The OECD Development Assistance Committee (DAC) Creditor Reporting System (CRS) includes the most comprehensive, publicly available, activity-level data on climate-related development finance, concessional and non-concessional.

Climate-related development finance data include official development assistance (ODA), other official flows (OOF), private grants and private amounts mobilised reported by DAC and non-DAC members.

This brochure showcases the main characteristics of the available data, some of the related methodological concepts, and different ways to access and visualise the data to perform analysis.

For further inquiries and links to detailed methodological documents, please see the contacts section on the back cover of the brochure.
The OECD publishes each year a climate-related development finance dataset that includes over 8000 project level transactions, from bilateral and multilateral providers as well as philanthropic institutions. The data contain up to 50 different fields describing the institutional, financial and developmental characteristics of the transactions.

Reporting is mandatory for ODA by the members of the Development Assistance Committee (DAC), and voluntary in all the other cases.

The statistical system allows for development finance flows to be analysed from two different perspectives:

- The recipient perspective captures development finance committed or disbursed to developing countries from both bilateral and multilateral providers (A+C in the figure above).
- The bilateral provider perspective is a measure of bilateral providers’ effort in climate-related development finance, comprising their bilateral contributions as well as their estimated (imputed) contributions to international organisations (A+B in the figure above).
Global overview

Climate-related development finance, concessional and non-concessional, 2015-16

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mitigation</th>
<th>Overlap</th>
<th>Adaptation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>60%</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>27%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Climate components</th>
<th>Principal</th>
<th>Significant</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>38%</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>37%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Multilateral development banks</th>
<th>Other multilateral providers</th>
<th>DAC members</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>38%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>57%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Donors with total shares of less than 1% have not been plotted.

The climate dataset provides several layers of information. The charts above present overall climate-related development finance (ODA, OOF and private donors), from DAC members and other reporters. They show that the majority of commitments made included mitigation objectives. They also show that bilateral climate-related development finance marked significant is higher than that marked as principal, and the multilateral institutions (other than MDBs) that report data in the Rio marker format account for over 5% of the total.
The database contains climate-related development finance activities categorised using two methodologies.

THE RIO MARKER METHODOLOGY implemented by DAC members, and adopted by a number of other bilateral and multilateral providers. It provides an indication of the degree of mainstreaming of climate considerations into development co-operation portfolios.

It has a three-tiers scoring system:

- **Principal (2)** when the objective (climate change mitigation or adaptation) is explicitly stated as fundamental in the design of, or the motivation for, the activity.

- **Significant (1)** when the objective (climate change mitigation or adaptation) is explicitly stated but it is not the fundamental driver or motivation for undertaking it.

- **Not targeted (0)** meaning that the activity was examined but found not to target the objective (climate change mitigation or adaptation) in any significant way.

The Rio markers apply to activities as a whole, and, in marking the full value of the activities the markers are considered descriptive rather than strictly quantitative. Instead, they allow for an approximate quantification of development finance that targets the climate objectives, mitigation, adaptation or both.

The sum of the two scores is referred to as the “total” or “upper bound” of climate-related development finance, with “lower bound” including only the activities marked as principal.

Development co-operation activities from DAC members are marked also with other policy markers, with the same 0-1-2 scoring systems. These are: biodiversity; desertification; gender equality; participatory democracy and good governance (PDGG); environment; reproductive, maternal, neonatal and child health (RMNCH); trade development; disaster risk reduction (DDR); nutrition; and inclusion and empowerment of people with disabilities.

THE CLIMATE COMPONENTS METHODOLOGIES are implemented by the Multilateral Development Banks.

The methodology identifies the components of a project that directly contribute to or promote adaptation and/or mitigation. It is a quantitative measure expressed in USD.

The components are calculated in accordance with the joint MDB Methodology for Tracking Climate Mitigation Finance and the Joint MDB Methodology for Tracking Climate Adaptation Finance. The MDBs and Rio markers definitions of climate change mitigation and adaptation are compatible.

Data from DAC members are available from 2000, and part of the regular statistical collections from 2008 (mitigation) and 2010 (adaptation).

Data from Multilateral Development Banks are available from 2013.
Data availability

Climate dataset (Rio + MDBs)

- Definition and Guidance for the Climate-Rio Markers
- Guidance Table for Climate Change Rio markers (xlsx)
- Methodological note on the OECD-DAC climate-related development finance databases (pdf)
- Imputed multilateral shares (xlsx)
- Climate-related bilateral development finance by objective (xlsx)
- Climate-related development finance at the activity level:
  - Recipient perspective (Excel):
  - Provider perspective (Excel):

Data visualisation tools

- Climate-related development finance data visualisation portal

Rio Marker Data in the CRS

- Aid activities targeting Global Environmental Objectives
Climate dataset

The climate dataset is available online in excel format. The files contain detailed climate-related finance information, and are presented in both the recipient and the provider perspectives. Commitments and disbursements are available for the recipient perspective; only disbursements are shown for the provider perspective. Non-ODA data such as OOF and mobilised private finance information might be confidential and in such cases is only shared in aggregated form.

The data are updated in the first quarter every year and include climate-related development finance identified through both the Rio Markers and the Climate Components methodologies.

Data visualisation

The data can be viewed using two data visualisation tools, one presenting the data from the recipient perspective and one from the provider perspective.

The tools allow a quick, personalised analysis of climate-related development finance. Depending on the perspective chosen, the user can select a set of parameters (such as year, recipient region, recipient country, adaptation, mitigation, lower/upper bound) and obtain a set of predefined charts.

https://oe.cd/Development-Climate

Rio Marker Data in the Creditor Reporting System (CRS)

The CRS is the complete OECD development finance database, with information on over 250,000 activities each year. Climate-related information is also accessible in the CRS database, but only for the Rio Markers.

- A subset of CRS data, relating only to DAC members, can be filtered and viewed online at https://stats.oecd.org/
  > Development > Flows based on individual projects
  > Aid projects targeting global environmental objectives (CRS)

- The complete CRS files can be downloaded at https://stats.oecd.org/
  > Development > Flows based on individual projects
  > Creditor Reporting System > Export > Related files
Climate-related development finance can be analysed by sector and region (and further disaggregated at subsector and country level). Data for 2015-16 shows energy as the first sector overall, and also the first sector in Asia, Africa and America. Transport and storage is the second sector overall and with significant shares in Asia and Oceania.
Gender equality and climate-related ODA

The dataset can be used to analyse the overlaps between ODA for mitigation, adaptation and other policy markers, like the one on gender equality and women empowerment. In the example above, 58% of the total ODA from DAC members in 2015-16 is not marked for climate change adaptation, mitigation or gender equality, while 21.3% is marked for gender equality only, 7.7% for mitigation only and 2.7% for adaptation only. The chart shows the overlaps between the markers, two by two, and also the share of ODA that is marked for all three markers together (2.3%).
Type of finance and income groups

Climate-related development finance, concessional and non-concessional, 2015-16

By type of finance

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Finance</th>
<th>LDCs</th>
<th>LMICs</th>
<th>Other LICs</th>
<th>UMICs</th>
<th>Unallocated (regional)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>35%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>13%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Types of flows with total shares of less than 1% have not been plotted)

LDCs – Least Developed Countries; UMICs – Upper Middle Income Countries; LMICs – Lower Middle Income Countries; Other LICs – Other Low Income Countries

Data can show the type of finance provided to different income groups. The charts above show that around 20% of climate-related development finance is committed to LDCs (equally split between grants and loans). Data also highlight that for UMICs and LMICs (that together account 65% of the total climate-related development finance) the shares of grants is around 12-13%.
The 2016 OECD survey on amounts mobilised from the private sector was able to capture an initial subset of private finance mobilised, 26% of which is also climate-related. More than two-thirds of these climate-related mobilised private funds (69%) are allocated to the energy sector, followed by industry, mining & construction (8%) and transport & storage (6%). The majority of these funds (81%) is allocated to mitigation actions, with adaptation only representing 3%, and 16% allocated to both. Guarantees represent the instrument that mobilised the largest amount of financing (41%) followed by syndicated loans (27%) and shares in collective investments vehicles (CIVs; 15%). Finally, Asia is the largest recipient region (34%) followed by America (27%) and Africa (22%).