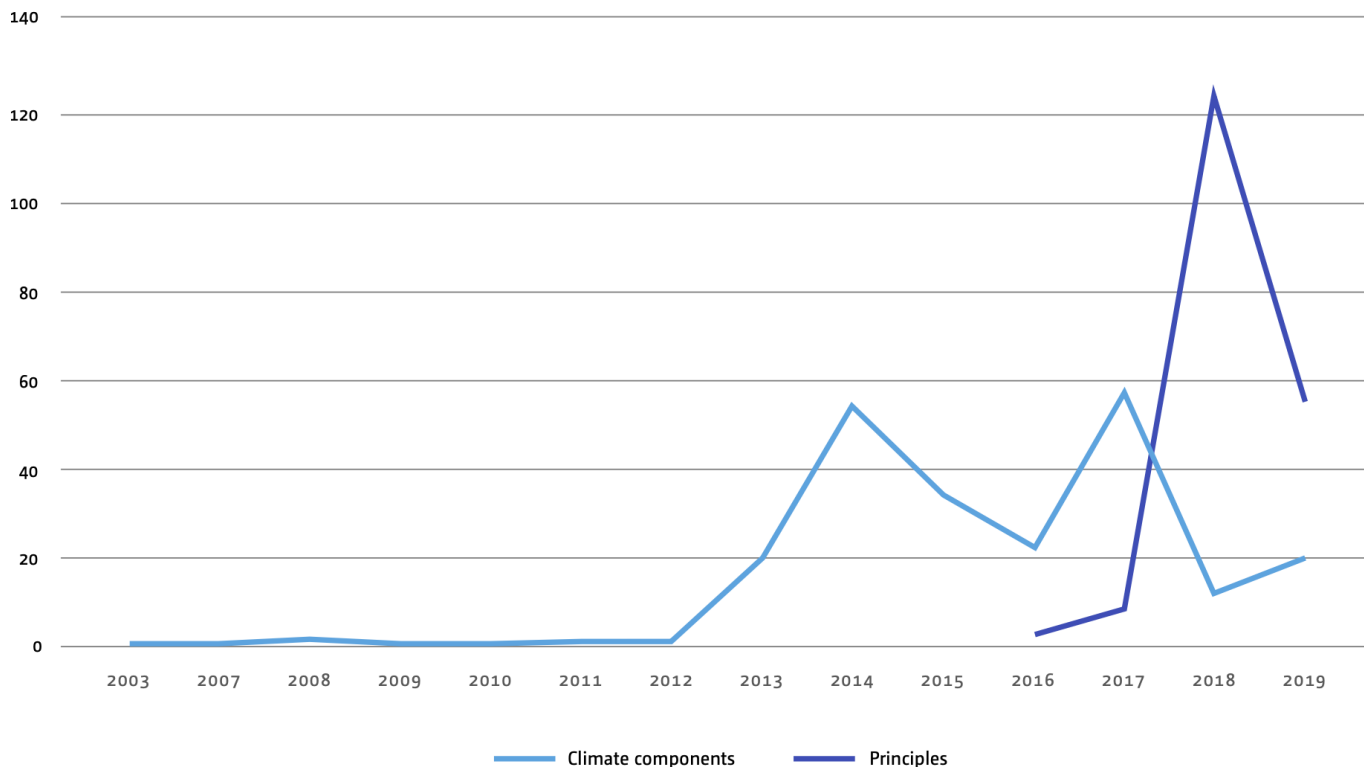
Source: OECD. 2021.

- Multilaterals provide all funding exclusively as debt
- Bilaterals and funds provide almost identical amounts of grant funding for mitigation and crosscutting
- Bilaterals provide adaptation funding exclusively as grants, as do funds for crosscutting



Climate-related finance flows from international public finance sources, 2012-2019

(USD thousands)

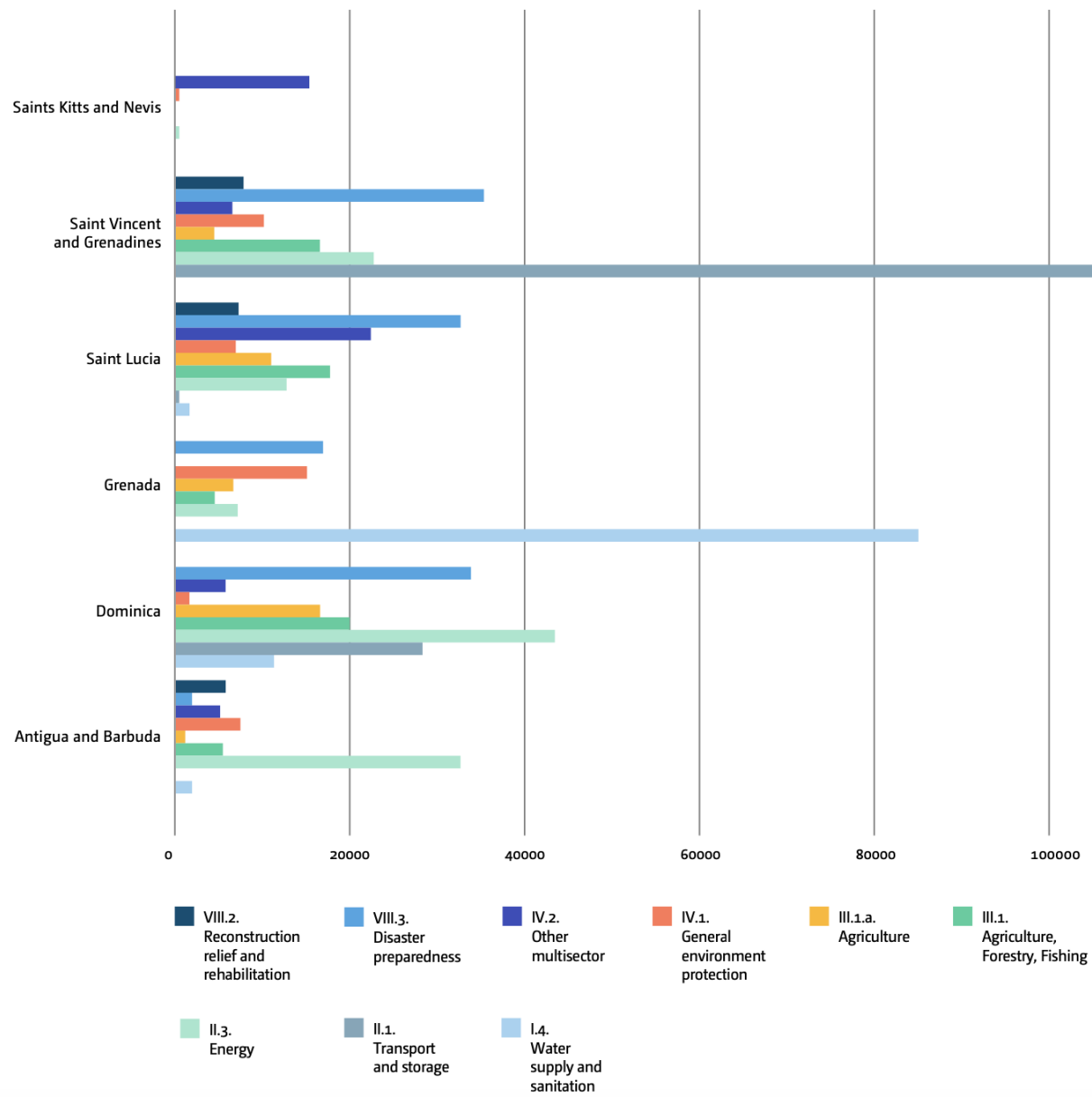


Source: OECD. 2021.

- Time series of climate finance up to 2012 shows insignificant flows.
- The peaks coincides with the years of extreme climate events such as Hurricane Gonzalo (2014) and Hurricane Maria (2017).



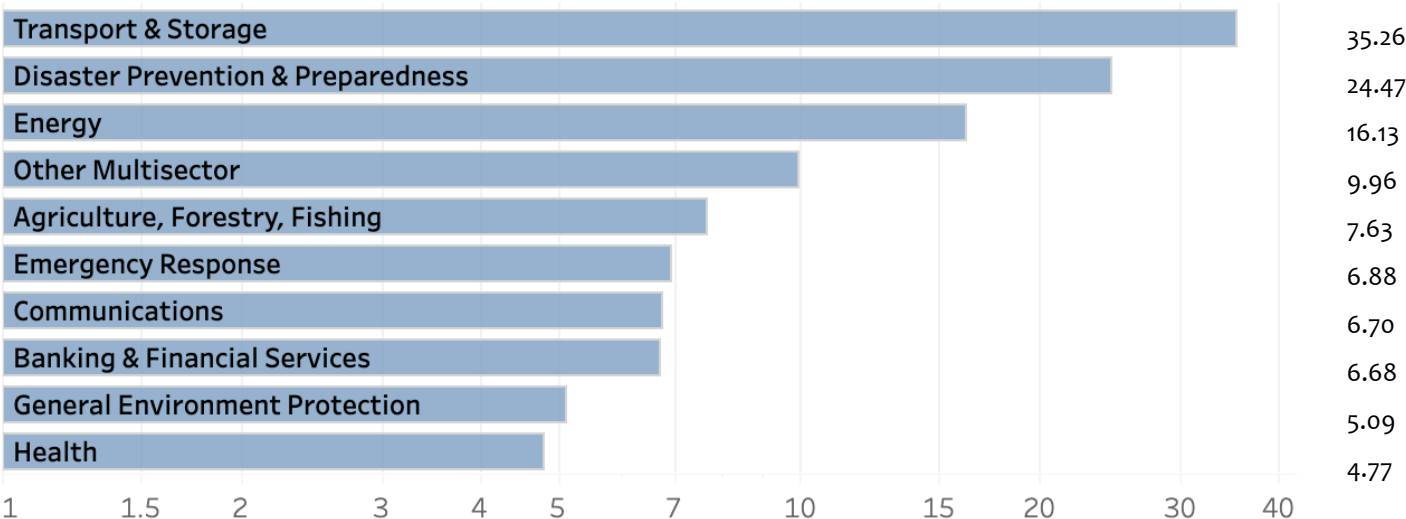
International finance flows by country and sector



- Transport and storage sectors received the largest amount of funding, most of it for Saint Vincent and the Grenadines.
- In Antigua and Barbuda, and Dominica, the energy sector was dominant. Grenada received the largest amount of funding for water supply and sanitation.
- Saint Lucia the dominant sector was disaster preparedness.
- Saint Kitts and Nevis data is not specific in the DAC system



Region's top 10 climate finance recipient sectors (USD millions)



World's top 10 climate finance recipient sectors (USD millions)

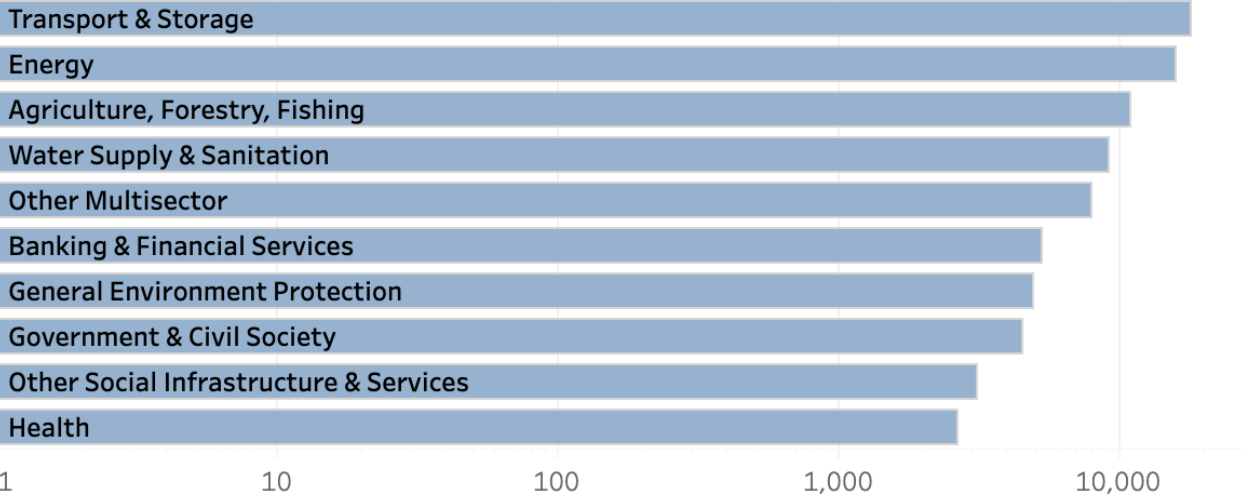


Table 25
Green Climate Fund Readiness Programme activities implemented in OECS independent states

	Number of readiness activities	Support approved (USD million)
Antigua y Barbuda	6	5.9
Dominica	5	4.7
Grenada	6	3.2
Saint Kitts and Nevis	4	2.6
Saint Lucia	5	2.6
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	4	1.9
Total	30	20.9

Source: GCF. 2022.



Projects funded by the Green Climate Fund for independent OECS member states as of June 2022

Country	Actual funding projects	Total amount (USD million)
Antigua and Barbuda	1	46.2
Dominica	5	4.68
Grenada	6	3.26
Saint Lucia	4	2.32
Saint Kitts and Nevis	3	1.2
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	3	1.63
Total	22	59.29



Table 26
Funding received or expected to receive by OECS member States from the Global Environment Facility
(USD million)

	GEF Trust Fund	Capacity-building Initiative for Transparency	SCCF	Total finance
Antigua and Barbuda	6.1	1	5	12.1
Dominica	1.99	-	-	1.99
Grenada	1.34	-	-	1.34
Saint Kitts and Nevis	6.59	-	-	6.59
Saint Lucia	6.48	-	-	6.48
St. Vincent and the Grenadines	2.18	-	-	2.18
Total	24.68	1	5	30.68

Source: GEF. 2022.

Note: Proposals, approved and complete national projects as at July 2022.



Table 28
Readiness funding received from OECS member States
from the Adaptation Fund
(USD million)

	Finance
Antigua and Barbuda	9 970 000
Dominica	–
Grenada	–
Saint Kitts and Nevis	–
Saint Lucia	–
St. Vincent and the Grenadines	–
Total	9 970 000

Source: AF. 2022.



Table 27
OECS member State projects receiving funding from the Adaptation Fund
(USD million)

	Status	Sector	Finance
Antigua and Barbuda	Under implementation	Multisector projects	9.9
Dominica			
Grenada			
Saint Kitts and Nevis			
Saint Lucia	Under implementation	Agriculture	9.8
St. Vincent and the Grenadines			
Total			19.7

Source: AF. 2022.



Climate Finance Gap

- The region's total climate finance needs **USD 3,275,979,070**
- This equates to approximately **USD 409,497,383 p,a** up to 2030.
- The inflow from public international sources averaged **USD 84,856.29** annually (2012–2019)
- The region needs approximately **5000 times** the annual funding it has received for the needs expressed to date.

