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# U.S. INTERNATIONAL CLIMATE FINANCE

EESI Briefing Series: The Role of International Climate Finance

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# WHAT IS INTERNATIONAL CLIMATE FINANCE?

*“the provision or mobilization of financial resources to assist developing countries to reduce and/or avoid greenhouse gas emissions and build resilience and adapt to the impacts of climate change.”*

— U.S. International Climate Finance Plan

# WHY PROVIDE INTERNATIONAL CLIMATE FINANCE?

- Fulfil international responsibilities
- Boost credibility and influence
- Good development practice
- Creates jobs and export markets
- Address potential security challenges



# \$100 BILLION CLIMATE FINANCE COMMITMENT

## Decision 1/CP.16

### **The Cancun Agreements: Outcome of the work of the Ad Hoc Working Group on Long-term Cooperative Action under the Convention**

98. *Recognizes* that developed country Parties commit, 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 countries;

99. *Agrees* that, in accordance with paragraph 1(e) of the Bali Action Plan, funds provided to developing country Parties may come from a wide variety of sources, public and private, bilateral and multilateral, including alternative sources;

# PROGRESS TO THE \$100 BILLION GOAL



## Climate finance for developing countries

Climate finance provided and mobilised by developed countries, in USD billions

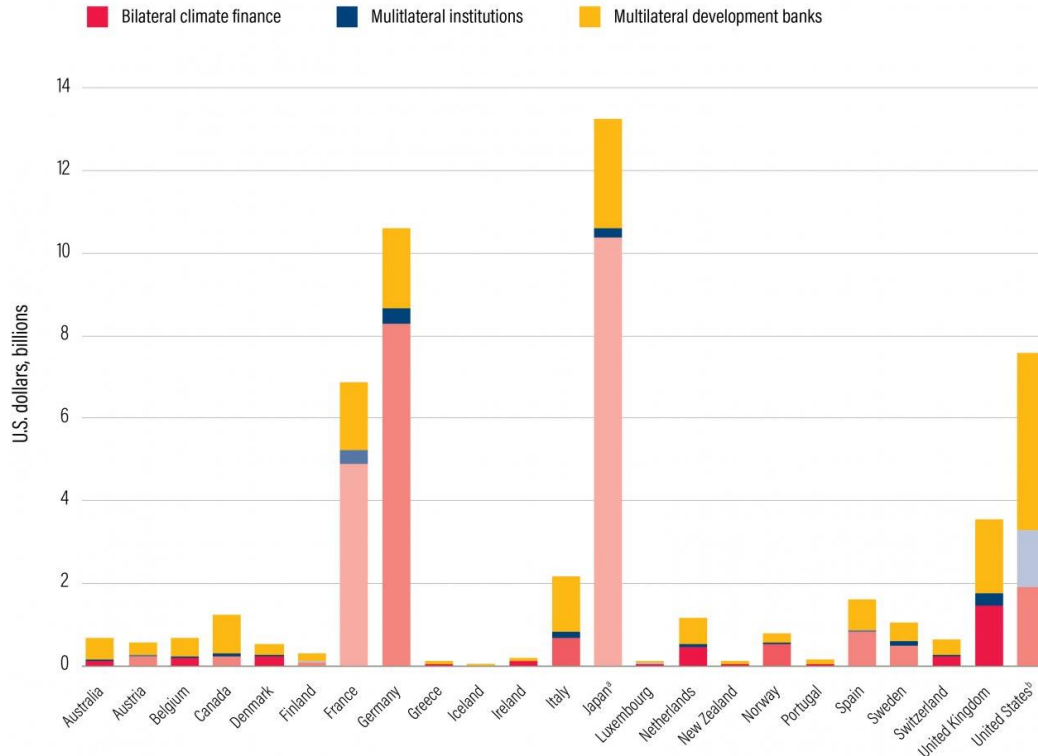


The gap in the private finance time series in 2015 is due to the implementation of enhanced measurement methodologies. As a result, private flows for 2016-18 cannot be directly compared with private flows for 2013-14.

Source: OECD (2021), Climate Finance Provided and Mobilised by Developed Countries



# PUBLIC CLIMATE FINANCE PER YEAR AVERAGE 2016-18



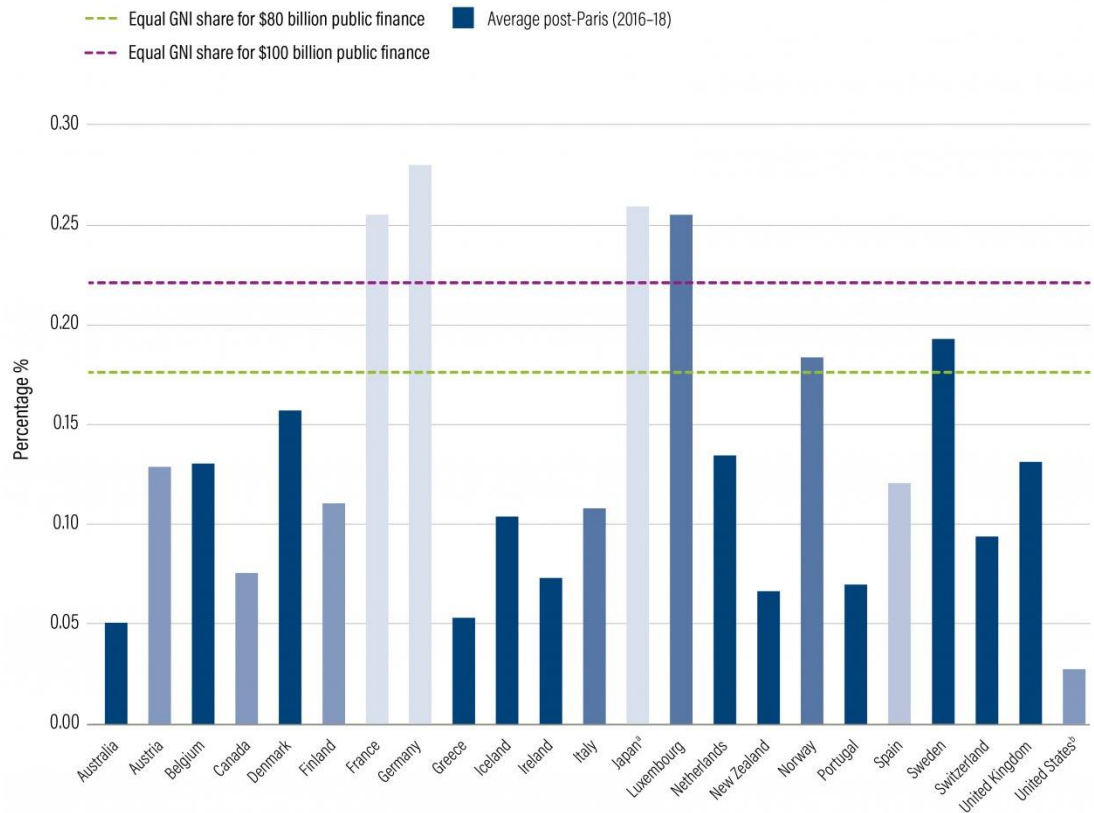
**Notes:**

Bilateral and multilateral bar shading denotes the share of grants in climate finance provided: darker is higher share, lighter is lower share.

a. Japan included coal-related finance in their climate finance reporting to the UNFCCC.

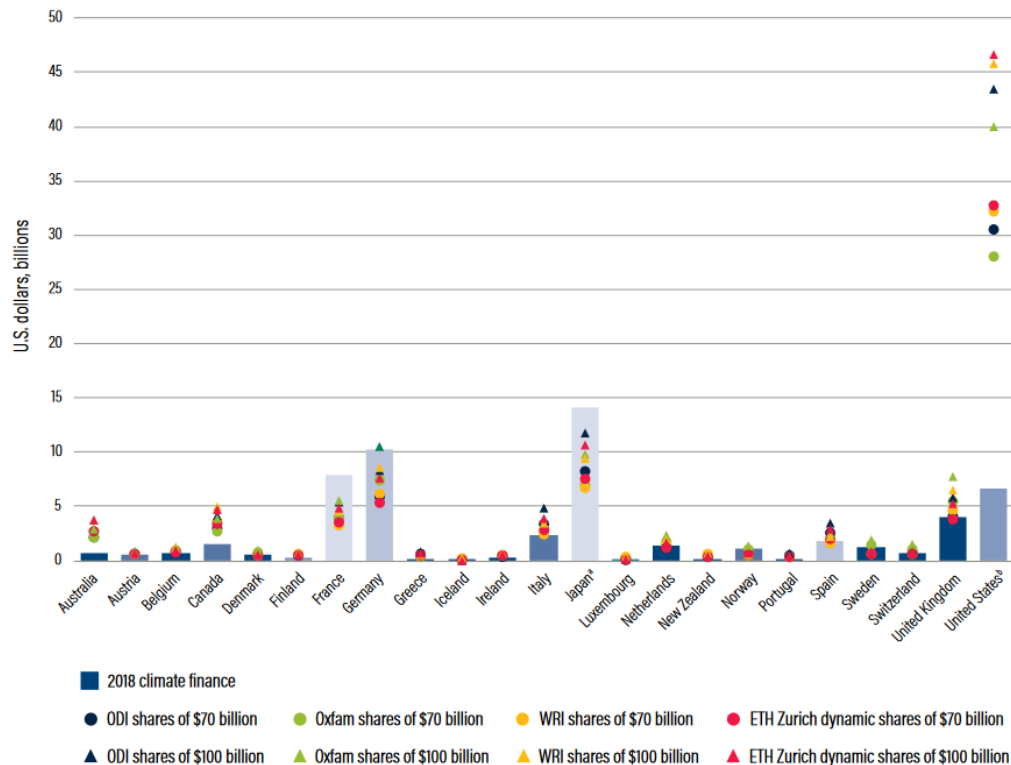
b. At the time of writing, the United States had not submitted reporting on its 2017 and 2018 climate finance to the UNFCCC, so the average post-Paris for the United States includes only its bilateral and multilateral contributions in 2016 plus its average of MDB climate finance contributions for 2016-18.

# PUBLIC CLIMATE FINANCE AS SHARE OF GNI



Notes: Bar shading denotes the share of grants in bilateral and multilateral climate finance provided: darker is higher share, lighter is lower share.  
a. Japan included coal-related finance in their climate finance reporting to the UNFCCC.  
b. At the time of writing, the United States had not submitted reporting on its 2017 and 2018 climate finance to the UNFCCC, so the U.S. entry includes only its bilateral and multilateral contributions in 2016 plus its average of MDB climate finance contributions for 2016-18. The U.S. grant share is for its 2016 finance only.

# PUBLIC CLIMATE FINANCE COMPARED TO DIFFERENT EFFORT-SHARING APPROACHES



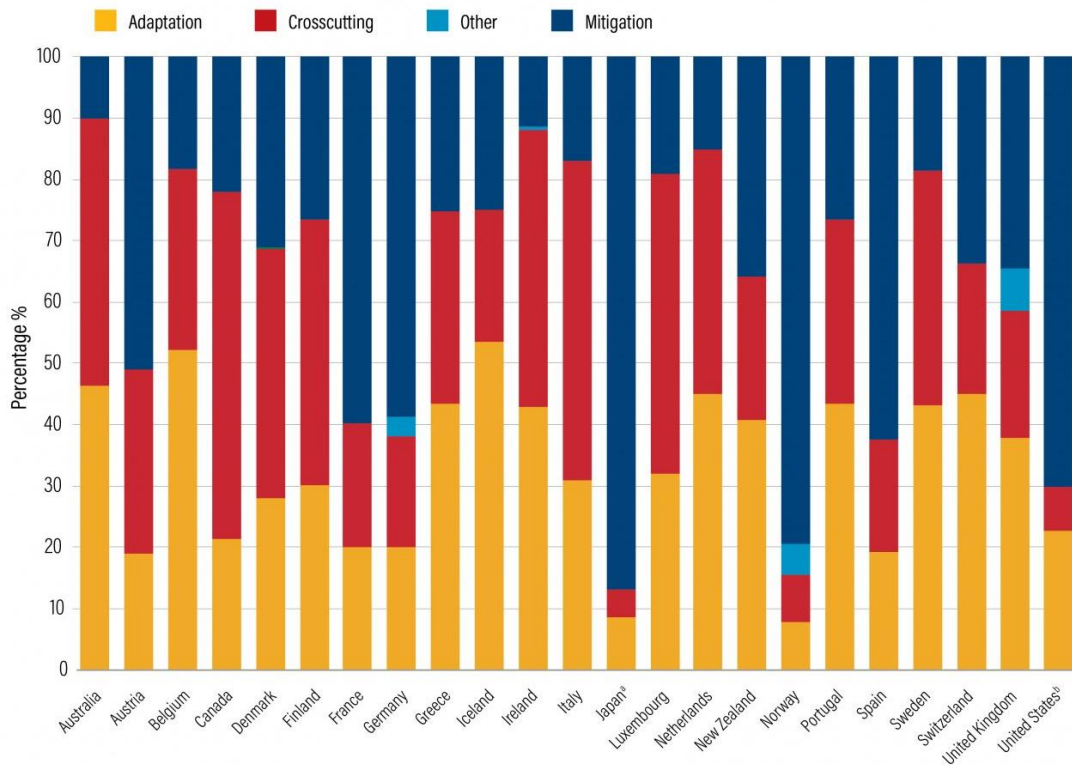
Notes: ETH Zurich = Eidgenössische Technische Hochschule Zürich (Swiss Federal Institute of Technology Zurich); ODI = Overseas Development Institute; WRI = World Resources Institute. Bar shading denotes the share of grants in bilateral and multilateral climate finance provided in 2016-18 by quintile: darker is higher share, lighter is lower share.

a. Japan included coal-related finance in their climate finance reporting to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC).

b. At the time of writing, the United States had not submitted reporting on its 2017 and 2018 climate finance to the UNFCCC, so the graph uses U.S. climate finance in 2016, the latest year for which reporting is available.



# PUBLIC CLIMATE FINANCE BY TARGET AREA 2016-18



**Notes:**

a. Japan included coal-related finance in their climate finance reporting to the UNFCCC.

b. At the time of writing, the United States had not submitted reporting on its 2017 and 2018 climate finance to the UNFCCC, so these years are not included. Reported 2016 finance flows for the U.S. did not provide a breakdown of multilateral finance, so only the U.S. bilateral breakdown is shown.

# BIDEN'S NEW INTERNATIONAL CLIMATE FINANCE PLEDGE

## How does US climate finance pledge measure up?

United States  
pledge for 2024



\$11.4 billion  
US dollars

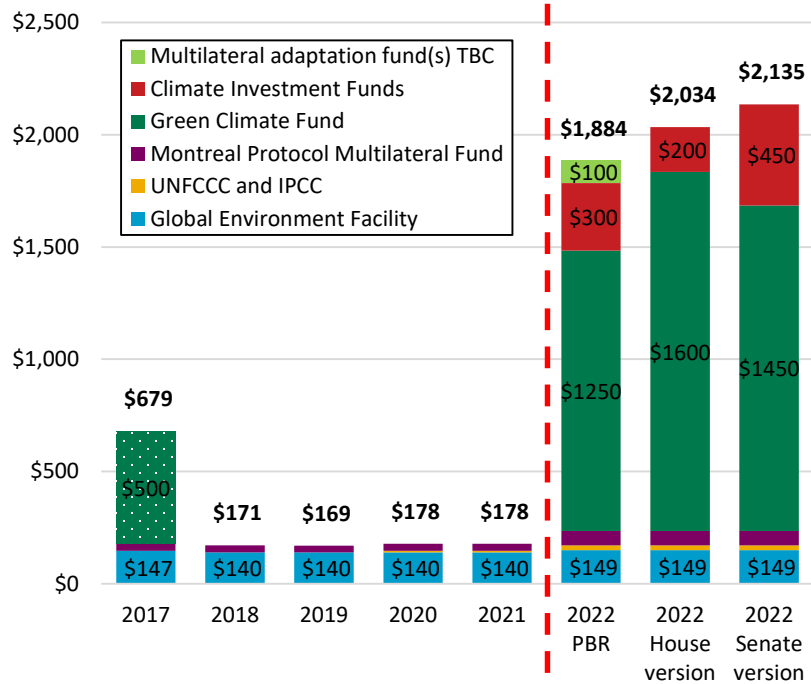
European Union  
finance provided  
in 2019



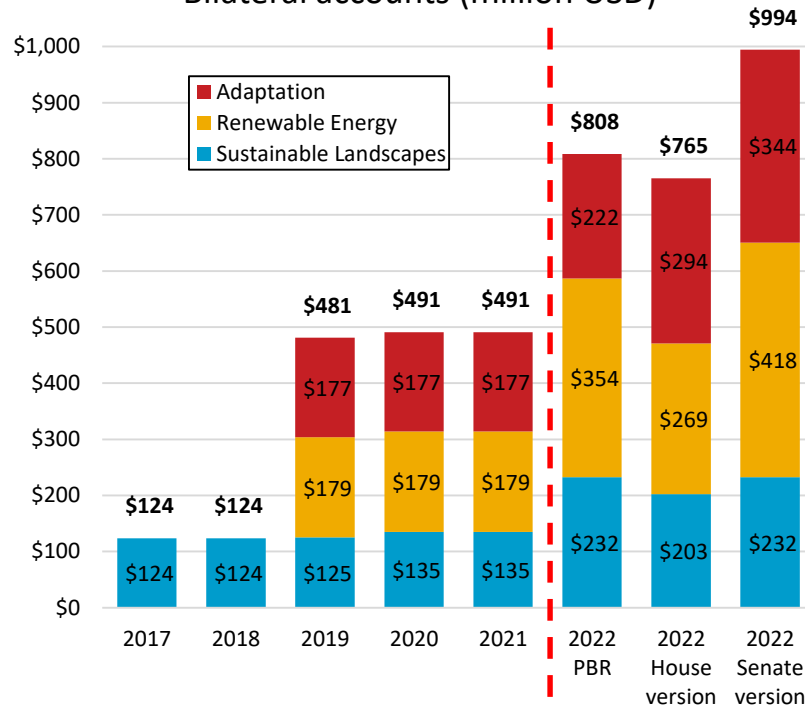
€21.9 billion/  
**\$24.5** billion US dollars

# STATE AND FOREIGN OPERATIONS APPROPRIATIONS ACCOUNTS

## Multilateral accounts (million USD)



## Bilateral accounts (million USD)



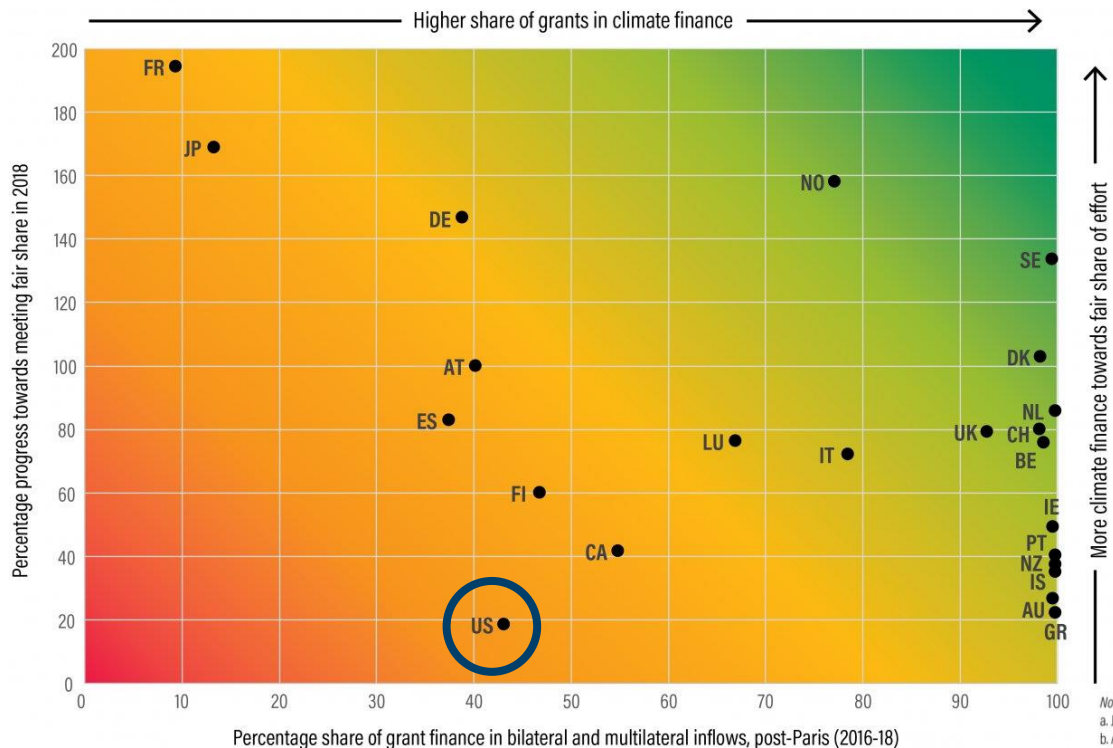
U.S. State and Foreign Operations Appropriations Acts, fiscal years 2016-2021. <https://crsreports.congress.gov/AppropriationsStatusTable>; U.S.FY22 Presidential Budget Request. <https://www.whitehouse.gov/omb/budget/>; House FY22 SFOPs Markup. <https://appropriations.house.gov/news/press-releases/house-passes-fiscal-year-2022-state-foreign-operations-and-related-programs>

# THANK YOU

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# PUBLIC CLIMATE FINANCE EFFORTS IN 2018

## \$80 BILLION PUBLIC FINANCE SCENARIO



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a. Japan included coal-related finance in their climate finance reporting to the UNFCCC.

b. At the time of writing, the United States had not submitted reporting on its 2017 and 2018 climate finance to the UNFCCC, so the graph uses U.S. climate finance in 2016, the latest year for which reporting is available.