An Roinn Gnóthaí Eachtracha
Department of Foreign Affairs

Ireland's Climate and Environmental Finance Report

2019

Contents

Glossary

AADP	Africa Agri-food Development Programme
ADB	Asian Development Bank
AF	Adaptation Fund
AIIB	Asian Infrastructure and Investment Bank
CCRIF	Caribbean Catastrophe Risk Insurance Facility
CGIAR	Consultative Group for International Agriculture Research
CSO	Civil Society Organisation
DAC	Development Assistance Committee
DECC	Department for Environment, Climate and Communications
DFA	Department of Foreign Affairs
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organisation
GEMS	Global Environment Monitoring Systems
GCF	Green Climate Fund
GEF	Global Environment Facility
IIED	International Institute for Environment and Development
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
LDCF	Least Developed Countries Fund
LEG	Least Developed Countries Expert Group
NGO	Nongovernmental Organisation
OECD	Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development
SPREP	Secretariat for the Pacific Regional Environment Programme
UNCCD	United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification
UNDRR	United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction
UNECE	United Nations Economic Commission for Europe
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
WB-IDA	World Bank International Development Association

Executive Summary

There are three overarching international conventions that seek to address climate change and protect the environment. The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) is the primary multilateral forum for addressing climate change. One of the key elements to the work of the UNFCCC is the provision and mobilisation of financial resources (herein referred to as climate finance) and for supporting climate action in developing countries. In line with this requirement, Ireland has committed to provide climate finance to support enhanced action on climate mitigation, adaptation, technology development and capacity-building. The two other Rio Conventions aim to protect biodiversity (the Convention on Biodiversity) and tackle desertification (the Convention to Combat Desertification). In response to the objectives of these Conventions, Ireland also provides international support for the protection of the environment.

This report provides an overview of Ireland's international financial support in 2019 to the objectives of the Rio Conventions on climate change, biodiversity and desertification. It also illustrates Ireland's financial support to Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) and resilience against climatic and weather-related events.

In 2015, Ireland set a Programme for Government commitment to provide €175m in total in climate finance between 2016 and 2020. Ireland successfully met this commitment by 2018. This report provides a detailed overview of Ireland's climate and environment spend in 2019, indicating a year-on-year increase in climate finance from 2015 to 2019

In 2019, the Government of Ireland provided at least €93,684,608 in climate finance. This figure represents financing provided by Department of Foreign Affairs (DFA),the Department of Environment, Climate and Communications (DECC), the Department of Finance, and the Department of Agriculture, Food and the Marine (DAFM).

DFA provided the largest proportion of climate finance in 2019, approximately €71,327,517. DECC provided €4,414,454 while the Department of Finance provided €10,885,380 and DAFM provided €7,057,257 towards the overall 2019 sum.[1]

The 2019 figure represents an increase of approximately 17% in climate finance as compared to 2018, when the overall climate finance provided was €80,006,134, and continues the trend of year on year increases in Ireland's financial support to international climate action since 2015.

The report notes a net increase in climate spending across the main channels of Irish climate finance: bilateral programming, support through Irish civil society organisations (CSOs), financing through multilateral institutions, climate change funds and UN bodies, and other channels of support such as think tanks and research based organisations.

It is important to note here that Climate Finance disbursed by Ireland continues to focus predominantly on addressing climate adaptation – with 99% of finance supporting these measures. Approximately half of this went to adaptation activities targeting resilience and adaptation to climate change, without mitigation co-benefits. Climate change action integrating both adaptation and mitigation – cross-cutting activities – comprise nearly all the remainder. Mitigation focused activities received the least amount of support – less than 1%.

1 It should be noted that these amounts may differ from the total climate finance Departments disburse as reported to Brussels via the Department of Public Expenditure and Reform. This Report applies OECD weighted (percentage) values on multilateral climate finance – see Table 9.

Ireland focuses most of its international development cooperation and climate action in Least Developed Countries (LDCs). The majority of Ireland's bilateral climate financing (approximately €45,084,895 out of a total of €65,272,578) was for climate action in LDCs, while LDC focused funds such as the Least Developed Countries Fund and the World Bank-International Development Association received €1 million and €2.6 million respectively through core multi-lateral support. In addition, of the €85.1 million of total ODA disbursed through Irish CSOs, nearly €20 million in climate finance supported climate action in LDCs in Africa, Asia and the Americas.

The Government of Ireland has placed climate action among the four major policy priorities in its international development policy A Better World, launched in February 2019.[2] In the policy we commit to scale up our funding on climate action and explore innovative approaches to climate finance, risk insurance and climate adaptation. This will require a significant step-change both within the Department of Foreign Affairs and across other Government departments, to ensure that international programming and diplomacy support effective climate change mitigation and adaptation actions.

Table 1 - Overall climate finance provided by Ireland's government departments[3]

Channel	DFA	DECC	Department of Finance	DAFM	Total Climate Finance
Bilateral Programmes	€45,084,895	€0	€0	€237,000	€45,321,895
Civil Society Organisations	€19,950,682	€0	€0	€0	€19,950,682
Multilateral Climate Change Funds	€4,967,000	€3,428,011	€0	€0	€8,395,011
Multilateral Agencies and Financial Institutions	€0	€0	€10,885,380	€6,820,257	€17,705,637
The Specialised UN Bodies on Climate	€1,324,939	€986,443	€0	€0	€2,311,382
Total	**€71,327,517**	**€4,414,454**	**€10,885,380**	**€7,057,257**	**€93,684,608**

2 www.irishaid.ie/about-us/policy-for-international-development/
3 In all tables, amounts have been rounded to the nearest whole number, including totals. Totals continue to reflect the dataset.

1.1 Introduction

In 2019, the Department of Foreign Affairs (DFA) engaged with EY Advisory Services to deliver a number of tasks in relation to Ireland's climate finance reporting:

1. Perform a data quality assurance review of the Rio and Sendai Marker components of the department's reporting to the OECD DAC.
2. Assist in the preparation of the department's climate finance reporting utilising the validated CRS dataset and returns from other governmental departments.

As part of the data quality assurance review, EY was requested to perform a detailed review of DAC reporting templates returned to the Business Support Unit (BSU) in the department. Initially, the BSU prepared the DAC reporting templates using information and financial expenditure noted in the Department's Sun Financials system for 2019. These reporting templates were then distributed to and completed by HQ Units, Bilateral Missions, and Civil Society Organisations with support from the Civil Society, Development and Education Unit (CSDEU).

In each of those recipients, there are climate focal points who work at country and programme level to target and integrate climate action in Ireland's programming. HQ requested the climate change focal points to assess and update the template against the OECD DAC Rio and Sendai markers, based on their knowledge and engagement with the reported programmes.

The templates were returned to DFA HQ for further screening and validation. A two-pronged validation approach was undertaken in 2019 to scrutinise returns from Missions and Embassies, and internal units in HQ. The first phase of this involved the application of an algorithm to each template to analyse the application of each Rio Marker. Key issues were flagged through the following process: A key-term analysis of the short descriptions and justifications provided; followed by probability analysis of the scoring against particular OECD DAC Purpose Codes; and validation that prescriptive DAC rules were not broken. The second phase involved conducting follow-up calls and correspondence to clarify these flagged concerns for different programmes and projects.

Upon completion, these validated templates were submitted back to the BSU for final inspection, and upload to the CRS System. The final indicators documented in this system and extracts taken from it, were used to derive climate finance at a transactional level, as discussed further in later sections of this report.

1.2
Climate and Environmental Finance Reporting

The United Nations Rio Conventions – UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), UN Convention on Biological Diversity and the UN Convention to Combat Desertification – require donor countries such as Ireland to report on an annual basis the financial support that is provided to developing nations for the purpose of achieving the objectives of the Rio Conventions. Detailed reporting against these Conventions is a signal of Ireland's policy commitment to international objectives that seek to address climate change, protect biodiversity and combat desertification. In particular, providing and reporting financial support for climate action illustrates Ireland's commitment to the Paris Agreement on climate change, an international agreement which commits Parties under the UNFCCC to take action on climate change. The Paris Agreement requires developed countries to provide USD$100 billion per year in climate finance up to 2025, to support developing countries to mitigate and adapt to climate change.

The Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) is an intergovernmental organisation made up of 36 member countries, which aims to improve the economic and social well-being of people in non-member countries. The OECD Development Assistance Committee[4] (DAC) is a body within the OECD which establishes definitions and methods for monitoring, assessing and reporting resources contributing to development cooperation, including for achieving Agenda 2030 and the Sustainable Development Goals. The DAC has agreed on definitions for reporting environmental expenditures. These expenditures are more commonly known as the Rio markers. As a member of the OECD, Ireland is requested to produce annual Official Development Assistance (ODA) reports that disclose the development finance provided which targets the objectives of the Rio Conventions on climate change (mitigation and adaptation), biodiversity, and desertification.

4 www.oecd.org/dac/thedevelopmentassistancecommitteesmandate.htm

1.3
Rio Markers

Rio markers were developed by the OECD to enable the consistent measuring and monitoring of climate and environmental finance provided by donor countries and multilateral institutions to developing countries. Donors are provided with broad-based definitions and guidance on the application of the Rio markers both through development cooperation and in addition to development cooperation activities. The definitions as applied by Ireland are provided in table 2.

The Rio markers on biodiversity, climate change mitigation, desertification were introduced in 1998, with a fourth marker on climate change adaptation being applied to 2010 flows onwards. Rio markers should be applied to all bilateral ODA and non-export credit and other official flows (OOF).

Activities are marked as ‘principal’, ‘significant’, or ‘not relevant’ (consisting of projects both ‘not targeted’, but screened for the marker, and ‘not screened’, where a climate assessment was not undertaken) for each Rio marker, which then corresponds to the percentage of budget attributed to climate finance. Table 3 provides definitions for each of these Rio marker scores.

Table 2 – Rio marker definitions

Rio Marker	Definition
Mitigation	The activity 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.
Adaptation	The activity 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.
Biodiversity	The activity promotes at least one of the three objectives of the Convention: the conservation of bio-diversity, sustainable use of its components (ecosystems, species or genetic resources), or fair and equitable sharing of the benefits of the utilisation of genetic resources.
Desertification	The activity aims at combating desertification or mitigating the effects of drought in arid, semi-arid and dry sub-humid areas through prevention and/or reduction of land degradation, rehabilitation of partly degraded land, or reclamation of desertified land.

Table 3 – Scoring definitions for Rio markers

Rio Marker Score	Definition
Principal	The parameter (e.g. mitigation, adaptation, biodiversity or desertification) is *fundamental* to the design of the intervention and is an explicit objective of the project / programme.
Significant	The parameter (e.g. mitigation, adaptation, biodiversity or desertification) is *important* to the intervention, but *not one of the principal reasons* for undertaking the project / programme.
Not Targeted	The parameter (e.g. mitigation, adaptation, biodiversity or desertification) is *not targeted* by the intervention or the parameter is relevant but the project / programme has a primarily negative impact.
Not Screened	The parameter (e.g. mitigation, adaptation, biodiversity or desertification) was *not assessed* as part of the project initiation or ongoing undertaking of activities.

1.4
Overall Climate Finance for 2019

In 2015, the Irish government made a commitment to provide €175 million in international climate finance between 2016 and 2020. This target was reached in 2018, and there has been a steady increase in Ireland's international climate finance from over €69 million in 2017, €80 million in 2018 and over €93 million in 2019. The increase is spread across different channels, including the below (non-exhaustive) areas;

- Increases in Bilateral Programming; from singular large programmes such as in the Palestinian Admin Areas (GAZA Solar Project worth ~€5m), climate prioritisation in Embassy managed programmes (e.g. in Malawi with climate-relevant finance of ~€3.9m) and the comprehensive review of large pooled programmes such as in Ethiopia leading to the attribution of additional portions of Ireland's contributions as climate-relevant.
- Increases in DFA's Policy Unit Climate Finance Budget; from ~ €3 million in 2018 to €8.65 million in 2019.
- Increases in contributions to Multilateral Institutions/Programmes.

The overall climate finance provided by Ireland in 2019 was €93,684,608. This figure represents financing provided by the Department of Foreign Affairs (DFA), the Department of Environment, Climate and Communications (DECC), the Department of Finance and the Department of Agriculture, Food and the Marine (DAFM).

The respective departments provide funding through various channels: bilateral programming, support to Irish CSOs and NGOs that are operating in developing countries, international climate change funds, multilateral financial institutions and other specialised UN bodies.

Table 4 – Overall climate finance provided by Ireland's Government Departments

Channel	DFA	DECC	Department of Finance	Department of Agriculture	Total Climate Finance
Bilateral Programmes	€45,084,895	€0	€0	€237,000	€45,321,895
Civil Society Organisations	€19,950,682	€0	€0	€0	€19,950,682
Multilateral Climate Change Funds	€4,967,000	€3,428,011	€0	€0	€8,395,011
Multilateral Agencies and Financial Institutions	€0	€0	€10,885,380	€6,820,257	€17,705,637
The Specialised UN Bodies on Climate	€1,324,939	€986,443	€0	€0	€2,311,382
Total	**€71,327,517**	**€4,414,454**	**€10,885,380**	**€7,057,257**	**€93,684,608**

Comparison of Ireland's Climate Finance in 2018 and 2019

Bilateral climate finance in 2019 was notably higher than in 2018; €45,084,895 as compared to €36,374,223. Bilateral aid grew from €449 million in 2018 to €505 million in the same period. While this was a net increase in Ireland's bilateral programming, the increase was not seen across all of Ireland's bilateral programmes. In addition, taking into account all of Ireland's bilateral programming, less than 10% of total financing is climate focused. In some of Ireland's Missions there was a drop in climate finance support; for example, in Mozambique and Tanzania there was a slight decrease on the previous year. In addition, the increase in some Missions can be more accurately attributed to the continued strengthening of mainstreaming and integration of climate action into the Mission's programming, leading to the application of Rio marker 1 to many of the Mission programmes. There are also significant singular projects that can help account for this increase, such as the Gaza Solar Panel Project (valued at around €5 million).

Overall CSO climate finance decreased from €22,260,118 in 2018 to €19,950,682 in 2019. Nonetheless the continued significance of CSO climate finance can be partially attributed to further guidance on Rio markers and deeper scrutiny of the country programmes and projects and how they are integrating climate action.

There were increases in multilateral climate finance – specifically funding to multilateral financial institutions – reporting an increase of €9.2 million between 2018 and 2019. This increase included contributions to the Food and Agriculture Organisation (€2.5m) and an increase of support to the World Bank IDA (€2m).

Breakdown of Ireland's 2019 International Climate Finance (for mitigation, adaptation or cross-cutting/both)

Climate Finance disbursed by Ireland continues to focus predominantly on addressing climate adaptation – with 99% of finance supporting these measures. Approximately half of this went to adaptation activities targeting resilience and adaptation to climate change, without mitigation co-benefits. Climate change action integrating both adaptation and mitigation – cross-cutting activities – comprise nearly all the remainder. Mitigation focused activities received the least amount of support – less than 1%.

The large share of funding going to adaptation activities can be attributed to Ireland's continued effort to better integrate climate resilience into development programmes, thus allowing for the steady increase in finance that is marked for climate action. The significant share of funding to cross-cutting is reflective of the ongoing effort to better integrate climate resilience and adaptation efforts – that is to assist areas already impacted by climate change – with the integration of climate mitigation activities, to reduce the risk of further negative impacts. Solely mitigation activities were documented in specific micro-projects in least developed countries but make up a minimal portion of the overall expenditure.

Bilateral Programming

2

2.1 Bilateral Methodology

In the preparation of Ireland's 2019 bilateral climate finance overview, DFA utilised the validated CRS dataset to derive the analyses required by the report.

Initially, the BSU prepared the DAC reporting templates that support the creation of the CRS dataset, using information and financial expenditure noted in the Sun Financials system for 2019.

These templates were circulated to Missions and Embassies in countries with bilateral development cooperation programmes. In each of DFA's Missions, there are climate focal points who work at country and programme level to target and integrate climate action in Ireland's programming. DFA HQ requested the climate change focal points to assess and update the template against the OECD DAC Rio and Sendai markers, based on their knowledge and engagement with the reported programmes.

The templates were returned to DFA HQ for further screening and validation. A two-pronged validation approach was undertaken in 2019 to scrutinise returns from Missions and Embassies, and internal units in HQ. The first phase of this involved the application of an algorithm to each template to analyse the application of each Rio Marker. Through key-term of analysis of the short descriptions and justifications provided, probability analysis of how likely a particular score of 0 (Not Targeted), 1 (Significant) or 2 (Principal) was to occur against a particular OECD DAC Purpose Code, and validation that any prescriptive DAC rules were not broken, key issues were flagged. The second phase involved conducting follow-up calls and correspondence to clarify these flagged concerns for different programmes and projects.

Once the templates were finalised, they were provided to the Business Support Unit (BSU) for information to be transferred into the CRS system. Using the final extract from this system, climate finance was calculated for each project and classified as either: adaptation, mitigation or cross-cutting spend to avoid double counting. An overall climate finance figure was then calculated for each country in DFA's bilateral programme.

In addition to the calculation of climate finance, the same template requested Mission focal points to indicate the extent to which programme funding supported activities that help to protect the environment. In particular, the Rio markers for biodiversity and desertification are included in the template for Mission focal points to fill in where relevant.

2.2
Bilateral Climate Finance

The total amount of bilateral climate finance provided by DFA in 2019 was €45,085,819. The 2019 figure represents a 13% increase on 2018. The increase in climate finance can mainly be attributed to some significant singular changes in programming, such as the Gaza Solar Panel Project (valued around €5 million), and the doubling of the DFA Policy Unit budget with regards to climate action to €8.65 million (representing an increase of €4.3 million, and included under bilateral in the analysis).

In 2019, the majority of bilateral climate spending – approximately 64% – went towards cross-cutting related activities and projects. Adaptation related spending, and activities earmarked as mitigation both accounted for approximately 35% and less than 1% respectively of the overall expenditure through bilateral programming.

Table 5 – Bilateral Programming by Mission/Unit Funding, 2019

Mission/Unit	Mitigation	Adaptation	Cross-Cutting	Total
Ethiopia	€0	€663,250	€11,760,000	€12,423,250
Kenya	€2,612	€370,824	€39,676	€413,113
Malawi	€0	€2,986,821	€6,218,877	€9,205,699
Mozambique	€7,000	€574,507	€27,344	€608,851
Palestinian Admin Areas	€38,783	€37,500	€5,000,225	€5,076,508
Sierra Leone	€0	€15,263	€290,428	€305,691
Tanzania	€0	€7,860,118	€70,000	€7,930,118
Uganda	€0	€5,323	€0	€5,323
Vietnam	€29,000	€1,863,000	€125,000	€2,017,000
Zambia	€2,000	€854,142	€0	€856,142
In-Country Micro Projects	€9,291	€0	€0	€9,291
Policy Unit	€18,750	€808,591	€5,275,426	€6,102,768
Stability Fund	€0	€0	€131,136	€131,136
Total	**€107,438**	**€16,039,342**	**€28,938,114**	**€45,084,895**

2.3
Bilateral Environmental Finance

In collecting the overall programme spend for 2019, Mission focal points also provided Rio markers for activities that have contributed to the protection of the environment. In particular, the Rio markers for biodiversity and desertification are included in the template for Mission focal points to fill in where relevant. In addition to the four required Rio markers, an additional marker for Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) is included in the template.

It should be noted that the financial support targeting the environmental Rio markers (biodiversity, desertification and DRR) does not signal additional financing to that of the overall climate finance figure. Some of the reported spend signifies programmes and projects that are targeting all of the Rio Conventions: climate action, biodiversity, desertification, as well as Disaster Risk Reduction. Therefore, the figures for the different thematic areas cannot be combined to get one overall climate and environmental finance figure – doing this would lead to the double counting of some of our expenditure.

Table 6 – Overview of bilateral environmental finance, 2019.

Mission	Biodiversity	Desertification	Disaster Risk Reduction
Ethiopia	€2,510,000	€1,360,000	€13,436,500
Kenya	€521,001	€5,880.81	€200,135
Malawi	€6,263,678	€307,670	€11,554,901
Mozambique	€558,702	€504,688	€3,201,776
Nigeria	€0	€0	€65,756
Palestinian Admin Areas	€0	€0	€500,000
Sierra Leone	€1,317,496	€407,024	€1,178,704
Tanzania	€652,787	€76,856	€500,000
Uganda	€0	€0	€2,140,646
Vietnam	€250,000	€0	€932,630
Zambia	€1,250,000	€0	€1,157,409
Zimbabwe	€450,000	€0	€105,000
Total	**€13,773,665**	**€2,662,119**	**€34,973,460**

Civil Society Organisation Programming

3

3.1
CSO Methodology

In the preparation of Ireland’s 2019 Civil Society Organisation climate finance overview, DFA utilised the validated CRS dataset to derive the analyses required by the report.

Similar to the approach to Bilateral Programmes, the BSU prepared the DAC reporting templates that support the creation of the CRS dataset, using information and financial expenditure noted in the Sun Financials system for 2019.

With the assistance of CSDEU, these templates were circulated to DFA’s Civil Society partners with dedicated funding programmes. In each of these, there are focal points who work within their organisation to integrate climate action into its programming. CSDEU worked with these focal points to assess and update the template against the OECD DAC Rio and Sendai markers, based on their knowledge and engagement with the reported programmes.

The templates were returned to DFA HQ for further screening and validation. A two-pronged validation approach was undertaken in 2019 to scrutinise returns from Missions and Embassies, and internal units in HQ. The first phase of this involved the application of an algorithm to each template to analyse the application of each Rio Marker. Through key-term of analysis of the short descriptions and justifications provided, probability analysis of how likely a particular score of 0 (Not Targeted), 1 (Significant) or 2 (Principal) was to occur against a particular OECD DAC Purpose Code, and validation that any prescriptive DAC rules were not broken, key issues were flagged. The second phase then involved conducting follow-up calls and correspondence to clarify these flagged concerns for different programmes and projects.

Once the templates were finalised, they were provided to the Business Support Unit (BSU) for information to be transferred into the CRS system. Using the final extract from this system, climate finance was calculated for each project and classified as either: adaptation, mitigation or cross-cutting spend to avoid double counting. An overall climate finance figure was then calculated for each country in DFA’s CSO programme.

In addition to the calculation of climate finance, the same template requested CSO focal points to indicate the extent to which programme funding supported activities that help to protect the environment. In particular, the Rio markers for biodiversity and desertification are included in the template for Mission focal points to fill in where relevant.

3.2 CSO Climate Finance

In 2019, DFA provided a total of €19,950,682 climate relevant expenditure to civil society organisations. The support was channelled through two grant mechanisms within the Department: Programme Grant that focuses on development projects; and Humanitarian Programming which focuses on supporting humanitarian response measures, including those related to extreme weather events.

As in previous years, adaptation relevant projects received the lion's share of overall funding; €11.4 million of total funding was channelled to projects that contributed to climate change adaptation. Cross-cutting financing (projects that were both mitigation and adaptation relevant) stood at €8 million, while mitigation focused financing was low at €372,988.

In comparison with 2018, both the overall climate finance figure and the more targeted financing to CSOs are similar, although there is a decrease in overall financing from 2018, when it was €22,260,11.

As was the case in 2017 and 2018 respectively, the highest amount of CSO climate finance from DFA went to Concern – in 2018, it channelled €10,234,834 to adaptation and cross-cutting programmes and projects. Concern is followed by Trócaire, Goal and Gorta Self Help Africa, with the bulk of their support going to adaptation and cross-cutting projects.

Beneficiary countries of CSO funding and operations are mainly located in the African continent.

The majority of climate related funding through Irish CSOs went to Malawi, Ethiopia, Kenya, Chad, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Niger and Sudan.

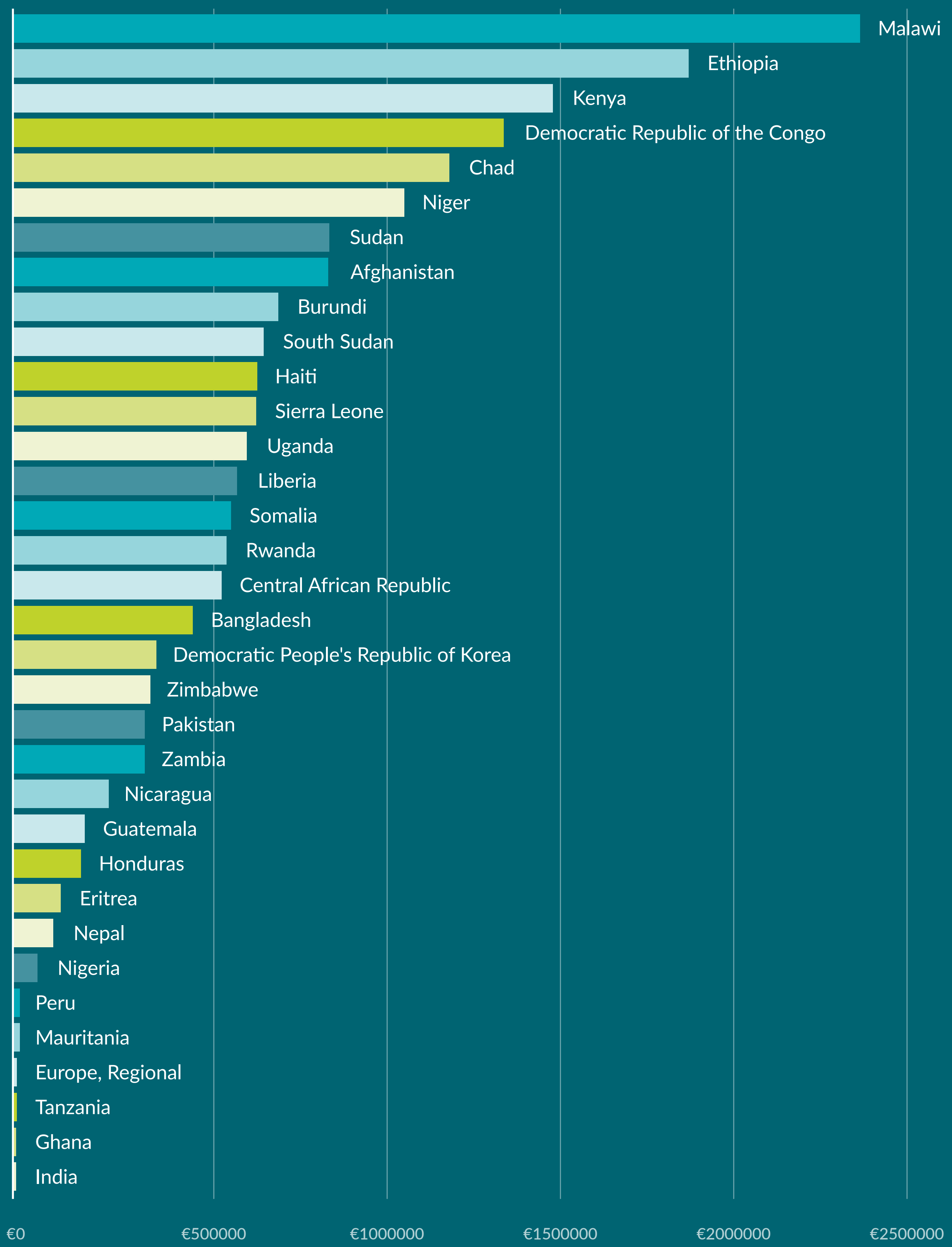
Most of the funding in these countries was reported as either cross-cutting, or adaptation only. As with Ireland's bilateral programming, the focus on cross-cutting is reflective of the ongoing effort to better mainstream climate resilience and adaptation efforts – that is to assist areas already impacted by climate change – with an integration of climate mitigation activity, to reduce the risk of further negative impacts. Much of these activities take place in countries that are highly vulnerable to climate change impacts, both geographically and socio-politically.

Their geographical location places many countries at adverse risk of weather-related events such as multi-year drought, cyclones, hurricanes and floods. The institutional and governance systems of many countries struggle to withstand and protect their people against the weather-related events and their multiple impacts. As such, resilience-building of local and national systems, community engagement, and sectoral based adaptation are key focus areas of CSO efforts in partner countries.

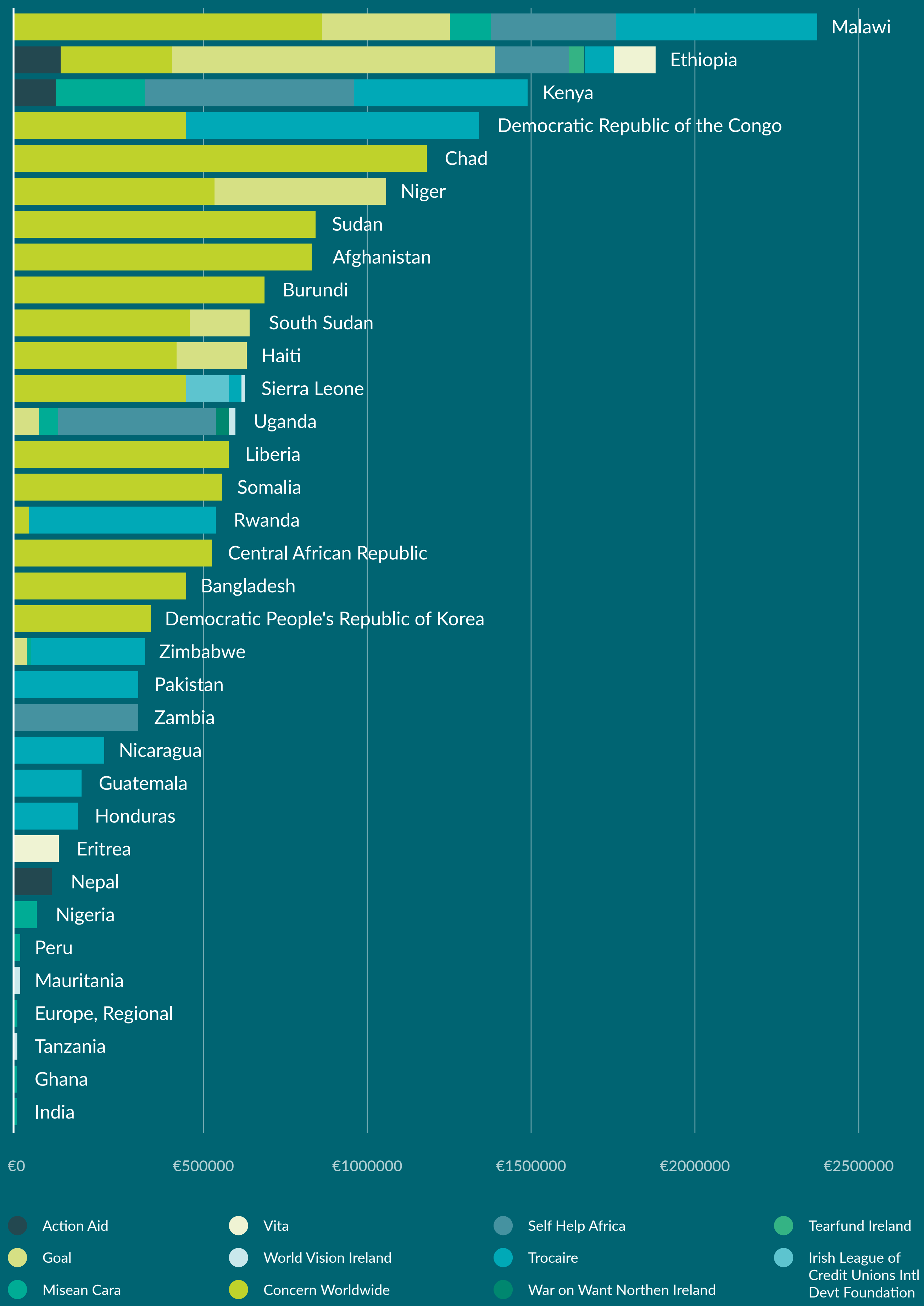
Table 7 – Overview of CSO climate finance, 2019

CSO	Climate Change Mitigation	Climate Change Adaptation	Cross-Cutting	Total Climate Finance
Action Aid	€0	€0	€371,026	**€371,026**
Children In Crossfire	€0	€0	€0	**€0**
Christian Aid Ireland	€0	€0	€0	**€0**
Concern Worldwide	€0	€5,221,872	€5,012,962	**€10,234,834**
Front Line	€0	€0	€0	**€0**
Goal	€0	€2,284,274	€0	**€2,284,274**
Helpage International	€0	€0	€0	**€0**
Misean Cara	€180,148	€372,249	€6,582	**€558,980**
Oxfam Ireland	€0	€0	€0	**€0**
Plan Ireland	€0	€0	€0	**€0**
Projects	€0	€213,750	€0	**€213,750**
Self Help Africa	€0	€1,537,278	€475,995	**€2,013,273**
Sight Savers Ireland	€0	€0	€0	**€0**
Trócaire	€192,840	€1,625,687	€2,146,866	**€3,965,394**
Vita	€0	€180,466	€73,000	**€253,466**
World Vision Ireland	€0	€55,684	€0	**€55,684**
Total	**€372,988**	**€11,491,262**	**€8,086,432**	**€19,950,682**

Graph 1 – Country support from Irish CSOs



Graph 2 – Country support from Irish CSOs



3.3
CSO Environmental Finance

In collecting the overall programme spend for 2019, CSOs also provided Rio markers for activities that have contributed to the protection of the environment. In particular, the Rio markers for biodiversity and desertification are included in the template for CSO staff to fill in where relevant. In addition to the four required Rio markers, an additional marker for Disaster Risk Reduction is included in the template. This marker was mainly applied in reporting of humanitarian related expenditure, particularly from Concern, Trócaire and Oxfam.

Through the support from DFA, the Irish CSOs working in developing countries channelled €11.1 million to biodiversity protection, €10.3 million to tackling desertification, and €21.9 million to supporting Disaster Risk Reduction efforts.

It should be noted that the financial support targeting the environmental Rio markers (biodiversity, desertification and DRR) does not signal additional financing to that of the overall climate finance figure. Some of the reported spend signifies programmes and projects that are also targeting biodiversity, desertification and Disaster Risk Reduction. Therefore, the figures for the different thematic areas cannot be combined to get one overall climate and environment finance figure – doing this would lead to the double counting of some of our expenditure.

Table 8 – Overview of CSO spend on environmental protection and DRR

CSO	Biodiversity	Desertification	Disaster Risk Reduction
Action Aid	€624,840	€461,342	€404,246
Christian Aid Ireland	€0	€0	€1,805,979
Concern Worldwide	€3,494,234	€2,849,631	€6,486,170
Goal	€0	€1,966,024	€4,630,585
Misean Cara	€35,036	€0	€0
Oxfam Ireland	€582,419	€0	€71,520
Plan Ireland	€0	€0	€191,878
Projects	€0	€0	€72,200
Self Help Africa	€2,013,273	€2,013,273	€2,006,599
Trócaire	€4,258,062	€3,030,931	€5,219,689
Vita	€0	€27,000	€0
World Vision Ireland	€122,288	€0	€1,053,520
Total	**€11,130,153**	**€10,348,201**	**€21,942,386**

Multilateral Programming

4

4.1 Multilateral Methodology

In 2017, DFA's climate finance reporting for the first time applied the OECD methodology to help calculate how much of Ireland's multilateral contributions to international organisations and institutions can be counted as climate finance. For the 2019 climate finance report, we pursued a similar exercise as the 2017 report and applied the OECD methodology to assess multilateral programming that is climate relevant.

The overview includes disbursements to multilateral climate change funds, multilateral financial institutions, specialised UN funds, and other climate relevant expenditure from the Department of Foreign Affairs, the Department of Environment, Climate and Communications (DECC), the Department of Finance and the Department of Agriculture, Food and the Marine (DAFM).

4.2 Multilateral Climate Finance

In 2019, the total amount of climate finance provided by Ireland through multilateral funding was €28,155,637. This represents a 43% increase in multilateral climate financing in comparison to 2018 which reported €19,684,438 for the same programming. The majority – over €26,244,552 – of multilateral programming support was channelled to cross-cutting efforts, thus addressing both climate adaptation and mitigation.

In order to calculate multilateral contributions from Ireland through international organisations and institutions, we use the shares[5] (through percentages) that the OECD has developed and provided to donor countries. The shares are applied to a number of major international organisations and funds; Table 9 summarises those used to calculate multilateral climate finance contributions from Ireland for 2019. For example, the Asian Development Bank (ADB) reports a spend of 22% of its portfolio on climate according to the OECD, and Ireland contributed €4,714,970 to the ADB; as such, €1,037,293 is counted as climate spend.

As per the OECD guidance, payments to the Montreal Protocol, UNFCCC and IPCC were included in the multilateral climate finance total in 2019, following on from the 2017 and 2018 report. In the years previous to 2017, finance that Ireland had provided to these organisations was not included in Ireland's climate finance report.

5 These shares are referred to as 'Preliminary status of MDBs and other International Organisations' reporting to the OECD-DAC

Table 9 – International organisations and financial institutions that Ireland financed in 2019

International Organisation/Fund	Total Finance Provided by Ireland	Climate-related Share Allocated	Climate Relevant Finance
Adaptation Fund	€300,000	100%	€300,000
Africa Agrifood Development Programme	€566,789	100%	€566,789
Asian Development Bank	€4,714,970	22%	€1,037,293
Food and Agriculture Organisation	€1,427,383	100%	€1,427,383
Global Environment Facility	€3,440,000	66%	€2,144,000
Green Climate Fund	€2,000,000	100%	€2,000,000
Least Developed Countries Fund	€1,000,000	100%	€1,000,000
Other Multilateral Climate Change Funds	€1,353,081	Various	€1,353,081
UN Framework Convention on Climate Change	€127,611	100%	€127,611
UNFCCC Trust Fund for Supplementary Activities	€841,530	100%	€841,530
World Bank	€36,380,909	22%	€8,003,800
World Food Programme	€25,700,000	Various	€3,700,000

4.3
Multilateral climate change funds

Multilateral climate change funds are funding mechanisms which have been established for the purposes of supporting international and national climate action. Some funds, in particular the Global Environment Facility (GEF) are mandated to finance the work and effort of the three Rio Conventions – tackling climate change, desertification and biodiversity loss. The GEF also oversees the work of the Least Developed Countries Fund (LDCF) which specifically targets support to Least Developed Countries and oftentimes for climate change adaptation projects.

The Green Climate Fund (GCF) has been especially set up to serve the international climate convention and more recently the objectives of the Paris Agreement on Climate Change. It is mandated to support both mitigation and adaptation efforts; to this end, Ireland's support of the GCF is noted down to be cross-cutting. Recognising the gap in international financial support to climate change adaptation, the Adaptation Fund was established to focus support on adaptation projects and programmes in developing countries.

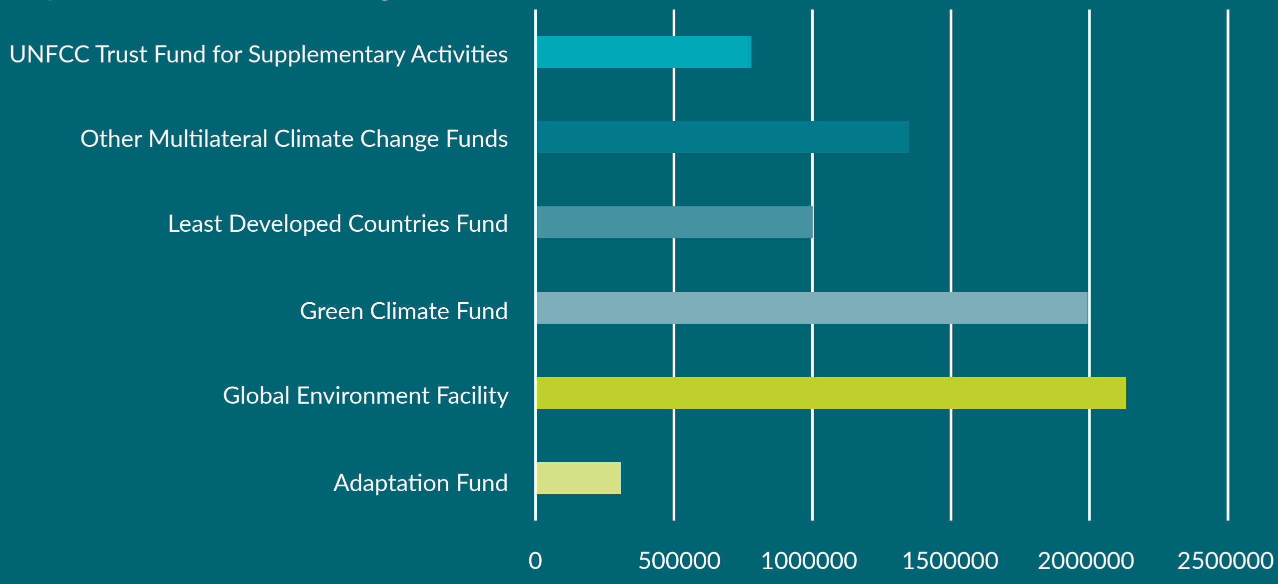
In 2019, Ireland provided €7,588,611 to the four multilateral climate change funds identified. This represents an increase of €1,913,473 on 2018, or 25%.

4.4
Multilateral Climate Finance

For the 2019 climate finance report, Ireland has counted payments to multilateral financial institutions such as the World Bank, the Asian Development Bank and the Asian Infrastructure and Investment Bank. Ireland's contributions to international financial institutions does not obligate them to spend a specific or targeted amount to climate related programmes or projects. However, in recent years, many international financial institutions have increased efforts to ensure that a minimum amount of their development funding is channelled to climate action.

The largest share of climate related funding was channelled through the World Bank to the amount of €8,003,800. Following the World Bank is the Asian Development Bank, with provision of €1,037,293 to climate related projects. The climate financing of the financial institutions has been categorised as cross-cutting.

Graph 3 – Multilateral climate change funds



4.5
Specialised UN bodies

In 2019, Ireland supported several specialised UN bodies that contribute to both broader and more specific efforts of international climate action. For example, the Department of Environment, Climate and Communications (DECC) provided core support for United Nations Economic Commission for Europe; while DFA supported the UNCCD – United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification.[6]

Other bodies that we have supported for their contribution to international climate action include United Nations Volunteers, United Nations Development Programme and the United Nations Environment Programme.

Similar to the other multilateral channels of support, the specialised UN bodies' funding mainly supports cross-cutting activities; the only exception is the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE) which focuses on climate change mitigation.

Table 10 – Specialised UN bodies

UN Body	Adaptation	Mitigation	Cross-Cutting	Total
UNFCCC Core	€127,611	€0	€0	**€127,611**
UNFCCC Trust Fund for Supplementary activities	€0	€0	€841,530	**€841,530**
UNCCD	€0	€24,765	€0	**€24,765**
UN Environment	€0	€0	€1,525,747	**€1,525,747**
UNECE	€0	€185,789	€0	**€185,789**
UN Development	€0	€0	€250,000	**€250,000**
UN Volunteers	€0	€0	€450,000	**€450,000**

6 Constituted Bodies are technical bodies that are membership based, nominated by Parties to the UN and with a mandate to support specific working areas of the climate Convention. The Least Developed Countries Expert Group (LEG) is one such body, with the objective of supporting the preparation and implementation strategies of national adaptation programmes of action.

Other Channels of Climate Finance

5

5
Other Channels of Climate Finance

The climate team in DFA maintains a small number of partnerships that are funded to support international climate action. The portfolio includes partners who provide technical input and expertise to support DFA's international climate engagement. Some of these partners also address specific climate needs in Least Developed Countries (LDCs) and Small Island Developing States (SIDS) and UN objectives on climate action. The organisations funded in 2019 were the International Institute for Environment and Development (IIED), the Women's Environment and Development Organisation, UN Foundation (which is an NGO, not a UN agency), the Climate Knowledge and Innovation Community (Climate-KIC) and the Secretariat of Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP).

In addition, other channels of climate relevant support in 2019 were reported by DFA's Agriculture Team and the Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Marine; the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO), and the Africa Agrifood Development Programme (AADP). FAO and the AADP funded projects that supported climate resilience and adaptation in agriculture and food systems in developing countries.

Table 11 outlines the amounts provided to the various 'other channels' of support highlighted above, including the main focus of support – adaptation, mitigation and/or cross-cutting.

Table 11 – Overview of other channels of climate finance support

Organisations	Adaptation	Mitigation	Cross-Cutting	Total
FAO	€1,942,383	€0	€611,085	€2,553,468
AADP	€0	€0	€566,789	€566,789
World Food Programme	€0	€0	€3,700,000	€3,700,000
CGIAR	€0	€0	€3,000,000	€3,000,000
SPREP	€0	€0	€750,000	€750,000
GEMS	€0	€0	€300,000	€300,000
IIED	€0	€0	€2,000,000	€2,000,000
Total	**€1,942,383**	**€0**	**€10,927,874**	**€12,870,257**

Conclusion

6

6.1 Ireland's Climate Finance in 2019

While climate finance expenditure in 2019 increased from 2017 and 2018, the overall direction of support has largely been channelled towards the same objectives. DFA adopted the same methodology as that which was applied in 2017 and 2018, thus counting in other channels of support beyond bilateral, NGO and the international climate change funds. Continuing the approach of last year's report, we have included the financing to multilateral financial institutions which are stepping up their efforts to increase the share of climate finance in their overall funding portfolios.

Most trends remain consistent year-on-year, such as similar contributions from a bilateral programming perspective, and to multilateral climate change funds.

As Ireland's climate finance continues to increase, it is important to continue to consider and maintain a conservative approach, and apply the OECD methodology for multilateral financing appropriately. Doing so will help to avoid overstating the share or level of Ireland's funding that is going to climate action.

6.2 Future Climate Finance: Preparation & Reporting

The government of Ireland has placed climate action among the four major policy priorities in its international development policy A Better World. In the policy we commit to scale up our funding on climate action and explore innovative approaches to climate finance, risk insurance and climate adaptation. This will require a significant step-change both within DFA and across other government departments, to ensure that international programming and diplomacy support effective climate change mitigation and adaptation actions. An important backdrop to this effort is the objective of A Better World to reach the 'Furthest Behind First', ensuring that Ireland's international climate action meets the needs of the most marginalised people and communities in the countries where Ireland is present.

The step-change required for Ireland's future action can be realised through continued efforts and best practices to scale up effective climate finance, and integrate climate action into key processes and decisions, both across DFA and other government departments. This includes the planning, design and implementation of partnerships and programmes in DFA Headquarters and throughout Ireland's Missions and Embassies.

The provision of climate change guidance at the strategy and programme development level remains key to effective climate action. Integrating climate adaptation and mitigation at the planning stage will ensure that the climate finance provided by Ireland continues to grow, particularly as the impacts of climate risks and disasters become increasingly pressing and important to address in recipient countries.

An Roinn Gnóthaí Eachtracha
Department of Foreign Affairs