

## DRAFT TEXT

on

### COP 29 agenda item 8(a) Matters relating to finance Long term climate finance

Version 18/11/2024 12:00

---

*[The Conference of the Parties,*

*Recalling* Articles 4 and 11 of the Convention,

*Also recalling* decisions 5/CP.7, paragraphs 22–26, 1/CP.16, paragraphs 2, 4 and 97–101, 2/CP.17, paragraphs 126–132, 4/CP.18, 3/CP.19, 5/CP.20, 1/CP.21, 5/CP.21, 7/CP.22, 6/CP.23, 3/CP.24, 1/CP.26, 4/CP.26, 13/CP.27 and 4/CP.28,

1. *Recalls* the commitment of developed country Parties, in the context of meaningful mitigation actions and transparency on implementation, to a goal of mobilizing jointly USD 100 billion per year by 2020 to address the needs of developing country Parties in accordance with paragraph 98 of decision 1/CP.16;

2. *Also recalls* that, in accordance with paragraph 53 of decision 1/CP.21, developed country Parties reaffirmed the continuation of their existing collective mobilization goal through 2025 in the context of meaningful mitigation actions and transparency on implementation;

*{100bn delivery and SCF report}*

3. *[Notes with deep regret* that the goal of developed country Parties to mobilize jointly USD 100 billion per year by 2020 in the context of meaningful mitigation actions and transparency on implementation was not met in 2020 and 2021 and] *[welcomes [with appreciation][and affirms]]* that the goal of jointly mobilizing USD 100 billion per year was *[achieved][met and exceeded]* for the first time in 2022, reaching a total of USD 115.9 billion from a wide variety of sources, public and private, bilateral and multilateral, including alternative sources that enabled exceeding the goal as confirmed by the report by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development *Climate Finance Provided and Mobilised by Developed Countries in 2013-2022*<sup>1</sup> ;

4. *Acknowledges* the report by Oxfam *Climate Finance Short-Changed, 2024 Update*<sup>2</sup> and *notes with concern* the shortfall in delivering the goal of USD 100 billion per year in the form of grants and concessional loans ;

5. *Affirms with concern* that support remains far lower than that needed to address the needs and priorities of developing countries;

6. *[Notes][Welcomes]* the second report of the Standing Committee on Finance on progress towards achieving the goal of mobilizing jointly USD 100 billion per year to address the needs of developing countries in the context of meaningful mitigation actions and transparency on implementation and the key findings presented therein, in particular with regard to recommendations on the role of innovative instruments and encouraging their use, emphasizing the importance of private finance mobilization, the importance to respond to the needs and priorities of developing countries, including by increasing adaptation finance, and encouraging gender-responsive finance;<sup>3</sup>

7. *Further notes* that while one source cited within the SCF report found that the goal was met in 2022, the lack of a common definition and accounting methodology as referenced in decision 4/CP.28 paragraph 5 does not allow for confirmation of this claim;

---

<sup>1</sup> OECD. 2024. *Climate Finance Provided and Mobilised by Developed Countries in 2013-2022*. Paris: OECD Publishing. Available at [https://www.oecd-ilibrary.org/environment/climate-finance-provided-and-mobilised-by-developed-countries-in-2013-17\\_39faf4a7-en](https://www.oecd-ilibrary.org/environment/climate-finance-provided-and-mobilised-by-developed-countries-in-2013-17_39faf4a7-en).

<sup>2</sup> Oxfam. 2024. *Climate Finance Short-Changed, 2024 Update*. Oxfam. Available at <https://oxfam.app.box.com/s/q32guouexhj6proorwm8f14sv6nvan77>.

<sup>3</sup> See document FCCC/CP/2024/6/Add.3–FCCC/PA/CMA/2024/8/Add.3.

8. *Encourages* the Standing Committee on Finance to develop its work on impact and results of climate finance in its next report on progress towards achieving the goal of mobilizing jointly USD 100 billion per year to address the needs of developing countries in the context of meaningful mitigation actions and transparency on implementation;

*{Definitions/accounting methods}*

9. *Notes* the different estimates, in the second report by the Standing Committee on Finance on progress towards achieving the goal of mobilizing jointly USD 100 billion per year to address the needs of developing countries in the context of meaningful mitigation actions and transparency on implementation, of progress towards achieving the goal of mobilizing jointly USD 100 billion per year from a wide variety of sources, public and private, bilateral and multilateral, including alternative sources, [*recognizes*][*Expresses deep concern on*] the lack of a multilaterally agreed accounting methodology in this regard and the challenges and limitations it poses to tracking progress [and *decides* to work on this issue with the aim to have a common set of principles applied to assessing progress methodologically];

10. *Encourages* data providers and aggregators to provide geographically disaggregated data on climate finance provided, mobilized, needed and received, as well as information on the gender-responsiveness and the quality of climate finance, with a view to increasing the overall transparency and improving the assessment of progress in achieving the USD 100 billion goal;

*{Forward looking delivery}*

11. *Welcomes* the efforts by developed country Parties to improve transparency of its delivery in recent years with regard to the goal<sup>4</sup>, *looks forward* to further information on delivery of the goal in 2023, and *urges* developed country Parties to further enhance the coordination of their efforts to deliver the continuation of the USD 100 billion goal;

12. *Welcomes* the ongoing efforts of developed country Parties towards sustaining the achievement to jointly mobilize USD 100 billion per year through 2025, and *urges* developed country Parties to continue the positive trend, [from a wide variety of sources, public and private, bilateral and multilateral, including alternative sources, to support developing countries, noting the significant role of public funds];

13. *Recalls* decision 4/CP.28, paragraph 3, and requests developed country Parties to mobilize the shortfalls of their goal of jointly mobilizing USD 100 billion per year by 2020 through to 2025 immediately in line with paragraph 4 of this decision in grants and grant-equivalent terms, recognizing that market rate loans and export credits are not a form of mobilization and do not constitute finance provided and mobilized;

14. *Welcomes* the recent pledges to the operating entities of the Financial Mechanism, the Adaptation Fund, the Least Developed Countries Fund and the Special Climate Change Fund;

*{Adaptation finance}*

15. *Acknowledges* the fiscal constraints and increasing costs to adapt to the adverse effects of climate change, and in this context, *reiterates* the need for public and grant-based resources for adaptation in developing country Parties, especially those that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change and have significant capacity constraints such as the least developed countries and small island developing States;

16. *Highlights* the adaptation finance gap and that the share of adaptation finance was 30 per cent of climate finance provided and mobilized in 2022 and *stresses* the urgent need to scale up finance for adaptation;

---

<sup>4</sup> See Available at <https://ukcop26.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/10/Climate-Finance-Delivery-Plan-1.pdf>, <https://www.canada.ca/content/dam/eccc/documents/pdf/climate-change/climate-finance/delivery-plan/ProgressReport-07.pdf>, and <https://www.auswaertiges-amt.de/blob/2631906/4eee299dac91ba9649638cbcf754cb/231116deu-can-bnbrief-data.pdf>.

17. *[Welcomes][Notes]* continued efforts to channel a substantial share of climate finance to adaptation activities and to strive to maintain a balance for mitigation and adaptation and *encourages* climate finance providers and recipients to screen investments for adaptation considerations to increase the resilience benefits of investment projects;

18. *Reiterates* that a significant amount of adaptation finance should flow through the operating entities of the Financial Mechanism, the Adaptation Fund, the Least Developed Countries Fund and the Special Climate Change Fund;

*{Access/debt}*

19. *Affirms* the importance of concessional finance instruments and of taking into account the debt sustainability of developing country Parties, especially those that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change and have significant capacity constraints, such as the least developed countries and small island developing States, particularly as it relates to adaptation;

20. *[[Emphasizes the need for][Encourages]* further efforts] to enhance access to climate finance, including through harmonized, simplified and direct access procedures,[to better respond to][ to address] the needs of developing country Parties, in particular for the least developed countries and small island developing states;

21. *Encourages* developed country Parties to consider ways to enhance access to climate finance to respond to the needs and priorities of developing country Parties;

22. *Requests* Parties to continue [strengthening][enhancing] their enabling environments and policy frameworks to facilitate the mobilization and effective delivery of climate finance [undertake meaningful mitigation actions, and increase transparency on implementation];

23. *Emphasizes* the importance of an effective, and coherent climate finance landscape in mobilizing finance at scale and in maximizing access to climate finance in meeting the needs and priorities of developing country Parties and *recognizes* the importance of Parties working together to create a flexible, adaptive system where new initiatives and challenges can be incorporated within existing structures;

*{NBF report, NCQG link and HLMD}*

24. *Takes note of* the note<sup>5</sup> by the secretariat on the activities referred to in paragraph 10 of decision 6/CP.23, otherwise known as the Needs-based Finance project;

25. *Welcomes* and *encourages* contributions to the work on long-term finance and work related to the activities referred to in paragraph 24 above;

26. *Also welcomes* the deliberations at the sixth biennial high-level ministerial dialogue on climate finance on the progress and fulfillment of the goal of mobilizing jointly USD 100 billion per year by 2020 and *looks forward* to the summary to be prepared by the Presidency of the Conference of the Parties for its thirtieth session (November–December 2025);

27. [placeholder for affirming the CMA decision on NCQG and accepting invitation from CMA to monitor progress on the NCQG under the long-term climate finance agenda item]

28. *Takes note* of the estimated budgetary implications of the activities to be undertaken by the secretariat referred to in paragraphs X above;

29. *Requests* that the actions of the secretariat called for in this decision be undertaken subject to the availability of financial resources. ]

---

<sup>5</sup> See document FCCC/CP/2024/7.