

FIRST-EVER COMPREHENSIVE DATA ON AID FOR CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION

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- The OECD has developed a comprehensive system for measuring aid in support of climate-related objectives. This is based on detailed project-level reporting against carefully defined policy markers.¹
- The first-ever comprehensive data on aid to climate change adaptation have just become available. These data complement data on aid to climate change mitigation, which the OECD has been collecting since 1998.
- The preliminary figures for 2010 show that total bilateral climate change-related aid by members of the OECD's Development Assistance Committee (DAC) was USD 22.9 billion in 2010, representing about 15% of total official development assistance.
- Of this total, two-thirds was for mitigation, and one-third for adaptation.
- For 60% of the climate-related activities, mitigation or adaptation was the primary objective; for the remainder it was a significant objective.
- Detailed, final, project-by-project data will be available soon at www.oecd.org/dac/stats/rioconventions.

Bilateral climate change-related aid by DAC members

Climate change mitigation-related aid was estimated at **USD 17.6 billion** in 2010, and **climate change adaptation-related aid** at **USD 9.3 billion**. In certain cases, the same activity can be tagged as both mitigation and adaptation-related. This overlap amounts to about USD 4 billion (see Table 1 and Figure 2).

TABLE 1. CLIMATE CHANGE MITIGATION AND ADAPTATION-RELATED AID BY DAC MEMBERS IN 2010

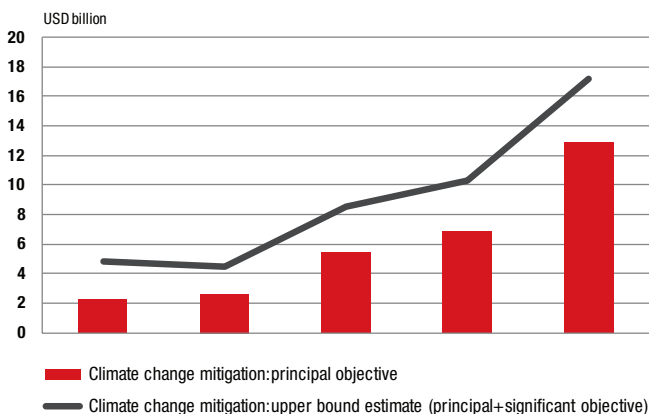
USD million, current prices

	Bilateral contributions marker-based statistics, commitments, USD million					
	Climate change mitigation-related aid		Climate change adaptation-related aid		for reference	Total climate change-related aid (a+b+c+d-e)
	Principal objective (a)	Significant objective (b)	Principal objective (c)	Significant objective (d)	aid marked both mitigation and adaptation (e)	
Australia	130.9	216.1	104.2	348.3	288.3	511.2
Austria	10.6	11.8	2.3	3.3	2.4	25.6
Belgium	83.3	113.0	2.4	258.8	107.5	350.0
Canada	11.5	66.9	26.5	10.2	0.0	115.2
Denmark	231.6	402.7	99.1	433.2	448.3	718.3
EU institutions	337.3	495.0	114.0	572.2	263.9	1254.5
Finland	21.9	128.1	17.2	186.4	93.3	260.3
France	2420.4	86.9	403.7	0.0	257.0	2653.9
Germany	1625.2	1594.6	66.1	480.4	290.0	3476.3
Greece	2.7	0.6	4.4	0.0	3.4	4.4
Ireland	1.2	0.0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1.2
Italy	0.0	35.7	1.5	3.0	2.4	37.9
Japan	5980.1	151.6	1170.2	1090.2	635.0	7757.0
Korea	22.8	38.4	82.1	162.3	40.5	265.1
Luxembourg	0.9	1.7	1.3	4.3	2.1	6.1
Netherlands	28.3	25.9	26.2	600.7	27.1	654.0
New Zealand	1.0	2.2	4.7	29.0	2.2	34.7
Norway	762.0	109.5	68.1	86.3	79.5	946.4
Portugal	0.1	52.8	0.0	2.0	1.4	53.5
Spain	105.5	227.1	71.2	831.4	220.8	1014.4
Sweden	34.8	346.0	47.1	401.1	272.9	556.1
Switzerland	68.5	51.4	61.9	121.4	52.9	250.3
United Kingdom	836.2	149.9	841.9	246.1	978.3	1095.8
United States	616.6	0.0	249.3	0.0	0.0	865.9
TOTAL	13333.4	4307.7	3465.3	5870.6	4069.1	22907.9

Notes: Data in this table refer in all cases to DAC members' own contributions to developing countries (including through CIFs), not to their contributions to multilateral agencies which are presented in table 2. Thus, for EU members, the figures exclude their contributions to the EU institutions; however, the outflows of EU institutions to developing countries are shown against the relevant line.

1. The developed countries that signed the three Rio Conventions in 1992 committed themselves to assist developing countries in the implementation of these Conventions. Since 1998 the DAC has monitored aid targeting the objectives of the Rio Conventions through its "Creditor Reporting System" (CRS) using the so called "Rio markers". Every aid 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. There are four Rio markers, for: biodiversity, desertification, climate change mitigation, and climate change adaptation. The adaptation marker exists since 2010 only.

FIGURE 1. TRENDS IN CLIMATE CHANGE MITIGATION-RELATED AID, 2006-10, bilateral commitments, USD billion, constant 2009 prices



Climate change mitigation-related aid is increasing rapidly. The “upper bound” estimate exceeded **USD 17.6 billion in 2010**, an increase of 69% over 2009.

Multilateral climate change-related aid

Finance for climate change mitigation and adaptation also flows through the multilateral system. The total of DAC members’ contributions to specific climate funds (except Climate Investment Funds which are included in Table 1) plus the climate-related share of DAC members’ core contributions to multilateral organisations was **USD 718 million in 2010**. The DAC Secretariat is working on the climate change markers with multilateral development banks and other agencies to refine these data.

TABLE 2. DAC COUNTRIES’ MULTILATERAL AID TO CLIMATE CHANGE IN 2010, Contributions to climate funds and climate-related shares of contributions to multiple-purpose organisations (preliminary data)
USD million, current prices

GEF (32%)	IDA (3.6%)	Montreal Protocol (100%)	GEF LDC fund (100%)	GEF special climate change fund (100%)	Adaptation fund (UNFCCC) (100%)	UNFCCC (61%) and IPCC (100%)	TOTAL
208.1	261.2	106.4	85.1	46.5	0.1	10.5	717.8

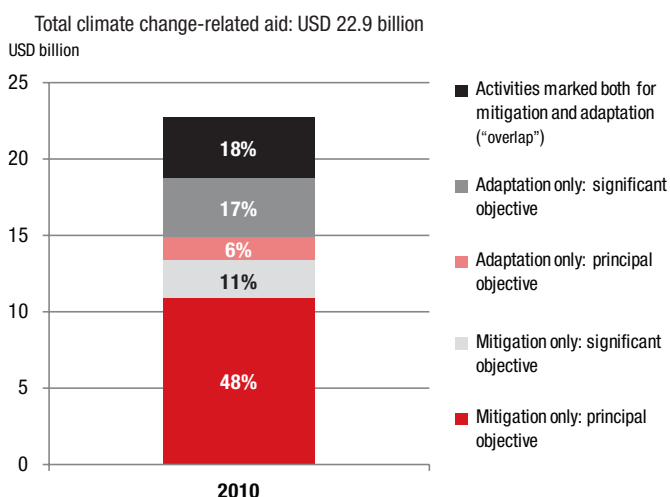
Notes: The share of IDA’s outflows targeted at climate change (3.6% for the period 2009-10) was applied to members’ contributions to IDA. This share is based on the World Bank’s reporting to the CRS on their climate change theme. Data will be revised upon the implementation of the Bank’s new system to track projects with climate co-benefits. The share of the GEF’s outflows targeted at climate change (32% for the period 2008-09) was applied to members’ contributions to the GEF. This share is based on GEF data available at www.gefonline.org (climate change focal area and prorated portion of multifocal area).

Non-aid flows

The OECD is also encouraging countries and organisations to use the mitigation and adaptation markers to report on official flows other than aid, and the first figures on these flows will be available soon. Methodological work is also underway to try to identify the climate-related component of private flows.

Watch out for double counts!

FIGURE 2. TOTAL CLIMATE CHANGE-RELATED AID IN 2010, Bilateral commitments, USD billion, current prices



The same activity can be marked for both mitigation and adaptation, since a single activity can target both. Therefore, care needs to be taken not to double-count these amounts when compiling the total for aid to climate change mitigation/adaptation.

Figure 2 illustrates the composition of the USD 22.9 billion estimated amount for total climate change-related aid. The majority of activities are marked for one objective only.