

UN climate chief calls for \$2.4tn in climate finance



The world needs to mobilise at least \$2.4tn to keep global climate change goals within reach, the United Nations climate chief said in a speech yesterday.

Simon Stiell, executive secretary of the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), addressed a group of students at the Azerbaijan Diplomatic Academy in Baku, host of the COP29 climate summit in November, laying out the steps that need to be taken this year to turn the commitments made at last year's summit in Dubai into reality.

This was Stiell's first major speech since the UN gathering in Dubai, where nearly 200 countries agreed to begin a transition away from fossil fuels to avert the worst impacts of climate change.

"It's clear that to achieve this transition, we need money, and lots of it – \$2.4tn, if not more", excluding China, Stiell said in prepared remarks, citing a report released in December from the High-Level Expert Group on Climate Finance.

"Whether on slashing emissions or building climate resilience, it's already blazingly obvious that finance is the make-or-

break factor in the world's climate fight – in quantity, quality, and innovation,” he said. “In fact, without far more finance, 2023's climate wins will quickly fizzle away into more empty promises.”

Climate finance will be the main focus of the Azerbaijan-hosted talks, where governments will be tasked with setting a new target post-2025 for raising money to support developing country efforts to cut emissions and adapt to the worsening impacts of climate change.

Setting a new financial goal will be challenging given that countries only met last year a goal set in 2009 to mobilise \$100bn a year in climate finance by 2020.

“It's already blazingly obvious that finance is the make-or-break factor in the world's climate fight,” he said, adding that without more finance, the wins achieved at the COP28 Dubai summit will fizzle out.

Stiell said that the year should be spent ensuring that the global financial system and multilateral banks can meet the task of ramping up climate finance, and urged banks to triple the amount of climate grants and concessional finance by 2030 and triple the rate of private capital they mobilise.

More broadly, he cautioned against taking “victory laps” after the UAE agreement, saying that the political agreement reached in Dubai enables countries to hide behind “loopholes”.

“The action we take in the next two years will shape how much climate-driven destruction we can avoid over the next two decades, and far beyond,” he said.

The world is currently far off track in delivering on its cornerstone climate deal, agreed in Paris in 2015.

Under the Paris Agreement, world leaders pledged to keep the rise in Earth's average temperature to “well below” 2.0° Celsius above the pre-industrial level and preferably the much safer threshold of 1.5C.

The 2020s are critical for keeping that 1.5C target in view, with UN climate experts estimating that planet-heating greenhouse gas emissions need to be slashed by some 43% by

2030.

There is progress, with a surge in clean energy technologies like solar, wind and batteries, as well as electric vehicles. However, emissions continue to rise.

A key challenge that is likely to take centre stage at this year's climate talks in Baku, as well as meetings of the World Bank and International Monetary Fund (IMF), is how to support emerging economies manage and pay for their transition to clean energy.

Many of these nations are currently mired in debt and facing a raft of challenges, from inflation to growing climate impacts. Meanwhile global warming continues, with 2023 confirmed as the hottest ever recorded and experts warning 2024 could be even hotter.

The Earth is now about 1.2C warmer than it was in the 1800s. This is already having an accelerating impact on people and ecosystems across the planet, from heatwaves and droughts, to devastating floods and storms.

A damning appraisal of countries' decarbonisation efforts so far, released last year, showed the world heading for catastrophic planetary heating.

Stiell conceded it would take an "Olympian effort" to get the world on track.

One key task for countries will be to outline a new round of national climate targets for 2035 ahead of a pivotal COP30 meeting, due to be held in Brazil in 2025.

These pledges should be strengthened to align with the 1.5C goal, cover the whole economy and all greenhouse gases, Stiell said.

"The action we take in the next two years will shape how much climate-driven destruction we can avoid over the next two decades, and far beyond," he added.