

Globally, efforts to address climate change face a lack of financial resources to support developing nations reach the Climate Convention goals. The efforts are constrained by the absence of sufficient means of implementation, ie, financial resources. Already under debt distress, many developing countries are forced to spend most of their lean budgets on debt servicing, leaving little for sectors such as health and education, and diverting investment from climate action and environmental protection. Constricted fiscal space in these countries relegates the issue of global warming to the back-burner. So, they face serious challenges in combating climate change and expect injections of climate finance from multilateral funding avenues and bilateral donors.

While there's no clear definition of what constitutes climate finance, it is accepted as a concept accommodating different types of financial contributions from a variety of sources and mechanisms. The Green Climate Fund, the Global Environmental Facility, the Adaptation Fund, and other regional and international financial institutions are set to mobilise and disburse funds. Bilateral arrangements from donors, public and private, supplement these funds. The Loss and Damage Fund, once operationalised, will be the latest addition.

PRECI

Title: "Climate Financial Crises"

Developing nations fails to combat with the climate ^{financial} crises. They do not have enough resources to meet ^{with} the

requirements of these crises. The developing countries face a lot of crises other than climate. They divert their int^e attention from climate, education and health. However, they do not know, their lack of attention leads to a worst climate problem such as global warming.

The climate financial crises should be resolved by various multilateral fundings and bilateral donors. There are a lot of multinational funds such as Green Climate Fund and so on which contribute to the solution of climate financial crises.

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