# COP29 - High-level ministerial dialogue on the urgent need to scale up adaptation finance - Mandated Event

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## Detailed notes

Babayev

- we need to have NAPs in place by 2025, so that we can implement by 2030
- we published Azeri NAP
- we need to enable action by doubling adaptation finance, esp. for those most at risk
- take note of report on doubling adaptation finance
- adaptation finance gap is widening, needs are greater are int. public finance flows
- we are calling to all Parties to increase finance to AF etc.
- AGR highlights important barriers in adaptation finance, we need to overcome them
- COP29 Presidency wants to hear from everyone

UNFCCC

- adaptation needs are 18x greater than finance flows
- current finance is only a fraction of what is required
- scaling up needed in size and speed
- disaster have long term knock on effects on societies and lives
- we have a role and responsibility to keep going
- transformational plans
- imperative to have public finance, timely and predicable
- bring in additional finance, esp. from private sector
- we need better access, less bureaucratic barriers

Ed Miliband

- we go over to open discussion
- we have guiding questions,
- short interventions

*Guiding questions:*

- What actions are needed to close the widening adaptation finance gap and what can be done to provide the necessary predictability and clarity in the provision of adaptation finance?

- What is needed to ensure national adaptation plans can be financed and how can finance be scaled up to accelerate the adaptation action, including through NAP implementation?
- How can access to adaptation finance be simplified and fast-tracked?
- How to ensure adaptation finance be delivered to developing countries, especially those that are particularly vulnerable?

## Interventions

| GROUP/ COUNTRY | INTERVENTION |
|---|---|
| Marshall Ilands obo AOSIS | - on quantity: must increase by a order of magnitude, the need for adaptation finance is large<br>- for AOSIS, are especially vulnerable, become only 2-3% of finance<br>- currently lacking finance to realize their ambitions<br>- sids are motivated, we want to act, we need financial means and fiscal space<br>- on quality: majority public goods: education, public infrastructure, coast, ocan zoning, ecosystem recovery, health,<br>- public goods require public grant based finance<br>- public finance will remain critical for adaptation<br>- is it not possible for private sector in SIDS to make investments in public sector activities<br>- non concessional loans have increased<br>- many SIDS have unsustainable debt, prevents them to enhance adaptive capacity<br>- long term, flexible finance<br>- incremental and transformational finance |
| Germany | - we see cc impacts getting more visible<br>- we are committed to double adaptation finance<br>- we are lacking behind, we are improving a little bit<br>- private sector finance for adaptation<br>- 89% of adaptation finance came from public sources<br>- germany is committed to support developing countries, we want a balanced split between mitigation and adaptation<br>- under the NCQG, we want to see public funds for adaptation<br>- germany pledges 60 million euros for adaptation fund |
| Tonga | - concerns that adaptation received less finance<br>- adaptation finance in pacific is insufficient and inadequate<br>- we need to protect the future of our communities |
| Denmark | - LDC, SIDS and most vulnerable need more finance<br>- pace of adaptation is too slow<br>- most countries have NAP in place |

| GROUP/ COUNTRY | INTERVENTION |
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| | - in Denmark, our plans focus on coastal protection<br>- Denmark will support more to support adaptation action in developing countries<br>- we are delivering on our pledges since glasgow<br>- joint report from group of developed countries, 32 billion of adaptation finance<br>- we need to be better in targeting the countries that need it most<br>- structure of finance is important<br>- grant finance will not be sufficient, we need to unlock private sector finance.<br>- spearheading an initiative<br>- adaptation finance window, moblizing 500 million USD<br>- IMCA is commited to adaptation<br>- adaptation and development finance must reinforce each other |
| Maledives | - biodiversity loss, infrastructure loss,<br>- urgency of climate crisis<br>- adaptation is a must, developing, implementing and updating NAPs is our priority but we have inadequate finance<br>- we must prioritize adaptation finance<br>- special attention must be given to SIDS<br>- doubling adaptation finance will only fill 5% of adaptation finance gap, we must ensure a new finance goal that is build on grant based finance and innovative finance |
| EU | - strong planning an dprogrammtic approach in adaptation<br>- we work with 7 year budget cycles<br>- member states, 30 billion spent on NCQG,  12 billion on public climate finance, 75% rise to 2019<br>- private finance is needed, we help with greening toolbox<br>- we have done the last 5 years, we have developed disaster risk reduction strategies with cities, 126 plans are in place<br>- flagship initiatives: Team europe on climate cange adaptation and resilience in Africa, invest 1 billion euro |
| Pakistan | - Adaptation not choice but necessity<br>- Floods 2022… 50bn losses<br>- Climate impacts but contribute least to emissions<br>- Call developed countries ot honour pledges<br>- Growing injustice of climate impacts<br>- AGR quoted<br>- even if double finance would<br>- Accesisble finance, bottom up solutions<br>- Water resource protection etc…<br>- Lack of resourc eleave communities exposed<br>- Use of GGA indicators to track finance |

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|---|---|
| | - The GGA should align finance, techno and CB support for adaptation<br>- Comprehensive Baku Adaptation Roadmap<br>    - closing ada gap and support ada momentum<br>- Need localised needs strategy - need to invest in local capacities<br>- Developed nations must step up:Polluter pays principle must underpin negotiations<br>- |
| Zimbabwe | - Requires innovative financing mechanisms - green bonds for CCA<br>- with enhanced capacities and accountability, in securing funding for ada research<br>- Improving access to ada finance<br>- Esp with GEF, GCF to ensure predictability and clarity in provision 3 areas<br>- Calls for: establishment of long term funding framework - multi year funding for commitment and resources to provide stable and predictable finance flows - non nego<br>- Clear timelines for delivery and defined targets for ada finance<br>- But also link to development<br>- Need to simplify the GCF readiness access modality…<br>- Countries should be able to access funds by virtue of their vulnerability<br>- Onus of developed countries to deliver on $100bn<br>- |
| Italy | - Many recent tragedies<br>- Looking at balance between miti & ada<br>- During G7 presidency Italy focus on supporting developing countries - launch ada accelerator in developing countries to translate ada plans into bankable projects and financiable plans<br>- Also open to innovative financial solutions<br>- Develop initiatives in 6 areas:<br>    - Education, agri, water, infra, ??<br>- Looking at how to scale up ada fund linked to national instruments here in Italy |
| AGN - Kenya | - Global climate finance growing but ada finance dropped<br>- Grant based vs debt driven<br>- Limited progress on doubling ada finance for 2025<br>- Quality of ada finance is needed<br>- As we work on NCQG - an ambition target is needed.<br>- A goal of $1.3 trillion could generate benefits vs losses. |

| GROUP/ COUNTRY | INTERVENTION |
|---|---|
| | - The NCQG includes a clear and adequate target for ada finance<br>- Call for countries to increase pledges to Ada Fund - last at EU 61mn |
| Ailac - Peru | - Ada is not optional for AILAC (context…)<br>- Less than 10% (or 20%?) is allocated to adaptation<br>- Additional resources for ada are needed & support to monitor<br>- Contributions from domestic developing countries is outside the scope<br>- Ailac disagrees with the document recommendations - requests a new report aligned with CAA decision (?)<br>- We hope contribution our to developed country - and system to monitor |
| belgium | - we believe that public climate finance focuses on adaptatio nand the most vulnerable countries<br>- in the context of the NCQG we need to makre sure that such finance access is improved<br>- belgium finance is focused on LDCs<br>- adaptation mainstreaming is essential<br>- the AGR, we need to consider gender equality<br>- we have made progress, we are on track to reach this target |
| Costa Rica | - CR is investing in amiding the impacts of cc<br>- we have floods, droughts<br>- energy system is vulnerable and infrastructure is damaged<br>- 3% GDP<br>- we have done everything we can<br>- low emissions but we get hit by cc impacts<br>- past week we had emergency, tourism sector was hit - airport<br>- we have 3 projects with WB<br>- IMF trustfund, create fiscal space to borrow money<br>- we need funds that shield our productive sectors e.g., agriculture<br>- we are shielding our sectors from impacts of cc |
| Ireland | - priority to adaptation<br>- bilateral finance, grant based, we are committed to this<br>- reality check: replenishment for AF has raised 61 million USD last week, not enough<br>- 2024 AGR, half of projects assessed, results were not sustainable<br>- maybe thats why its difficult to raise adaptation finance |

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|---|---|
| | - we need adaptation finance to be incorporated in national development plans<br>- reduce transaction costs<br>- blended finance mechanisms needed<br>- indicator work can help us with the data to attract more finance |
| China | - double adaptation  finance<br>- quality to improve, highly concessional<br>- developed coutriues to announce timeline for achieving dozbling adpa finance<br>- boost transparency<br>- we need to improve access to finance, streamlined processes<br>- ramp up the time we need to disperse finance<br>- we count on our developed countries partners to ramp up adap finance |
| Jordan | - climate action must go hand in hand with resilience<br>- jordan one of the most water scarce countries<br>- we host millions of refugees<br>- for us adaptation is not a choice<br>- climate change policy 2050, we have prioritzed water activities<br>- sustainable water resource management<br>- such transformative adaptation activities need finance<br>- climate refugee initiative, endorsed by 52 nations, climate crises intensified by refugees<br>- AGR adaptation costs in developing countries are high<br>- predictable and sustained finance<br>- regional collaboration should be strengthened<br>- equitable access to climate finance<br>- scaling adap. finance is a lifeline for million of people<br>- let COP29 be the turning point |
| Barbados | - over the course of 4 years, countries like Barbados have paid much more in debt interest payments than received in climate finance<br>- 1 weather event can destroy 90% of infrastructure<br>- high cost of capital, little prospect of private investment<br>- every dollar invested in adaptation, saves 7 dollars in post disaster recovery<br>- what needs to be done: greater % of funding going to LDCs, SIDS<br>- development of sound adaptation indicators<br>- predictability, need for strong frames for delivery<br>- NAP |

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|---|---|
| | - support in derisking finance, we need to shift away from lending institutions to leveraging institutions |
| India | - historic emissions - developing countries suffering impacts<br>- UA FGRC adopted at COP28 - reocgnizes needs for enhanced support<br>- This mobilisation should go beyond supporting national developed strategies and their needs<br>- Lwo disbursement and financial mechanisms<br>- Complex approval procedures<br>- NCQG needs to incorrporta eambtious mobilisation target. Developed countries need ot play thie role from public, private and domestic sources…<br>- Need ot create sustainable future for all<br>- |
| Angola - LDC | - Imperative to close the gap<br>- Scaling up<br>- Support in formulaitng NAPs and NDCs<br>- Countrie snot doing sufficient n implementing their NAPs - 32 LDCs have submitted thier NAPs<br>- LEG report - no new NAP submitted by LDCs<br>- Calls for support to implement LDC to implement their NAPs<br>- Quality of finance needed<br>- Special needs and circumstances of LDCs recognized.<br>- Simplified access to climate finance, eg. GCF<br>- Ada finance not a charity is an investment ina sustainable and resilient future for all |
| Sudan | - Had developed a NAP, but faced several challenges -<br>- Developed countries must live up to commitments.<br>- We have lived up to our commitments in the Paris Agreement<br>- Total cost of damage $48mn<br>- War supported by UAE - this makes it hard to adaptation UAE. War affected deforestation and arable land<br>- 80% of sudanese rely on agri for livelihood<br>- Affected ability of Sudan to respond to CC<br>- Nevermind our financial capacity - the war has put an end to our capacity to respond to CC. Militia targeting our assets.<br>- War led to fires.<br>- CC such a big issue - we rely on this conference to deliver NCQG<br>- Adaptation is a right. Developed countries established at the expense of our countries<br>- We want dignified lives. |

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|---|---|
| | - Call upon this conference to achieve the NCQG + technological transfer and thank you |
| | |
| Solomon Island | - Recognize role of finance to address impact<br>- Not just statistics but lived experiences<br>- Need to reocgnize MoI - we reflect on progress of UNFCCC to double of finance<br>- GST - countries not meeting PA goals<br>- UAE FGCR calls for better finance<br>- Need all MOI - finance, techno and CB<br>- We stand to call … |
| Tuvalu | - Disproportionately impacted by CC - SIDS<br>- We need finance to support NAPs - we rely on grant funding cannot accept loans - no country should go into debt to protect themselves against CC<br>- Need protect against polluting company s- e.g levies |
| Colombia | - Huge impacts - you dont make an intervention and its finsihed - adaptation isa constant long term process of change, struggling for survival<br>- Need to mitigate GHG. Countries must fulfill their pledges.<br>- And we require long term finance - with public<br>- Not like mitigation project, ada doesnt not create an ROI - need to go to fiscal space of countries, it's a public not private issue<br>- How do we create money at that level?<br>- Proposing debt relief part so developing countries can invest in ada, and NAPs<br>- we need global taxes for industries - these countries should pay the Ada fund and other funds - because ada and L&D become more expensive every year<br>- Commit to most vulnerable populations. |
| Grenada | - align with Mashall Islands<br>- hurrican barrel, at begiining of hurrican season, devastated the island<br>- neigbour islands lost almost everything<br>- fighting the heat and the rain<br>- the grid was destroyed<br>- solar power that should be operational soon was destroyed before ready to use |

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|---|---|
| | - how can you ask us to wait, when we are the victims of our inaction<br>- we need to explode new and additional finance for adaptation<br>- you owe us new pledges here at Baku<br>- vulnerable groups need NAPs that are science based, based on local knowledge systems, NAPs should be informed by finance plan<br>- we bear little responsibility for climate crisis, we bear the consequences |
| Palestine | - key priority for sectors like water, community resilience<br>- the gap is escalating<br>- current adaptation efforts are insufficient<br>- more focus on planning and on actual implementation<br>- move to nexus approach (food, water, energy access)<br>- restructuring financial institutions<br>- we dont have direct access to climate finance due to non technical issues<br>- this is against the principle of leaving no one behind |
| France | - we contribute to 10% of climat efinance to adaptation, committed to get to 30%<br>- 2 billion euro by 2025<br>- in the past, we achieved even more<br>- we need innovative finance sources<br>- adaptation finance community, with canada and barbados<br>- we need to work together to moblize other sources of finance<br>- GCF has pioneering work<br>- closer relationship needed between national banks and MDBs |
| Bangladesh | - NAP of Bangladeh, we need 5.8 biilion annually for adaptation<br>- grim picture of CF finance flows<br>- very low adaptation finance, mostly through loans<br>- claims that adaptation finance doubled are not well rooted<br>- maximum CF flows through MDBs who are profit oriented<br>- balance between ada and miti<br>- CF must be defined in clear terms<br>- direct, easy, quick assess to finance |
| Namibia | - the less we mitigate, the higher the cost of adaptation<br>- SCF reports are clear<br>- our countries are spending more on adaptation activities<br>- loss of lives and livelihoods are common to us<br>- most of infrastructure are build on loans |

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| --- | --- |
| | - if emissions increase at some point no finance will be able to match the costs |
| Cuba | - for effective finance it is not enough to have a pledge but how it will be delivered<br>- lack of infrastructure, long time it takes to get adaptation finance<br>- blockage on our country which prevents adaptation action<br>- fluid process, unique process, int. financial infrastructure needs to be overhauled<br>- more indebtedness, shift in mindset needed |
| Vietnam | - one of the countries most affected by climate change<br>- NAP launched today<br>- urgency of the issue is clear<br>- limited adaptive capacity of vulnerable countries<br>- in order to increase the mobilization of financial resources, we need to join hands, increase support from private sector through concessional finance, improve access mechanisms to bilateral and multilateral funds |
| Canada | - finance is key to action<br>- we doubled adaptation finance in our climate finance<br>- made progress in doubling adaptation finance<br>- as of 2022, efforts are on track<br>- we recognize that more needs to be done<br>- public finance is needed, important for NCQG<br>- all actors need to be activated<br>- more contributors<br>- new instruments<br>- strong policy signals to all actors, we need to ramp up climate resilient investment<br>- improving access, building institutional capacity |
| Bolivia | - We’re using our own resources to adapt<br>- Who ultimately pays for ada - not being adequately addressed. Developed countries shyign away from oblig<br>- GGA critical part of GST. At the<br>- Call for a Baku Adaptation Roadmap<br>- |
| Brazil / grupo Sur | - We need to build on COP28 outcomes - GST: clear gaps<br>- COP29 need new NCQG<br>- Need for urgent climate action for whole of society |

| GROUP/ COUNTRY | INTERVENTION |
|---|---|
| | - Climate action need redesign growth, tacking debt crises, addressing inequalities, need fiscal states to finance ada |
| Guatemala | - Climate impacts, biod loss, - high impacts<br>- Need to climate finance to support communities<br>- Need a system to monitor that progress |
| Lithuania | - Need more effective ada finance- mobilizing public and private for innovative approaches<br>- Finance is not enough. We need to transfer our economy, intensify efforts to mainstream ada for ada pillar of all economic sectors e.g. sensitivity analysis to identify sectors most vulnerable to CC<br>- Hope UAE-Belem indicators will help to track progress |
| Mexico | - Need reislience of ppl and ecosystems in wake of CC<br>- Need NAP<br>- Need balance betwen miti and ada<br>- Clear gaps & shortfalls<br>- Need public and private finance - there’s juts enough access to implement<br>- $127bn by year per 2030<br>- $250bn per year needed by 2050<br>- Urgent and pressing need to ramp up finance on ada at local and national levels<br>- Financial resources needed for adaptation projects of those most vulnerable<br>- Ada Fund is a key tool for adaptation finance |
| Kazakhstan | - Ada not an option. High impacts…<br>- We need immediate ada efforts - but gap in finance.<br>- We have adaptive frameworks but not continued finance. Need for immediate finance for DRR and CCA.<br>- Ensure these fight - we are reaching the limits of adaptation. We need accessible finance.<br>- Ada finance not just about resource allocation - it’s about future for people. |
| US | - Understand finance is a critical enabler. Need to put resources in hands of developing countries, with focus on most vulnerable<br>- 20 UN agencies set goal of supporting ?? bn people<br>- Pres Biden pledged to scale up ada finance by 6fold for $3bn/year by 2024 - met last year and this year<br>- Also “prepare COP/call action” with private sector - with Mastercard and ??? |

| GROUP/ COUNTRY | INTERVENTION |
|---|---|
| | - Continue to work to make it easy to access finance<br>- Complementarity of finance through working in global MDBs<br>- Resilience, stability and econ growth |
| Netherlands | - With climate impacts increasing… scaling up ada action not a choice but necessity<br>- Ada finance is committed. We can share experience in doing ada action, and bridging ada finance gaps<br>- Ada mainstreaming - resilience across sectors and projects, investing in local resilience<br>- Bridging ada finance gap - all finance is grant based to support developing countries<br>- Require finance for all sources<br>- Access to finance for all; need to join forces. |
| Nigeria | - floods gave heavy blows to our country<br>- food insecurity<br>- we have developed an adaptation investment framework and NAP<br>- adaptation finance gap is widening<br>- trade policies should be incorporated in climate action<br>- more grants<br>- DFC swaps should be considered<br>- ease of access needed |
| Japan | - thanks for the dialogue<br>- welcomes that adaptation finance doubling is on track, noted by report<br>- national contribution, committed to double adaptation finance<br>- 14 bn public and private sources for adaptation |
| Fiji | - gap is dangerous,<br>- years of inefficient mitigation make adaptation more expensive<br>- we need more financing to be deployed<br>- fiji has taken significant steps to make local communities resilient<br>- we are relocating people already<br>- relocation of one community 3 million USD, we need the resources to do this<br>- finance negs need to be nore focused on shared objectives<br>- determination of NCQG is critical<br>- streamlined, simplified adaptation finance sources |
| Panama | - adaptation is not enough<br>- we need to scale up provision of adpattaion finance<br>- grants instead of loans |

| GROUP/ COUNTRY | INTERVENTION |
|---|---|
| | - NCQG needs to focus on new, additional finance<br>- committed in ally in climate action<br>- CF we receive comes 70% in from of debt<br>- financial focus on critical sectors (infra, agri,..)<br>- processes need to be fasttracked and simplified<br>- we need technical support, technologies<br>- pay attention to local communities |
| Philippines | - Impacts of 6 cyclones in 2 months. 2 super typhoons.<br>- Call for doubling of 2019 levels, and doubling of doubling. Need balance between ada and miti<br>- Clear sub goals for ada & L&D. and must acknowledge the big finance gaps faced<br>- Finance ada support, techno & CB. So we dont compete for resources<br>- We rely on our own budget - people survivor fund. Domestic budget alone insufficient. |
| Honduras | - Onset + extreme weather events - threatening livelihoods<br>- Even if ada finance has increased, annual increase since PA continue to fall short - finance gap $187-239bn - level to reach by 2030 - so not increasing at rate of pace needed<br>- If finance with can deliver NAPs and NDCs adequate<br>- NCQG needs to be with real costs - trillions of dollars<br>- Grant based instruments - part of vision for ada -<br>- Ada alleviating burden of developing countries, highly concessional loans - need ada financing. Financing needs to be equitable : financing needs to meet needs. |
| Rwanda | - Align with statement by Kenya - climate significant impact our economies<br>- Rwadna needs 5.3bn by 2030<br>- Balance ada and mitigation, needs to scale up ada finance to meet GGA<br>- Need to focus on public finance, non debt generating finance,<br>- Call up on countries to double their finance<br>- On financing of NAP - must transition to new and innovative finance: instruments that coverage against climate risks<br>- Need to raise multiple funding - addressing ada finance need increased investments, targeted support for vulnerable countries<br>- Rwanda commits to those princples |
| Gambia | - support AGN |

| GROUP/ COUNTRY | INTERVENTION |
|---|---|
| | - SLR is threatening our coastal areas and inundate our capital<br>- we have unique vulnerabilities<br>- we dont leave Baku without a decision on NAP<br>- loans are not adequate for the Gambia<br>- moral responsibility to invest in adaptation<br>- transform promises into action |
| Norway | - norway is doing its part<br>- we will deliver on financial pledges made in glasgow<br>- triple adaptation finance<br>- we are board members of GCF, use role to enhance access |
| Venezuela | - we call upon all countries to show the adequate level of ambition to make adaptation possible |
| UAE | - the outcome of the GST1 have underscored a stark realities<br>- adaptation is not a choice but a necessity<br>- gap between needs and provision is widening<br>- UAE consensus calls for all countries to have NAP by 2025 and implement by 2030<br>- scaling up of adaptation finance is crucial<br>- simplify access<br>- share knowledge, tec<br>- true commitment shows not in words but in action<br>- we continue to support Sudan<br>- humanitarian help and creasefire in Sudan |
| Malaysia | - crucial prioritise climate adaptation funding<br>- help to build resilience<br>- close adaptation finance gap<br>- focus on implementation phase |
| Qatar | - in glasgow developed countries were urged to double adaptation finance<br>- adaptation finance needs are expected to be 10 times the provision<br>- doubling is not a goal only a start<br>- glasgow agreement is clear |
| Australia | - australias adaptation finance is predictable, reliable<br>- tripled adaptation initiatives between 2019-2023<br>- announced 50 million USD to L&D fund |

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|---|---|
| Indonesia | - climate related disaster are intensifying<br>- economic losses expected<br>- we worked on adaptation<br>- achieving goals needs funding<br>- NCQG must prioritise adaptation finance to achieve GGA<br>- developed nations need to fulfill pledges<br>- not only addressing climate risks, addressing equity and justice |
| Burundi | no translation available |
| Turkey | - developed countries have special responsibility to unlock additional finance<br>- MDB have pivotal role<br>- reduce the rirk of private capital<br>- grants, blended finance, PPP |
| New zealand | - 50% of finance goes to pacific and 50% to adaptation<br>- we will more than double our adaptation finance<br>- pleased to see that we are on track<br>- quantity of finance but also quality |
| ENGO | - we are frustrated<br>- elephant in the room: crisis made by some elite countries<br>- global north for years made pledges and now wants to make the private sector to finance adaptation<br>- the private sector will not rebuild our homes after a flood etc<br>- pay the climate debt you owe<br>- every dollar you fail to provide today, will be 10 times higher in the future<br>- pay up 5 trillion dollars now |
| Women and Gender | - we must center adaptation as a equity issue<br>- adaptation fund is severely underresourced<br>- private sector with profit maximising incentive will not close the adaptation finance gap<br>- grants through direct, simplified access<br>- cc impacts on women, immigrants, indigenous people, children<br>- just transition<br>- access to climate finance needs to be decolonized |

Closing

- message is clear, we need to scale up adaptation finance

- quality as important as quantity
- accessibility needs to be improved
- this dialogue should feed into negotiations