



Foreign, Commonwealth
& Development Office

Climate finance and coastal erosion

June 2025

Rosalind Gater
Senior Development Cooperation Adviser,
Mauritius Taskforce on Access to Climate Finance,.

What is climate finance?

“Climate finance aims at reducing emissions and enhancing sinks of greenhouse gases and aims at reducing vulnerability of, and maintaining and increasing the resilience of, human and ecological systems to negative climate change impacts.”
(UNFCCC)

- \$1.3 trillion globally – over 90% for mitigation
- Presently, equal split between public (government, financial institutions) and private finance
- COP30 - NCQG USD \$300 billion per year by 2035.....so most will be private sector

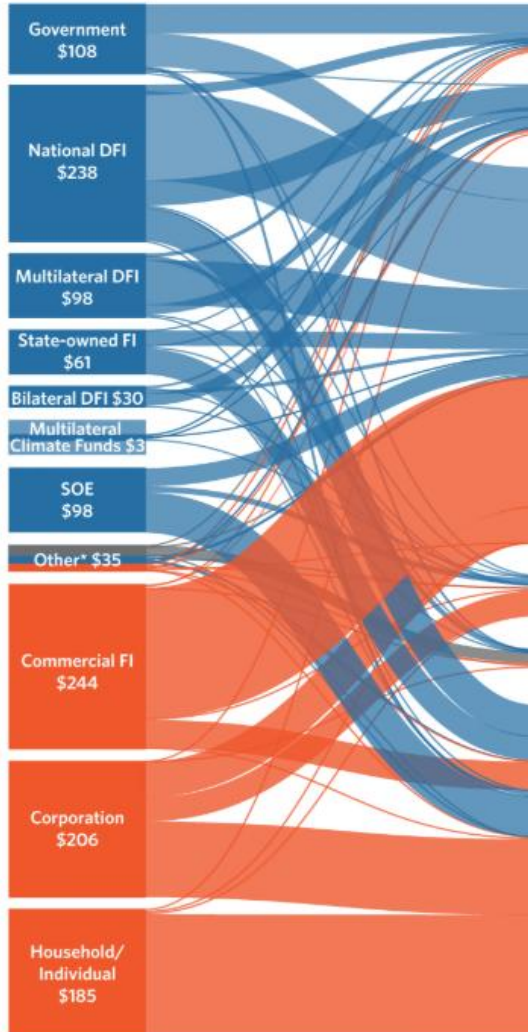
LANDSCAPE OF CLIMATE FINANCE IN 2021/2022

Global climate finance flows along their life cycle in 2021 and 2022. Values are averages of two years' data to smooth out fluctuations, in USD billions



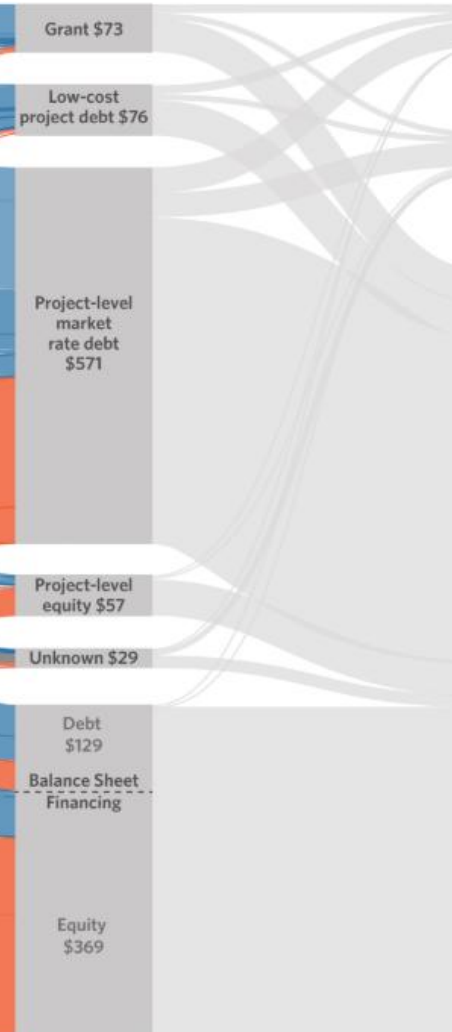
SOURCES AND INTERMEDIARIES

Which type of organizations are sources or intermediaries of capital for climate finance?



INSTRUMENTS

What mix of financial instruments is used?



USES

What types of activities are financed?



1.3 TRILLION USD ANNUAL AVERAGE

DESTINATION

Where are the flows directed by region?



PRIVATE PUBLIC

"Other" public sources include export credit agencies and unknown public funds
"Other" private sources include institutional investors, funds, and unknown

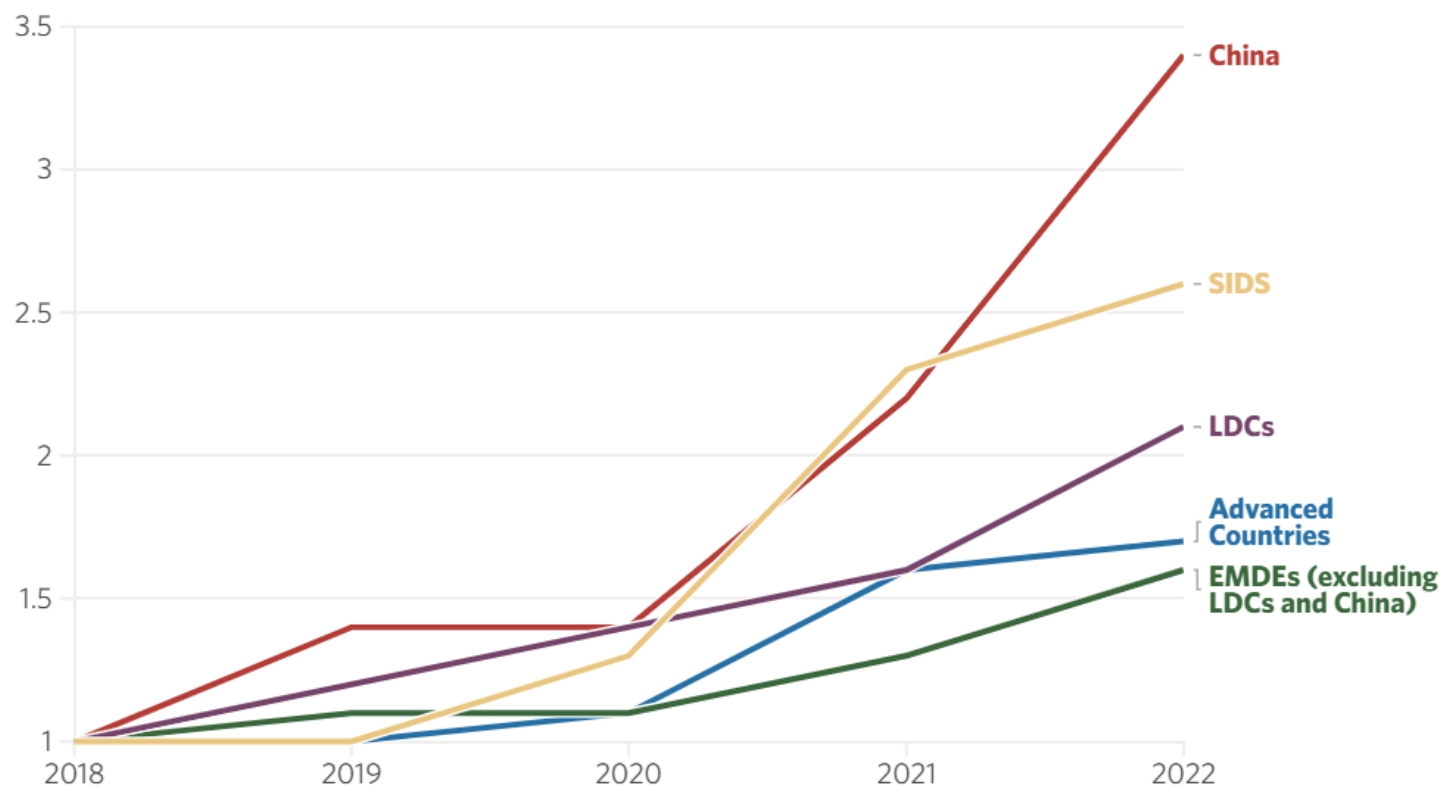
Source: Climate Policy Initiative



Growth in climate finance

Growth in climate finance by country grouping

(2018 index=1)



Mauritius – climate finance

- NDC 2.0 – \$6.5b by 2030 (~\$650m per year)
- Divided between \$2.3b unconditional / \$4.2b conditional
- Present financing shortfall ~65%
- Significant **national government** expenditure (\$170m, ~5% budget)
- Some **international funds** (ODA – ~65m) – limited access
- Unknown **private sector** investment

Mauritius – climate finance progress

- Climate budget tagging – first phase completed in budget
- Climate and Sustainability Fund (from Corporate Levy) - operational
- Climate Finance Unit (in MoF) – operational in interim phase
- Blue Economy Unit – operational by December 2025
- Green Climate Fund (MoF) embedded adviser in MoF – later 2025
- National Adaptation Plan (financed by GCF) – by 2026
- Bank of Mauritius - Guidelines on Sustainable Bonds – June 2021
- Sustainable Finance Framework (MoF – debt instruments) – August 2023
- Green typology (FCDO / UNDP) – later 2025

1. To mobilise significant climate finance to support NDC delivery

2. To strengthen Government policy on climate and climate finance

Taskforce Key
Performance
Indicators 2024-
2028

3. To build knowledge, skills and tools to achieve the climate transition

4. To champion cross Government and public private coordination and dialogue

Taskforce Roadmap – “no-objection” 9 ministries

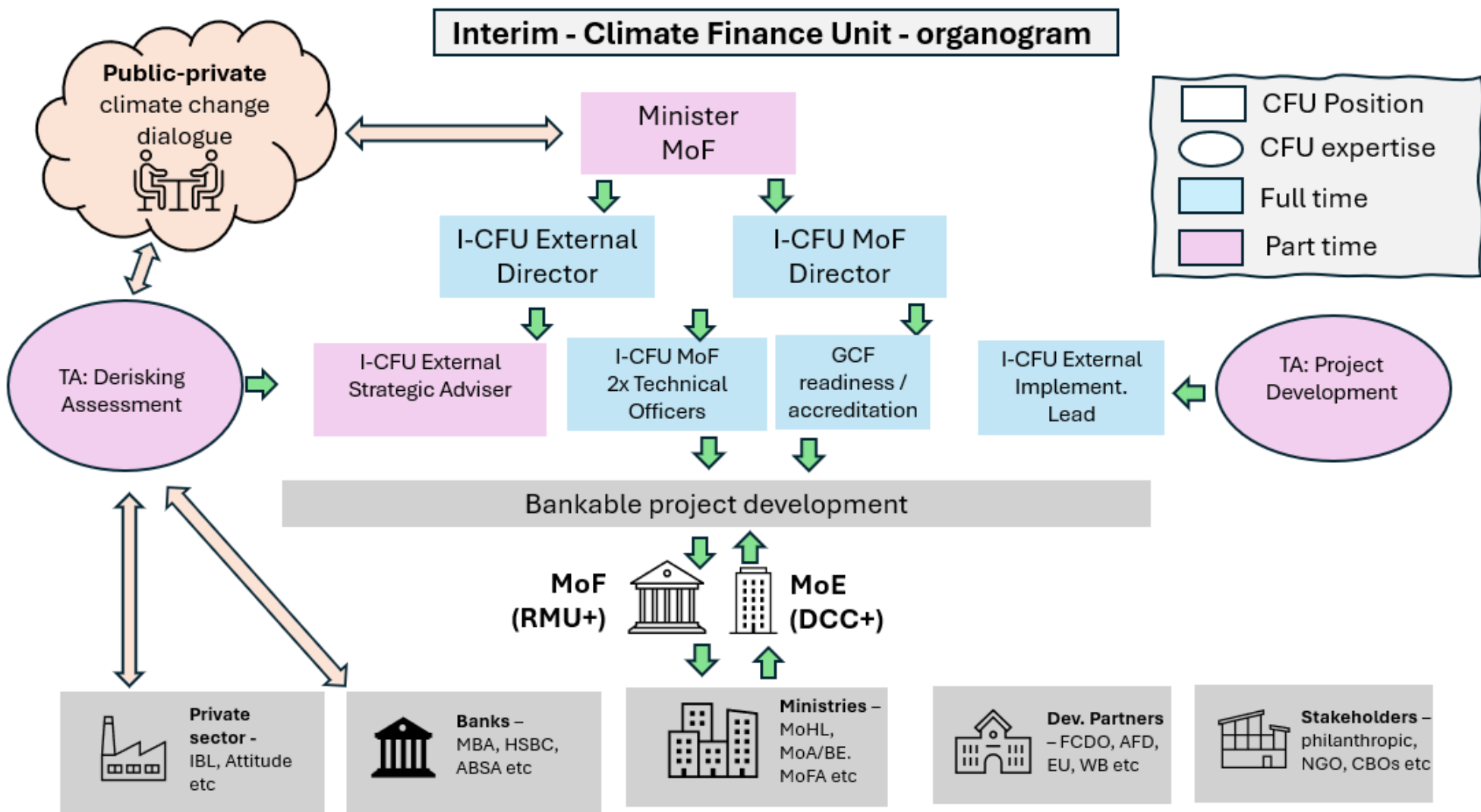
1. Government support (£9.2m):

- Climate & Sustainability Fund (£6m) – blended finance
- Climate Finance Unit (£1.7m) – one-stop-shop for climate
- M-SRAT (£450,000) – climate risk mapping tool
- Climate policy development – (£650,000)

2. Derisking bank investment (£1.4m)– unlocking private capital for CC response through TA and case studies

3. Aligning private sector to NDC (£0.9m) – through capacity building and ‘Corporate NDC’

Total – £11m – plus events, travel etc.



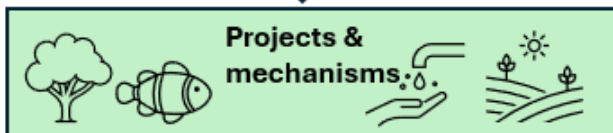
Climate & Sustainability Fund

CSF Committee:
FS MoF; CEO BM; PMO;
MoE-DCC; MoF; LM-infrastructure;
AG, private sector; civil society



CSF Committee functions:

- ✓ Administer & manage fund
- ✓ Ensure implementation
- ✓ Approve flow monies
- ✓ Oversee and monitor progress



Consolidated funds

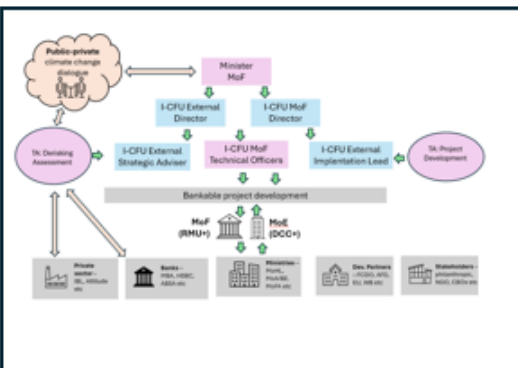
Corporate Levy



Dev. Partner(s)

Fiduciary Risk
Assessment

Climate Finance Unit



Financing coastal erosion projects

Some examples of international climate finance, usually:

- Supporting impacted coastal livelihoods (see WIO project)
- Supporting highly vulnerable coastal areas (see Tuvalu)

But, coastal erosion caused by myriad of factors – coastal construction and defence, overfishing, port and harbours, dredging sand mining, watershed management, coastal flood management....as well as climate change.

Use-case for international grant base coastal erosion financing limited as justification and additionality confounded.

Use of public funds for key infrastructure assets?

Private funds for private assets?



Fairbourne, Gwynedd – 1000 people – to 2050

Example project – WIO SIDS – GCF (FP135)



- “*Ecosystem-based Adaptation in the Indian Ocean – EBA IO*”
 - Comoros, Madagascar, Mauritius and Seychelles
 - \$49.2m (\$38m grant) / 698,000 beneficiaries
 - Implemented by AFD 2021 - 2031
-
- It will develop and implement ecosystem-based adaptation (EbA) activities to improve resilience of both people and ecosystems by enabling civil society organisations to support the conservation of critical ecosystems within biodiversity hotspots.

Example project – Tuvalu– GCF (FP015)

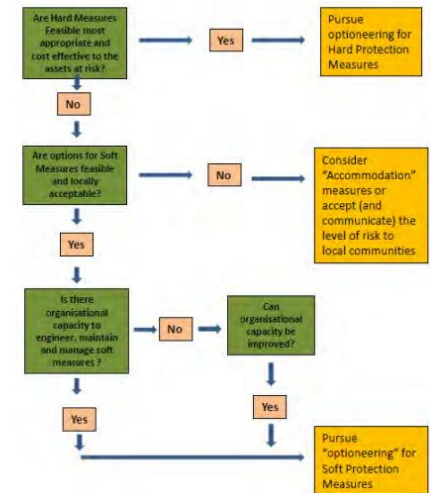
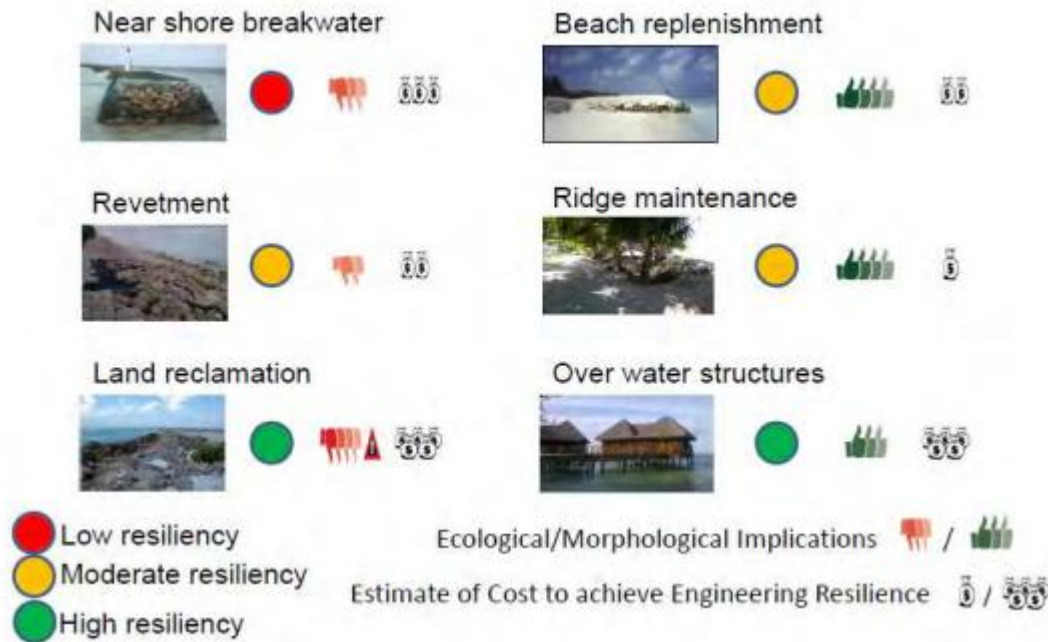
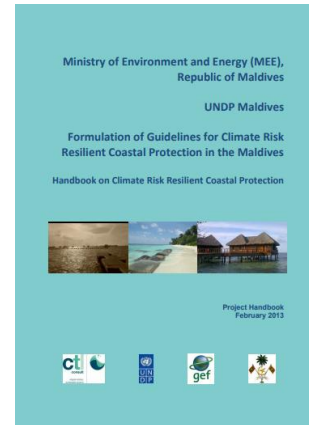
- “*Tuvalu Coastal Adaptation Project (TCAP)*”
- \$38.9m (\$36m grant) / 6,600 beneficiaries
- Implemented by UNDP 2017 - 2025



- (i) Use a range of measures for coastal protection including ecosystem initiatives, beach nourishment, concrete and rock revetments, and sea walls.
- (ii) Build national capacity for resilient coastal management
- (iii) catalyse additional coastal adaptation finance from other donors

Example project – Maldives – Coastal guidelines

- “*Framework for coastal risk*”
- Maldives
- TA to guide investment & centralized admin..
- Implemented by UNDP



UK coastline management - Strategic.

- Shoreline Management Plan (SMP) – all English coastline
- Strategic planning for each coastal sediment unit
- Public consultation
- Strategic options:
 - 1) hold the line
 - 2) no active intervention
 - 3) managed realignment
 - 4) advance the line
- Minimal intervention on eroding shoreline
- Managed realignment 1:1000yr



Medmerry, Sussex – 1:1 to 1:1000 yr risk

UK coastline management - operational.

- Plan schemes based on strategic decision
- Cost – but also local views, conservation, amenity
- Many examples of managed retreat
- Publicly available



Search results for "PO1 1AA"

There are 4 shoreline units within 2km of your selected location which correspond to 1 shoreline management plan (SMP).

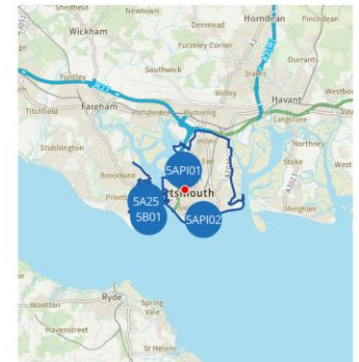
SMP13 Selsey Bill to Hurst Spit

[Quay Lane \(MOD boundary\) to Portsmouth Harbour Entrance 5A25](#)

[Langstone Harbour entrance \(harbour\) to Portsmouth Harbour entrance 5API01](#)

[Langstone Harbour entrance \(open coast\) to Portsmouth Harbour entrance 5API02](#)

[Portsmouth Harbour Entrance to Gickicker Point 5B01](#)



Pevensey – 25yr PPP

- Cost and risk sharing: 1:50yr – 1:400yr





Foreign, Commonwealth
& Development Office

Questions?