



TRACY CARTY  
NOVEMBER 2020

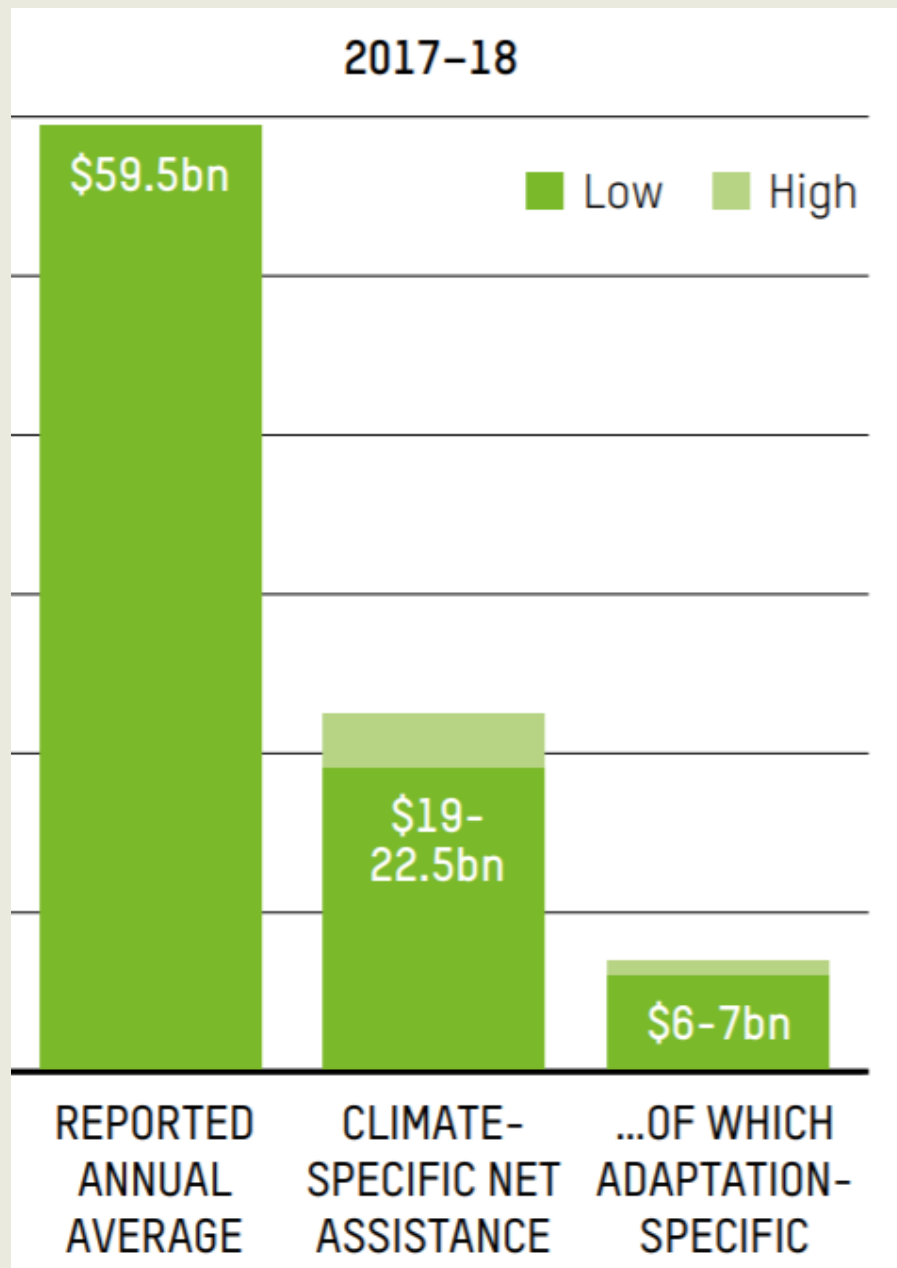
@tracycarty





How the \$100 billion commitment is being met is as important as whether it is being met



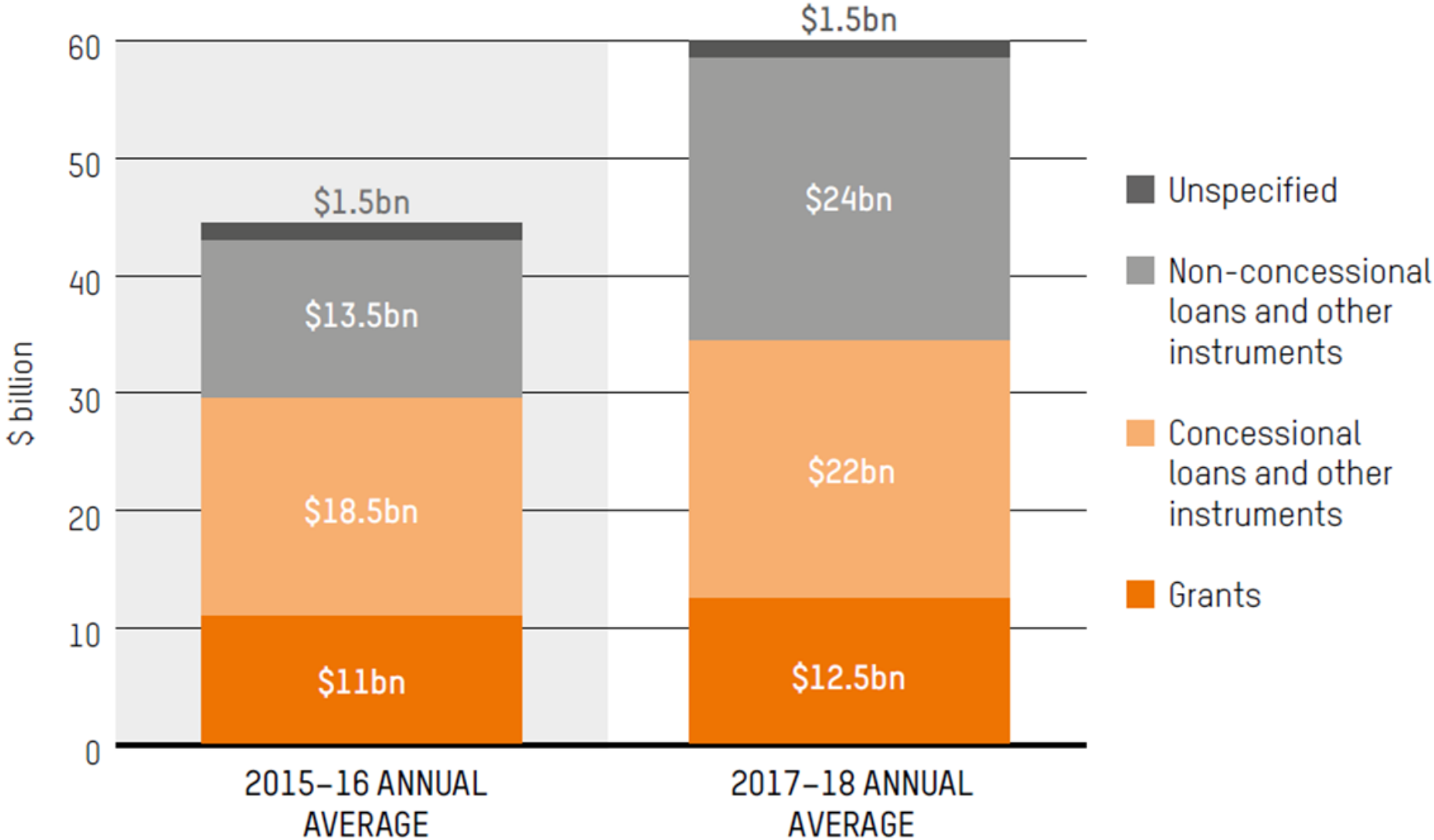


**PUBLIC CLIMATE FINANCE:**  
 after adjusting for grant  
 equivalence of loans and  
 the relevance of projects  
 to climate change  
 'climate-specific net  
 assistance' may be around  
 a third of that reported.

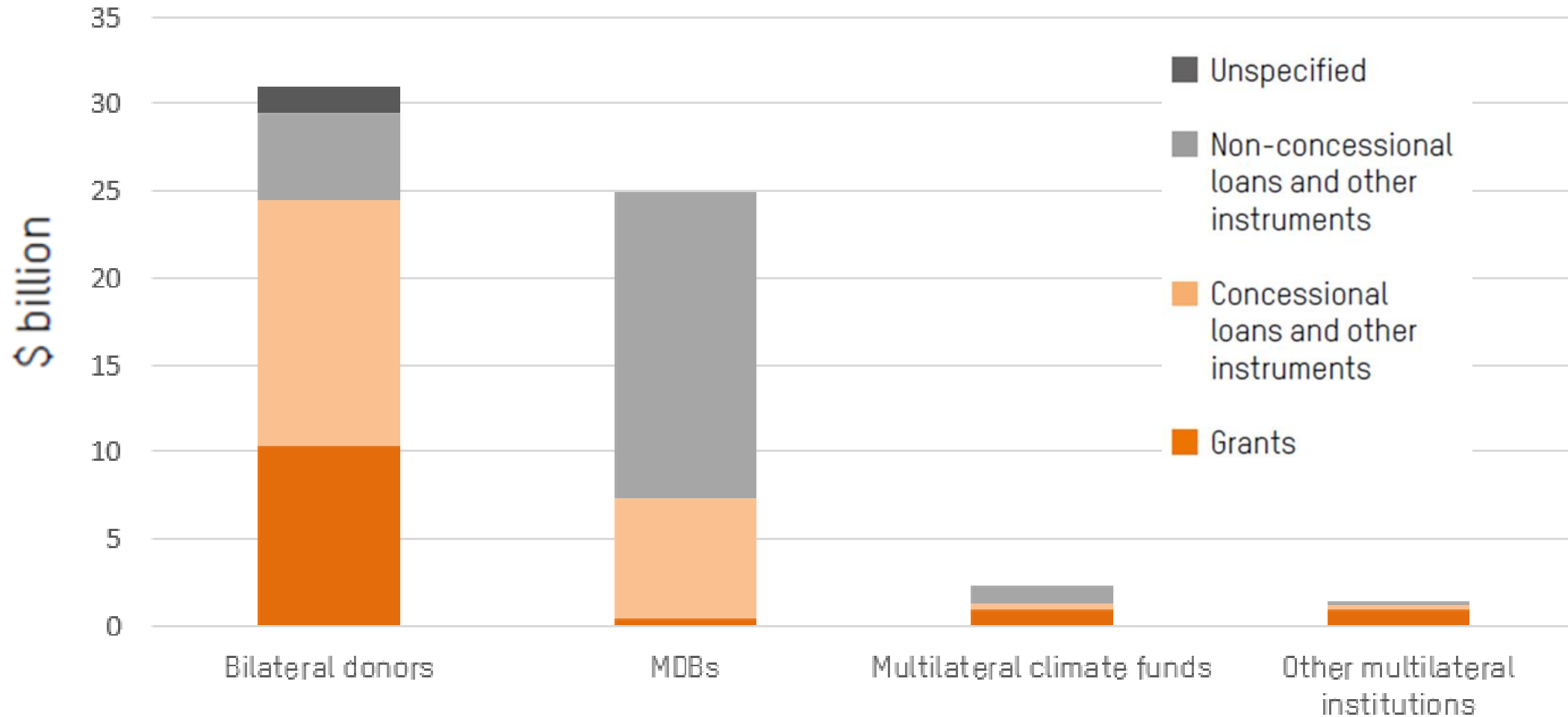
# BILATERAL CLIMATE FINANCE

	REPORTED	GRANT EQUIVALENT
Japan	\$9.7bn	\$5bn
France	\$4.8bn	\$1.3bn
UK	\$1.116bn	\$1.110bn

# PUBLIC CLIMATE FINANCE BY INSTRUMENT



# CLIMATE FINANCE BY INSTRUMENT AND PROVIDER (2017-18 ANNUAL AVERAGE)



# OECD – CLIMATE FINANCE TO LDCs AND SIDS BY INSTRUMENT (2016-18)



IMF's latest debt sustainability assessment (September 2020) warns that half of low income countries are either in or at high risk of debt distress. Even before Covid-19 debt levels were high.

Ups sorry - don't worry, I will  
lend you the money to fix your car



CREDIT: ACTALLIANCE



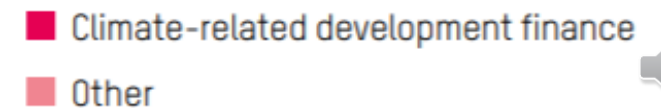
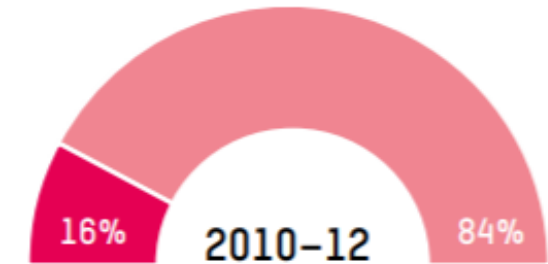
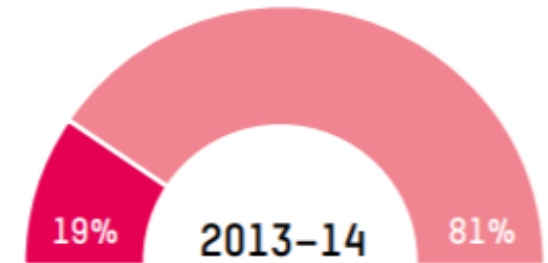
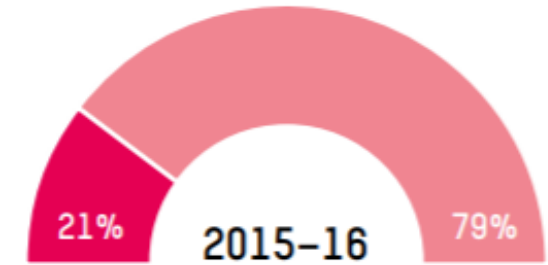
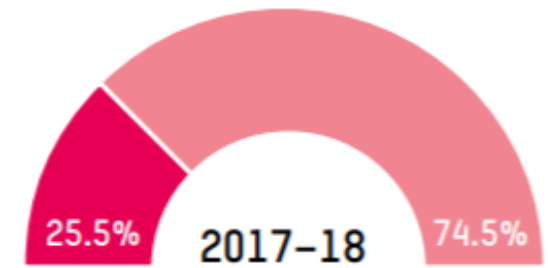


Adaptation finance only around 20-25%

LDCs and SIDS receiving 14% and 2% of provided and mobilised finance (OECD); 20% and 3% of public finance (Oxfam)

Climate-related development finance 25.5% of bilateral ODA

Only around a third of climate finance projects are estimated to take account of gender equality.



## LESSONS FOR POST-2020 CLIMATE FINANCE

- Separate mitigation and adaptation finance goals
- Minimum proportion for grants, prioritisation of vulnerable countries
- New guidance to avoid ODA displacement
- Robust accounting standards
- Clearer mandate for gender-transformative approaches
- Locally-led climate finance
- New finance for loss and damage



OXFAM

