

Lower income countries spend five times more on debt payments than dealing with climate change

October 2021



Jubilee Debt Campaign has calculated that:

- In 2021 lower income countries are spending over five times more on external debt payments than projects to protect people from the impacts of climate change.
- Unless international funding for adaptation increases and debt payments are cancelled, by 2025 lower income countries will be spending seven times more on external debt payments than projects to protect people from the impacts of climate change.

Methodology

Jubilee Debt Campaign has conducted research which finds that in 2021 lower income countries are spending over five times more on external debt payments than projects to protect people from the impacts of climate change.

The figure compares external debt payments in 2021 with an estimate of how much countries are spending on adapting to climate change.

There is no one dataset for how much governments are spending on climate change adaptation. Therefore, we investigated Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC) submitted to the UNFCCC by individual countries. These NDCs set out what a country plans to invest in climate change adaptation. These plans are a mixture of what a country would like to invest if it received international funding to do so, and what it will invest from its own domestic resources.

We investigated the NDCs for the 73 countries eligible for the G20 Common Framework.¹ Of these, 34 countries had provided enough information for us to estimate how much they plan to spend on climate adaptation from their domestic resources. This was added to the amount of international funding each country has received for adaptation from the Climate Funds, with information sourced from the Climate Funds Update website. This allowed us to estimate how much each country is spending on climate change adaptation. The figures do not include investment a country would like to make in adaptation if there were more international funding to do so.

The figures are most likely to be an overestimate of expenditure on climate change adaptation - just because a country has said it plans to spend money on climate change adaptation, doesn't mean that it has. Furthermore, in many cases the plans are for 2021 to 2030. In such cases we have made the planned spending into an equal yearly amount for each year, but it is more likely that a country

¹ The countries eligible are all those eligible to receive lower interest loans from the IMF and World Bank, and all UN Least Developed Countries. These 73 countries are a mixture of low income, lower middle income and upper middle income on the World Bank classification. We refer to the group as 'lower income' as it is not all developing countries, but neither is it a clear income classification in the World Bank system. Confusingly, the IMF and World Bank often refer to this grouping as 'low income' even though over half the countries are middle income.

plans to spend more later in the decade as climate impacts worsen and political will to lessen its impact increases, and so less is being spent now.

For the 34 countries, we have estimated that collectively they plan to spend \$5.4 billion a year on climate change adaptation.

In contrast, the 34 countries are collectively spending \$29.4 billion on external debt payments in 2021, over five times more than the planned adaptation spending. Of the 34 countries, 30 are spending more on external debt payments than planned adaptation spending. The median average is that the countries are spending 4.3 times more on external debt payments than climate change adaptation.

Given the planned adaptation spending is usually for 2021 to 2030, \$5.4 billion is probably an overestimate, and a more relevant comparison might be how much the 34 countries will be spending on external debt payments by the mid-2020s. We have calculated that by 2025, they will collectively be spending \$37.9 billion a year on external debt payments, seven times more than planned adaptation spending.

The spending on debt payments by 2025 is an underestimate as for seven of the countries it is only spending on debt which has been contracted by end-2019, not payments on loans taken out between 2020 and 2025. In contrast to this, the NDCs do not state whether the figures for planned adaptation spending are in current prices or constant, ie whether or not they take account of inflation. If they are in constant 2020 or 2021 prices, then the actual adaptation spending in 2025 should be higher.

The impact of these two factors is that \$37.9 billion is definitely an underestimate for annual external debt payments for these countries by 2025, and \$5.4 billion might be an underestimate for adaptation spending by 2025. The other thing which could make a large difference to adaptation spending is if rich countries significantly increase their funding for adaptation. But on current plans debt payments are increasing and are likely to be seven times more than planned adaptation spending by 2025.

Appendix. Country calculations for all countries eligible for G20 Debt Service Suspension Initiative

The adaptation spending and debt payment figures are summarized in a spreadsheet here:

https://jubileedebt.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2021/10/Climate-spending-and-debt-payments-comparison_Public_10.21.xlsx

Afghanistan

Not enough information in NDC.

Angola

Angola's NDC² says that it plans to spend \$76 million unconditionally on adaptation, with a further \$68 million conditional on international finance. The \$76 million is \$7.6 million a year. According to the Climate Funds Update website, Angola has received \$26 million for adaptation, which if over five years is \$5.2 million a year.

Angola is spending \$6.4 billion in 2021 on external debt payments.³

² <https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/ndcstaging/PublishedDocuments/Angola%20First/NDC%20Angola.pdf>

³ Calculated from World Bank IDS and IMF website.

Bangladesh

The NDC from 2021 says the government currently spends \$1 billion a year on climate adaptation, including funding from external sources.⁴

In 2020 Bangladesh spent \$3.1 billion on external debt payments, in 2021 it will be \$3.2 billion and \$3.8 billion in 2025.⁵

Benin

Benin's NDC says the government will spend \$2.1 billion on mitigation unconditionally from 2021 to 2030, \$210 million a year.⁶

The NDC⁷ does not say how much adaptation funding is unconditional, but it does say \$5.6 billion of conditional and unconditional adaptation funding is planned, and \$3.6 billion of unconditional funding in total. From this we can calculate that \$1.5 billion of adaptation funding is unconditional from 2021 to 2030, so \$150 million a year.

Benin is spending \$240 million in 2021 on external debt payments. By 2025 this will have increased to \$620 million a year.⁸

Bhutan

Bhutan's NDC does not give costings for mitigation or adaptation actions.

The government's 2019 budget says it is spending Nu. 33 million on climate resilient infrastructure and irrigation, and also lists as a contingent liability Nu. 20 million for the impact of climate change.⁹ This probably does not cover all adaptation spending, but is \$0.7 million. Climate Funds Update says Bhutan has had \$101 million approved by end 2020 of which \$42 million is for adaptation.¹⁰ If over five years this would be \$8 million a year. Together this is \$9 million a year.

In 2021 Bhutan is spending \$430 million on external debt payments, and \$350 million in 2025.¹¹

Burkina Faso

Burkina Faso lists \$5.8 billion of adaptation investments between 2016 and 2030, but all of these are conditional on receiving international finance.¹² If this was achieved it would be \$386 million a year. Climate Funds Update does not list how much funding Burkina Faso has received for adaptation, but

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https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/ndcstaging/PublishedDocuments/Bangladesh%20First/NDC_submission_20210826revised.pdf

⁵ <https://www.imf.org/en/Publications/CR/Issues/2020/06/03/Bangladesh-Requests-for-Disbursement-under-the-Rapid-Credit-Facility-and-Purchase-under-the-49483>

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https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/ndcstaging/PublishedDocuments/Benin%20First/CDN_BENIN_VERSION_ANGLAISE.pdf

7

https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/ndcstaging/PublishedDocuments/Benin%20First/CDN_BENIN_VERSION_ANGLAISE.pdf

⁸ <https://www.imf.org/en/Publications/CR/Issues/2021/01/15/Benin-Requests-for-Disbursement-Under-the-Rapid-Credit-Facility-and-Purchase-Under-the-Rapid-50021>

⁹ https://www.mof.gov.bt/wp-content/uploads/2019/05/BR2019_20_ENG.pdf

¹⁰ <https://climatefundsupdate.org/data-dashboard/#1541245745457-d3cda887-f010>

¹¹ World Bank International Debt Statistics

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https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/ndcstaging/PublishedDocuments/Burkina%20Faso%20First/INDC%20Burkina_ENG.%20version_finale.pdf

does say it has received \$237 million in climate finance in total by end 2020, but does not say since when.¹³ Over five years this is \$47 million, and if half for adaptation is \$23 million.

In 2021 Burkina Faso is spending \$213 million on external debt payments, rising to \$272 million by 2025.¹⁴

Burundi

Burundi's NDC says "most of the climate change adaptation actions identified in previously developed national and sectoral action plans have not yet been implemented for want of the financial means to do so."¹⁵ The climate funds website says Burundi has received \$37 million in total by end 2020, \$23 million of which is for adaptation.¹⁶ If over five years this is \$5 million a year.

Burundi spends \$85 million a year on external debt payments.¹⁷

<https://climatefundsupdate.org/data-dashboard/regions/>

Cabo Verde

[NDC does not have detailed enough figures]

Cameroon

The NDC¹⁸ lists \$1,815 million of adaptation projects for 2016-2020, so \$363 million a year. This includes international funding for the projects. It is not clear if it is a wish list or concrete list, so \$363 is a maximum that might be being spent a year.

Cameroon's external debt payments averaged \$1,225 million a year between 2018 and 2021.¹⁹ In 2021 it is \$1,507 million.

Cambodia

The NDC says Cambodia needs \$5.8 billion for mitigation and \$2 billion for adaptation between 2021 and 2030, but this is mostly conditional on receiving international finance to pay for it.²⁰ Climate Funds says Cambodia has received \$241 million for climate funding in total to end 2020, \$133 million of which was for adaptation.²¹

In 2020 The NGO Forum on Cambodia said the government spends \$225 million a year on climate change.²² If this is at the same ratio as external climate funds, then 59% will be for adaptation, \$133 million a year.

¹³ <https://climatefundsupdate.org/data-dashboard/regions/>

¹⁴ <https://www.imf.org/en/Publications/CR/Issues/2020/11/17/Burkina-Faso-Fourth-Fifth-Reviews-Under-the-Extended-Credit-Facility-Arrangement-Request-for-49899>

¹⁵ https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/ndcstaging/PublishedDocuments/Burundi%20First/Burundi_INDC-english%20version.pdf

¹⁶ <https://climatefundsupdate.org/data-dashboard/regions/>

¹⁷ World Bank IDS and IMF website.

¹⁸

<https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/ndcstaging/PublishedDocuments/Cameroon%20First/CPDN%20CMR%20Final.pdf>

¹⁹ <https://www.imf.org/en/Publications/CR/Issues/2021/08/10/Cameroon-Requests-for-Three-Year-Arrangements-Under-the-Extended-Credit-Facility-and-the-463635>

²⁰

https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/ndcstaging/PublishedDocuments/Cambodia%20First/20201231_NDC_Update_Cambodia.pdf

²¹ <https://climatefundsupdate.org/data-dashboard/#1541245745457-d3cda887-f010>

²² <https://www.ngoforum.org.kh/ngo-forum-launches-cambodias-first-citizens-climate-budget/>

Cambodia spends \$500 million a year on external debt payments.²³

Central African Republic

The NDC²⁴ says \$110 million will be spent on adaptation between 2016 and 2030 unconditionally, with \$1,440 million conditional.

Climate Funds says \$18 million has been received by end-2020, \$10 million of which is for adaptation. For our calculation we assume this is over 5 years.

\$110 million on adaptation is \$7 million a year, plus the Climate Funds money over five years \$2 million a year.

In 2021 CAR will spend \$22 million on external debt payments. By 2025 this will have risen to \$64 million.²⁵

Chad

The NDC²⁶ says adaptation spending will be \$2.8bn unconditional and \$11.4bn conditional. The period is 2016 to 2030, so \$187 million a year unconditional.

Climate Funds says Chad has received \$62 million a year by end 2020, \$12 million a year between adaptation and mitigation (no split is given between adaptation and mitigation). If half and half this is \$6 million a year for adaptation.

Chad is spending \$226 million in external debt payments in 2021 rising to \$367 million by 2025.

Comoros

The NDC²⁷ says Comoros needs \$300 million for adaptation, of which 10% could come from national sources and the rest from international finance. The NDC is aiming at 2030, which would be over 15 years, but does have targets for 2025, so assume the \$300 million is over 10 years.

Climate Funds Update says Comoros has received \$70 million for adaptation, which over 5 years is \$14 million a year.

10% of \$300 million is \$30 million, over 10 years is \$3 million a year.

Comoros spends \$11 million in 2021 on external debt payments.²⁸

²³ World Bank IDS

²⁴

https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/ndcstaging/PublishedDocuments/Central%20African%20Republic%20First/INDC_R%C3%A9publique%20Centrafricaine_EN.pdf

²⁵ <https://www.imf.org/en/Publications/CR/Issues/2021/02/01/Central-African-Republic-First-and-Second-Reviews-Under-the-Extended-Credit-Facility-50054>

²⁶

https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/ndcstaging/PublishedDocuments/Chad%20First/INDC%20Chad_Official%20version_English.pdf

²⁷

https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/ndcstaging/PublishedDocuments/Comoros%20First/INDC_Comores_Version_Francaise.pdf

²⁸ <https://www.imf.org/en/Publications/CR/Issues/2020/05/07/Union-of-the-Comoros-Request-for-Disbursement-Under-the-Rapid-Credit-Facility-and-Purchase-49398>

Republic of Congo

The NDC²⁹ says adaptation funding required is \$3,795 million, of which \$1,016 is unconditional and \$2,779 is conditional. The plan is for 10 years from 2021 to 2030.

Climate Funds Update does not list Congo as having received any adaptation funding.

\$1016 million is \$102 million a year.

Congo is spending \$980 million a year on external debt payments in 2021, falling to \$788 million a year by 2025.

DRC

NDC only has figures on financial need, no indication of how much is or could be spent.

Cote d'Ivoire

The NDC³⁰ mentions \$1,755 million of adaptation activities, though unclear if all planned or if dependent on international finance. The NDC is for 15 years, so this is \$117 million a year.

Cote d'Ivoire is spending \$1,241 million on external debt payments in 2021 rising to \$2,555 million in 2025.

Djibouti

The NDC³¹ says adaptation projects being implemented cost €100 million. It doesn't say how long this is over, but it does sound like a concrete set of actions rather than a wish list for the period. So if we assume it is 2016-2020, that is €20 million a year (\$24 million). These are all at least part funded by external sources, so external finance is not additional to this.

In 2021 Djibouti will spend \$111 million on external debt service. By 2025 this will have increased to \$215 million.³²

Dominica

The NDC³³ says the cost of priority adaptation measures to be funded over five years is \$25 million, which includes through international funding.

Dominica is spending \$24 million in external debt payments in 2021, rising to \$40 million by 2024.³⁴

Eritrea

The NDC³⁵ says in the unconditional scenario Eritrea will spend \$2.482 billion on adaptation between 2021 and 2030. This is \$248 million a year. Climate Funds Update says Eritrea has had \$24 million of climate finance approved until end 2020,³⁶ which is \$5 million a year if from 2016.

²⁹ https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/ndcstaging/PublishedDocuments/Congo%20First/CDN_Congo.pdf

³⁰

https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/ndcstaging/PublishedDocuments/C%3%B4te%20d'Ivoire%20First/INDC_CI_22_092015.pdf

³¹ https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/ndcstaging/PublishedDocuments/Djibouti%20First/INDC-Djibouti_ENG.pdf

³² <https://www.imf.org/en/Publications/CR/Issues/2020/05/12/Djibouti-Requests-for-Disbursement-Under-the-Rapid-Credit-Facility-and-Debt-Relief-Under-the-49410>

³³

[https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/ndcstaging/PublishedDocuments/Dominica%20First/Commonwealth%20of%20Dominica-%20Intended%20Nationally%20Determined%20Contributions%20\(INDC\).pdf](https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/ndcstaging/PublishedDocuments/Dominica%20First/Commonwealth%20of%20Dominica-%20Intended%20Nationally%20Determined%20Contributions%20(INDC).pdf)

³⁴ World Bank IDS

³⁵ <https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/ndcstaging/PublishedDocuments/Eritrea%20First/NRC%20Eritrea.pdf>

³⁶ <https://climatefundsupdate.org/data-dashboard/#1541245745457-d3cda887-f010>

Eritrea spends \$37 million a year on external debt payments.

Ethiopia

The NDC says Ethiopia is committed to invest \$63.2 billion on mitigation and adaptation from the domestic resources between 2021 and 2030.³⁷ In total with international finance the conditional amount Ethiopia would like to spend is \$276 billion on mitigation and \$41 billion on adaptation.

Ethiopia does not say how the \$63.2 billion will be split, but if at the same ratio as the overall unconditional figures, it will be \$8.2 billion on adaptation and \$55 billion on mitigation. This is \$820 million a year on adaptation.

Climate Funds Update says Ethiopia has had \$389 million approved by end 2020, which we assume is \$78 million a year if 2016-2020.³⁸

Ethiopia is spending \$1.64 billion a year on external debt service in 2021 which will rise to \$3.2 billion by 2025.³⁹

Fiji

Not enough information in the NDC

Gambia

The NDC lists \$121 million of finance for climate projects (all of which appear to be adaptation) for the next five years.⁴⁰ It also says implementation of these projects will be “fully conditional” on international support.

Climate Funds says Gambia has had \$79 million of climate finance approved by end-2020, which assuming it is since 2016 is \$16 million a year.⁴¹ No figure is given for adaptation only, so if half and half is \$8 million.

Gambia is spending \$51 million in 2021 on external debt payments, rising to \$72 million in 2025.⁴²

Ghana

The NDC⁴³ says that over 10 years \$1.4 billion will be spent from the domestic budget on mitigation and adaptation, with \$22.6 billion targeted from all funding sources. Of this 45% is for mitigation and 55% adaptation. So this is \$77 million a year from the domestic budget for adaptation.

In addition Climate Funds Update says Ghana has had \$23 million approved for adaptation by end 2020. If over 5 years, this is \$5 million a year.

So we estimate \$82 million a year in total.

³⁷

https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/ndcstaging/PublishedDocuments/Ethiopia%20First/Ethiopia's%20updated%20NDC%20JULY%202021%20Submission_.pdf

³⁸ <https://climatefundsupdate.org/data-dashboard/#1541245745457-d3cda887-f010>

³⁹ <https://www.imf.org/en/Publications/CR/Issues/2020/05/06/The-Federal-Democratic-Republic-of-Ethiopia-Requests-for-Purchasing-under-the-Rapid-49396>

⁴⁰

<https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/ndcstaging/PublishedDocuments/Gambia%20Second%20NDC/Second%20NDC%20of%20The%20Republic%20of%20The%20Gambia.pdf>

⁴¹ <https://climatefundsupdate.org/data-dashboard/#1541245745457-d3cda887-f010>

⁴² <https://www.imf.org/en/Publications/CR/Issues/2021/01/28/The-Gambia-First-Review-Under-the-Extended-Credit-Facility-Arrangement-Financing-Assurances-50046>

⁴³ https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/ndcstaging/PublishedDocuments/Ghana%20First/GH_INDC_2392015.pdf

In 2021 Ghana is spending \$4,827 million on external debt service rising to \$6,450 million in 2025.⁴⁴

Grenada

Not enough detail in the NDC.

Guinea

Only has an archived NDC and this does not have enough figures to calculate

Guinea-Bissau

NDC from 2015 does not have figures to calculate

Guyana

Not enough detail in the NDC.

Haiti

Not enough detail in the NDC

Honduras

Not enough detail in the NDC

Kenya

The NDC⁴⁵ says adaptation action required is \$43.9 billion in the ten years to 2030. Kenya says 10% of this will come from domestic resources, which is \$4.39 billion, and a year is \$439 million.

Climate Funds Update says Kenya has had \$29 million of adaptation funding approved by end 2020. If over five years this is \$6 million a year. So we estimate \$445 million a year in total.

Kenya is spending \$2,275 million on external debt payments in 2021 rising to \$3,421 million by 2025.⁴⁶

Kiribati

The NDC⁴⁷ says \$75 million will be spent on adaptation between 2013 and 2023, and this will be financed through already existing strategies ranging from national budgets to ODA and climate finance. This is \$7 million a year.

This seems realistic – Kiribati has had \$52 million of climate finance approved by end 2020 according to Climate Funds.⁴⁸

Kiribati is due to spend \$4 million on external debt payments in 2021, rising to \$5 million by 2025.⁴⁹

Kosovo

Not a party to the UNFCCC

⁴⁴ <https://www.imf.org/en/Publications/CR/Issues/2021/07/23/Ghana-2021-Article-IV-Consultation-Press-Release-Staff-Report-and-Statement-by-the-462570>

⁴⁵

[https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/ndcstaging/PublishedDocuments/Kenya%20First/Kenya's%20First%20%20NDC%20\(updated%20version\).pdf](https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/ndcstaging/PublishedDocuments/Kenya%20First/Kenya's%20First%20%20NDC%20(updated%20version).pdf)

⁴⁶ <https://www.imf.org/en/Publications/CR/Issues/2021/04/06/Kenya-Requests-for-an-Extended-Arrangement-Under-the-Extended-Fund-Facility-and-an-50339>

⁴⁷ https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/ndcstaging/PublishedDocuments/Kiribati%20First/INDC_KIRIBATI.pdf

⁴⁸ <https://climatefundsupdate.org/data-dashboard/#1541245745457-d3cda887-f010>

⁴⁹ <https://www.imf.org/en/Publications/CR/Issues/2019/01/24/Kiribati-2018-Article-IV-Consultation-Press-Release-Staff-Report-and-Statement-by-the-46546>

Kyrgyz Republic

The NDC⁵⁰ says \$213 million of domestic funding will be used for adaptation, with a hoped for \$1,592 million of international support. It is not clear over what timeframe, but if we assume five years this is \$43 million a year of domestic funding for adaptation.

Climate Funds Update says Kyrgyzstan has had \$24 million of funding for adaptation approved, which if over five years is \$5 million a year. So we estimate \$48 million in total.

Kyrgyzstan is spending \$227 million on external debt payments in 2021 rising to \$341 million in 2025.⁵¹

Lao

The only finance figures in the NDC are a conditional amount for mitigation.

Lesotho

The NDC does not have enough figures.

Liberia

The NDC says \$400 million is needed for mitigation from 2021 to 2025, and \$90 million for adaptation. Of this it says it seeks to mobilise \$460 million from external sources (so implies \$30 million will come from domestic mobilization).

Climate Funds Update says \$123 million has been approved for Liberia by end-2020. If we assume the same amount is available from international sources for 2021 to 2025 this leads to an estimate that 31% of Liberia's plans will be funded, so:

\$124 million for mitigation, \$25 million a year

\$28 million for adaptation, \$5.6 million a year

Liberia is spending \$25 million in 2021 on external debt payments, rising to \$73 million in 2025.

Madagascar

The NDC⁵² says \$28.7 billion is needed for adaptation between 2015 and 2030. Of this the government says it will mobilise 4% from domestic resources: \$1.15 billion (\$77 million a year).

Climate Funds Update says \$29 million has been approved for adaptation in Madagascar by end 2020,⁵³ which if over five years is \$6 million a year.

So an estimate is \$83 million on adaptation a year

Madagascar is spending \$132 million on external debt payments in 2021 rising to \$279 million by 2025.

⁵⁰

https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/ndcstaging/PublishedDocuments/Kyrgyzstan%20First/Kyrgyzstan%20INDC%20ENG_%20final.pdf

⁵¹ <https://www.imf.org/en/Publications/CR/Issues/2021/07/30/Kyrgyz-Republic-2021-Article-IV-Consultation-Press-Release-and-Staff-Report-463121>

⁵²

<https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/ndcstaging/PublishedDocuments/Madagascar%20First/Madagascar%20INDC%20Eng.pdf>

⁵³ <https://climatefundsupdate.org/data-dashboard/#1541245745457-d3cda887-f010>

Malawi

The NDC⁵⁴ says Malawi will unconditionally spend \$573 million on adaptation between 2020 and 2025 (5 years).

Climate Funds update says Malawi has had \$50 million of international climate finance for adaptation approved by end 2020.

Using these figures we estimate adaptation spending is \$125 million a year (\$115 million domestic, \$10 million international)

Malawi is spending \$109 million in 2021 on external debt payments, rising to \$149 million in 2025.⁵⁵

Maldives

Not enough information in the NDC

Mali

The NDC says Mali wants to spend \$1.063 billion on adaptation between 2015 and 2020, and \$12.624 billion between 2020 and 2030, but doesn't say whether these are conditional or unconditional. Climate Funds Update says Mali has received \$88 million for adaptation.

So not enough information in NDC.

Marshall Islands

Not enough information in the NDC

Mauritania

The NDC says Mauritania needs \$9.377 billion for adaptation between 2015 and 2020, of which 12% is non conditional and 88% conditional.⁵⁶ This amounts to \$75 million a year non conditional. Climate Funds Update says Mauritania has received \$33 million for adaptation, which over 5 years is \$ 7 million.

Mauritania is spending \$375 million on external debt service in 2021, and \$350 million in 2025.

Micronesia

Not enough information in the NDC

Mongolia

Not enough information in the NDC – overall cost figures only, not specification of conditional etc

Mozambique

NDC does not contain finance figures.

Nepal

NDC does not contain finance figures.

⁵⁴

<https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/ndcstaging/PublishedDocuments/Malawi%20First/Malawi%20Updated%20NDC%20July%202021%20submitted.pdf>

⁵⁵ <https://www.imf.org/en/Publications/CR/Issues/2020/10/20/Malawi-Request-for-Disbursement-Under-the-Rapid-Credit-Facility-Press-Release-Staff-Report-49831>

⁵⁶

<https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/ndcstaging/PublishedDocuments/Mauritania%20First/INDC%20MAURITANIA.pdf>

Nicaragua

The NDC⁵⁷ lists \$193 million of projects currently being undertaken, which appear to be a mixture of REDD and adaptation. If over five years, this is \$39 million a year. The projects all tend to be recipients of international funding, at least in part. Climate Funds Update says Nicaragua has received \$20 million for adaptation.

Nicaragua is spending \$278 million on external debt service in 2021, rising to \$336 million in 2024.⁵⁸

Niger

The NDC⁵⁹ says \$337 million has already been mobilized for adaptation (unconditional) and this includes existing international sources of funding. This is over 10 years, so \$34 million a year.

Niger is spending \$292 million in 2021 on external debt service, rising to \$332 million in 2025.⁶⁰

Nigeria

Not enough information in the NDC

Pakistan

Not enough information in the NDC

Papua New Guinea

Not enough information in the NDC

Rwanda

The NDC⁶¹ says \$916 million will be spent unconditionally between 2020 and 2025 (5 years) on adaptation, \$183 million a year.

Climate Funds Update says Rwanda has had \$62 million approved by end December 2020 for adaptation, \$12 million a year if over 5 years.

Rwanda is spending \$364 million on external debt payments in 2021, falling to \$291 million in 2025.⁶²

Samoa

Not enough information in the NDC

Sao Tome and Principe

No finance figures in NDC.

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https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/ndcstaging/PublishedDocuments/Nicaragua%20First/Contribuciones_Nacionales_Determinadas_Nicaragua.pdf

⁵⁸ <https://www.imf.org/en/Publications/CR/Issues/2020/02/27/Nicaragua-2019-Article-IV-Consultation-Press-Release-Staff-Report-and-Statement-by-the-49129>

⁵⁹ https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/ndcstaging/PublishedDocuments/Niger%20First/Niger-INDC-final_Eng.pdf

⁶⁰ <https://www.imf.org/en/Publications/CR/Issues/2020/11/03/Niger-Sixth-Review-Under-the-Extended-Credit-Facility-and-Request-for-Waiver-for-49862>

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https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/ndcstaging/PublishedDocuments/Rwanda%20First/Rwanda_Updated_NDC_May_2020.pdf

⁶² <https://www.imf.org/en/Publications/CR/Issues/2021/01/04/Rwanda-Third-Review-Under-the-Policy-Coordination-Instrument-Press-Release-Staff-Report-and-49984>

Senegal

The NDC⁶³ says Senegal's adaptation financing needs between 2020 and 2030 are \$4.3 billion, of which \$1.4 billion is unconditional and \$2.9 billion conditional. This is \$140 million a year unconditional.

Climate Funds Update says Senegal has received \$76 million for adaptation. If over five years, this is \$15 million a year.

Senegal is spending \$970 million a year on external debt service in 2021, rising to \$2 billion a year by 2025.⁶⁴

Solomon Islands

The NDC⁶⁵ says the adaptation plan will cost \$127 million which we assume is for 5 years 2021 to 2025. It also uses a figure of \$109 million of additional financing needed primarily for climate funds, so we assume \$18 million is unconditional and \$109 million conditional. \$18 million over five years is \$4 million a year.

Climate Funds Update says Solomon Islands has had \$24 million approved for adaptation by end 2020,⁶⁶ which if over five years is \$5 million a year.

Together this gives an adaptation figure of \$9 million a year.

Solomon Islands is spending \$7 million a year in 2021 on external debt payments, rising to \$19 million a year by 2024.⁶⁷

Sierra Leone example

Not enough information in the NDC.

Somalia

The NDC⁶⁸ says adaptation and mitigation plans will cost \$55.5 billion between 2021 and 2030, but that the government does not have the fiscal capacity to mobilise resources for implementation, so will require external finance.

Climate Funds Update says Somalia has had \$30 million of funding approved by end 2020, \$27 million of which is for adaptation.⁶⁹ Over 5 years this is \$5.4 million a year.

Somalia is due to spend \$31 million on external debt payments in 2021.⁷⁰

⁶³

<https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/ndcstaging/PublishedDocuments/Senegal%20First/CDNSenegal%20approuv%C3%A9e-pdf-.pdf>

⁶⁴ <https://www.imf.org/en/Publications/CR/Issues/2021/06/17/Senegal-Third-Review-Under-the-Policy-Coordination-Instrument-and-Request-for-Modification-460831>

⁶⁵

[https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/ndcstaging/PublishedDocuments/Solomon%20Islands%20First/NDC%20Report%202021%20Final%20Solomon%20Islands%20\(1\).pdf](https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/ndcstaging/PublishedDocuments/Solomon%20Islands%20First/NDC%20Report%202021%20Final%20Solomon%20Islands%20(1).pdf)

⁶⁶ <https://climatefundsupdate.org/data-dashboard/#1541245745457-d3cda887-f010>

⁶⁷ <https://www.imf.org/en/Publications/CR/Issues/2020/06/04/Solomon-Islands-Requests-for-Purchase-under-the-Rapid-Financing-Instrument-and-Disbursement-49488>

⁶⁸

<https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/ndcstaging/PublishedDocuments/Somalia%20First/Final%20Updated%20NDC%20for%20Somalia%202021.pdf>

⁶⁹ <https://climatefundsupdate.org/data-dashboard/#1541245745457-d3cda887-f010>

⁷⁰ World Bank International Debt Statistics

South Sudan

Not enough detail in NDC.

St Lucia

Not enough detail in NDC.

St Vincent

Not enough detail in NDC.

Sudan

Not enough detail in NDC.

Tanzania

Not enough detail in NDC.

Tajikistan

Not enough detail in NDC.

Timor-Leste

Not enough detail in NDC.

Tuvalu

Not enough detail in NDC.

Uganda

Uganda's NDC is from 2015.⁷¹ It states that:

- Uganda's adaptation budget for 2016 to 2020, including international funding, is \$537 million, which is \$107.4 million a year

In 2021 Uganda is spending \$739 million on external debt payments rising to \$1350 million in 2025.⁷²

Uzbekistan

No NDC

Vanuatu

Not enough information in its NDC.

Yemen

No NDC

Zambia

The NDC⁷³ says the domestic resources the country can mobilise and the existing international finance available come to \$15 billion for the period 2015 to 2030. This is \$1 billion a year, but there is no split between adaptation and mitigation.

⁷¹

<https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/ndcstaging/PublishedDocuments/Uganda%20First/INDC%20Uganda%20final%20%2014%20October%20%202015.pdf>

⁷² Calculated from <https://www.imf.org/en/Publications/CR/Issues/2021/06/30/Uganda-Request-for-a-Three-Year-Arrangement-Under-the-Extended-Credit-Facility-Press-461347>

⁷³

https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/ndcstaging/PublishedDocuments/Zambia%20First/Final%20Zambia_Revised%20and%20Updated_NDC_2021_.pdf

Climate Funds Update says Zambia has received \$145 million for adaptation and \$238 million in total, so 61% for adaptation. If we use this split this is \$610 million a year for adaptation.

Zambia was due to spend \$1.7 billion a year on external debt payments in 2021, rising to \$2.7 billion by 2024.