

Statistics on climate change-related aid

www.oecd.org/dac/stats/crs

Source

Data shown are derived from the OECD Creditor Reporting System (CRS) database where members of the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) and multilateral donors report their aid activities. Data are available online at www.oecd.org/dac/stats/crs.

Definition

Climate change-related aid is defined as activities that contribute to the objective of stabilisation of greenhouse gas (GHG) concentrations in the atmosphere at a level that would prevent dangerous anthropogenic interference with the climate system by promoting efforts to reduce or limit GHG emissions or to enhance GHG sequestration.

See full definition in Annex.

Methodology

Figures shown relate to DAC members' **BILATERAL** aid, and do not include multilateral contributions to organisations active in the field of climate change.

Figures are based on indications of the **policy objectives** of bilateral aid activities, though the climate change objective will often be less than the total value of such activities. Policy objectives are reported by donors through "markers" which do not allow exact quantification of aid activities' contribution to the objectives. Thus, the figures are approximate (best estimates) and should be treated this way in any further analysis.

DATA BY DONOR

Table 1. Climate change-related bilateral aid by DAC member
Commitments 1998-2004, annual averages

	USD million (2004 prices)		% of total bilateral aid	
	1998/2000	2001/2004	1998/2000	2001/2004
Australia	17.6	3.2	1.6%	0.3%
Austria	3.1	4.8	0.5%	1.0%
Belgium	5.5	1.8	0.8%	0.1%
Canada	23.3	69.7	1.7%	3.9%
Denmark	9.7	102.1	1.1%	8.2%
Finland	29.0	5.2	10.8%	1.3%
France	6.8	15.7	0.1%	0.2%
Germany	659.1	438.4	13.8%	7.6%
Greece	..	1.4	..	0.6%
Ireland	..	0.8	..	0.2%
Italy
Japan	1614.6	1560.4	11.6%	12.2%
Luxembourg
Netherlands	128.8	184.7	4.2%	4.9%
New Zealand	0.6	..	0.4%	..
Norway	84.2	68.8	6.6%	4.6%
Portugal	5.9	10.1	1.7%	2.2%
Spain	19.5	5.7	1.3%	0.3%
Sweden	24.7	7.7	2.0%	0.4%
Switzerland	5.9	14.3	0.7%	1.4%
United Kingdom	44.4	..	1.0%	..
United States	208.6	139.6	2.1%	0.6%
EC	..	128.2	..	1.4%
Total	2891.2	2762.6	5.5%	3.8%

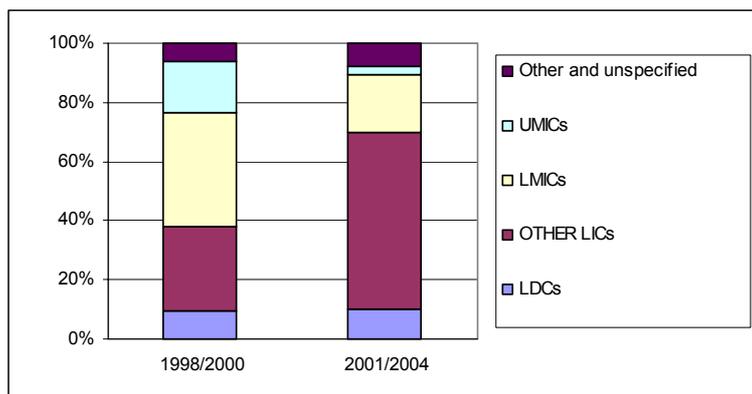
Note on coverage: Not all donors reported complete information for the period 1998-2004. For Canada data cover CIDA only; for France data cover AfD, Natexis and MAE over 1998/2000, AfD and Natexis over 2001/2004; for Germany data cover GTZ, KfW and BMZ also in 2004. The percentages are however calculated over each donor's total bilateral aid.

Data shown for 2001/2004 cover: years 2003/2004 for EC, 2002/2004 for Greece; 2001/2003 for Australia, Finland, Japan, Norway, Spain, Switzerland.

DATA BY RECIPIENT

Climate change-related aid by income group and by region, commitments 1998-2004

Graph 1. Breakdown by income group



Graph 2. Breakdown by region

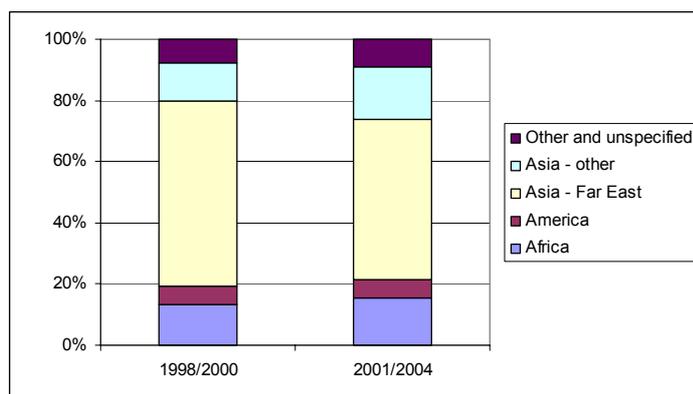


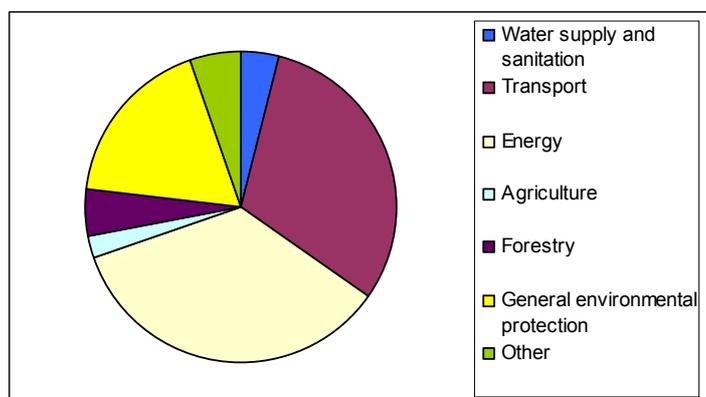
Table 2. Top ten recipients of climate change-related aid commitments 1998-2004, annual averages, USD million

	1998/2000	2001/2004	
1 Thailand	478.1	1 China	571.2
2 China	381.2	2 Indonesia	276.5
3 Malaysia	365.9	3 India	152.0
4 Philippines	227.5	4 Sri Lanka	68.7
5 Azerbaijan	108.4	5 Viet Nam	58.8
6 Egypt	102.2	6 Egypt	46.3
7 Viet Nam	73.0	7 Morocco	44.6
8 India	67.6	8 Philippines	25.1
9 Nepal	53.6	9 Bangladesh	23.6
10 Turkey	44.5	10 Mongolia	22.2

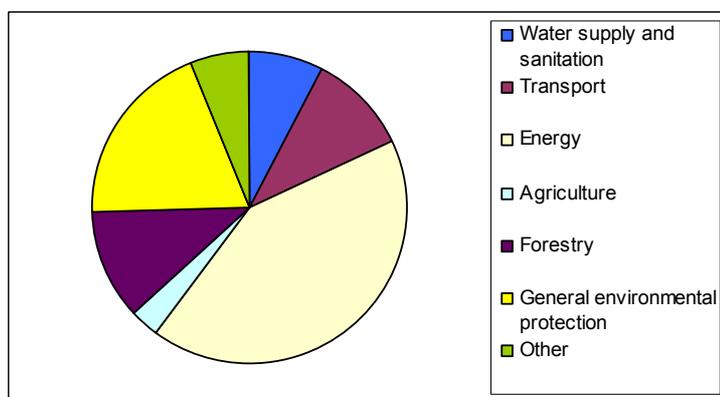
DATA BY SECTOR

Graph 3. Climate change-related aid by sector, commitments 1998-2004

1998-2000



2001-2004



ANNEX

DEFINITION

An activity should be classified as climate-change-related (score Principal or Significant) if:

It contributes to the objective of stabilisation of greenhouse gas (GHG) concentrations in the atmosphere at a level that would prevent dangerous anthropogenic interference with the climate system by promoting efforts to reduce or limit GHG emissions or to enhance GHG sequestration.

CRITERIA FOR ELIGIBILITY

The activity contributes to

- a) the mitigation of climate change by limiting anthropogenic emissions of GHGs, including gases regulated by the Montreal Protocol; **or**
- b) the protection and/or enhancement of GHG sinks and reservoirs; **or**
- c) the 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**
- d) developing countries' efforts to meet their obligations under the Convention.

The activity will score "**principal objective**" if it directly and explicitly aims to achieve one or more of the above four criteria.

EXAMPLES OF TYPICAL ACTIVITIES

1. Typical activities take place in the sectors of:

*Water and sanitation
Transport
Energy
Agriculture
Forestry
Industry*

- GHG emission reductions or stabilisation in the energy, transport, industry and agricultural sectors through application of new and renewable forms of energy, measures to improve the energy efficiency of existing generators, machines and equipment, or demand side management.
- Methane emission reductions through waste management or sewage treatment.
- Development, transfer and promotion of technologies and know-how as well as building of capacities that control, reduce or prevent anthropogenic emissions of GHGs, in particular in waste management, transport, energy, agriculture and industry.
- Protection and enhancement of sinks and reservoirs of GHGs through sustainable forest management, afforestation and reforestation, rehabilitation of areas affected by drought and desertification.

2. Typical non-sector specific activities are:

*Environmental policy and administrative management
Biosphere protection
Biodiversity
Env. education/training
Environmental research*

- Protection and enhancement of sinks and reservoirs through sustainable management and conservation of oceans and other marine and coastal ecosystems, wetlands, wilderness areas and other ecosystems.
- Preparation of national inventories of greenhouse gases (emissions by sources and removals by sinks); climate change related policy and economic analysis and instruments, including national plans to mitigate climate change; development of climate-change-related legislation; climate technology needs surveys and assessments; institutional capacity building.
- Education, training and public awareness related to climate change.
- Climate-change-related research and monitoring as well as impact and vulnerability assessments.
- Oceanographic and atmospheric research and monitoring.