

OECD DAC Statistics

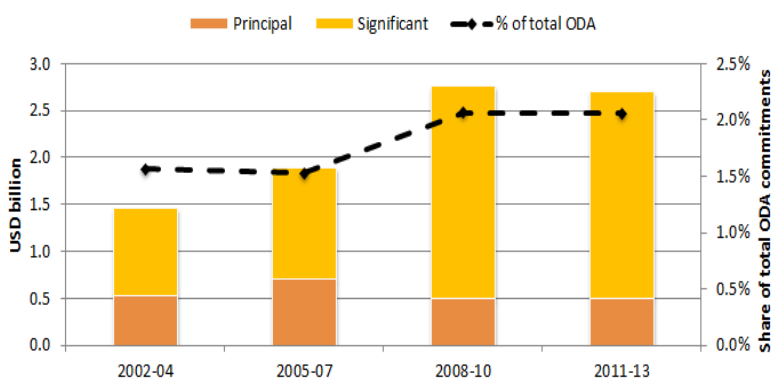
Desertification-related Development Finance

These statistics are based on DAC members' reporting on the desertification Rio marker to the Creditor Reporting System. See methodology box on last page. This flyer presents data up to 2013; 2014 data will be published towards the end of 2015. Detailed project-by-project data are available at <http://oe.cd/RioMarkers>

- Total bilateral desertification-related development finance commitments by members of the OECD's Development Assistance Committee (DAC) increased over the past decade, standing at **USD 2.7 billion** per year on average in 2011-13, representing **2.1% of total bilateral official development assistance (ODA)**.
- Of total desertification-related development finance, the majority (82%, **USD 2.2 billion**) targets desertification as a **significant** objective, while 18% (**USD 0.5 billion**) targets desertification as the **principal** objective.
- **Almost all development co-operation activities targeting desertification simultaneously address other environmental objectives:** of total desertification-related ODA in 2011-13, 98% consists of activities designed to simultaneously address additional concerns such as climate change mitigation, climate change adaptation, biodiversity, and the local environment.
- Desertification-related activities are **concentrated** in the **general environment protection** (e.g. environment-related policy and capacity-building), **agriculture, water supply and sanitation and forestry sectors, and in multi-sector activities.**
- Africa received the highest share of bilateral desertification-related ODA in 2007-13 (39%), followed by Asia (27%).

How much bilateral development finance is going towards desertification?

Chart 1. Trends in desertification-related ODA, three-year averages
2002-13, bilateral commitments, USD billion, constant 2012 prices



Note: Chart 1 presents a trend based on averages over three years, so as to smooth fluctuations from large multi-year projects programmed and committed in a given year. Reporting became mandatory for DAC members from 2007 flows. ODA targeting desertification as a "principal" objective is tracked with both a "2" and a "3" score. For more information, please see the methodology box on page 4 of this flyer.

Total bilateral desertification-related development finance commitments by members of the OECD DAC reached **USD 2.7 billion** on average per year in 2011-13, representing **2.1% of total ODA commitments** (Chart 1).

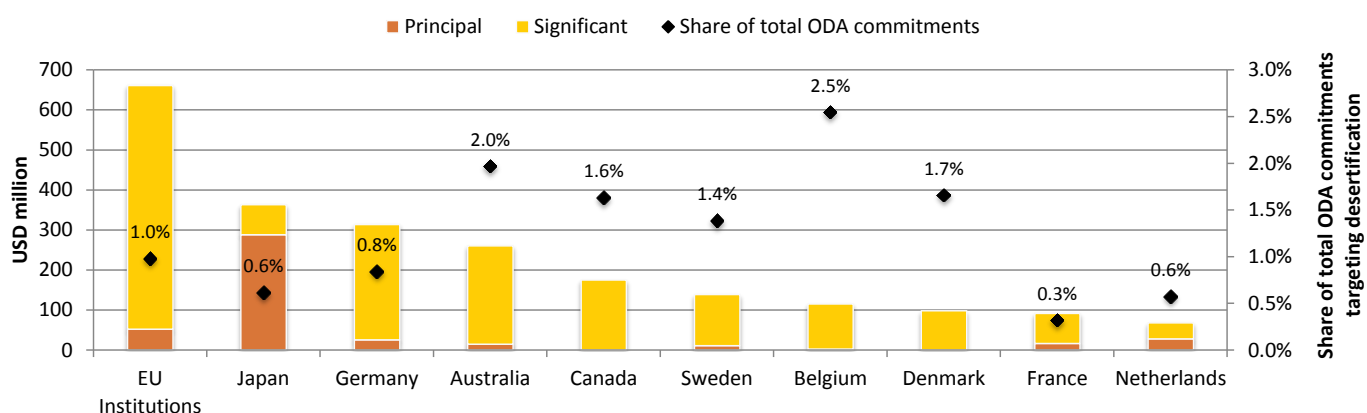
Of total desertification-related ODA in 2011-13, 82% targets desertification as a **significant** objective (**USD 2.2 billion** on average per year), while 18% targets desertification as the **principal** objective. The level of ODA targeting desertification as a **principal** objective is **USD 0.5 billion** on average per year in 2011-13, considered as a "lower bound" of ODA to desertification.

Almost all desertification-related ODA targets multiple environmental objectives (98% in 2011-13). This indicates **the synergies between desertification and other local environmental objectives** (96% of desertification-related ODA was also marked with the environment marker in 2011-13), climate change adaptation (76%), biodiversity (72%), and climate change mitigation (61%) when integrating desertification into development co-operation portfolios.

Desertification-related development finance commitments by DAC members

EU Institutions, Japan, Germany and Australia together provided 59% of total desertification-related ODA over 2011-13, with EU Institutions providing 25% alone (Chart 2). Providers allocate small shares of their total ODA portfolios to desertification-related activities; between 0.1% and 2.5%.

Chart 2. Top ten providers of desertification-related ODA
Annual average 2011-13, bilateral commitments, USD million, constant 2012 prices



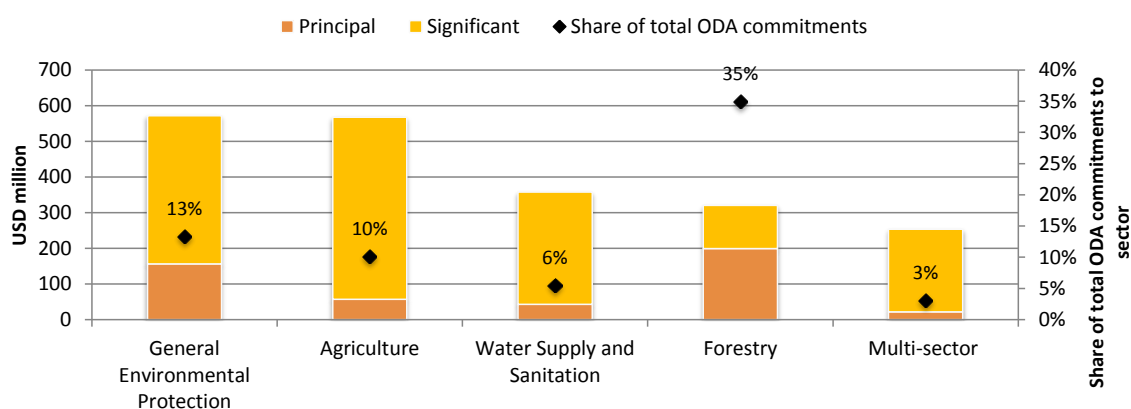
On average in 2011-2013, **86% of bilateral desertification-related commitments were grants**, and 14% were loans. This represents a slight shift towards grants since 2005-07, when the grant share was 71%. The current grant share in desertification-related ODA is slightly higher than that of ODA as a whole (78% in 2011-13).

Finance for desertification also flows through the multilateral system. While earmarked contributions channeled through multilateral organisations are included in bilateral figures, **this data does not capture core contributions to multilateral agencies, such as the Global Environment Facility (GEF)**. Work is underway to determine the extent to which DAC members' core contributions to the GEF (USD 939 million in commitments on average per year over 2011-13) can be considered as supporting the objective of combatting desertification.

Which sectors are targeted by desertification-related development finance?

Over 80% of desertification-related ODA in 2007-13 targeted the **general environment protection, agriculture, water supply and sanitation and forestry sectors, and multi-sector activities** (Chart 3). Of desertification-related ODA flowing to the top sectors, over a third targets sector-specific policy and management. Key areas receiving attention are, in order of volume of ODA received: water-related infrastructure; integrated agricultural development projects; forestry development (which includes erosion/desertification control and integrated forestry projects); and a specifically coded "biodiversity" sub-sector covering the creation of natural reserves and the preservation of habitat and species. Desertification-related objectives are most integrated into ODA targeting the forestry sector (35% of total ODA to forestry targets desertification).

Chart 3. Five main sectors receiving desertification-related ODA¹
Average 2007-13, bilateral commitments, USD billion, constant 2012 prices

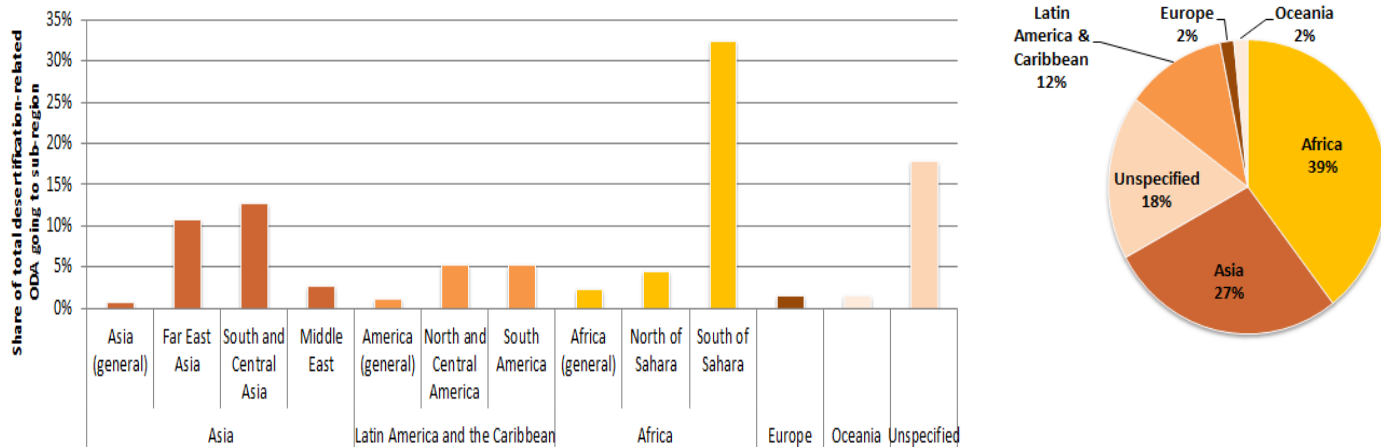


¹ Multi-sector projects are focused on integrated rural development projects, management and planning, and other multi-sector activities.

Where is bilateral desertification-related development finance flowing to?

Africa received the highest share of bilateral desertification-related ODA in 2007-13 (39%), followed by Asia (27%) (Chart 4). More specifically, one third of desertification-related ODA targets sub-Saharan Africa (Chart 4), and this is the region that has experienced the most growth in desertification-related ODA over time.

Chart 4. Geographical distribution of bilateral desertification-related ODA
Average 2007-13, bilateral commitments, USD million, constant 2012 prices



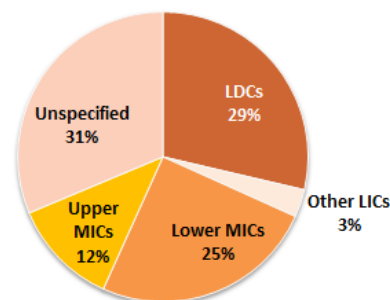
The top five country recipients of bilateral desertification-related ODA over 2007-13 were **India, Ethiopia, Viet Nam, Afghanistan and the People's Republic of China** (Table 1), which together received 27% of total desertification-related ODA. Multi-country and regional programmes have also been receiving increasingly large shares of desertification-related ODA over time. For example, multi-country and regional programmes in sub-Saharan Africa accounted for 7% of bilateral desertification-related ODA in 2011-13, amounting to USD 180 million on average per year.

Almost a third of bilateral desertification-related ODA flows to least-developed and other low-income countries (Chart 5). This is in line with the allocation of total ODA, reflecting the fact that desertification-related ODA is concentrated in Sub-Saharan Africa.

Table 1. Top 10 recipients of desertification-related ODA
Annual average 2007-13, bilateral commitments,
USD million, constant 2012 prices

Country	USD million	Share of total desertification-related ODA
India	159	6%
Ethiopia	110	4%
Viet Nam	74	3%
Afghanistan	69	3%
People's Republic of China	67	3%
Kenya	59	2%
Philippines	42	2%
Burkina Faso	42	2%
Indonesia	39	2%
Tanzania	39	1%

Chart 5. Desertification-related ODA by income group
2007-13, bilateral commitments



A large and growing share of desertification-related ODA is "unspecified" (i.e. not earmarked to a country or region) (Charts 4 and 5). This reflects finance towards international and multi-regional activities, programmes and funds, as well as research-based activities. An example is support for CGIAR (a global agriculture research partnership), which produces research on reducing rural poverty, increasing food security, improving human health and nutrition, and ensuring sustainable management of natural resources.

NEW! Desertification data visualisation portal: www.oecd.org/dac/stats/desertification.htm

Desertification-related ODA by DAC members in 2013*

USD million, bilateral commitments, current prices

Bilateral contributions in 2013			
Marker-based statistics, commitments, USD million			
	Principal objective**	Significant objective	Total
Australia	6.8	248.3	255.1
Austria	5.7	14.9	20.6
Belgium	0.7	131.9	132.6
Canada	0.0	211.1	211.2
Czech Republic	0.3	3.9	4.2
Denmark	0.7	110.5	111.2
EU Institutions	48.1	791.3	839.4
Finland	0.1	5.5	5.6
France	48.2	93.2	141.5
Germany	33.6	282.1	315.7
Greece	0.0	0.1	0.1
Iceland	0.7	0.2	0.8
Ireland	0.0	35.9	35.9
Italy	2.8	38.5	41.3
Japan	17.7	124.2	141.9
Korea	12.2	21.0	33.2
Luxembourg	0.8	10.2	11.0
Netherlands	48.5	79.2	127.7
New Zealand	0.0	2.0	2.0
Norway	4.1	17.7	21.8
Poland	0.0	0.5	0.5
Portugal	0.0	0.8	0.8
Slovak Republic	0.1	0.0	0.1
Slovenia	N/K	N/K	N/K
Spain	0.7	20.0	20.6
Sweden	1.5	192.2	193.7
Switzerland	19.9	121.3	141.2
United Kingdom	3.2	148.8	152.0
United States	N/K	N/K	N/K
Total	256.3	2705.5	2961.7

*Based on data reported to the DAC CRS as of January 2015. Slovenia is not yet reporting on the desertification Rio marker. The United States does not report on the desertification Rio marker.

** This includes ODA marked with Rio marker 3, targeting desertification as a "principal objective, in support of a national action plan", totalling USD 1.5 million in 2013.

The Rio markers are descriptive rather than strictly quantitative. They allow for an approximate quantification of financial flows targeting the objectives of the Rio conventions.

Box: Rio marker methodology

Since 1998 the DAC has monitored development finance targeting the objectives of the Rio Conventions through its Creditor Reporting System (CRS) using the "Rio markers". Markers indicate donors' policy objectives in relation to each activity, where every development co-operation activity reported to the CRS should be screened and marked as either (i) targeting the Conventions as a "principal" objective or a "significant" objective, or (ii) not targeting the objective. Activities marked as having a *principal* desertification objective would not have been funded but for that objective; activities marked "significant" have other prime objectives but have been formulated or adjusted to help meet desertification concerns. The desertification marker includes an additional score "3" denoting "principal – in support of a national action plan". This identifies national, sub-regional and regional action programmes to tackle desertification under the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification. This score is used by a limited number of DAC members (seven over 2011-13).

Definition and Criteria for Eligibility

Desertification-related development finance is defined as activities that aim to combat desertification or mitigate the effects of drought in arid and dry sub-humid areas through prevention and/or reduction of land degradation, rehabilitation of partly degraded land, or reclamation of desertified land. Activities can contribute to:

- protecting or enhancing dryland ecosystems or remedying existing environmental damage; or
- integration of desertification concerns with recipient countries' development objectives through institution building, capacity development, strengthening the regulatory and policy framework, or research; or
- developing countries' efforts to meet their obligations under the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification.