



CLIMATE POLICY INITIATIVE

Global Landscape of Climate Finance 2021

Supported by:

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CPI flagship report

The most comprehensive assessment of climate finance flows

Informs policy makers and investment leaders including UNFCCC, IPCC, G7 and others

This edition closes a decade of climate finance tracking





A milestone edition

Two publications: today's pre-release and a full narrative report in November -December

Innovations & improvements in 2021:

- Reformed sector classification
- Bolstered investment need estimates
- Data on gender-tagging
- Improved assumptions
- Project case study
- And more...

Please stay tuned for the full narrative report in November





Agenda

Key findings

Private Financial Institution Net Zero commitments

A closer look at

- Mitigation finance
- Adaptation finance
- Geographic flows

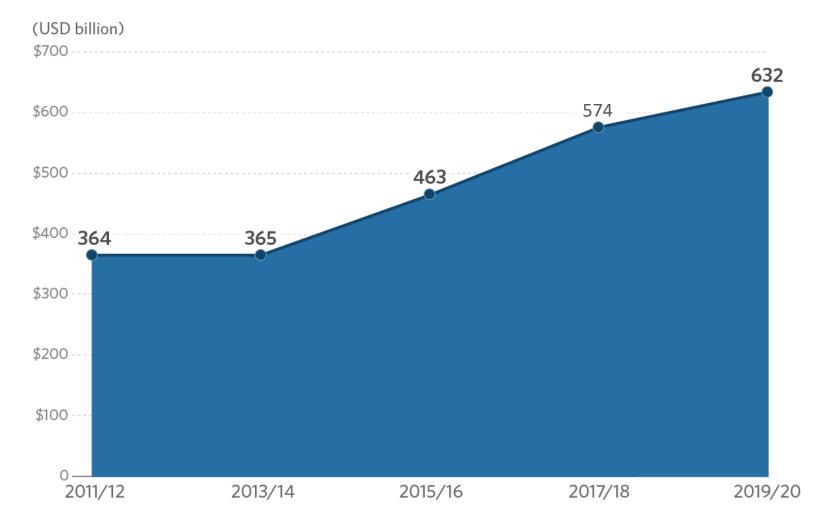
Conclusion

Key Findings



Global climate finance flows reached USD 632 billion in 2019/2020, but with tepid growth rate

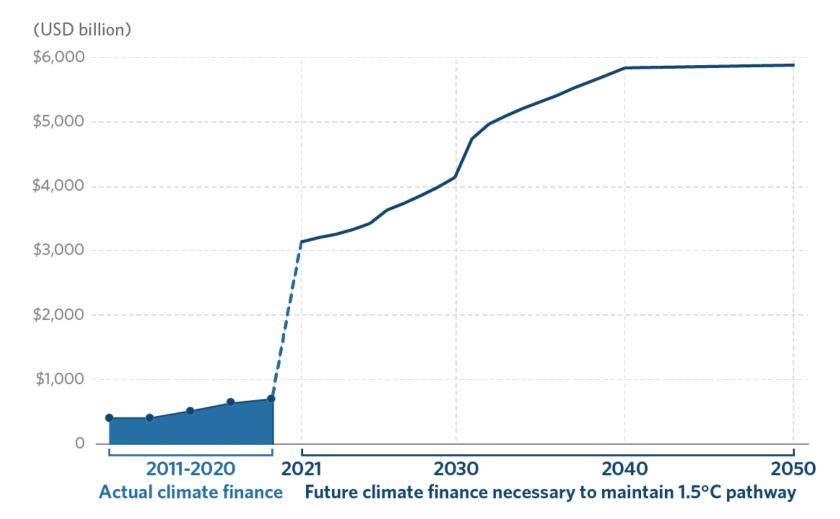
Figure 1.2: Global climate finance flows between 2011 – 2020, biannual averages





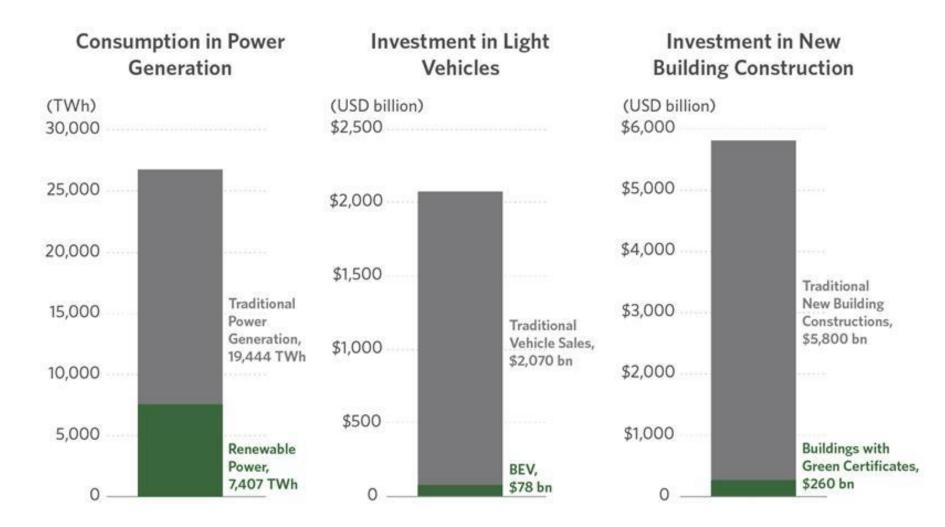
Current investment levels are nowhere near enough to limit global warming to 1.5 °C

Figure 1.3: Global tracked climate finance flows and the average estimated annual climate investment need through 2050





Achieving net-zero will require all public and private actors to align their finance with Paris goals





What are we tracking?

We track...

- Annual climate finance commitments into new low carbon, climate resilient projects/activities
- Total primary financial transactions and investment costs or, where tracked, components of activities that directly contribute to adaptation and/or mitigation
- \checkmark No double counting

We don't track...

- × Risk mitigation instruments
- × Policy-induced revenue support mechanisms or other public subsidies
- × Secondary market transactions
- × Investments in sales and R&D
- × Fossil fuel-based lower-carbon and energy-efficient generation

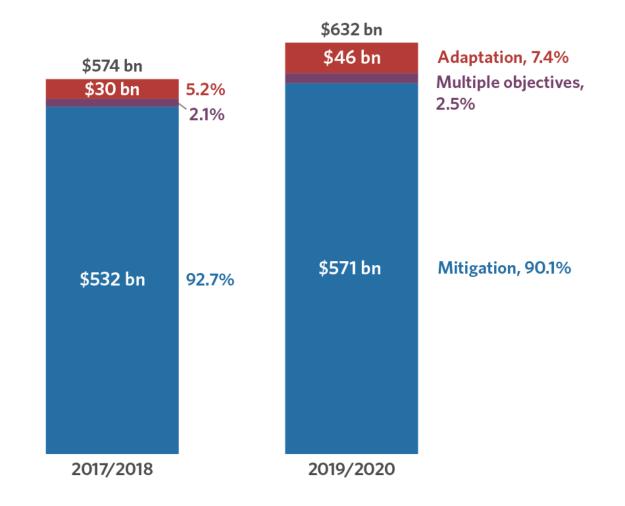
LANDSCAPE OF CLIMATE FINANCE IN 2019/2020 632 BN USD ANNUAL AVERAGE CLIMATE POLICY Global climate finance flows along their life cycle in 2019 and 2020. Values are average of two years' data, in USD billions. INITIATIVE SOURCES AND INTERMEDIARIES INSTRUMENTS USES SECTORS Which type of organizations are sources or What mix of financial What types of What is the intermediaries of capital for climate finance? instruments are used? activities are financed? finance used for? Adaptation Water & Waste \$22 Grant \$36 Government Budgets \$38 \$46 Infra. & Industry \$36 Low-cost Project Debt \$47 National DFIs Multiple \$120 Others & **Objectives \$15** Cross-sectoral \$50 NE Bilateral DFIs \$35 Land Use \$14 Project-level Multilateral DFIs market rate \$65 debt \$232 Multilat. Funds \$4 Transport \$175 SOEs \$13 NE State-owned FI \$45 **Project-level** Other \$6 equity \$51 Mitigation **Commercial Fls** Unknown \$5 \$571 \$122 Debt \$105 Funds \$5 Energy Households & **Balance Sheet** Systems \$334 Individuals \$55 Financing \$260 **Corporation \$123** Equity \$155

 KEY
 PUBLIC MONEY
 PRIVATE MONEY
 PUBLIC FINANCIAL INTERMEDIARIES
 PRIVATE FINANCIAL INTERMEDIARIES
 NE NOT ESTIMATED



Majority of climate finance went to mitigation, but adaptation finance is gaining momentum

Figure 1.5: Biannual average climate finance by mitigation, adaptation and dual objectives (USD bn)





Debt remains the main instrument for climate finance, but equity's share and amount has increased.

Figure 3.1: Climate Finance by instrument (USD bn) 700 \$632 Unknown Grant \$36 600 \$574 \$27 500 \$463 400 \$384 Debt \$379 300 -----\$306 200 ----\$206 Equity 100 -----\$167 \$140 0 2015/16 2017/18 2019/20



Public actors slightly ahead of private actors

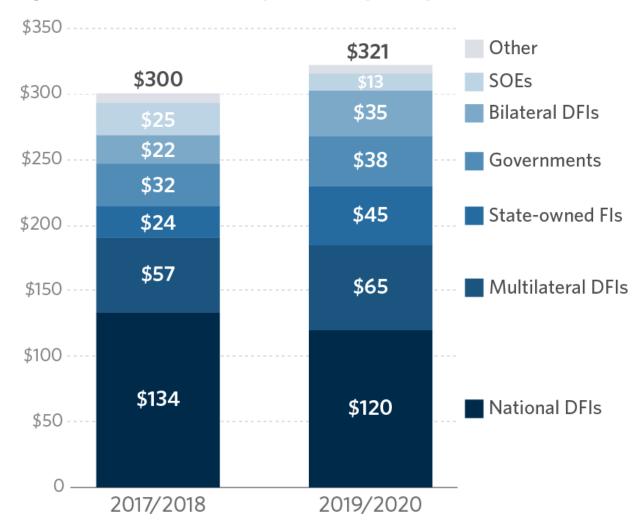
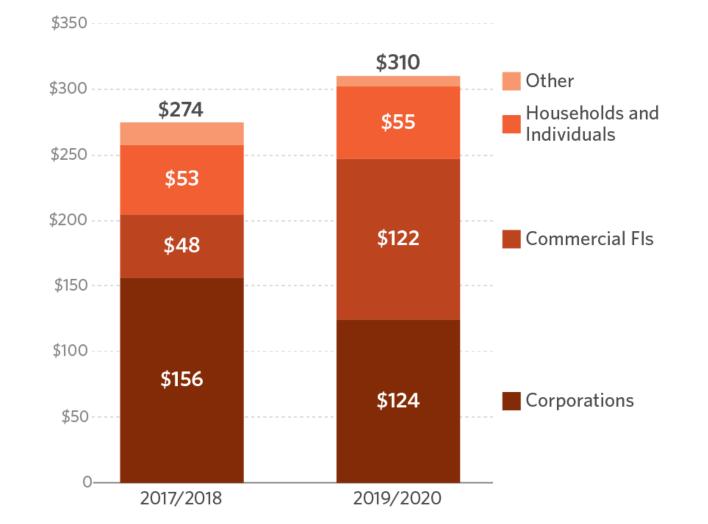


Figure 2.1: Public investment by institutions (USD bn)

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Commercial financial institutions made the biggest stride in growth

Figure 2.2: Private investment by institution type (USD bn)



Fl commitments



301 financial institutions – representing USD 93.3 trillion of financial assets – have committed to net zero by 2050, mainly in Western Europe and US & Canada

Region	Financial Institutions Committed to Net Zero	Assets Committed to Net Zero (USD billion)
Western Europe	181	\$ 44,267
US & Canada	62	\$ 40,291
East Asia and Pacific	15	\$ 7,006
Others	43	\$ 1,746

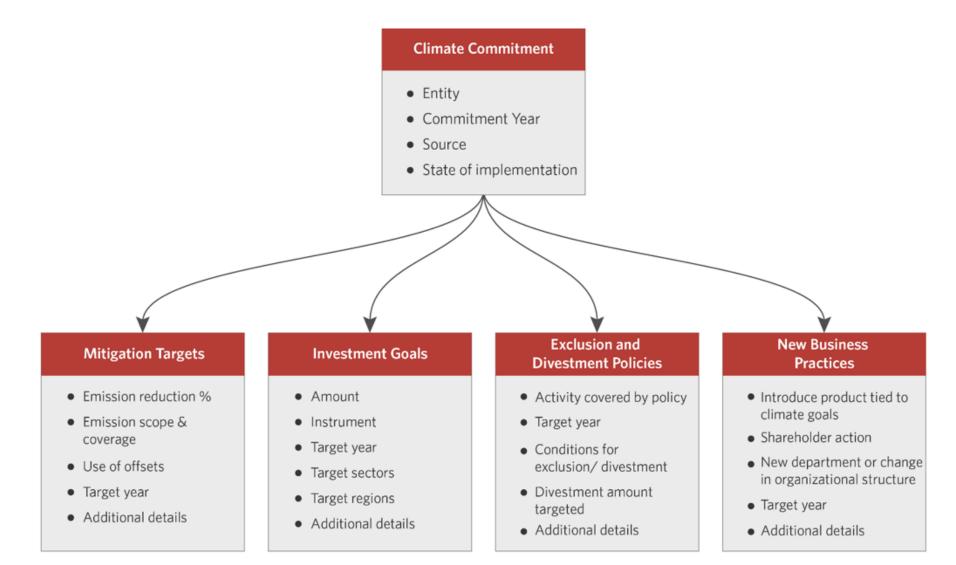


Asset managers and banks are leading the way in net zero targets

Actor Type	Financial Institutions Committed to Net Zero	Assets Committed to Net Zero (USD billion)
Asset manager	131	\$ 31,109
Commercial bank	72	\$ 49,439
Insurer	22	\$ 3,123
Asset owner	50	\$ 2,971
Multiple	13	\$ 4,345
Unknown	13	\$ 2,316



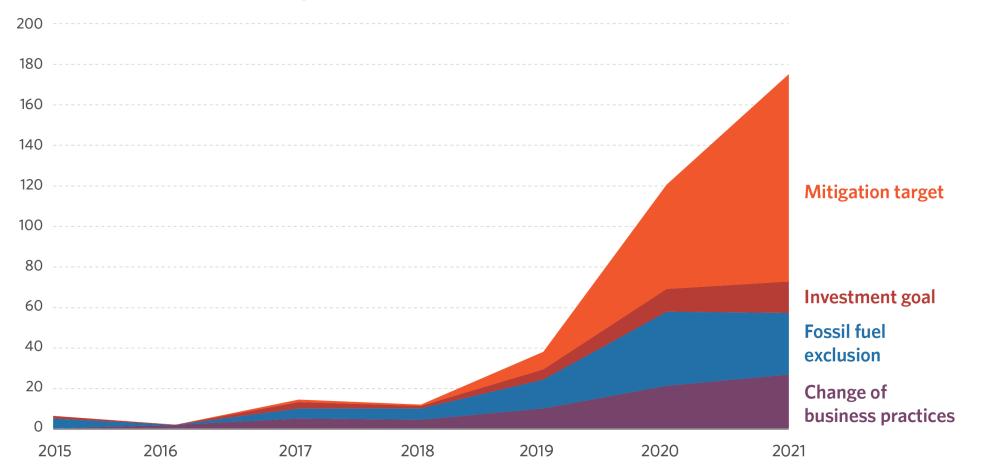
Our new taxonomy of climate commitments captures what steps institutions are taking to meet net zero goals





2021 brought a dramatic acceleration in financial institution climate announcements – particularly net zero targets, but more details are needed

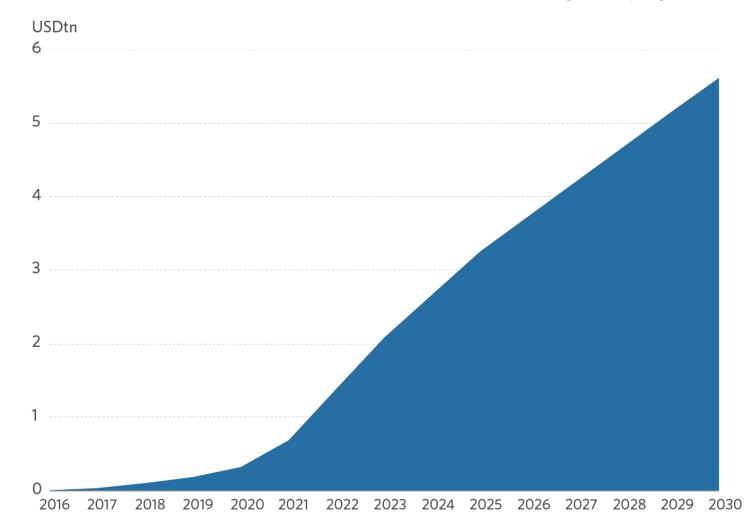
Financial Institution Commitments By Year





Financial institutions are raising ambition in climate investment goals, but lack specificity

Cumulative climate-earmarked investment commitments assuming linear progress

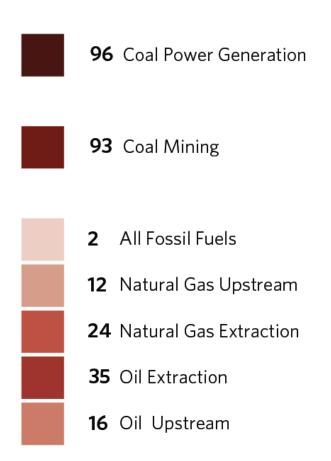




Exclusion and divestment policies are aimed at coal, and vary in their scope and stringency

Fossil fuel exclusion and divestment announcements

		34	%				
		33	%				
							1%
						4%	
				<mark>9</mark> %			
	13	%					
					6%		





Recommendations

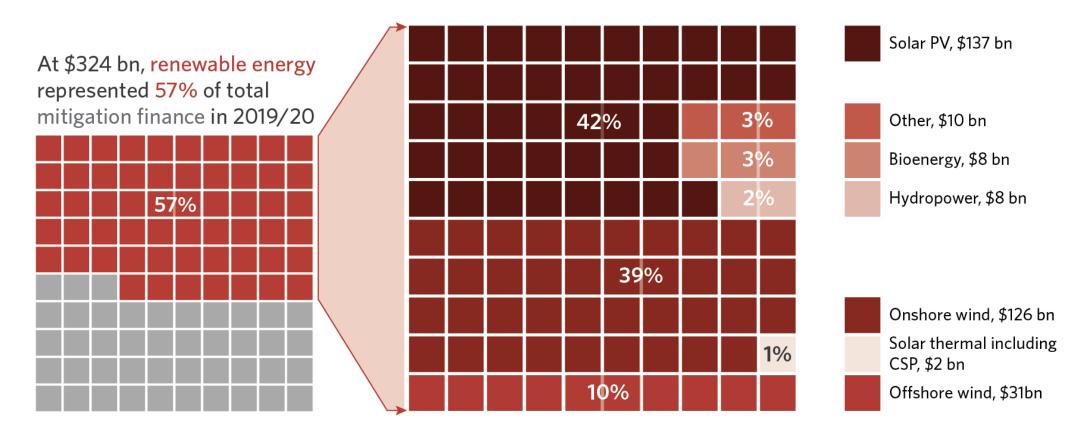
- 1. Provide more details and standardized reporting on current commitments consistent with requirements of joining net zero alliances.
- 2. Increase ambition in top-level goals.
- 3. Bring in financial institutions which have not yet made ambitious climate commitments.
- 4. Work with policymakers to support policies that will make achieving net zero goals easier for financial institutions and portfolio companies.

Mitigation Finance



Renewable energy remains the largest mitigation sector, with solar PV and wind attracting over 91% of investments

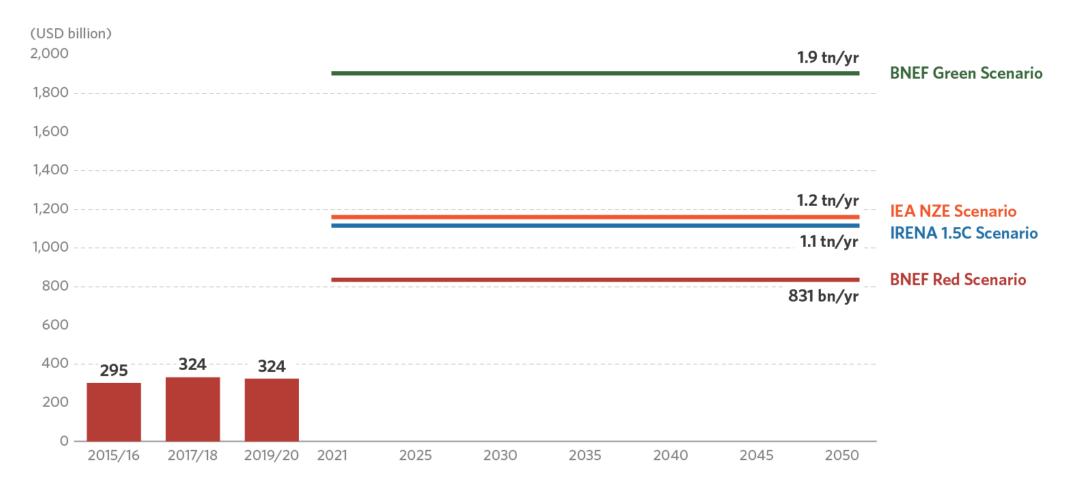
Renewable energy investments by sector as a share of mitigation finance (USD bn, 2019/2020 average)





Annual renewable energy investments need to at least triple to keep warming within 1.5° C by mid-century

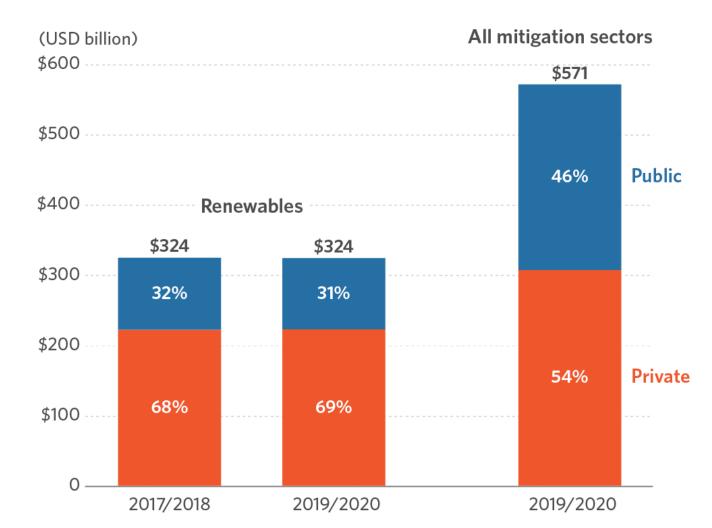
Annual renewable energy investments (2015-2020) vs investment needs through 2050





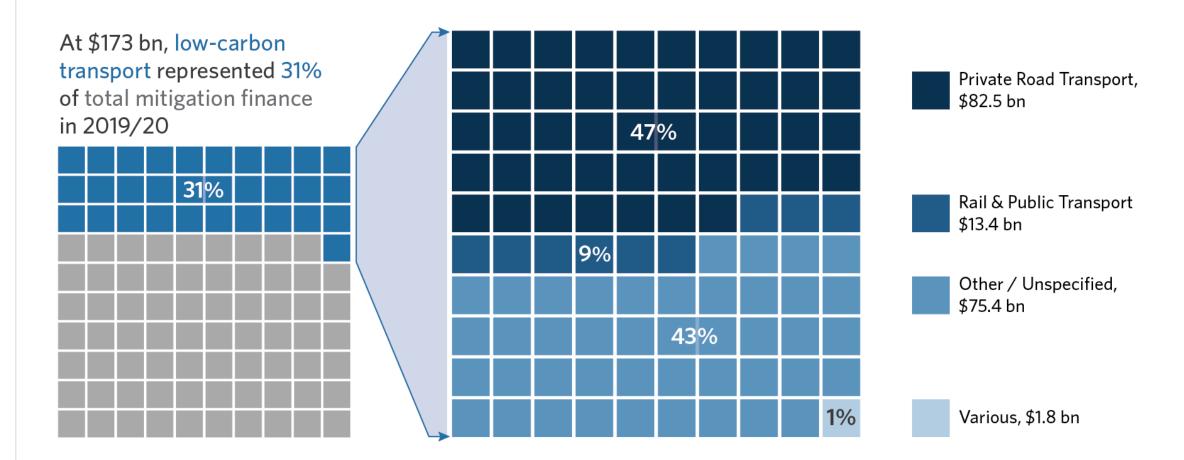
Private sources continue to provide the majority of renewable energy finance

Investment by public/private source - renewables vs. mitigation (USD bn)



Low-carbon transport is the fastest-growing sector in 2019/2020

Low-carbon transport sub-sector investment

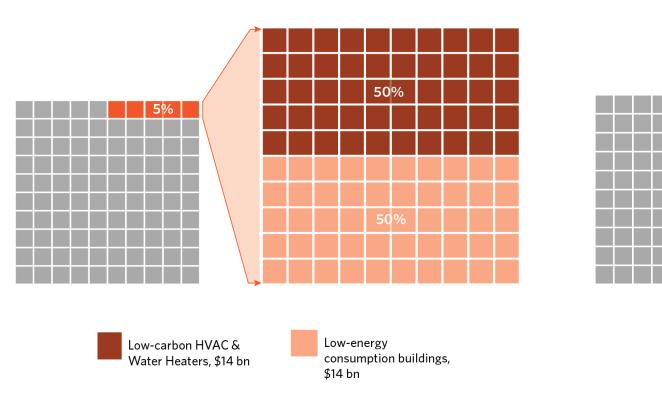




Tracking Climate Finance in Buildings and in Industry hindered by poor data availability and inconsistent reporting practices

Buildings & Infrastructure: USD 28 billion

Industry: USD 7 billion



Upstream and Midstream Renewables, \$2.2 bn Industrial, Extraction, & Manufacturing processes, \$3.7 bn

1.2

Other/Unspecified, \$800 mn

33%

54%

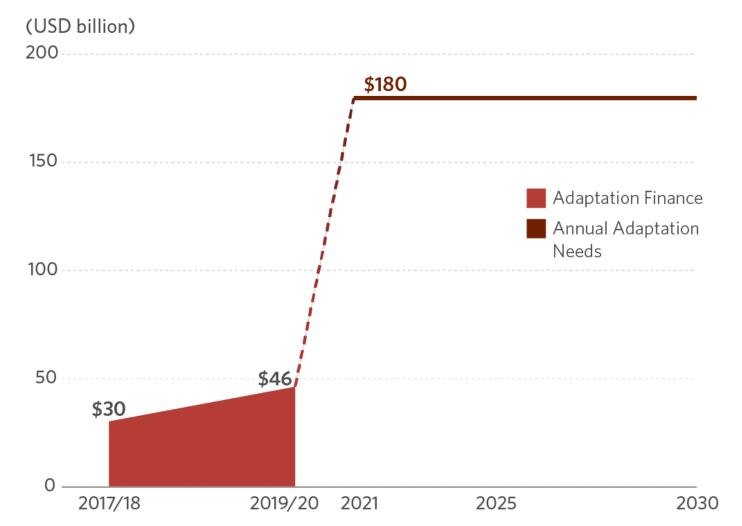
Policy & National Budget Support & Capacity Building, \$100 mn

Adaptation Finance



Adaptation finance gained momentum in 2019/2020 but remains well short of estimated needs

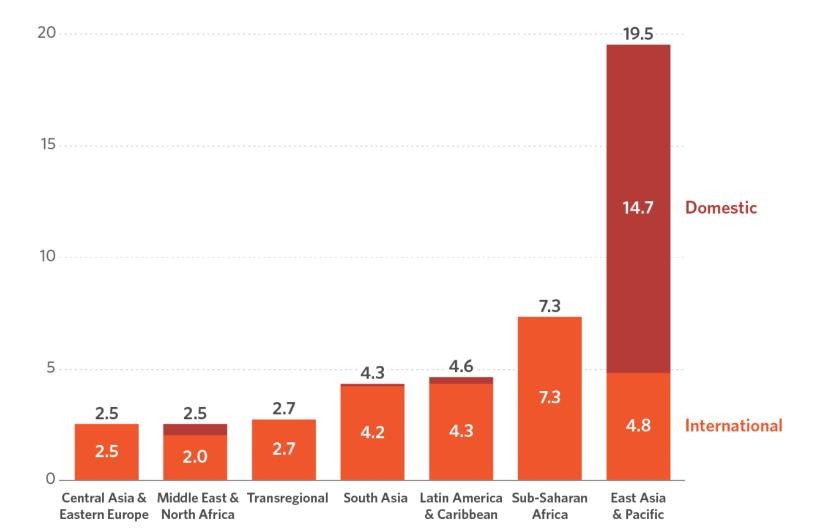






Largest recipient of international adaptation finance is Sub-Saharan Africa; East Asia & Pacific lead the way overall

Adaptation finance by region (USD bn, 2019/2020 annual average)

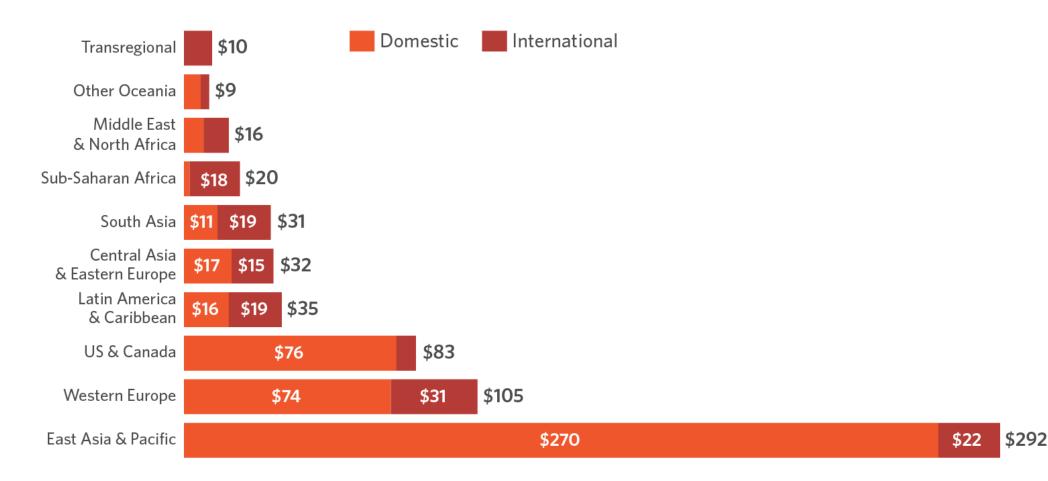


Geographic Flows



Climate finance flows are concentrated in East Asia and Pacific, Western Europe, and North America

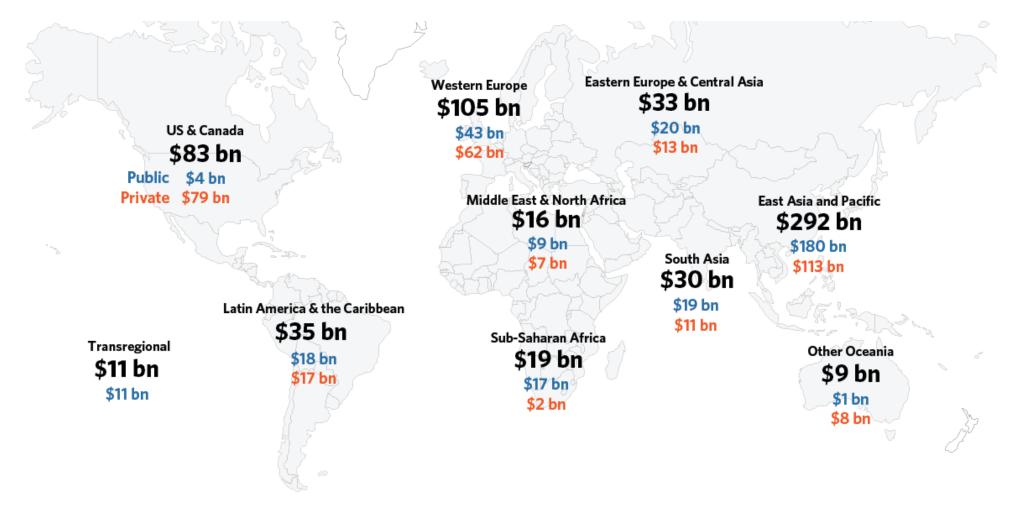
Domestic and international climate finance flows by region of destination (USD bn, 2019/2020 annual average)





East Asia and Pacific remained the main region of destination of climate finance

Destination region of climate finance, by public/private (USD bn, 2019/2020 annual average)



Recommendations





Conclusions and key recommendations

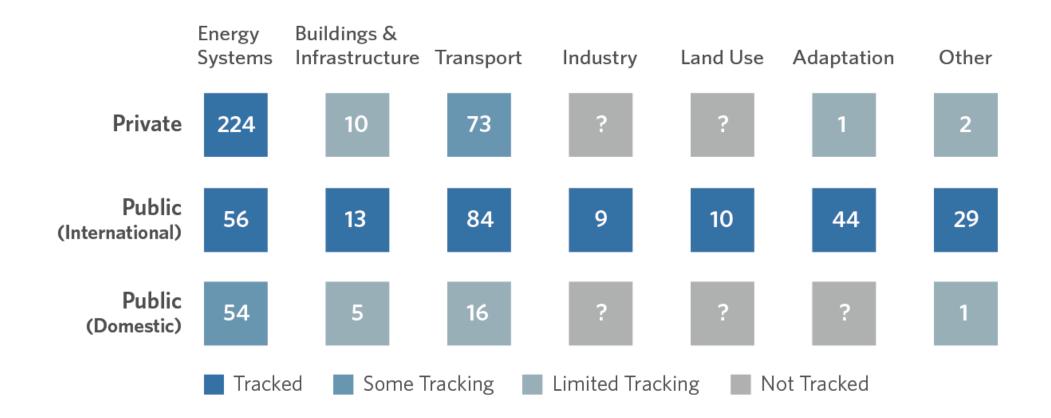
1. The scale of finance must increase – this decade will make or break the transition to a sustainable, net zero world

2. Public and private actors should prioritise data on credible climate action and impact on the ground



Data gaps and methodological issues limit our understanding of progress and impact

Figure 1.6: Data gaps in climate finance (USD bn, 2019/2020 annual average)





Conclusions and key recommendations

3. We need credible Net Zero Commitments with clear transition plans, including interim goals

4. We need structural change focusing on the nexus between the environment, the economy, and the people

Questions?

Please type questions into the chat box on the lower right-hand side of the screen.



Related Projects

- <u>Net Zero Finance Tracker</u>
- <u>Framework for Sustainable Finance Integrity</u>

• Energizing Finance: Understanding the Landscape 2021

Contact -

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Thank You

