



# Climate Finance

## Why in News

Recently, the Finance Minister of India and her US counterpart met for the eighth ministerial meeting of the U.S.-India Economic and Financial partnership.

- The major highlight of the ministerial meeting is that it discussed [climate finance](#) for the first time under the aegis of [Climate Action and Finance Mobilization Dialogue](#) (CAFMD).

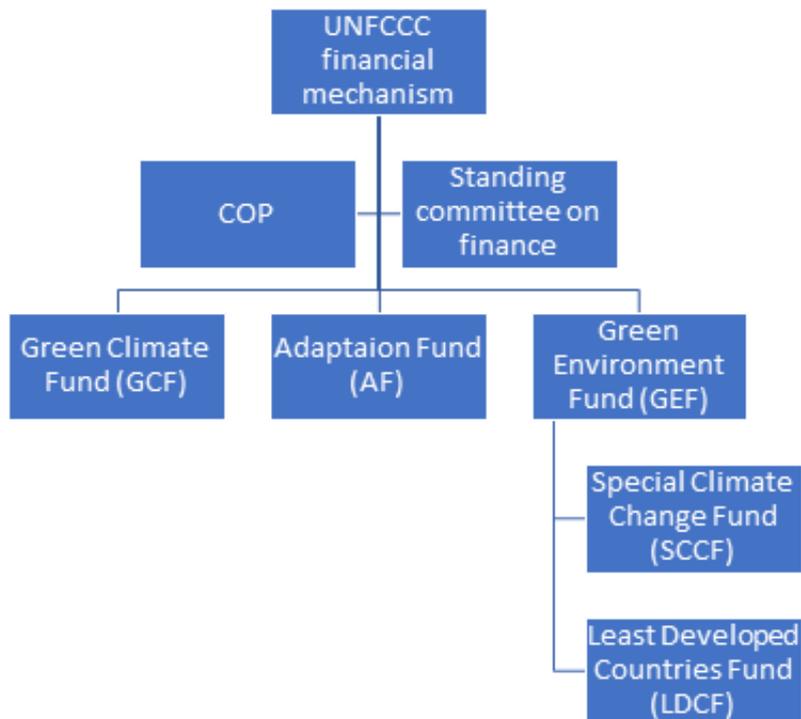
## Key Points

### ▪ About:

- Climate finance refers to **local, national or transnational financing**—drawn from public, private and alternative sources of financing—that seeks to **support mitigation and adaptation actions** that will address [climate change](#).
  - Climate finance **is needed for mitigation, because large-scale investments are required** to significantly reduce emissions.
  - It is equally **important for adaptation, as significant financial resources are needed to adapt to the adverse effects** and reduce the impacts of a changing climate.

### ▪ Climate Finance & UNFCCC:

- To facilitate the provision of climate finance, the [United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change \(UNFCCC\)](#) has established the financial mechanism to provide financial resources to developing country Parties.
  - **The Adaptation Fund under Kyoto Protocol:** It aims to finance concrete projects and programmes that help vulnerable communities in developing countries that are Parties to the [Kyoto Protocol](#) to adapt to climate change.
  - **Green Climate Fund:** It is the financial mechanism of the UNFCCC, established in 2010.
    - India has been pushing for rich countries to meet their [Paris Accord](#) climate finance commitment of **USD 100 billion per year**.
  - **Global Environment Fund (GEF):** GEF has served as an operating entity of the financial mechanism since the Convention came into force in 1994.
    - It is a private equity fund focused on seeking long term financial returns by investments in clean energy under climate change.
  - GEF also maintains two additional funds, the **Special Climate Change Fund (SCCF)** and the **Least Developed Countries Fund (LDCF)**.



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#### ▪ Climate Financing in India:

##### ◦ National Adaptation Fund for Climate Change (NAFCC):

- It was established in 2015 to **meet the cost of adaptation to climate change for the State and Union Territories** of India that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change.

##### ◦ National Clean Energy Fund:

- The Fund was created to **promote clean energy**, funded through an initial carbon tax on use of coal by industries.
- Governed by an Inter-Ministerial Group with the Finance Secretary as the Chairman.
- Its mandate is to fund research and development of innovative clean energy technology in the fossil and non fossil fuel based sectors.

##### ◦ National Adaptation Fund:

- The fund was established in 2014 with a corpus of Rs. 100 crore with the aim of bridging the gap between the need and the available funds.
- The fund is operated under the **Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change (MoEF&CC)**.

#### Principles of Climate Finance

##### ▪ Polluter Pays:

- The '**polluters pays**' principle is the commonly accepted practice according to which those **who produce pollution should bear the costs** of managing it to prevent damage to human health or the environment.
- This principle underpins most of the regulation of pollution affecting land, water and air formally known as the **1992 Rio Declaration**.
- It has also been applied more specifically to emissions of greenhouse gases which cause climate change.

##### ▪ Common but Differentiated Responsibility and Respective Capability (CBDR-RC):

- CBDR-RC is a principle within the **UNFCCC**. It acknowledges the different capabilities and

differing responsibilities of individual countries in addressing climate change.

▪ **Additionality:**

- Climate finance should be **additional to existing commitments** to avoid the diversion of funding for development needs to climate change actions.
- This includes use of public climate finance and **investments by the private sector.**

▪ **Adequacy & Precaution:**

- In order to take **precautionary measures** to prevent or minimise the causes of climate change as a stated goal under UNFCCC, the **level of funding needs to be sufficient to keep a global temperature within limits** as possible.
- A better level of adequacy might be increased in the national estimates of the needed climate funds, this will help build planned investments with respect to INDC.

▪ **Predictability:**

- Climate finance must be predictable to **ensure sustained flow of climate finance.**
- It can be done through multi-year, medium-term funding cycles (3 - 5 years).
- This allows for an adequate investment program to scale up the country's national adaptation and mitigation priorities.

[Source: TH](#)

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