

Introduction to the Climate Vulnerable Forum (CVF) and the Vulnerable Group of Twenty (V20) Ministers of Finance





CVF established V20 to translate the political agenda into financing and real economy progress in October 2015 in Lima, Peru

58 COUNTRIES STAND TOGETHER TO FIGHT CLIMATE CHANGE









Bangladesh 2020 to 2022

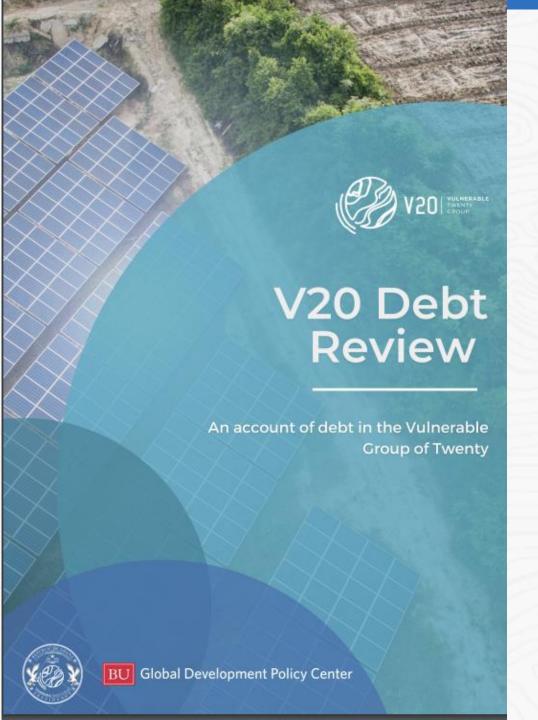




Marshall Islands 2018 to 2020

Troika

CVF & V20 members from 58 developing countries



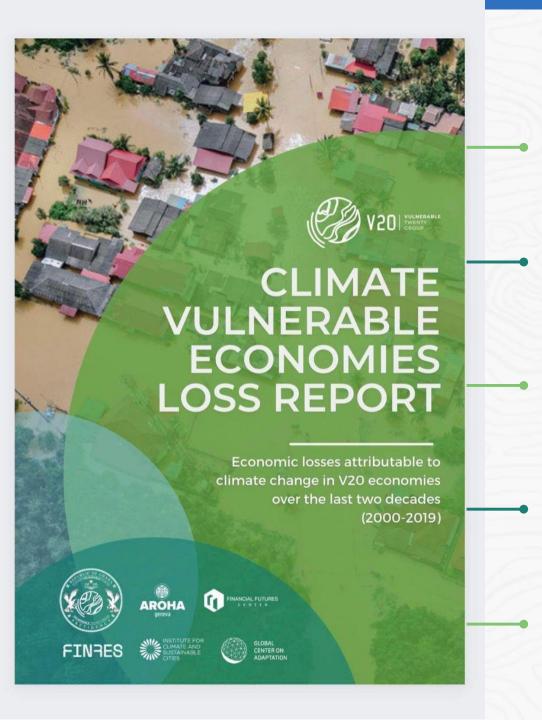
Key Findings (details: click here)

In terms of external debt stock, the V20 as a group has a total of \$686.3 billion in external public debt. This amounts to 27% of GDP.

Private creditors comprise the largest share of external debt stocks in V20 countries at 36%, followed by the World Bank at 20% and multilateral development banks not including the World Bank at 20%.

In terms of bilateral credit, Paris Club nations hold close to 13% of V20 debt stocks and China holds 7% of the total.

In terms of external debt service payments, between 2022-2028, V20 countries will be responsible for almost \$435.8 billion in payments to various creditors, with 2024 a particularly acute year at \$68.9 billion. Again, private creditors top the payments list (34.6%), followed by multilateral institutions (16%) and the World Bank (12%). China is fifth with a share of 10%.



Key Findings (details: click here)



V20 would be 20% wealthier today.

Climate change eliminated 1/5th of wealth over the last 2 decades.



V20 economies have lost US\$ 525 Billion

In aggregate dollar terms because of climate change's effects (2000-2019)



The most at risk countries would be twice as wealthy today were it not for climate change.

Economic losses exceeded half (51%) of growth since 2000 for most at-risk countries



Economic losses cut GDP by 1% per year.

On average



Year to year reduction in GDP per capita growth attribute to climate change is 25% Of the economic growth of the V20 economies.



GLOBAL SHIELD AGAINST CLIMATE RISKS

Providing comprehensive financial protection through pre-arranged and trigger-based financing



A JOINT V20 AND G7 AMBITION FOR THE GLOBAL SHIELD



Global cooperation to substantially increase financial protection against climate risks

Inclusive and systematic In-Country Dialogues to assess vulnerabilities and prioritize protection gaps

A global and flexible

Financing Structure to mobilize needs-based technical and financial support

Systematic, coherent and sustained approach

More and better pre-arranged and trigger-based finance Immediate funds accessible when disasters hit for countries, communities and businesses

Launch of the Global Shield at COP27







New Pledges to the Global Shield





SELECTED PATHFINDER COUNTRIES/REGION



Bangladesh



Pakistan



The Philippines



Ghana



Malawi



Senegal



Costa Rica



Jamaica

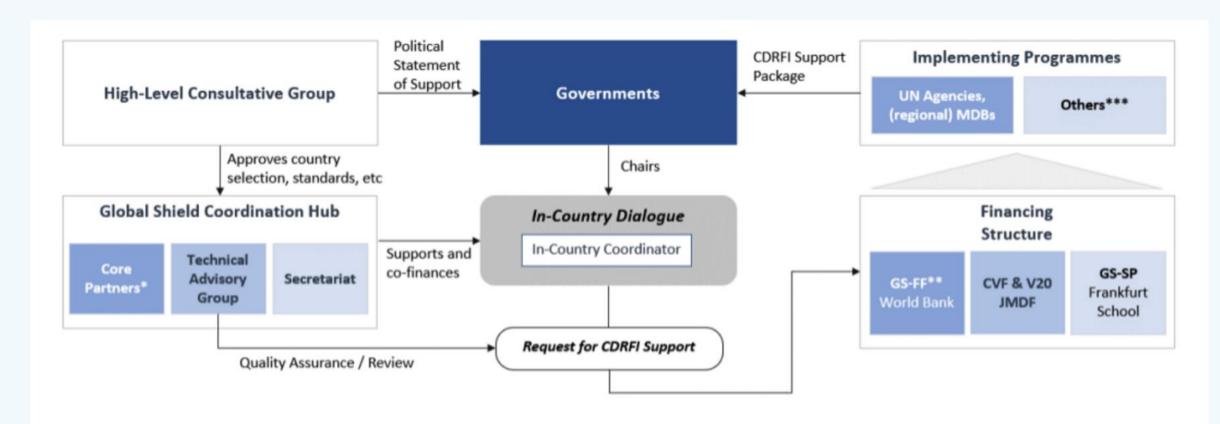


Region: Pacific SIDS



Overview of Global Shield Set-Up





- * V20 Sec, BMZ, FCDO, ADB, Centre for Disaster Protection, KfW, UNDP, World Bank, IDF Sec
- ** GS-FF can fund both World Bank-executed projects and external projects via transfer-outs
- *** Private Sector, Risk Pools, IIF, NDF, GIZ, V20 SIF/UNEP FI PSI, V20 Loss and Damage Funding Program, Climate Prosperity Plans, bilateral G7 programs

Figure 1: Global Shield against Climate Risks - Proposed Structure.

CVF & V20 Joint Multi-Donor Fund Supported Priorities



The V20 Fund under JMDF will support the following programmes to manage climate risks:

- 1.Loss and Damage Funding Program
- 2. Premium Subsidies and Capital Support (operationalized with SMART Principles and their further evolution)
- 3. Off-balance sheet guarantees to reduce the cost of capital (Accelerated Financing Mechanism)
- 4. Distribution channels enhancement and climate-smart insurance for micro, small and medium-sized enterprises (Sustainable Insurance Facility)
- 5. Slow Onset Financial Protection Risk Pool (incl. sea level rise, displacement, etc.)

Focus of V20 L&D Funding Program



Community Infrastructure

Repair and rebuilding of community buildings, water supplies, medical facilities such as medical clinics, schools, water and sanitation facilities, public housing, etc.

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Adaptation Component

Any funds should not add further risk and rather support adaptation and resilience

Private Assets

House repairs, temporary housing costs, livelihood assets (e.g. livestock) and resources (tools and implementation), etc

GEF climate adaptation funds to support V20 Group efforts to avert and minimize climate impacts (Details: Click here)

