6th High-Level Ministerial Dialogue on Climate Finance

Thursday November 14, 2024

11:00 – 13:00

Notetaker: Eda Kosma

Facilitators	• Jennifer Morgan, Germany • Amos Lugoloobi, Uganda
UNFCCC ES Stiell	• Important lessons from $100B on improving access and affordability of finance • This space should be used not to point fingers, but to discuss these lessons
SCF	• Richard Muyungi (Tanzania) and Gabriella Blatter (Switzerland) • Readout of the SCF report -- 2nd report on the progress towards achievement of the USD$100 billion goal •

Co-facilitators	• Open the floor
	• Guidance questions:
	  • What are the lessons learned from the delivery of the goal and which good practices could be maintained and improved by governments and international climate finance providers to address the needs of developing countries?
	  • How can climate finance delivery strike a balance between responding to mitigation and adaptation needs?
	  • How can the use of innovative instruments further scale up climate finance mobilization, particularly concessional finance for climate action in developing countries?

Samoa obo AOSIS	• The legacy of the $100B goal is one of notoriety. • Private finance has failed to be a mobilizing force and has declined • Debt relief can provide SIDS the fiscal space to make real change
Fiji	• Special needs and circumstances of SIDS need to be recognized within NCQG as a matter of equity • The NCQG is about solidarity and responsiveness • Critical that the NCQG is given due conclusion at COP29

European Union	• The EU and its members contributed around USD $28.6B in climate finance from public sources • Need to take further efforts to mobilize and scale up climate finance and private sector • Fully supportive of reforming financial landscape to ensure its consistent with • Broaden the contributor base of the NCQG, emerging economies should contribute • Also need new and innovative sources of finance -- The EU participated in TF-CLIMA and Brazilian G20 has Global Solidarity Levies Coalition
China	• Developed counties must commit to lead the way in providing and mobilizing finance • We encourage other developing countries to voluntarily contribute • Any renegotiation or deviation from Paris Agreement not acceptable • Presenting a figure much bigger than $100B early at COP29 is critical • The source of funding should be mainly public funds in order to • Access should be increased • The allocation of funds should strike a balance between mit and adapt • Expansion of contributors don't solve the problem but leads to controversies: most countries are still contributing voluntarily. • Need a goal in which South-South Cooperation mutually supports the NCQG • Commit to providing further South-South Cooperation
Sweden	• Sweden is a large climate finance donor – see latest L&D contribution • Goal has to be realistic and achievable
Ireland	• Build a bridge between climate and development
Solomon Islands	• NCQG must be timebound and relevant to current emergency • Need alt finance instruments that do not increase debt burdens • NCQG must operationalize special circumstance for SIDS and LDCs
COP29 President, Minister Babayev	• Transparency reports will help climate finance • Critical need for finance • Provided summary of reports and key $ figures of finance provided/mobilized by developed countries and needs of developing countries
UK	• $100B goal met for the first time in 2022 • Improve quality

	• Enabling environments
Colombia	• NCQG needs to be quantified according to climate reality • Adaptation Gap Analysis says headed towards 3C • Sources of finance – developing countries are in a debt crisis • Risk assessment and MDBs should change their policies • Need global taxes to collect more funding • Money should go directly to developing countries and not through • Need public finance to increase its leveraging of private finance
Slovenia	• Slovenia has embraced alternative financing like green bonds • Innovating finance can help close the climate finance gap especially in developing countries
Tanzania	• Most developing countries have already submitted NAPs and updated NDCs • Have tried to finance climate action to the extent possible in Tanzania with available domestic resources in the available fiscal space • But unless enabling environments addressed, won't be able to fulfill goals of Paris
Kiribati	• [not present]
Democratic Republic of Congo	• DRC ecosystem major source of carbon sequestration • Too much debt, we're struggling under macroeconomic problems under IMF and MDBs • Even though we are sequestering, we are struggling under the financial reality • No system that alleviates our debt
Chad	• [not present]
Jordan	• What counts as climate finance is needed • Need to assure no double counting • Need robust, innovative climate finance framework for public finance that can attract private financing • NCQG should not include loans, export credits, or instruments that lead to debt creation •
Marshall Islands	• Need more finance and technology transfer

	• We deliver ambitious targets, NDCs, and NAPs, but cannot implement them without finance • Need countries to understand that means of implementation are key to action • Article 9 operationalized • Specifically, minimum allocation floors for SIDS and LDCs • Support AOSIS call for NCQG to include minimum allocation floor of $39B annually in grant equivalent terms • Finance is not money for fossil fuels or market rate loans
Peru obo AILAC	• Gap between needs and available resources is widening • Debt continues to be prominent issues • Article 2.1c should promote the reform of the international finance reform system. • Direct access mechanisms to make finance more inclusive and gender responsive
Burundi	• Want finance to be guided to the energy transition • Calling for a review of the [national] adaptation plans – NDCs for adaptation plans are still at very early stage of implementation. NCQG should look specifically at adaptation • NDCs • Access procedures clarified and simplified
Germany	• Germany has been significantly increasing adaptation finance and is at 43% adaptation / mitigation. • Need signals that age of fossil fuels is over • Commend the MDBs on their report this week • NCQG must address fiscal space, reduce debt in developing countries, catalyze new innovative sources
Belgium	• Will not be able to close finance gap with only public money, grants alone
Zimbabwe	• Need a multilaterally agreed accounting methodology for climate finance • No new debt • But also need to leverage more finance • GCF has been able to pro

USA	• Biden pledged to scale of climate finance and adaptation finance specifically, and met the adaptation finance pledge one year ahead of schedule • Climate finance not only about mobilizing climate finance at scale, but responding to the needs of the most vulnerable • Debt-for-nature swaps in multiple countries and provided catalytic grant funding to de-risk private sector led adaptation initiatives • NCQG: support goal should be ambitious and achievable • $100B goal was ambitious, scaling beyond what would have otherwise been achieved, but achievable • Needs cannot be mobilized by public sources alone, this is why NCQG needs an outer layer • Need new contributors, and we can support pragmatic approach • NCQG should include qualitative elements
Co-facilitators	• Out of time, only 4 more speakers
Tonga	• Significant gap between needs and provision • Green bonds, climate risk insurance, blended approaches
UAE	• UAE believes it has done its share of supporting via financing • Now we will decide whether we have the means of implementation to realize the goals of the UAE Consensus
Co-facilitators	• Will move to MR12 after the next two interventions in order to continue to hear more views
Canada	• Hear a lot of convergence among Parties for shared priorities • NCQG is an opportunity for whole of economies • Public finance will be at the core of our efforts • But it needs to be anchored within a roader framework that sends signals to all actors • First need to enhance pool of available public finance through innovative levies, new contributors • Global investment layer to capture all flows and align them with climate priorities • Must send policy signals beyond UNFCCC
Kazakhstan	• Need access to transitional finance • JETPs provide avenues for fossil fuel dependent countries to transition and we're interested to discuss this further • Transparency and accessibility at the core

	• Predictable funding – grant, guarantees • Transition finance supports all countries in meeting their NDCs
Co-facilitators	• Pause discussion and will continue in another room.