

Climate finance for developing countries

COP15

- ❖ In Copenhagen (2009).
- ❖ The high-profile concept of the mobilisation of USD 100 billion annually.

COP27

- ❖ In Egypt (2022) .
- ❖ Including agreement to create a fund, which is an institutional measure to recognize that some harms are beyond adaptation.

COP28

- ❖ In The United Arab Emirates (2023) .
- ❖ Began working on operationalising these new arrangements, shifting the agenda away from being a principle to how it works.

COP29

- ❖ In Azerbaijan (2024) .
- ❖ To triple the amount of finance to developing countries to USD 300 billion per year by 2035;
- ❖ To ensure attempts to triple the amount of finance to USD 1.3 trillion per year by 2035 of both public and private sources.

COP30

- ❖ In Brazil (2025) .
- ❖ The highest tier was the COP30 that ended with the Belém political package, and COP30 Presidency made it an implementation-based meeting.
- ❖ it was the 195 Parties that adopted the Belém Package with 29 decisions, such as just transition, adaptation financing, gender, and technology.
- ❖ COP30 is also significant since it accelerated certain operational aspects that were associated with the finance of loss and damage. UNFCCC released COP30 decision text defamtion on the Fund on the Responding to Loss and Damage (FRLD) a report and guidance decision providing direction on the operation of the Fund and what it should report back on.

A critical assessment

- ❖ Promises
- ❖ Institutional
- ❖ Delivery

What could happen beyond COP30?

- ❖ Ended with the Bel é m political package, and COP30 Presidency made it an implementation-based meeting.
- ❖ Institutions and pilot calls are continuing yet finance is still disjointed and under-needed hence improvement is real but slow.
- ❖ Geopolitics and domestic limits do not allow scaling of state finance, and the COP process is increasingly experiencing a widening legitimacy gap between vulnerable states, due to the ever-increasing impacts of climate and the lag in delivery.