



# Tracking Climate Related Aid Support – OECD Rio Markers

Remy Paris

OECD Development Co-operation Directorate

10<sup>th</sup> June UNFCCC / OECD Joint Side Event



# Measuring Aid for Climate Change

- Members of the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) report their aid activities to the **OECD Creditor Reporting System (CRS) database**.
- Donors are requested to indicate for each aid activity **whether or not it targets the objectives of Rio Conventions**: biodiversity, climate change (mitigation or adaptation), and desertification.
- **Climate Markers** are statistical codes employed by OECD-DAC to measure the aid targeting at climate change mitigation and adaptation purposes.
  - ***climate change mitigation*** (pilot period 1998-2002, officially launched since 2002-)
  - ***climate change adaptation*** (2010- )
- **Climate Markers can track both commitment and disbursement amounts.** To best report the donor's policy objectives targeting climate change, Markers are applied to commitment stage.



# Climate Change Markers - Criteria

## Climate Change Mitigation Marker

### The activity contributes to

- mitigation of climate change by limiting anthropogenic emissions of GHGs, including gases regulated by the Montreal Protocol; **or**
- protection and/or enhancement of GHG sinks and reservoirs; **or**
- integration of climate change concerns with the 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 Convention.

## Climate Change Adaptation Marker

### The activity contributes to

- climate change adaptation objective is explicitly indicated in the activity documentation; **and**
- activity contains specific measures targeting the definition .

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**Definition of adaptation:** It intends to reduce the vulnerability of human or natural systems to the impacts of climate change and climate-related risks, by maintaining or increasing adaptive capacity and resilience. This encompasses a range of activities from information and knowledge generation, to capacity development, planning and the implementation of climate change adaptation actions.



# Climate Change Markers – Concepts and Scoring System

## Concepts

The markers seek information on the policy objectives served by aid activities. Policy marker data are *descriptive* rather than quantitative: they allow for the identification of activities targeted to a policy objective.

## Scoring system

0	Not targeted
1	Significant objective
2	Principal objective

*1+2 = Aid targeting the objectives of climate change mitigation (or adaptation)*



# Climate Change Markers: How to Assign Them in Practice?

**Q1. What objectives are stated in the project/programme document?**



**Q2. Do any of the stated objectives match “criteria for eligibility” of Rio Markers?**



**Yes**

**Q3. Would the activity have been undertaken without this objective?**



**No**

**2**

**Principal**



**Yes**

**1**

**Significant**



**No**

**0**

**Not targeted**



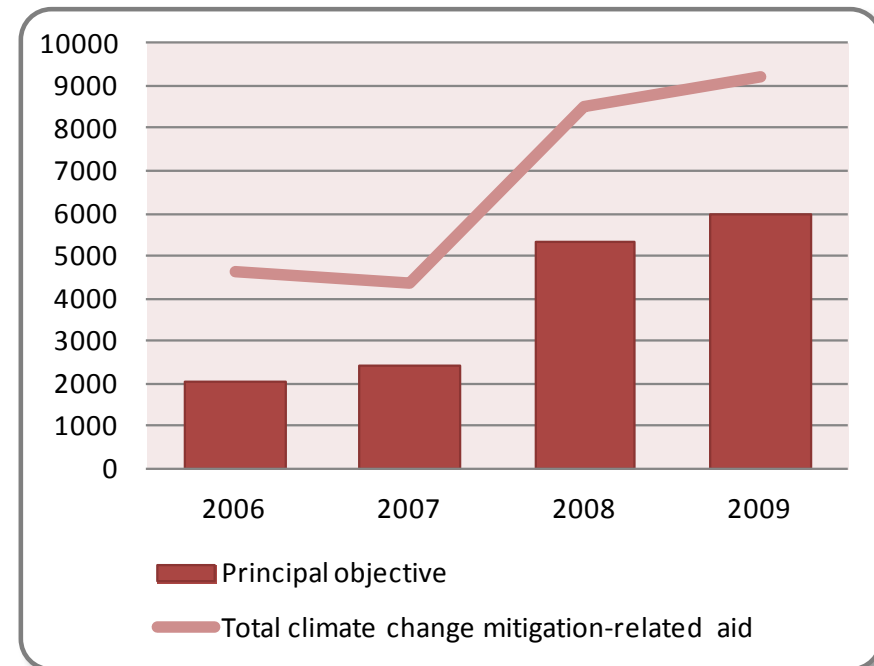
# Statistics on Climate Change Mitigation-Related Aid

## 2008-2009 Bilateral Annual Commitment

	Principal objective USD million	Significant objective USD million	Total USD million	Share of bilateral ODA %
Australia	60	157	216	6.0
Austria	14	17	31	3.4
Belgium	10	98	107	5.7
Canada	7	53	60	1.5
Denmark	62	196	258	14.4
Finland	43	121	164	14.8
France	497	415	912	9.6
Germany	911	515	1425	12.8
Greece	3	6	8	2.7
Ireland	2	9	11	1.3
Italy	17	41	58	3.3
Japan	3037	463	3500	22.4
Korea	48	99	146	9.5
Luxembourg	..	..	..	..
Netherlands	0	299	299	5.3
New Zealand	0	1	2	0.5
Norway	302	156	457	11.1
Portugal	0	2	2	0.7
Spain	260	181	440	9.4
Sweden	33	23	56	1.8
Switzerland	16	14	31	1.8
United Kingdom	338	15	353	3.5
United States	46	12	58	0.2
EU Institutions	297	446	743	4.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>6002</b>	<b>3336</b>	<b>9339</b>	<b>7.1</b>

## Total Climate Change Mitigation Related Aid

Commitments, USD million, constant 2008 prices





# What Markers Can and Can Not Do?

## Markers cannot ...

- **They do not provide the exact amount** of aid specifically directed to help developing countries mitigate or adapt to climate change (no internationally agreed methodology for measuring an exact share).
- Full amounts of activities marked as “principal” contribute to the policy objective, but less than the full value of activities marked as “significant” target the objective.
- The two climate change markers are **not mutually exclusive**: activities can target both mitigation and adaptation objectives at the same time, and data should not be added up across markers.

## Marker can ...

- Marker data allow an approximate quantification of the amount that targets climate change concerns (best estimate).
- Common reporting rules and standards ensure data homogeneity and comparability at the international level.



# What is the Next Step?

- How to **ensure more compatible reporting** among bilateral agencies (e.g. more guidelines, training sessions and knowledge sharing)?
- How to **mainstream climate change related flows through multilateral channels** into the existing DAC CRS system?
- How to **provide support to developing countries** to track their climate related expenditure and influx climate finance?
- How to **transfer the knowledge and share the experience** from tracking DAC members aid flow to the design of future MRV framework under the Convention?



## **Pick Up Relevant Materials At The Back Of The Room**

- **Handbook on the OECD-DAC Climate Markers**
- **Fact Sheet on Tracking Aid in Support of Climate Change in Developing Countries**

**Thank you!**