

Cancels & replaces the same document of 16 May 2024

Official development assistance for climate in 2022: A snapshot

This Snapshot provides the latest data reported by the members of the OECD Development Assistance Committee (DAC) on the climate-related objectives of their bilateral official development assistance (ODA) through the Rio markers (see methodological section on Page 5).

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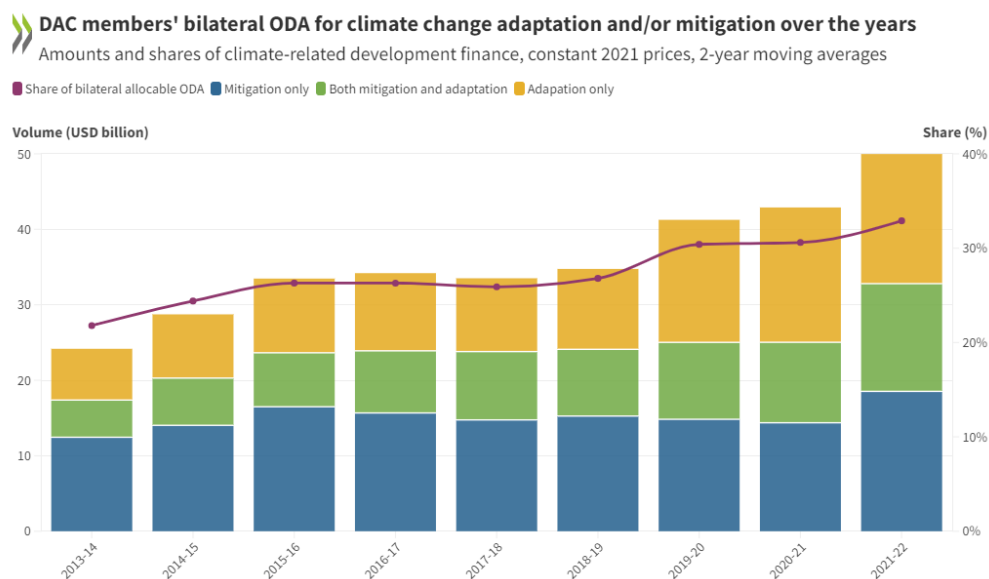
Official development assistance for climate in 2022: A snapshot

Findings

- In 2021-22, 32.9% of allocable bilateral official development assistance (ODA) pursued climate objectives, sustaining a decade-long upward trend.
- Of all climate-related activities in 2021-22, 34% addressed adaptation, 37% mitigation and 29% both objectives.
- In 2021-22, 40% supports climate action as a *principal* objective. The other 60% have it as a *significant* (secondary) objective.
- The share of climate-related activities in bilateral ODA varies across regions: 33% of commitments to Africa were climate-related in 2021-22, against 46% in Oceania, 43% in Latin America and the Caribbean, and 42% in Asia.

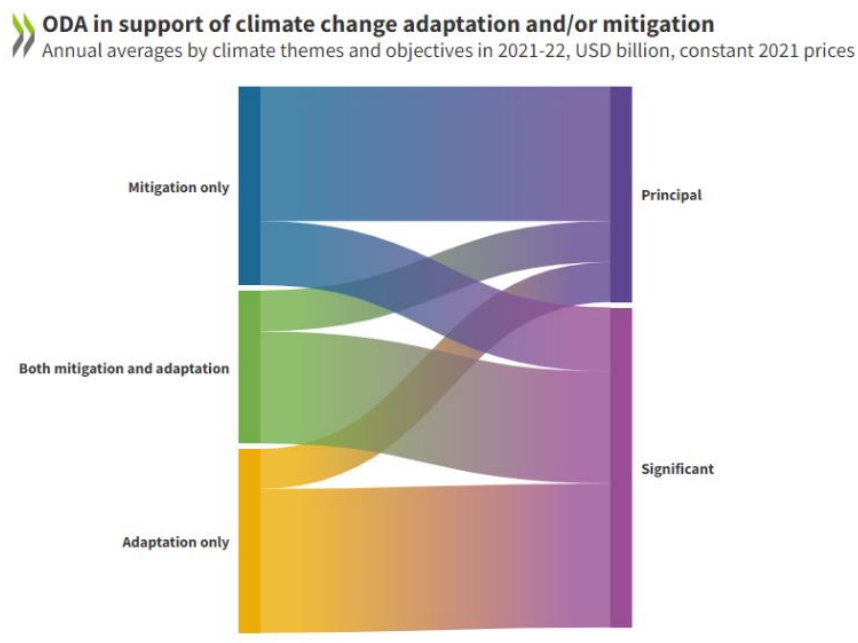
Bilateral climate-related ODA, 2013-22

Official development assistance (ODA) with climate objectives has been gradually increasing over the last decade. In 2021-22, it reached nearly 50 billion USD on average annually, representing 32.9% of total bilateral allocable ODA from DAC members, an increase from 30.6% over 2020-21. Of all climate-related activities in 2021-22, 34% addressed adaptation, 37% mitigation and 29% both objectives.



Source: OECD (2024^[1]) Creditor Reporting System (database), <https://stats.oecd.org/Index.aspx?DataSetCode=CRS1>.

Overall, 40% of climate-related ODA had adaptation and/or mitigation as a principal objective, and 60% as a significant (secondary) one.



Source: OECD (2024_[1]) Creditor Reporting System (database), <https://stats.oecd.org/Index.aspx?DataSetCode=CRS1>.

Looking more closely, for activities that exclusively support *mitigation*, climate was the principal objective in more than two thirds of the cases (in value terms). Instead, for activities that exclusively support *adaptation*, and for those with dual objectives¹, climate was pursued as a principal objective in less than 30% of the cases (in value terms). In other words, activities in support of mitigation were more likely to be primarily focused on climate change, while adaptation was more likely to be included as a secondary objective of the development co-operation activity.

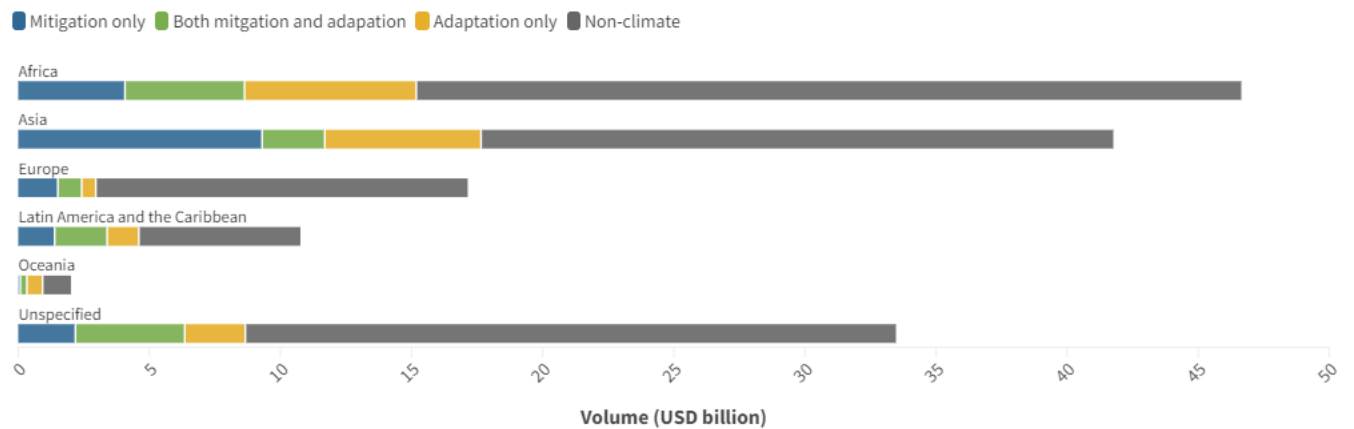
Bilateral climate-related ODA by region, 2021-22

In 2021-22 the share of climate-related commitments in total ODA to African countries (33%) was considerably less than for other regions: 46% in Oceania, 43% in Latin America and the Caribbean, and 42% in Asia. In absolute terms, while Africa was the largest ODA recipient in 2021-22 (USD 47 billions), it had less climate-related finance than Asia (USD 15 billion against USD 18 billions).

¹ Activities with dual objectives are considered principal if either mitigation or adaptation is reported as principal.

Regional allocation of climate-related bilateral ODA

Annual averages of ODA commitments by region in 2021-22, constant 2021 prices



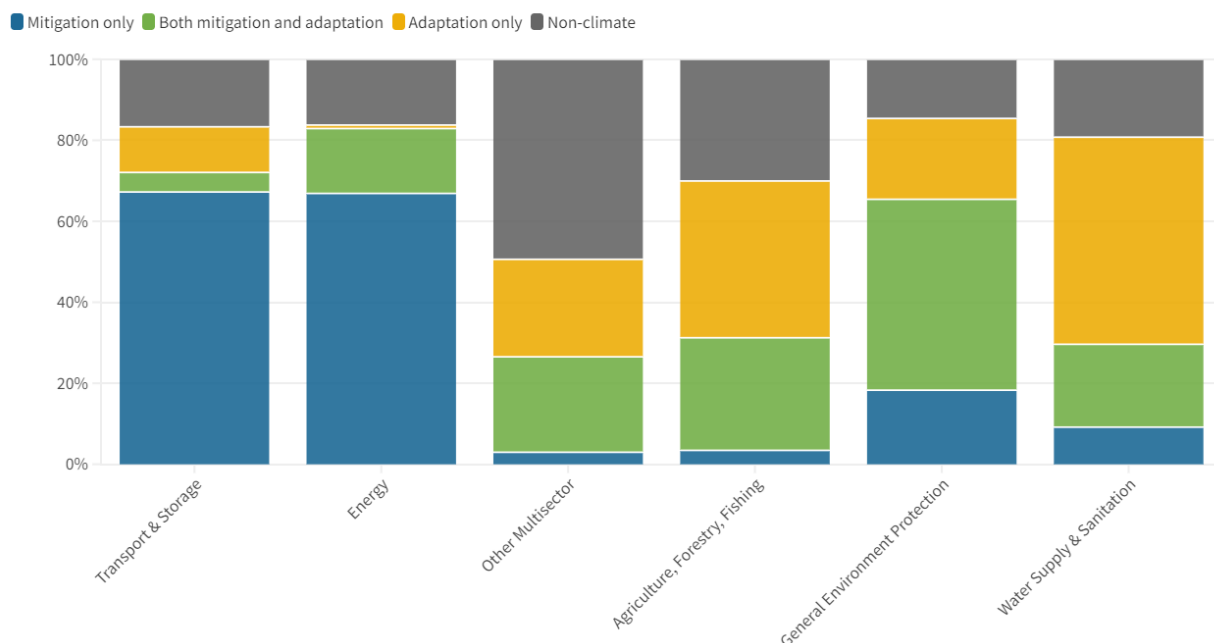
Source: OECD (2024_[1]) Creditor Reporting System (database), <https://stats.oecd.org/Index.aspx?DataSetCode=CRS1>.

Which sectors are more likely to have activities related to climate?

In energy, transport, general environment protection and water and sanitation, more than 80% of the activities were climate related in 2021-22. Support for mitigation dominates in sectors with more potential for greenhouse gas emission abatement, such as transport and energy (in most cases with climate as a principal objective too). Support for adaptation focuses more on those closely linked to nature, such as agriculture, forestry and fishing, or water supply and sanitation (in most cases, with climate as a significant objective). Some sectors, such as general environment protection, mostly consist of activities that pursue both adaptation and mitigation.

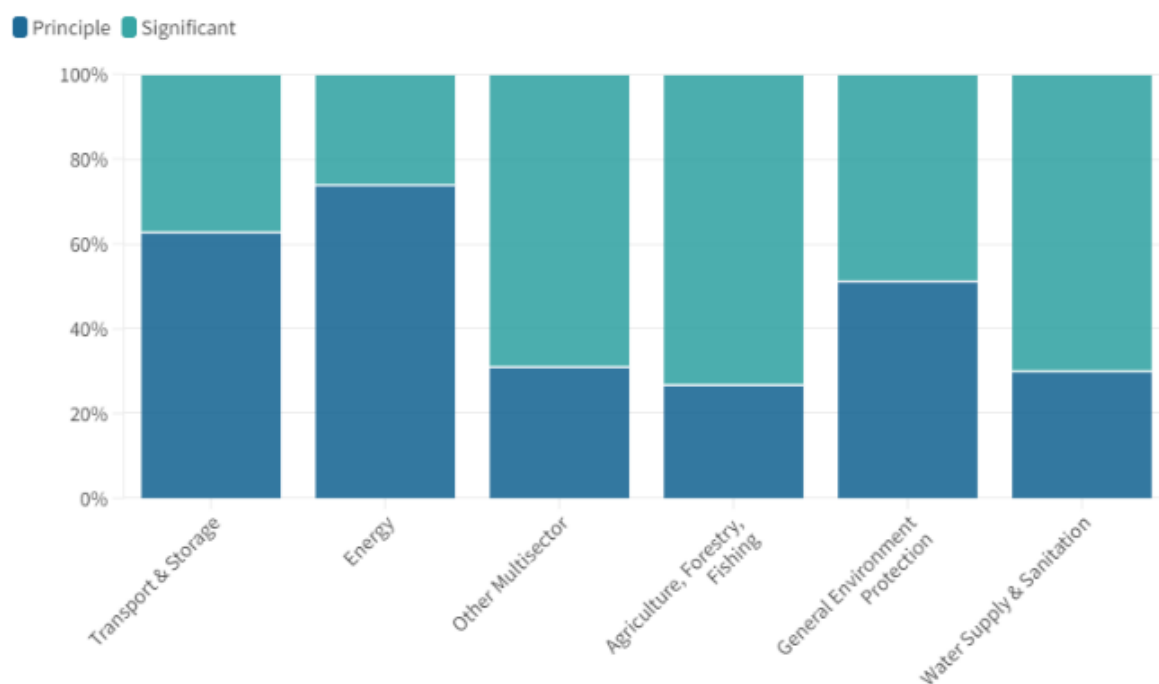
ODA in support of climate change adaptation and/or mitigation

Shares of climate change objectives in top sectors in 2021-22



ODA in support of climate change adaptation and/or mitigation

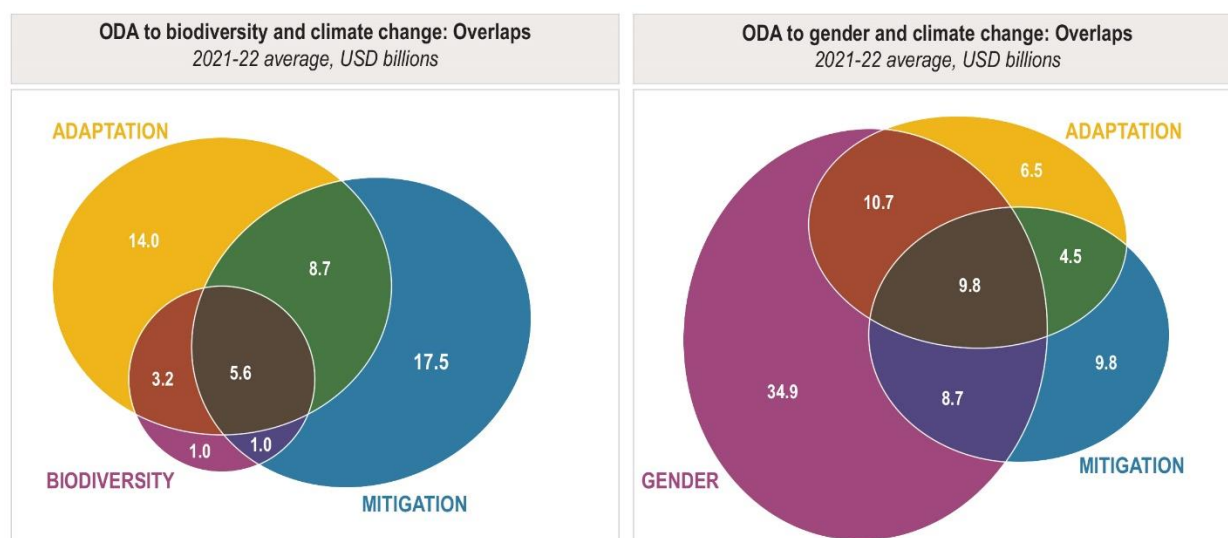
Shares of climate change objectives in top sectors in 2021-22



Source: OECD (2024^[11]) Creditor Reporting System (database), <https://stats.oecd.org/Index.aspx?DataSetCode=CRS1>.

Does ODA for climate also support other policy objectives?

Bilateral ODA activities may support climate change and other policy themes simultaneously. In 2021-22, 91% of biodiversity-related ODA also pursued climate change mitigation, adaptation, or both, while 20% of the climate-related ODA from DAC members also pursued biodiversity-related objectives. In 2021-22, 46% of gender-related ODA also pursued climate change adaptation, mitigation, or both, while 58% of the climate-related ODA from DAC members also pursued gender-related objectives.



DAC members' other finance for climate action

Beyond ODA, DAC members extend other financial resources for climate objectives, such as other official flows (OOFs) – loans that do not meet the ODA definition, e.g. in terms of concessionality. Climate-related OOFs reached an annual average of USD 3.7 billion in 2021-22, more than double the value in 2019-20, due to a few large commitments. OOFs are recorded mostly for mitigation activities until 2020, while in 2021-22 activities supporting both adaptation and mitigation reached 35% of the total.

In 2022, DAC countries mobilised USD 7.4 billion in private finance for climate with their development finance, a significant increase compared to the previous year and a historical high.

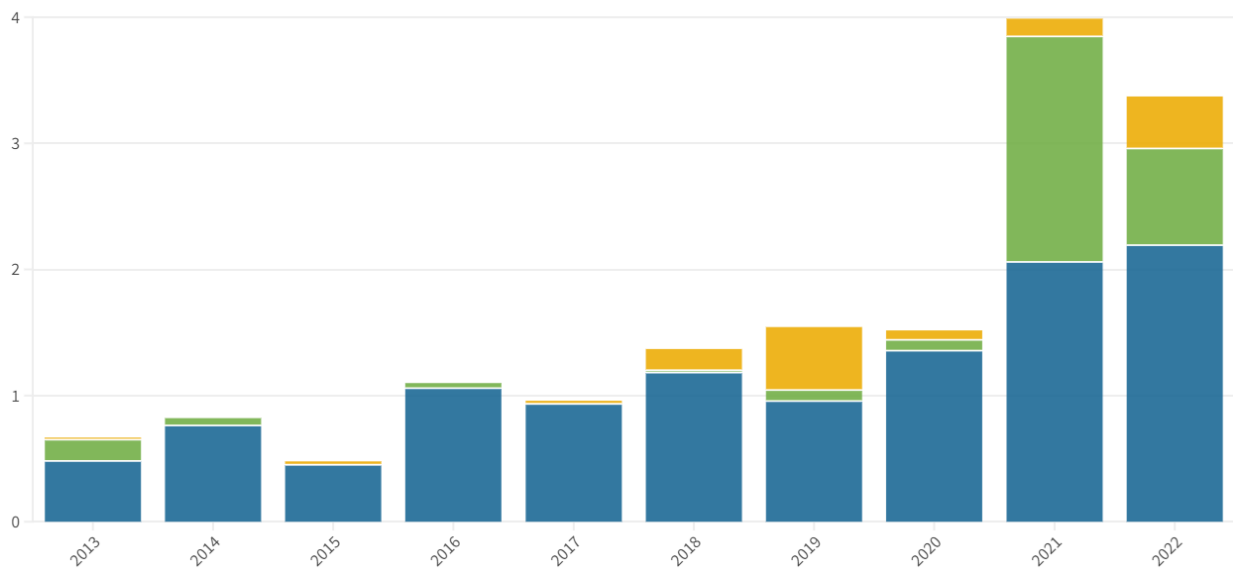


Other Official Flows pursuing climate change objectives

Annual amounts of OOFs provided by DAC members by climate themes, constant 2021 prices

■ Mitigation ■ Both mitigation and adaptation ■ Adaptation

Volume (USD billion)



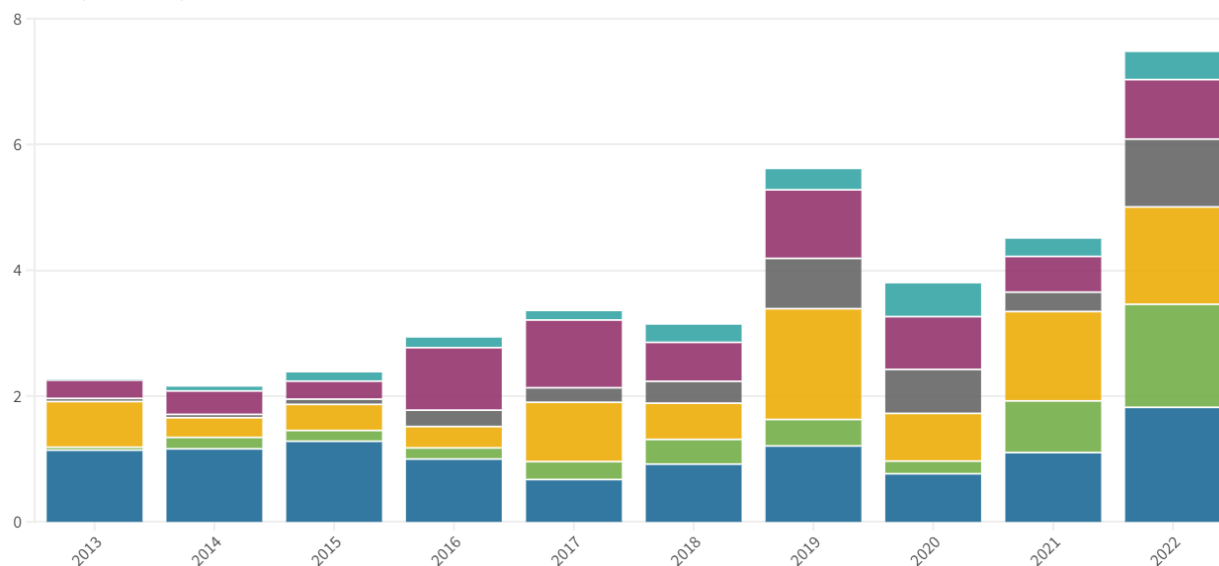
Source: OECD (2024₍₁₎) Creditor Reporting System (database), <https://stats.oecd.org/Index.aspx?DataSetCode=CRS1>.

Private finance mobilised for climate change objectives

Annual amounts of private mobilisation by DAC members leveraging mechanisms

Guarantees Shares in CIVs Direct investment in companies and SPVs Simple co-financing Credit lines Syndicated loans

Volume (USD billion)



OECD (2024^[1]) Creditor Reporting System (database), <https://stats.oecd.org/Index.aspx?DataSetCode=CRS1>; OECD (2024^[2]) [Mobilised private finance for development](#).

Methodology: Defining official development assistance (ODA) for climate

The OECD has been collecting and publishing data on official development assistance in support of the objectives of the Rio conventions on biodiversity, climate change and desertification since the early 2000s, using the “Rio markers” methodology. More broadly, climate-related development finance – for which the OECD also collects and publishes data annually – includes other (non-ODA) bilateral flows, multilateral development finance, philanthropic support and private finance mobilised by official interventions. Multilateral development banks (MDBs), which also report data to the OECD, have been using that “climate components” methodology. The two methodologies have different scopes and accounting methods, but their definitions of climate-change mitigation and adaptation are closely related.

Reporting with the Rio Markers

The Rio Marker methodology indicates the incorporation of climate considerations into development co-operation portfolios. ODA identified with the Rio markers is commonly referred to as *climate-related ODA*.

The Rio markers methodology has a three-tier scoring system:

- Principal (2): when the objective (climate change mitigation or adaptation) is explicitly stated as fundamental in the design of, or the motivation for, the activity.
- Significant (1): when the objective (climate change mitigation or adaptation) is explicitly stated but it is not the fundamental driver or motivation for undertaking it.
- Not targeted (0): meaning that the activity was examined but found not to target the objective (climate change mitigation or adaptation) in any significant way.

The Rio markers apply to activities as a whole, i.e. the score given applies to all components of an activity, some of which may be more climate-related than others. For this reason, the markers are considered

descriptive rather than strictly quantitative: they allow for an approximate quantification of development finance that targets the climate objectives, mitigation, adaptation or both.

Rio Markers may be reported on *allocable* ODA, a subset of ODA that excludes some sectors that, according to DAC rules, are not eligible for climate reporting, such as debt relief or administrative costs. The data used in this Snapshot also excludes activities related to coal.

Reporting on climate components

The climate components methodology identifies the components of a project that directly contribute to or promote adaptation and/or mitigation. It is a quantitative measure expressed in USD. The components are calculated in accordance with the joint MDB methodology for tracking climate mitigation finance and the joint MDB methodology for tracking climate adaptation finance. The data used above do not include multilateral climate finance. Multilateral climate-related development finance data is available at the links provided below.

How does Rio markers data link with the “USD 100 billion” goal?

Initially spelt out at COP15 of the UNFCCC in Copenhagen in 2009, the annual goal for developed countries to provide and mobilise USD 100 billion per year for climate action in developing countries was to be met in 2020 and is now to be sustained until 2025. The OECD publishes aggregate trends of annual climate finance provided and mobilised by developed countries for developing countries in support of the USD 100 billion goal, according to the modalities for the accounting of financial resources provided and mobilised through public interventions agreed by all countries at COP24.

The methodology to calculate the climate finance figures in support of the USD 100 billion goal does not use bilateral Rio markers data submitted to the OECD, but instead uses bilateral climate finance data reported directly to the UNFCCC. For an overview of the methodological differences between climate finance and climate-related development finance see: OECD (2023), “Annex”, in *Climate Finance Provided and Mobilised by Developed Countries in 2013-2021: Aggregate trends and opportunities for scaling up adaptation and mobilised private finance*, OECD Publishing, Paris, <https://doi.org/10.1787/e20d2bc7-en>.

More data on finance for climate action on oecd.org

In addition to ODA from DAC members, the OECD collects, publishes and regularly updates a wide range of climate-related development finance data, including:

- Other official flows (OOFs) from DAC members: bilateral activities which are non-concessional or non-developmental.
- Bilateral flows from non-DAC providers: both concessional (ODA-like) and non-concessional or non-developmental (OOF-like)
- Philanthropic foundations: concessional flows from private philanthropic foundations.
- Multilateral development finance from institutions that have implemented the Rio markers methodology (including some UN agencies)
- Climate Components of the activities reported by Multilateral Development Banks (MDBs) and other multilateral institutions using the MDBs joint methodology.

Data, visualisation tools and methodological resources are available at the following links:

RIO MARKERS DATABASE	https://stats.oecd.org ; https://data-explorer.oecd.org/
ADDITIONAL CLIMATE DATASETS	https://oe.cd/development-climate