

# VIET NAM

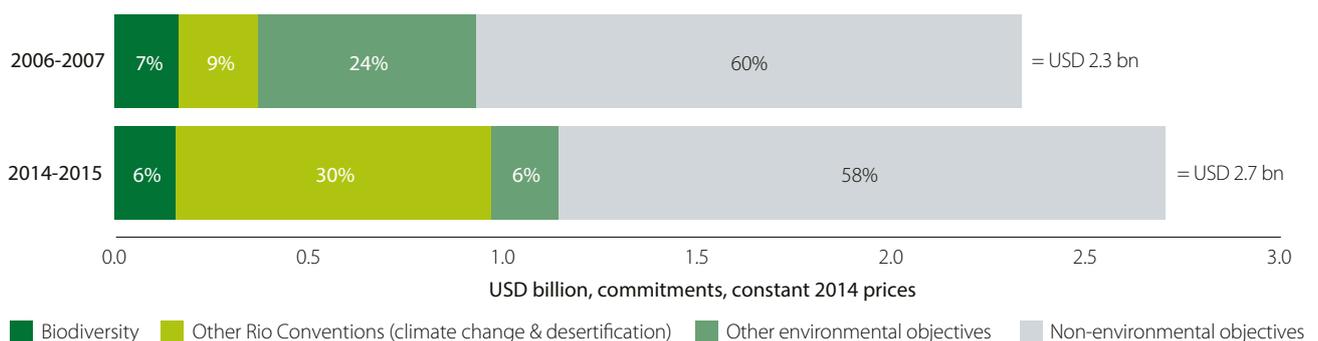
## Biodiversity-related Official Development Assistance 2015<sup>1</sup>

Over the past decade, Viet Nam has been among the top five recipients of bilateral and multilateral development finance<sup>2</sup>. In 2014-15, Official Development Assistance (ODA) commitments by members of OECD Development Assistance Committee (DAC) reached USD 2.7 billion on average

per year, a slight increase from USD 2.3 billion in 2006-07. Similarly, bilateral ODA in support of environmental objectives saw a modest increase, from USD 0.93 billion (40% of total bilateral ODA to Viet Nam) in 2006-07, to 1.14 billion (42% of total bilateral ODA) in 2014-15<sup>3</sup>.

### FOCUS ON ENVIRONMENT-RELATED OBJECTIVES IN BILATERAL ODA

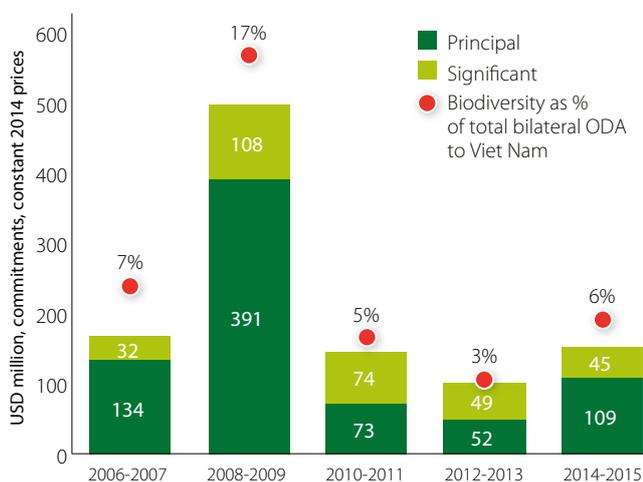
TWO-YEAR AVERAGES



Note: 'Biodiversity' includes activities simultaneously targeting the objectives of other Rio Conventions. 'Other Rio Conventions' includes activities that do not target biodiversity.

### BILATERAL BIODIVERSITY-RELATED ODA, 2006-2015

TWO-YEAR AVERAGES, AND SHARES OF TOTAL BILATERAL ODA



**Bilateral biodiversity-related ODA to Viet Nam accounted for USD 154.2 million per year in 2014-15, representing 6% of total ODA commitments:**

- 71% (USD 109.3 million) targeted biodiversity as a primary or 'principal' objective, implying that these activities would not have been funded but for their biodiversity-related goals.
- 29% (USD 44.9 million) targeted biodiversity as a secondary or 'significant' objective, indicating that biodiversity is being mainstreamed into development co-operation activities in Viet Nam with other primary objectives.

1. The statistics in this flyer are based on data reported to the OECD DAC Creditor Reporting System (CRS) as of November 2016. Data for 2015 are provisional.

2. Over the past decade, around 40% of overall development finance to Viet Nam came from multilateral providers. Non-concessional Other Official Flows (OOF) from bilateral and multilateral providers accounted for almost a third of development finance.

3. This flyer focuses on bilateral ODA by DAC members, given that reporting on biodiversity-related multilateral development finance and non-concessional Other Official Flows (OOF) to the DAC CRS is currently partial. Further, it focuses on bilateral ODA earmarked for Viet Nam. This does not include regional initiatives or other activities for which a country has not been specified in the CRS.

Over the past decade, the split between grants and concessional loans in the provision of bilateral biodiversity-related ODA saw significant year-on-year fluctuations. On average, grants accounted for nearly a third (32%) of bilateral biodiversity-related ODA. Providers of development finance in support of biodiversity in

Viet Nam increasingly recognise the importance of exploiting the co-benefits of biodiversity objectives and those of the other Rio Conventions<sup>4</sup>. **In 2014-15, 93% of bilateral biodiversity-related ODA simultaneously pursued climate change and/or desertification objectives**, which is an increase from 26% in 2006-7.

### TOP SECTORS RECEIVING BILATERAL BIODIVERSITY-RELATED ODA AND LEVEL OF MAINSTREAMING

2014-2015 AVERAGE

#### Top sectors receiving bilateral biodiversity-related ODA

65%  
(\$100.1 m)

General environment protection

#### Biodiversity as a share of total bilateral ODA to sector



10%  
(\$14.7 m)

Forestry



9%  
(\$13.9 m)

Agriculture



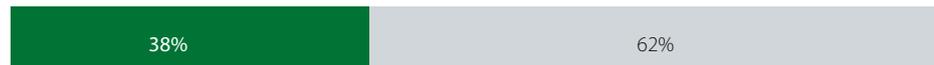
5%  
(\$8.3 m)

Water supply & sanitation



2%  
(\$3.8 m)

Trade policies & regulations



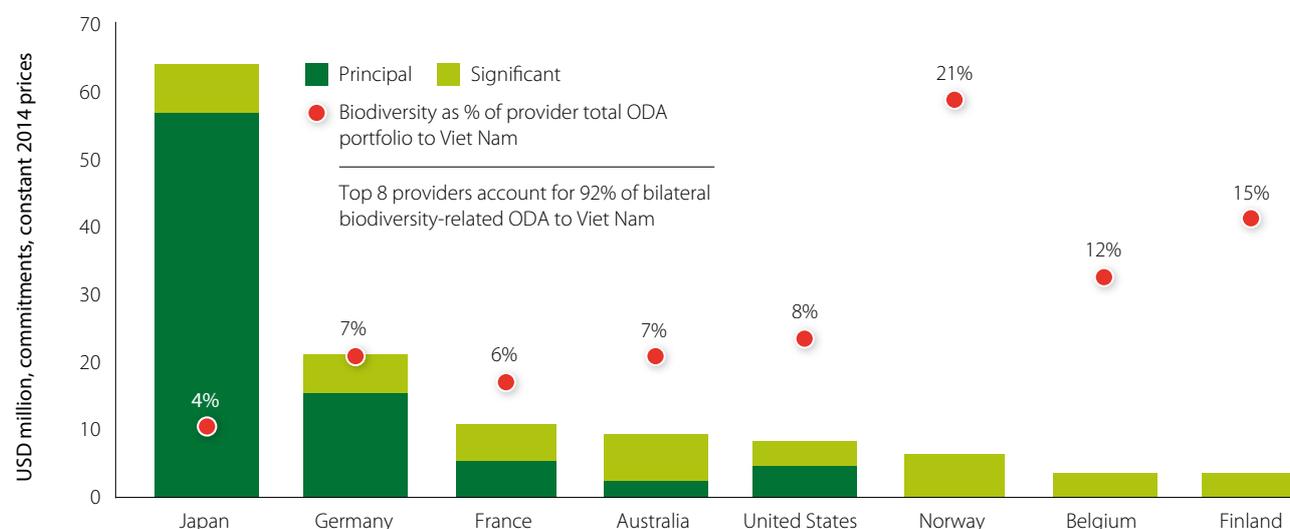
Legend: Principal (dark green), Significant (light green), Non-biodiversity (grey)

**The top sectors receiving biodiversity-related ODA in 2014-15 are General Environment Protection, Forestry, Agriculture, Water Supply and Sanitation, and Trade Policies and Regulations.** While these top sectors account for 91% of bilateral biodiversity-related ODA, they see varying levels of mainstreaming in total bilateral ODA to the sector. This is reflected in the relative proportion of activities that target

biodiversity as either a 'principal' or 'significant' objective. For instance, of total ODA to the agriculture sector, finance in support of biodiversity-related objectives accounts for 30%; whereas in the forestry sector nearly all (87%) ODA supports biodiversity-related objectives. In contrast, the fishing sector which has a high impact on biodiversity, receives 0.11% (USD 0.17 million) of bilateral biodiversity-related ODA to Viet Nam.

### TOP BILATERAL PROVIDERS OF BIODIVERSITY-RELATED ODA, 2011-2015

FIVE-YEAR AVERAGE



4. The DAC CRS and the Rio marker methodology recognise that development finance may target more than one policy objective, allowing their simultaneous tracking. While it is useful to monitor multiple objectives and often impractical to completely separate them, care must be taken to avoid double counting when compiling and reporting total ODA in support of the Rio Conventions by taking into account relevant overlaps.