

Title: An integrated approach to tracking climate finance across the African continent: how do we get it right?

Description:

The failure to address the worsening impacts of climate change is already contributing to environmental, socio-economic and political disruption on the African continent. It is globally accepted that those least responsible for the climate crisis are facing the largest and increasingly devastating impacts.

Poor, inconsistent reporting of climate finance and its separation from international development and humanitarian flows undermines the ability of climate, development and crisis advocates to track the delivery of commitments and hold donors to account. It significantly curtails the visibility that climate-vulnerable governments have of flows coming into their country, their ability to plan and manage such flows, and to advocate for more and better financing. It also limits donors' assessments of the sufficiency of the total scale of international effort against need and the potential for greater coherence across projects, programmes and actors. Without a better understanding of climate finance and how it sits with development and humanitarian flows, we cannot achieve much-needed transparency, accountability, or coherence, ultimately limiting the effectiveness and impact of climate and other forms of associated international finance.

Coordinated programming and finance across the humanitarian–development–peace nexus has proven effective in reducing the impacts of climate-related disasters in places like Bangladesh, where multi-layered programming, volunteer networks and gender parity in programming have reduced losses and damages from cyclones. Enhanced tracking and reporting will help create a picture of how funding and coordination are plotted across the Nexus, indicating gaps for the most vulnerable people and possible opportunities to strengthen the inputs of local and national actors.

Yet, even where coordination is successful and possible, large funding gaps in the humanitarian and climate sectors make comprehensive coverage a challenge, particularly for funding for fragile and conflict-affected states. Recent analysis by DI shows that countries facing protracted crisis which are highly climate-vulnerable have received only \$1 of climate funding per capita over the last 20 years. Climate finance is delivered primarily to state-led priorities identified under the UNFCCC. In states that lack credibility, there is less finance for needed adaptation projects. In these contexts, it is suspected that humanitarian finance is increasingly stretched to respond to climate impacts and build resilience, yet the extent to which this occurs is unknown.

In the pursuit of effective and fair climate action, increase in climate finance is vital, and will be pursued under the [New Collective Quantified Goal on Climate Finance](#). Aiming for a substantial target should induce wealthy countries to provide more assistance to those with insufficient resources to avert, minimise and address the impacts of climate change, and hopefully incentivise greater action all round. However, it is impossible to hold countries to account if their progress cannot be measured. Without a standardised approach to accounting and accountability, those most in need will continue to be short-changed.

Objectives

1. To outline the problem of tracking public climate finance and the urgent need for better and more consistent reporting
2. Start the *conversation towards developing tracking methodologies*.
3. Practical recommendations so that Africa's negotiations positions are supported by data and evidence

High-Level Speakers:

1. Stephen Chacha, Africa Director, Development Initiatives
2. Representative of the African Group of negotiators (TBC)
3. An African Govts Climate envoy (Kenya/ Zambia) (TBC)
4. Dr Mithika Mwenda, PACJA

Collaborating institutions:

Development Initiatives and the Pan Africa Climate Justice Alliance

This event will be organized by Development Initiatives, DI [a global organisation with offices in the UK, Kenya, Uganda and USA. DI applies the power of data and evidence to build sustainable solutions that create an equitable and resilient world]; and the Pan Africa Climate Justice Alliance, PACJA [a consortium of more than 2000 organisations from 51 African countries, and brings together a diverse membership drawn from Faith-based Organizations, Community-based organizations, Non-Governmental organizations, Trusts, Foundations, Indigenous Communities, Farmers and Pastoralist Groups with a shared vision to advance a people-centered, right-based, equitable, just and inclusive approach to climate response].

Links to background documentation:

[Climate finance: Accounting and accountability - Development Initiatives \(devinit.org\)](https://devinit.org/)

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