



Climate Finance Report 2017

UNFCCC & OECD reporting

Irish Aid - Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade

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1 Introduction

1.1 AECOM's assignment

AECOM was commissioned to provide climate finance expertise to the Irish government in order to help them analyse and assess their international spend on climate change. The objectives of this assignment were to:

- Track Rio marker expenditure for 2017 across bilateral, Civil Society Organisation (CSO), and multilateral programmes;
- Produce Country Climate Action Reports for Irish Aid's eight key partner countries;
- Develop a template for reporting on Rio Markers that can be used annually by Irish Aid staff and partners and host a training session on how to use the tool; and
- Produce a final report that presents the work completed and compiles recommendations for Irish Aid's future climate finance reporting.

AECOM is a global provider of professional technical and management support services to a broad range of markets, including transportation, facilities, environmental, energy, water, and government. With approximately 95,000 employees around the world, AECOM is a leader in all of the key markets that it serves. AECOM provides a blend of global reach, local knowledge, innovation, and technical excellence in delivering solutions that create, enhance, and sustain the world's built, natural, and social environments. AECOM has extensive experience advising national governments, multilateral organisations and the private sector, as well as technical expertise in climate change, environmental and social assessments, and stakeholder consultation.

1.2 Climate finance reporting

Ireland is required to report the financial support that it provides to developing nations by the UN Rio Conventions, UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), UN Convention on Biological Diversity and the UN Convention to Combat Desertification. Reporting against these conventions (particularly the UNFCCC) is a signal of Ireland's policy commitment to the Paris Agreement, an international agreement effective from 2020 which commits parties under the UNFCCC to take action on climate change. This agreement includes the commitment from developed countries to provide \$100 billion a year of climate finance 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 (DAC) has agreed definitions for reporting environmental expenditures, and these are known as the Rio markers. As a member of the OECD, Ireland must produce annual ODA reports which disclose the development finance that they provide to target the objectives of the Rio Conventions on climate change, biodiversity, and desertification.

1.3 Rio markers

Rio markers enable the consistent measuring and monitoring of climate finance provided to developing nations. Definitions for the four Rio markers are provided in table 1. Activities are marked as 'principal', 'significant', or 'not relevant' for each Rio marker, which then corresponds to the percentage of budget attributed to climate finance. Table 2 provides definitions for each of these Rio marker scores.

Table 1: 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 2: Rio Marker scoring definitions

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 relevant	The parameter (e.g. mitigation, adaptation, biodiversity or desertification) is not relevant to the intervention or the parameter is relevant but the project / programme has a primarily negative impact.

1.4 Overall climate finance

The overall climate finance provided by Ireland in 2017 was €69,133,915. Approximately 83% of this total was provided by Irish Aid (€58,196,406), and the remaining climate finance was provided by the Department of Finance and the Department of Communications, Climate Action and Environment (see table 3). A detailed summary of Ireland's 2017 climate finance is provided in appendix A. Figure 1 shows that the amount of climate finance provided by Ireland has consistently increased over the past three years. The overall climate finance figure in 2017 was €10,294,490 higher than in 2016, representing a 17% growth in adaptation and mitigation funding by Irish Aid in developing countries.

Table 3: Climate finance provided by Ireland's government departments

Country	Irish Aid	DCCA	Department of Finance	Department of Agriculture	Total Climate Finance
Bilateral countries	€ 32,996,849	€ 0	€ 0	€ 0	€ 32,996,849
Civil Society Organisations (CSO's)	€ 19,839,557	€ 0	€ 0	€ 0	€ 19,839,557
Multilateral climate change funds	€ 1,500,000	€ 3,266,280	€ 0	€ 0	€ 4,766,280
Multilateral financial institutions	€ 1,500,000	€ 0	€ 6,453,763	€ 0	€ 7,953,763
Specialised United Nation bodies	€ 500,000	€ 1,127,466	€ 0	€ 90,000	€ 1,717,466
Other multi-country channels	€ 1,860,000	€ 0	€ 0	€ 0	€ 1,860,000
Total	€ 58,196,406	€ 4,393,746	€ 6,453,763	€ 90,000	€ 69,133,915

Bilateral climate finance decreased from 2016 to 2017, mainly due to a significant drop in spending in Mozambique and notable reductions in Tanzania and Vietnam. CSO climate finance has remained relatively constant, with a slight increase in 2017 compared to 2016. Multilateral spend is the primary cause for the significant increase in climate finance in 2017, and this is largely due to methodological changes. Approximately

77% (€7,953,763) of the increase in climate finance comes from the inclusion of payments to multilateral financial institutions¹ within the 2017 total. Contributions to multilateral climate change funds² and specialised United Nation bodies³ increased by €3,266,280 and €1,048,466 respectively from 2016 to 2017, mostly due to the spend in many funds and bodies not being included in the overall 2016 climate finance total. Climate finance provided to other multi-country channels⁴ remained the same in 2017, with no major changes since 2016,

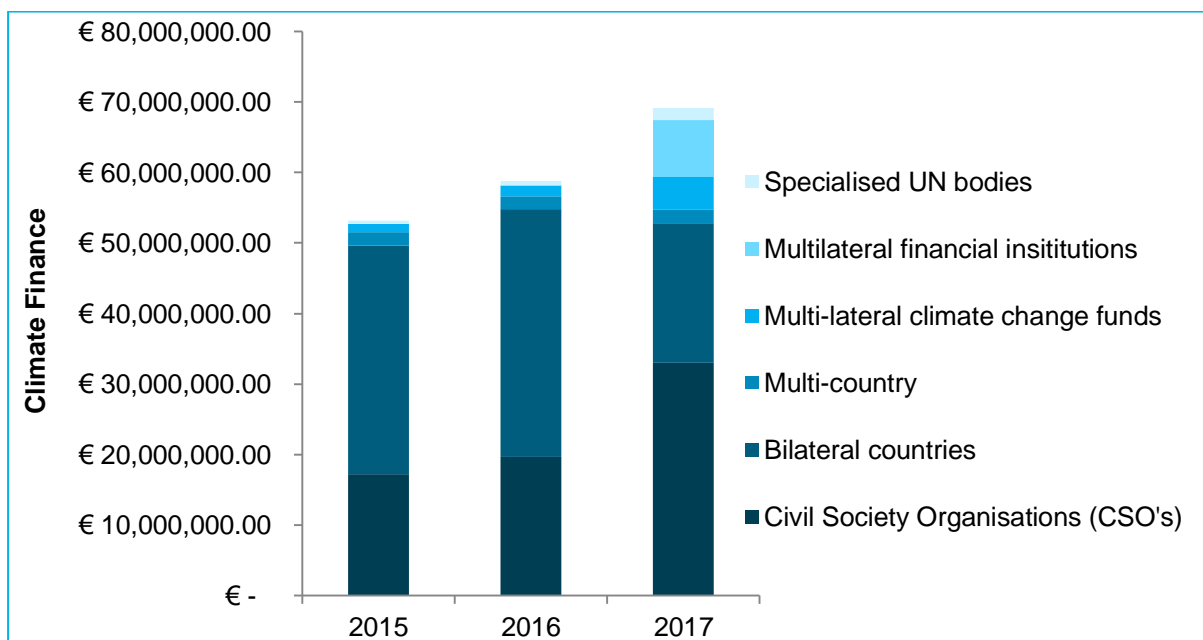


Figure 1: Total climate finance provided by Irish Aid over the last three years via each funding channel

In 2017, the majority of climate finance provided by Ireland was used to fund adaptation-focused projects (67%). Only 2% of climate finance was used to fund mitigation-focused projects, and the remaining 31% of climate finance was classified as cross-cutting spend, addressing both mitigation and adaptation (see figure 2). The proportion of finance attributed to adaptation spend and mitigation spend were both lower in 2017 than in 2016; however there was a higher percentage of projects and programmes that were cross-cutting.

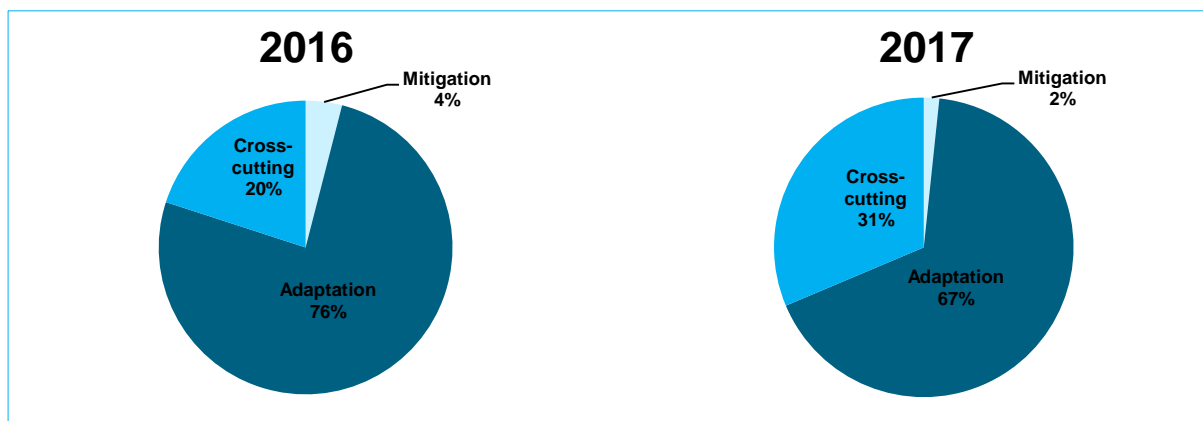


Figure 2: Percentage of climate finance provided by Ireland used to fund adaptation, mitigation and cross-cutting projects and programmes, for 2016 and 2017

¹ Multilateral financial institutions are financial institutions that have been established by more than one country, including regional development banks (e.g. the European Investment Bank (EIB)).

² Multilateral climate funds provide a flow of climate finance and are governed by multiple national governments (e.g. Green Climate Fund (GCF)).

³ Specialised United Nation bodies are programmes, funds and specialised agencies that are affiliated with the UN, however have their own membership, leadership and budget (e.g. United Nations Environmental Programme (UNEP)).

⁴ Other multi-country channels cover climate finance provided by any other channels (that are not financial institutions, climate funds or specialised UN bodies) which include more than one country (e.g. Mary Robinson Foundation).

2 Bilateral programme

2.1 Bilateral methodology

A two track approach for mapping and tracking the bilateral expenditure was used. The reporting template was circulated in April 2018 to embassy staff to update and complete as appropriate. Scoring against the OECD DAC Rio Markers and other environmental markers was input into the spreadsheet by the embassy focal points.

In May 2018, the templates were returned to Irish Aid HQ. AECOM carried out an initial screening exercise, reviewing the project descriptions and marker allocations against OECD DAC criteria. Queries were returned to the embassies, requesting evidence to validate marker allocations that were not justified by project descriptions. Where sufficient evidence was provided, the original score given by the embassy staff was retained. The Rio markers that had been incorrectly assigned were discussed with the template completer, and were changed following the embassy's review and approval.

Once the templates were finalised, 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 Irish Aid's bilateral programme.

2.2 Bilateral climate finance

The total amount of bilateral climate finance provided by Irish Aid in 2017 was €32,996,849. The 2017 figure represents a 6% decrease from 2016, but a 2% increase since 2015 (see figure 3).

The reduction in climate finance from 2016 to 2017 can mainly be attributed to a significant drop in spending in Mozambique. This was partly due to a number of large programmes in Mozambique ending in 2017, however it is expected that spend will increase again in 2019 as new programmes focusing on climate change will be in place. There were also notable financial reductions in Tanzania, Uganda, and Vietnam in 2017, as well as the absence of climate spend in South Africa and Myanmar (both of which contributed to the overall climate finance figure in 2016). Despite this, Malawi and Zambia both experienced an increase in climate finance from 2016 to 2017, and Sierra Leone/Liberia, which did not contribute to 2016's overall finance figure, recorded climate spend in 2017.

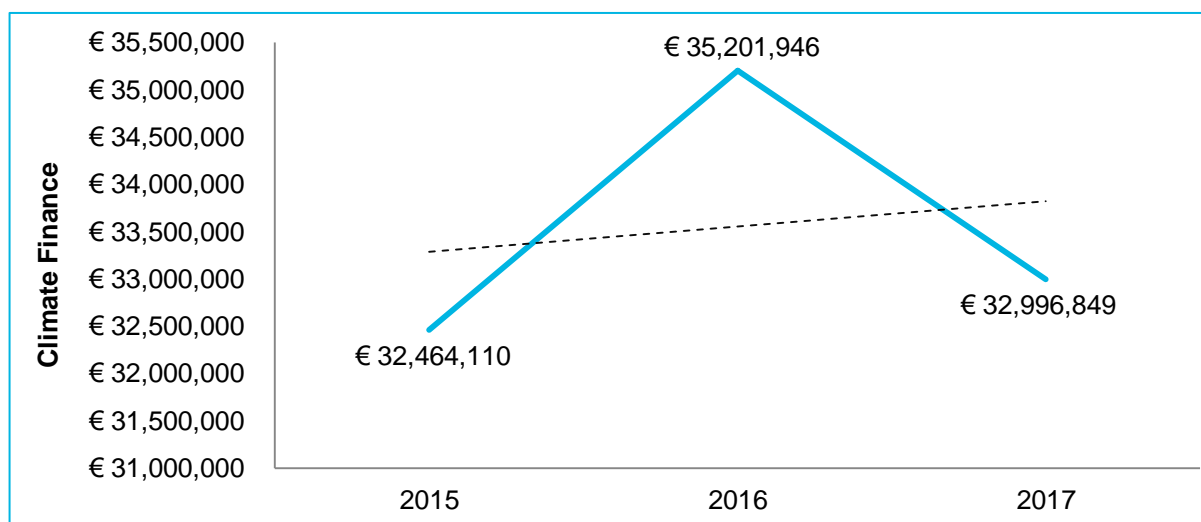


Figure 3: Total bilateral climate finance over the past three years (2015 – 2017)

In 2017, projects and programmes focusing on adaptation accounted for 88% of the total climate finance provided by Ireland to the bilateral aid programme, with mitigation and cross-cutting projects accounting for only 3% and 9% respectively. As shown in figure 4, adaptation spend increased by €2,162,984 from 2016 to 2017, however mitigation and cross-cutting spend was reduced by €191,535 and €4,176,076 respectively over the same time period.

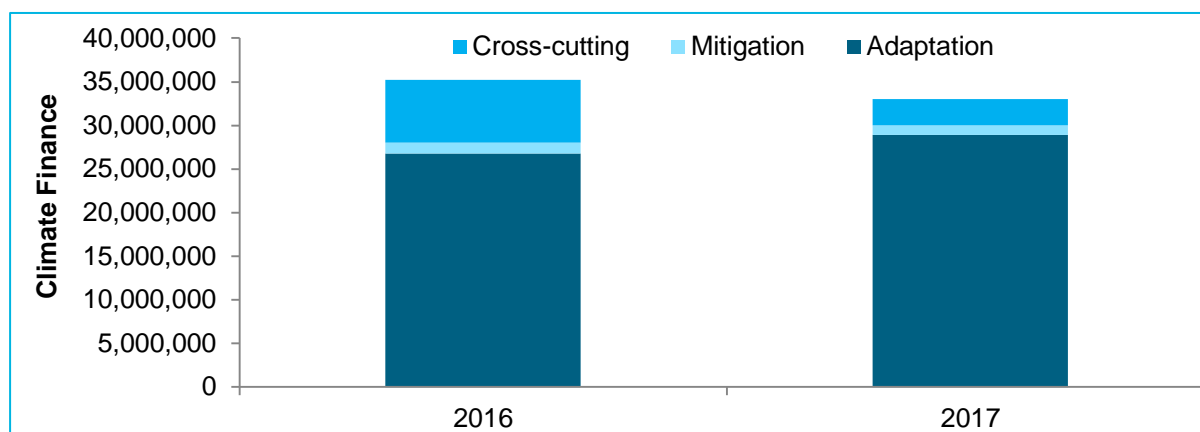


Figure 4: Adaptation, Mitigation and Cross-cutting climate finance from Irish Aid's bilateral programme in 2016 and 2017

Similar to the previous year (2016), the majority of 2017 bilateral climate finance was provided to Ethiopia and Malawi, with Ethiopia receiving 43% and Malawi receiving 30% of the overall amount. Table 4 shows the amount of climate finance that was provided to each country under the bilateral programme in 2017. In all countries, the majority of climate finance was provided to adaptation projects, with the exception of Tanzania and Uganda, where cross-cutting projects received the most finance.

Table 4: Climate finance (adaptation, mitigation, cross-cutting) provided to each country in Ireland's bilateral aid programme in 2017

Country	Adaptation	Mitigation	Cross-cutting	Total Climate Finance
Ethiopia	€ 13,900,000	€ 200,000	€ 0	€ 14,100,000
Malawi	€ 9,373,259	€ 300,000	€ 232,500	€ 9,905,759
Vietnam	€ 2,118,793	€ 61,000	€ 160,000	€ 2,339,793
Tanzania	€ 890,031	€ 500,000	€ 1,034,750	€ 2,424,781
Mozambique	€ 1,300,000	€ 0	€ 200,000	€ 1,500,000
Zambia	€ 1,316,252	€ 2,190	€ 267,500	€ 1,585,942
Uganda	€ 573	€ 0	€ 1,104,629	€ 1,105,202
Sierra Leone / Liberia	€ 35,372	€ 0	€ 0	€ 35,372
Kenya	€ 0	€ 0	€ 0	€ 0
South Africa	€ 0	€ 0	€ 0	€ 0
Total	€ 28,934,280	€ 1,063,190	€ 2,999,379	€ 32,996,849

In terms of Irish Aid's key partner countries, Ethiopia has received the highest amount of climate finance from the bilateral programme over the past five years. As shown in figure 5, overall climate finance has constantly increased from 2013 to 2017 in Malawi, but continuously decreased in Vietnam. The greatest decrease in climate finance over the past five years was seen from 2016 to 2017 in Mozambique, where there was a 57% drop in the amount of money provided.

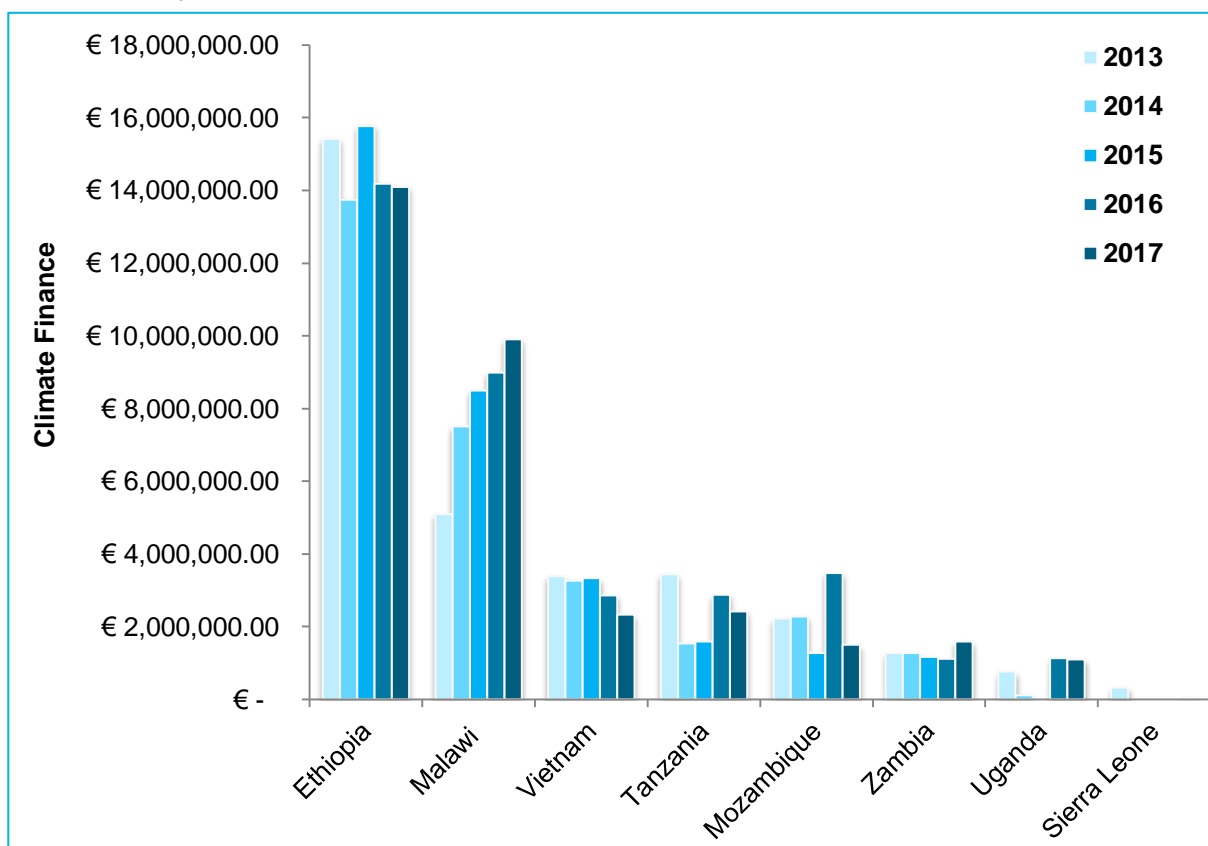


Figure 5: Bilateral climate finance provided to Irish Aid's eight partner countries over the past five years (2013 – 2017)

2.3 Bilateral environmental finance

A total of €6,395,367 was provided to projects and programmes that promote at least one of the three objectives of the convention for Biological Diversity, under Ireland's bilateral aid programme. As detailed in table 5, Malawi had the largest amount of biodiversity spend, contributing 67% of the total bilateral figure. Despite a big increase in biodiversity finance in Malawi, overall biodiversity bilateral spend decreased by 42% from 2016 to 2017.

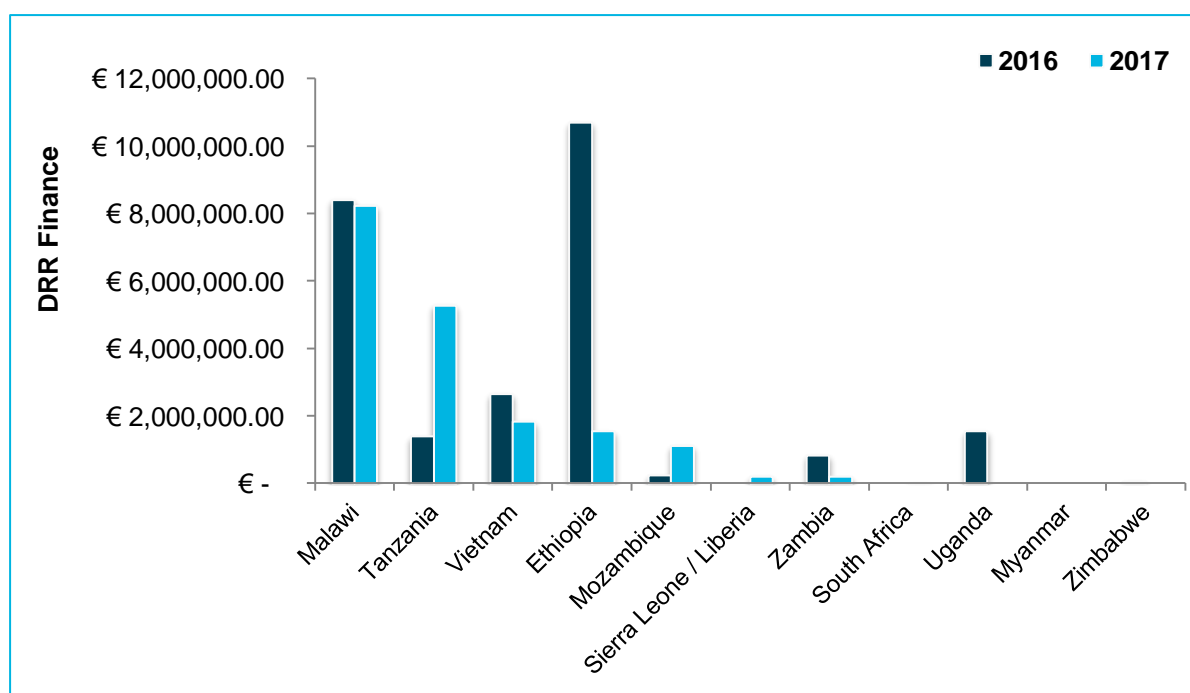
Similarly, bilateral spend on desertification projects or programmes dropped from €10,434,965 in 2016 to €5,867,131 in 2017, representing a 44% decrease. The majority of the 2017 desertification related projects occurred in Malawi, Tanzania and Uganda, with these three countries making up 74% of the overall bilateral finance (see table 5).

Table 5: Environmental finance (biodiversity, desertification and disaster risk reduction) provided to each country in Ireland's bilateral aid programme in 2017

Country	Biodiversity	Desertification	Disaster Risk Reduction
Ethiopia	€ 750,000	€ 850,000	€ 1,550,000
Malawi	€ 4,278,600	€ 1,800,100	€ 8,229,795
Vietnam	€ 25,000	€ 166,500	€ 1,837,087
Tanzania	€ 0	€ 1,438,031	€ 5,278,750
Mozambique	€ 200,000	€ 512,500	€ 1,112,500
Zambia	€ 0	€ 0	€ 200,000
Uganda	€ 1,103,879	€ 1,100,000	€ 0
Sierra Leone / Liberia	€ 35,372	€ 0	€ 212,500
Kenya	€ 2,516	€ 0	€ 0
South Africa	€ 0	€ 0	€ 5,000
Total	€ 6,395,367	€ 5,867,131	€ 18,425,632

Please note: climate, biodiversity, desertification and DRR amounts should not be aggregated as some disbursements have multiple co-benefits.

While there is no internationally agreed method for tracking financial support for Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR), the OECD DAC process was used to identify funding for DRR activities. The mapping exercise identified €18,425,632 in DRR bilateral finance for 2017, which represents a 29% reduction from the 2016 DRR total (€25,997,819). As demonstrated in figure 6, significant reductions in DRR spend occurred in Ethiopia, Uganda and Zambia, however notable increases in DRR finance were found in Tanzania and Mozambique. In 2017, almost three quarters (74%) of the DRR bilateral total was provided to fund DRR projects and programmes in Malawi and Tanzania.

**Figure 6: Bilateral DRR finance provided by Irish Aid to bilateral partners in 2016 and 2017**

It is important to note that biodiversity, desertification, Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR), and climate finance cannot be summed together to get an overall environmental and climate finance figure. Some of the bilateral finance provided has multiple benefits (e.g. spend may have been attributed to both climate adaptation and biodiversity), therefore adding the different finance types together will result in double counting.

2.4 Country climate action reports

Country Climate Action Reports were prepared for Irish Aid's eight key partner countries: Ethiopia, Malawi, Mozambique, Tanzania, Zambia, Uganda, Sierra Leone, and Vietnam. These reports provide an overview of the climate finance mapping exercise for 2017, as well as an overview of the climate change context in each country. The reports are designed to be a useful internal tool for embassies, as well as a valuable external tool for communicating Irish Aid's climate and environmental work. The Country Climate Action Reports for 2017, and for previous years, can be found on Irish Aid's [climate learning platform](#).

2.5 INDC/NDC and NAP progress

Table 6 provides a summary of the INDC/NDC and NAP process in Irish Aid's eight Key Partner Countries.

Table 6: INDC/NDC and NAP process in Irish Aid's eight Key Partner Countries

Country	INDC / NDC Process	NAP Process
Ethiopia	Ethiopia was one of the first countries to submit its INDC in June 2015. The INDC includes a 64% decrease in the 2030 carbon emissions target. The outlined financial needs of USD 150 billion to implement the activities might be revised following ongoing studies. The INDC is building on the Climate Resilient Green Economy (CRGE) Strategy and the second Growth and Transformation Plan (GTP II). The Climate and Knowledge Development Network (CDKN) and the Global Green Growth Institute (GGGI) were involved in developing the INDC. Multiple international partners are cooperating with Ethiopia on CRGE, the strategy underlying the INDC Stakeholder consultations were conducted to ensure quality of the INDC and Ministries have been active in decentralized consultations.	Ethiopia launched their National Adaptation Plan (NAP-ETH) in September 2017, setting out priority actions for the country to prepare for the impacts of climate change. The strategic priorities of the NAP are to mainstream adaptation into development policies, plans and strategies; build long-term capacities of institutional structures; implement effective and sustainable funding mechanisms; advance research and development in the area of climate change adaptation; and improve knowledge management. The Ethiopia NAP has been finalised with priorities drawn from the CRGE as the guiding document, but the approval and submission to the UNFCCC has not yet been done. The NAP has an annual USD 6 billion fund plan which is expected to be raised from a combination of financing sources.
Malawi	The Malawi Government is planning to review and focus on specific priorities of the INDC before submitting to the UNFCCC. However, Malawi is prioritised under the Nationally Determined Contributions Leadership Compact (NDC LC). The NDC LC objectives include: Enabling developing countries to move quickly in making substantial progress in achieving ambitious mitigation targets as reflected in their NDCs; and Showcasing leadership by these countries in their NDC implementation so they serve as regional or global role models and inspire replication of their successful approaches by other countries. Malawi is also prioritised under the Regional Technical Dialogues on Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the UNFCCC Secretariat. Coming out of Paris, the dialogues are currently providing capacity building support to countries in moving toward NDC implementation.	Malawi commenced the NAP process in September 2014 through the establishment of the Core Team and the official launch. This was followed by initial sector training and commissioning of the preparation of Malawi's NAP Roadmap. The NAP Roadmap was expected to be formally adopted at the start of 2016. UNDP has supported the Environmental Affairs Department (EAD) with the launch of the NAP Stocktaking and a report has been shared. The NAP Stocktaking established the knowledge base for developing a NAP, drawing on available data and information and conducted a gap analysis, identifying issues that require strengthening in order for the country to successfully undertake the NAP process. Potential barriers to the design and implementation of adaptation were also identified. The Food and Agriculture organisation of the United Nations (FAO) has supported the ministry of agriculture to develop a sector NAP which is completed.
Mozambique	The process of reviewing the INDC started, the Government of Mozambique is working with World Bank and is also being supported by the NDC Partnership and UNEP to define the specific action for all different goals proposed in the INDC. The Government of Mozambique has appointed two government institutions as focal points for the NDC Partnership, namely; the Ministry of Land, Environment and Rural Development (MITADER), which will conduct the process in close collaboration with the Ministry of Economy and Finance	Mozambique submitted the NAP roadmap to the UNFCCC and UNDP is supporting the process. The Ministry of Land, Environment and Rural Development was supported by UNDP to conduct training, connecting stakeholders from across the nation, with the aim to build a roadmap for a NAP. The training was supported by the joint UNDP-UN Environment National Adaptation Plan Global Support Programme (NAP-GSP), in collaboration with UNDP Mozambique, with financing from GIZ. The NAP road map was launched and the consultation

	(MEF).	process with national stakeholders has started. The Government, working with UNDP and DANIDA submitted a proposal of \$3m to GCF to access the readiness funds.
Sierra Leone	Sierra Leone's INDC was published in October and submitted to the UNFCCC. The largest GHG emitting sectors are Agriculture and Waste and between them, they are projected to emit between 95 to 98% of the projected national emissions from 2015 to 2030.	Sierra Leone has yet to develop its NAP but has taken some steps to strengthen the institutional and policy framework to enhance the coordination and implementation of climate change adaptation and mitigation including the planned introduction a National Climate Change Act and the high-level National Climate Change Council.
Tanzania	Tanzania ratified the Paris Agreement in 2018 and submitted their INDC to the UNFCCC. There has been no progress on the NDC, however, GIZ is supporting the refinement of Tanzania's INDC to an NDC and the accreditation of an NIE to the GCF. Effectively implementing mitigation and adaptation contributions will require timely access to adequate and predictable financial resources; access to appropriate technologies; access to appropriate knowledge and skills; and institutional capacity building. The total amount of financial resources needed for implementing the adaptation contributions is about USD500million-1billion per year, and USD 60 billion for mitigation contributions.	The Government of Tanzania with support from GIZ conducted comprehensive stocktaking at all local councils as well as with ministries and government agencies. Tanzania has also applied for GCF NAP readiness funds with support from UNDP, but the application has not yet been approved. The ministry of health, community development, gender, elderly and children had drafted the Health sector NAP. The plan's objectives and adaptation actions are organized around the ten components of the World Health Organization's operational framework for building a climate-resilient health system. Public consultation is ongoing to finalise the H-NAP.
Uganda	With support from the NDC Partnership, Uganda is the first country in Africa to sign the Partnership Plan for Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) to achieve national climate goals as part of its obligations to the Paris Agreement. The country is revising the Disaster Preparedness & Management Policy (2011) and developing the legal framework for climate change and disaster preparedness and management. In June 2018, the Ugandan Government approved the plan to deliver on the country's commitments to advance the Paris Agreement on climate change. The Uganda NDC puts strong emphasis on adaptation actions and reducing emissions by 22% by 2030.	The Uganda NAP has not been developed though the road map for the development of the National Adaptation Plan (NAP) was submitted to the Secretariat of the UNFCCC in 2015. The NAP was launched in 2017 with support from UNDP under the DRR programme and an application for accessing funds for the NAP process has been submitted to the GCCF through UNEP on behalf of government. The Agricultural Sectoral NAP supported by FAO under the Global Climate Change Alliance (GCCA) has been finalised.
Vietnam	Vietnam's NDC includes mitigation and adaptation with an implementation period of 2021-2030. The Mitigation component focuses on GHG emission reduction compared to BAU. The Adaptation component identifies adaptation gaps in terms of institutional and policy arrangements, financing, human resource capacity and technology and prioritized adaptation measures.	Vietnam plans to complete its NAP by 2019.
Zambia	Zambia's first NDC includes adaptation and mitigation actions with a goal of achieving its contribution by 2030: total emission reduction of 47% against a 2010 base year is targeted. CDKN and its partners (Ricardo and Africa Development and Investment (ADI)) are providing technical support for implementation. The NDC Quick-Start Guide has been used to guide the development of an NDC Implementation Plan to support implementation of the Paris Agreement. The guide has three steps: Preparatory Work; Developing the NDC implementation plan; and Delivering the NDC implementation plan.	The Government of Zambia has not yet developed the NAP, though an initial stakeholder engagement has been conducted. The government has approached the Global water partnership and UNDP to support access to the readiness fund. The ministries of health and agriculture are working on their sectoral NAPs, with support from UNDP. There is also a plan to initiate NAPS for water and energy, which will all inform the National NAP when the funds are available. There has been joint support from FAO-UNDP on Integrating Agriculture in NAP Programme and supporting the sectoral NAP for agriculture (NAP-Ag).

3 CSO programme

3.1 CSO methodology

A two track approach for mapping and tracking the CSO expenditure was used. The reporting template was circulated in April 2018 to staff in CSOs to complete as appropriate. Scoring against the OECD DAC Rio Markers was inputted into the spreadsheet by each of the CSOs.

In May 2018, the completed templates were returned to Irish Aid. AECOM carried out a screening exercise, reviewing the project descriptions and marker allocations against OECD DAC criteria. Queries were returned to the CSO's with requests for further evidence to validate marker allocations that were not justified by project descriptions. Where sufficient evidence was provided, the original scoring was retained. Those Rio markers that had been incorrectly assigned were discussed with the template completer, and were changed following the CSO's final approval.

Once the templates were finalised, 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 calculated for each CSO in Ireland's CSO partner programme.

3.2 CSO climate finance

Irish Aid provided a total of €19,839,557 climate relevant expenditure to CSO's in 2017. This figure represents a slight increase of 1.13% from the 2016 total. As shown in figure 7, the amount of CSO climate finance that was provided to adaptation projects decreased by €1,250,742 from 2016 to 2017, whereas the amount for mitigation projects increased by €1,558,549.

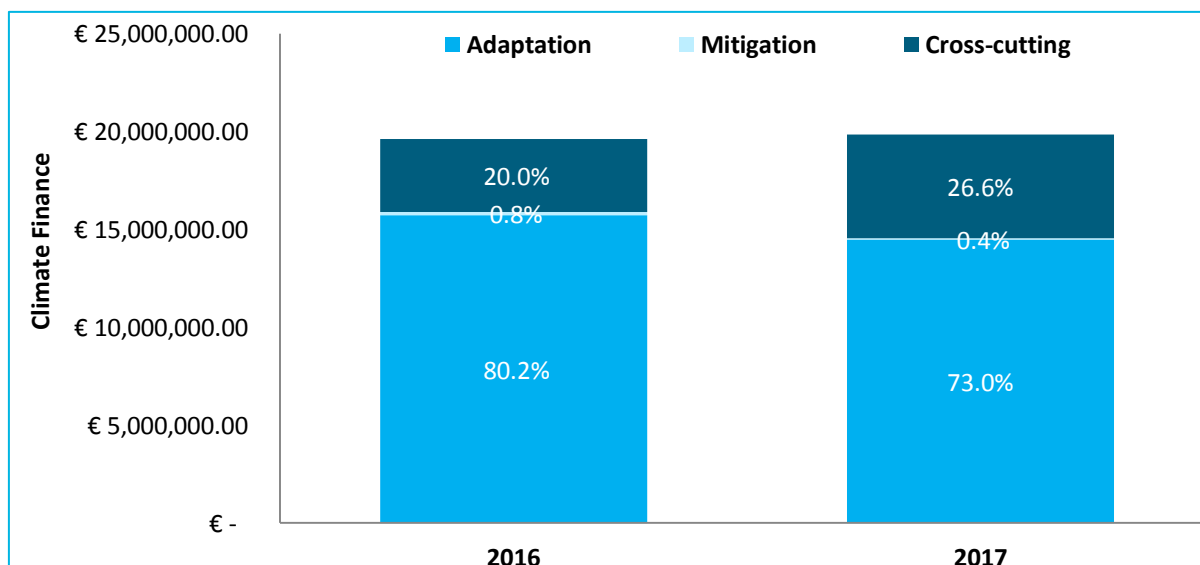


Figure 7: The percentage of adaptation, mitigation, and cross-cutting climate finance provided by Irish Aid to CSO's in 2016 and 2017

From 2016 to 2017, there was a substantial increase (€1,534,999) in the amount of climate finance provided to Concern. Additionally, spend on climate projects and programmes increased for GOAL by €819,012, Gorta Selfhelp Africa by €557,616, and VITA by €81,142. Conversely, climate finance recorded by Trocaire, Action Aid Oxfam and World Vision decreased from 2016 to 2017. Trocaire had the greatest decrease in spend on climate projects and programmes, reporting €473,039 less climate finance in 2017. Organisations that contributed to the overall CSO climate finance in 2016 but not 2017 include Misean Cara, Aid Link, Serve, Child Fund and Help Age International. Only one new CSO reported climate finance in 2017 - Plan International. The changes in CSO climate finance over the 2016-2017 timeframe can be seen in Figure 8.

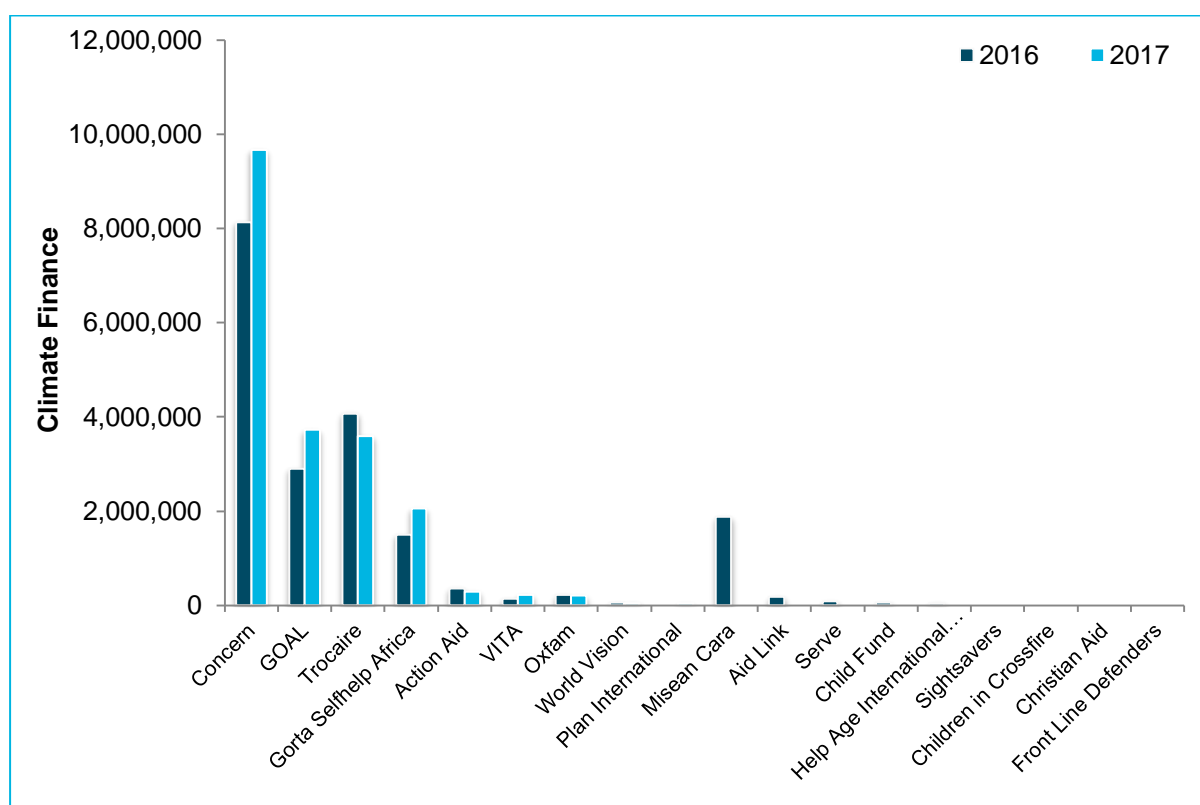


Figure 8: Climate Finance provided by Irish Aid to CSO partners in 2016 and 2017

As was the case in 2016, the CSO with the highest amount of Irish Aid climate finance was Concern, making up 49% of the total CSO spend. A large amount of climate finance was also provided to GOAL, Trocaire and Gorta Selfhelp Africa to fund mitigation and adaptation projects. Together, these three CSO's received €9,374,201 of climate finance. All nine of the CSO's that recorded climate finance, attributed more money to fund adaptation projects, than mitigation or cross-cutting projects (see table 7).

Table 7: Climate finance (adaptation, mitigation, cross-cutting) provided to each CSO in Ireland's CSO partner programme in 2017

CSO	Adaptation	Mitigation	Cross-cutting	Total Climate Finance
Concern	€ 5,724,086	€ 0	€ 3,933,998	€ 9,658,084
GOAL	€ 3,435,107	€ 0	€ 286,845	€ 3,721,952
Trocaire	€ 2,663,496	€ 43,980	€ 888,246	€ 3,595,722
Gorta Selfhelp Africa	€ 2,006,685	€ 0	€ 49,842	€ 2,056,527
Action Aid	€ 199,645	€ 0	€ 91,425	€ 291,070
VITA	€ 165,142	€ 35,000	€ 24,000	€ 224,142
Oxfam	€ 202,383	€ 0	€ 0	€ 202,383
World Vision	€ 45,968	€ 0	€ 0	€ 45,968
Plan International	€ 43,709	€ 0	€ 0	€ 43,709
Children in Crossfire	€ 0	€ 0	€ 0	€ 0
Christian Aid	€ 0	€ 0	€ 0	€ 0
Front Line Defenders	€ 0	€ 0	€ 0	€ 0
Help Age International	€ 0	€ 0	€ 0	€ 0
Sightsavers	€ 0	€ 0	€ 0	€ 0
Total	€ 14,486,221	€ 78,980	€ 5,274,356	€ 19,839,557

Figure 9 shows that the majority of CSO climate finance in 2017 was used to fund projects in Malawi and Ethiopia, two of Irish Aid’s key partner countries. Vietnam and Mozambique were the only two key partner countries that had no CSO climate finance recorded in 2017.

Five of Ireland’s eight key partner countries recorded a decrease in CSO climate finance from 2016 to 2017. The most noteworthy reductions occurred in Mozambique (-€639,244), Uganda (-€681,853) and Zambia (-€758,710). Conversely, CSO climate finance for 2017 was €569,708 higher in Sierra Leone and €310,103 higher in Malawi. Ethiopia’s funding remained relatively stable, with a small increase of €27,111. Some of these trends in CSO country climate finance mirror the changes in bilateral climate finance mentioned in section 2.2, for example reduced spend in Mozambique and Vietnam, increased spend in Malawi, and consistently high spend in Ethiopia.

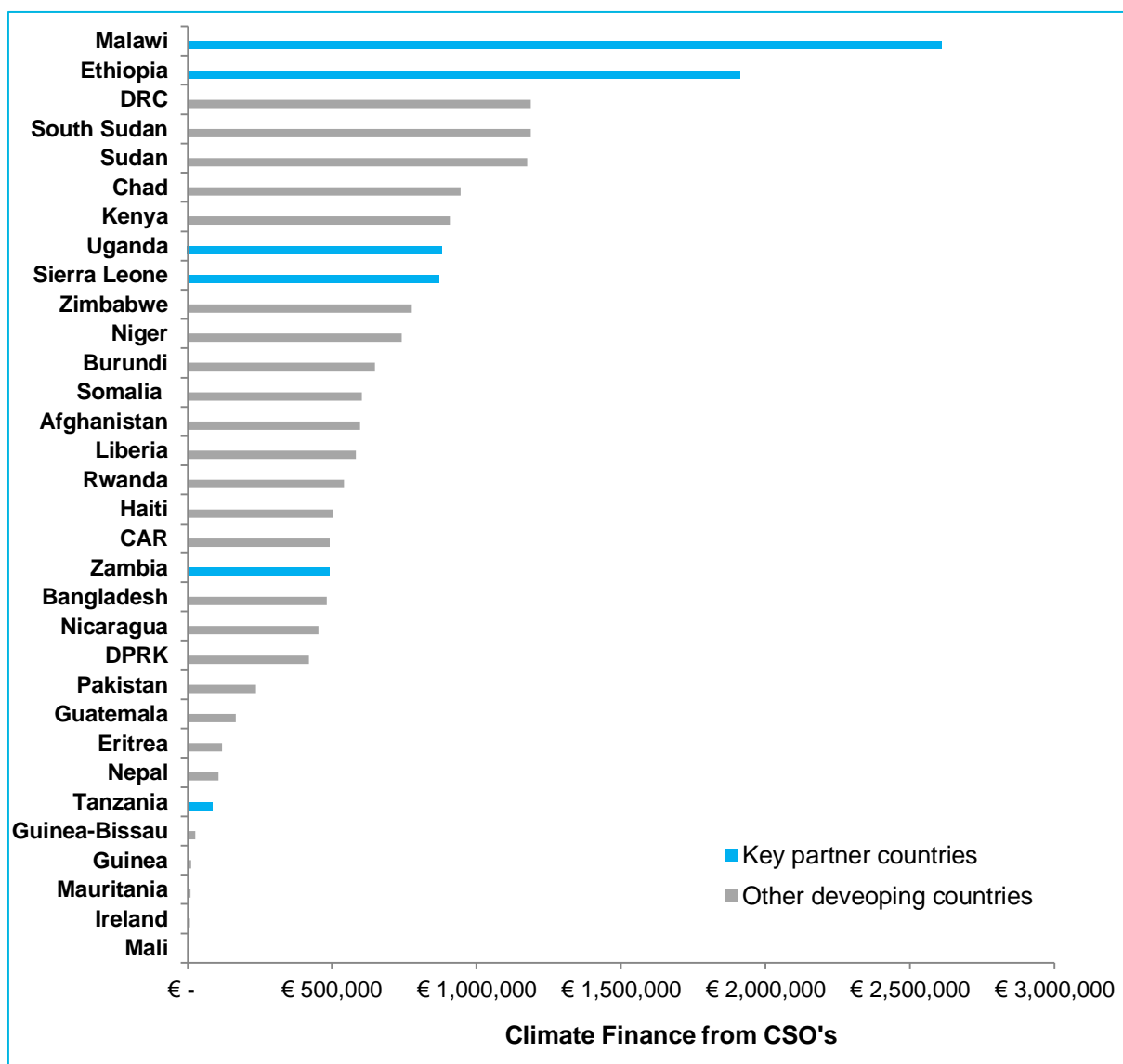


Figure 9: Climate finance provided to developing countries from Ireland’s CSO partner programme in 2017

3.3 CSO environmental finance

Across all CSO’s, Irish Aid provided €6,770,860 of biodiversity finance in 2017. In 2016, CSO biodiversity finance was 42% higher, at €11,701,415. As demonstrated in table 8, the CSO with the highest amount of biodiversity spend in 2017 was Trocaire, closely followed by Concern and Gorta Selfhelp Africa. These three organisations made up 97% of the total CSO biodiversity finance.

CSO desertification finance was identified as €5,604,267 for 2017, with all of this spend coming from three organisations: Concern, Trocaire and Gorta Selfhelp Africa. The amount of CSO spend on desertification in 2017, represents a 38% reduction from the total in 2016.

Table 8: Environmental finance (biodiversity and desertification) provided to each CSO in Ireland's CSO partner programme in 2017

CSO	Biodiversity	Desertification
Concern	€ 1,858,172	€ 1,965,337
GOAL	€ 0	€ 0
Trocaire	€ 3,649,892	€ 2,134,692
Gorta Selfhelp Africa	€ 1,053,184	€ 1,504,237
Action Aid	€ 0	€ 0
VITA	€ 0	€ 0
Oxfam	€ 130,923	€ 0
World Vision	€ 78,689	€ 0
Plan International	€ 0	€ 0
Children in Crossfire	€ 0	€ 0
Christian Aid	€ 0	€ 0
Front Line Defenders	€ 0	€ 0
Help Age International	€ 0	€ 0
Sightsavers	€ 0	€ 0
Total	€ 6,770,860	€ 5,604,267

Please note: climate, biodiversity, and desertification amounts should not be aggregated as some disbursements have multiple co-benefits.

It is important to note that biodiversity, desertification and climate finance cannot be summed together to get an overall environmental and climate finance figure. Some of the CSO finance provided has multiple benefits (e.g. spend may have been attributed to both climate adaptation and biodiversity), therefore adding the different finance types together will result in double counting.

4 Multilateral programme

4.1 Multilateral methodology

Climate relevant disbursements to multi-lateral climate change funds, multilateral financial institutions, specialised UN funds, and other climate relevant expenditure were identified for 2017. This was the first year that Irish Aid used the OECD methodology to calculate how much of their multilateral contributions to some international organisations can be counted as climate finance.

Multilateral contributions were calculated by using the climate-related share within the portfolio of the international organisation provided by the OECD and attributing it back to the core contributions that Ireland had provided to the organisation in 2017. The OECD have provided shares for a number of major international organisations, and table 9 summarises those used to calculate multilateral climate finance contributions from Ireland for 2017. For example, if the European Investment Bank (EIB) spent 26% of its portfolio on climate according to the OECD and Irish Aid contributed €1,000,000 to them, then €260,000 would be 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 for the first time in 2017. In previous years, finance that Ireland had provided to these organisations was not included when reporting overall climate finance. As noted in the guidance⁵, “the methodology for imputing multilateral flows is only an approximation. Indeed, inflows to an international organisation in a certain year do not directly link to the international organisation outflows for the same year.”

⁵ OECD (2018) 'Methodological note on the OEDC-DAC climate-related development finance databases' [online] available at <http://www.oecd.org/dac/financing-sustainable-development/development-finance-data/METHODOLOGICAL_NOTE.pdf>

Table 9: The international organisations that Ireland provided finance to in 2017, with the climate-related shares provided by the OECD

International organisation	Amount provided by Ireland in 2017	Climate-related share for imputed multilateral contribution (OECD)	Amount provided by Ireland in 2017 for climate change
Green Climate Fund	€ 2,000,000	100%	€ 2,000,000
Adaptation Fund	€ 300,000	100%	€ 300,000
UNFCCC	€ 94,417	100%	€ 94,417
IPCC	€ 100,000	100%	€ 100,000
GEF	€ 1,421,000	100%	€ 1,421,000
Montreal Protocol	€ 633,049	100%	€ 633,049
World Bank	€ 24,570,000	17%	€ 4,176,900
World Bank Group - IBRD	€ 2,730,767	20%	€ 546,153
AIB	€ 3,853,115	26%	€ 1,001,810
EIB	€ 1,365,000	26%	€ 354,900

4.2 Multilateral climate finance

Total multilateral climate finance provided by Ireland in 2017 was recorded as €16,297,509. This total is €12,278,509 higher than the multilateral climate finance reported in 2016 and €12,758,509 higher than the figure reported in 2015. Figure 10 shows the increasing trend in multilateral climate finance provided by Ireland over the past three years. However it is important to note that the increase in multilateral climate finance from 2016 to 2017 is mostly due to changes in methodology, particularly the inclusion of payments to multilateral financial institutions, as well as increases in the recorded financial contributions to multilateral climate change funds.

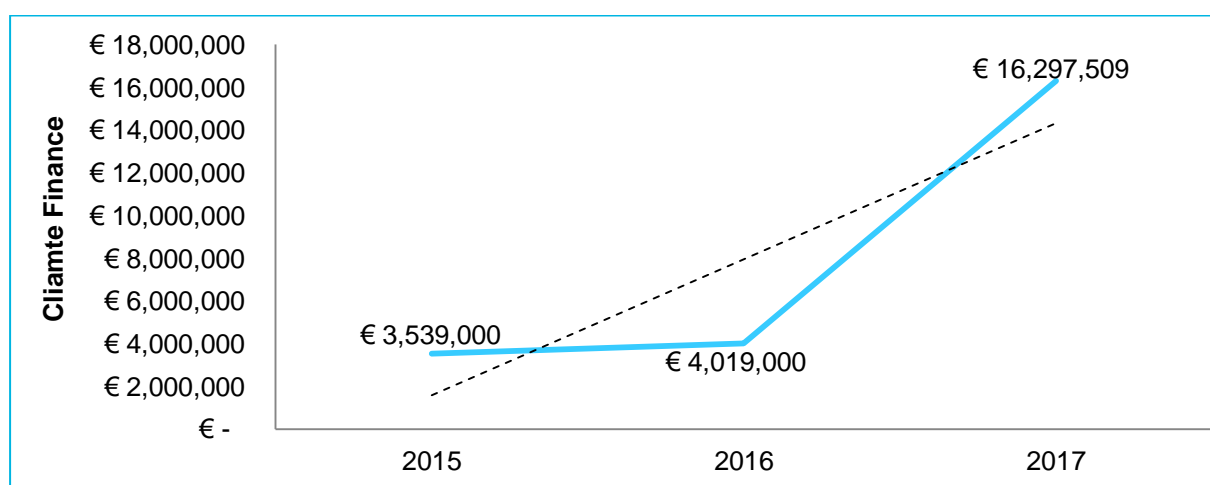


Figure 10: Multilateral climate finance reported by Ireland over the past three years (2015 – 2017)

4.2.1 Multilateral climate change funds

Ireland provided a total of €4,766,280 to multilateral climate change funds in 2017, representing a €3,266,280 increase since 2016. This increase in climate finance can be attributed to the inclusion of contributions to the Green Climate Fund, Adaptation Fund, and Global Environmental Facility in the total figure for 2017. While these funds were not mentioned in the 2016 final report, some finance was provided by Ireland to these funds in 2016. Additionally, the amount of climate finance provided to the Least Developed Country Fund and the Least Developed Countries Expert Group (LEG) remained the same from 2016 to 2017, as displayed in figure 11.

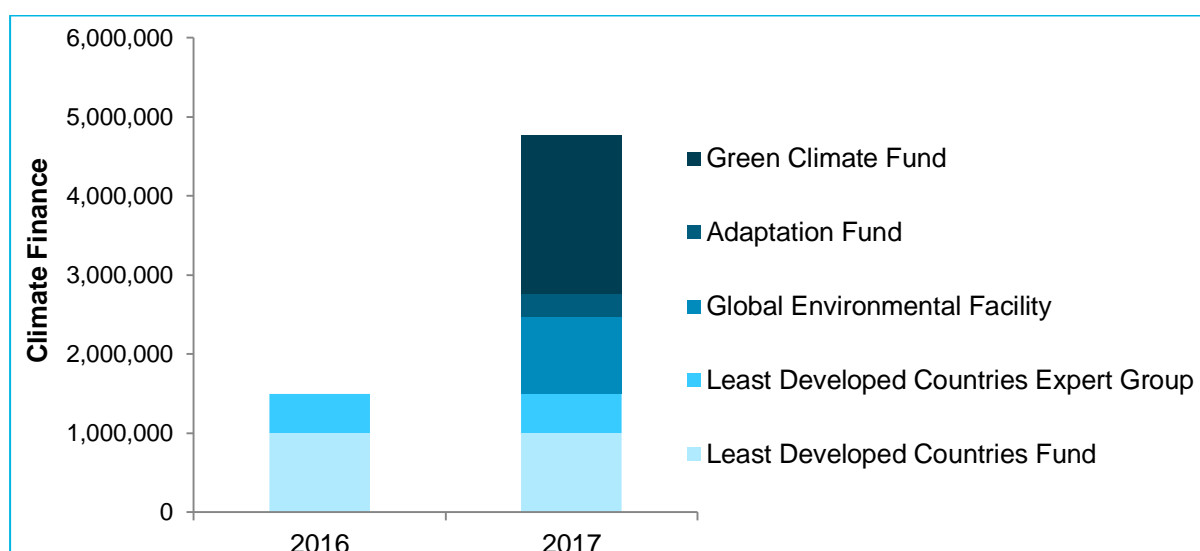


Figure 11: Climate finance provide to multilateral climate change funds by Ireland in 2016 and 2017

As shown in Table 10, the majority of climate finance provided to multilateral climate change funds in 2017 was classified as cross-cutting (62%). While €1,800,000 was provided to fund adaptation focused projects, there was no mitigation finance recorded among any of the multilateral climate change funds in 2017.

Table 10: Climate finance provided to multilateral climate change funds by Ireland in 2017

Multilateral climate change fund	Adaptation	Mitigation	Cross-cutting	Total Climate Finance
Global Environmental Facility	€ 0	€ 0	€ 966,280	€ 966,280
Least Developed Countries Fund	€ 1,000,000	€ 0	€ 0	€ 1,000,000
Adaptation Fund	€ 300,000	€ 0	€ 0	€ 300,000
Green Climate Fund	€ 0	€ 0	€ 2,000,000	€ 2,000,000
Least Developed Countries Expert Group (LEG)	€ 500,000	€ 0	€ 0	€ 500,000
Total	€ 1,800,000	€ 0	€ 2,966,280	€ 4,766,280

4.2.2 Multilateral financial institutions

Unlike in 2016, payments to multilateral financial institutions (including regional development banks) were included in the 2017 climate finance total. As shown in table 11, the majority of climate finance among these multilateral financial institutions was provided to the World Bank (78%). The remaining climate finance was reported from other institutions including Asian Development Bank, EIB and AIIB. All of the climate finance provided to multilateral financial institutions in 2017 was classified as cross-cutting.

Table 11: Climate finance provided to multilateral financial institutions by Ireland in 2017

Multilateral financial institutions	Adaptation	Mitigation	Cross-cutting	Total Climate Finance
World Bank	€ 0	€ 0	€ 6,223,053	€ 6,223,053
Asian Development Bank	€ 0	€ 0	€ 374,000	€ 374,000
EIB	€ 0	€ 0	€ 354,900	€ 354,900
AIIB	€ 0	€ 0	€ 1,001,810	€ 1,001,810
Total	€ 0	€ 0	€ 7,953,763	€ 7,953,763

4.2.3 Specialised United Nations bodies

In 2017, €1,717,466 of the total multilateral climate finance was provided to specialised United Nations bodies, such as the United Nations Environmental Programme (UNEP), IPCC, the Montreal Protocol, United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (UNISDR), United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) Trust Fund for Supplementary Activities, the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO), and

the Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) partnership. The amount of climate finance provided to UNISDR remained the same from 2016 to 2017, however there was an 18% increase in climate finance provided to UNEP over the same time period. Climate finance provided to IPCC, the Montreal protocol, UNFCCC Trust Fund for Supplementary Activities, FAO and NDC were included in the specialised United Nations bodies total for the first time in 2017 (see figure 12). While climate finance was given to these bodies by Ireland in previous years, it was not included in previous climate finance reports because they focused only on Irish Aid spend and this spend was provided by other government departments (e.g. IPCC contribution was made by the DCCAE and FAO contribution was made by the Department of Agriculture).

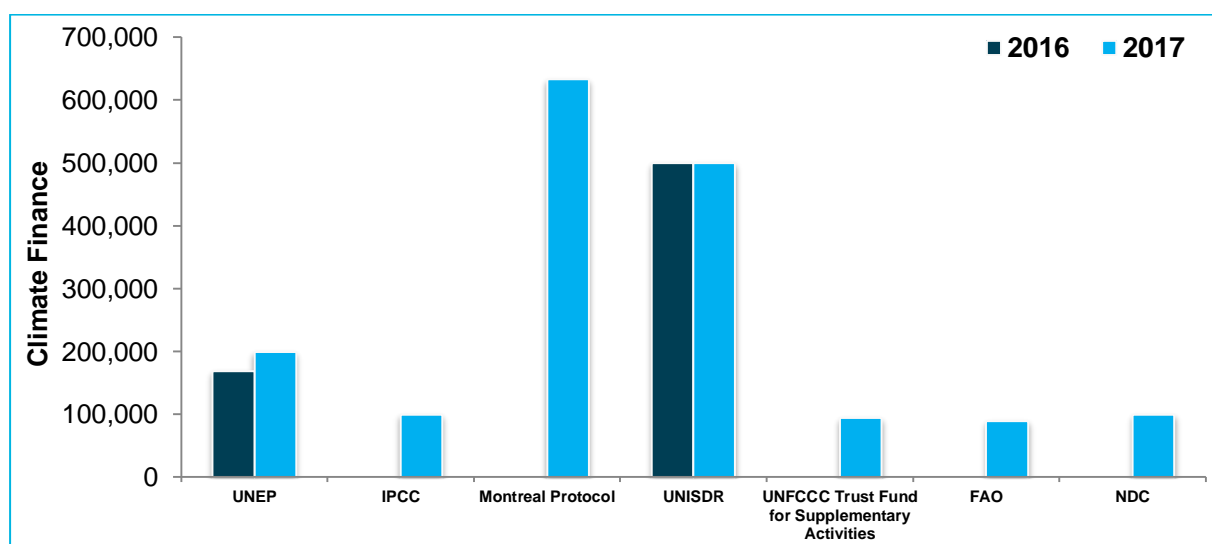


Figure 12: Climate finance provide to specialised United Nations bodies by Ireland in 2016 and 2017

Table 12 reveals that in 2017, climate finance for specialised United Nation bodies was classified as adaptation or cross-cutting, therefore no mitigation focused projects were funded under these bodies.

Table 12: Climate finance provided to specialised United Nations bodies by Ireland in 2017

Specialized United Nation Bodies	Adaptation	Mitigation	Cross-cutting	Total Climate Finance
United Nations Environmental Programme	€ 200,000	€ 0	€ 0	€ 200,000
IPCC	€ 0	€ 0	€ 100,000	€ 100,000
Montreal Protocol	€ 0	€ 0	€ 633,049	€ 633,049
UNISDR	€ 500,000	€ 0	€ 0	€ 500,000
UNFCCC Trust Fund for Supplementary Activities	€ 0	€ 0	€ 94,417	€ 94,417
FAO	€ 0	€ 0	€ 90,000	€ 90,000
NDC	€ 0	€ 0	€ 100,000	€ 100,000
Total	€ 700,000	€ 0	€ 1,017,466	€ 1,717,466

4.2.4 Other Channels

In 2017, climate finance provided by Ireland to other channel's, including the World Resources Institute (WRI), Mary Robinson Foundation and International Institute for Environment and Development (IIED), remained the same as in 2016. As figure 13 shows, the only discrepancy between the 2016 and 2017 spend, is the additional €10,000 of climate finance provided to the Climate Change, Agriculture and Food Security (CCAFS) conference in 2017.

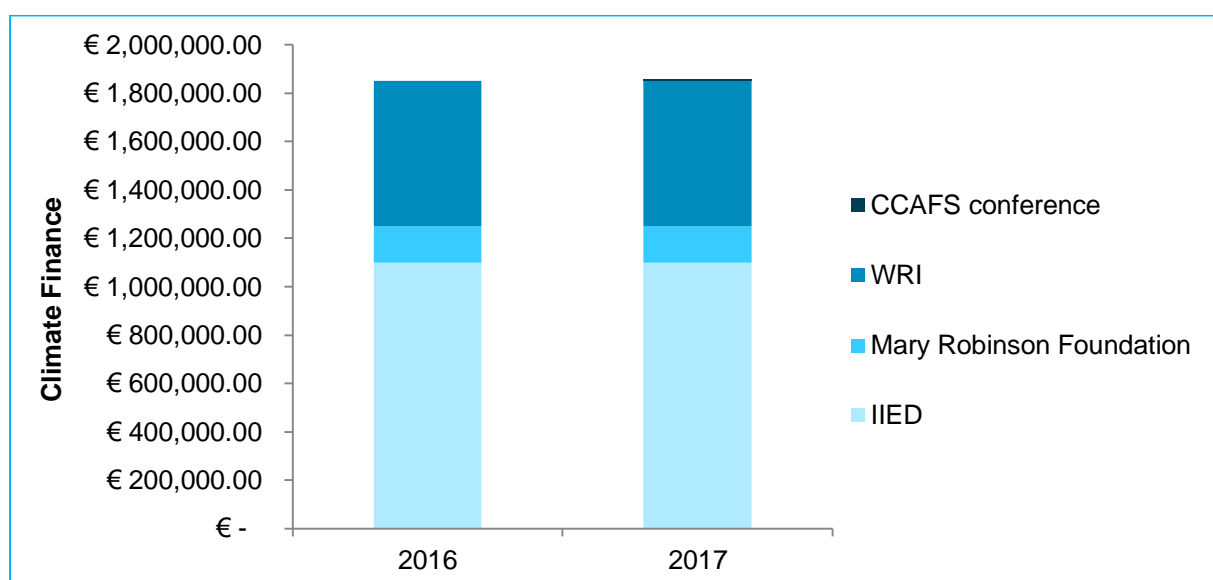


Figure 13: Climate finance provide to other channels by Ireland in 2016 and 2017

It is important to note all of the climate finance provided to other channels (including IIED, the Mary Robinston Foundation, WRI and the CCAFS conference) was attributed to cross-cutting projects with equal focus on both adaptation and mitigation. The breakdown of climate finance provided to other channels in 2017 can be seen in table 13.

Table 13: Climate finance provide to other channels by Ireland in 2017

Other channels	Adaptation	Mitigation	Cross-cutting	Total Climate Finance
IIED	€ 0	€ 0	€ 1,100,000	€ 1,100,000
Mary Robinston Foundation	€ 0	€ 0	€ 150,000	€ 150,000
WRI	€ 0	€ 0	€ 600,000	€ 600,000
CCAFS conference	€ 0	€ 0	€ 10,000	€ 10,000
Total	€ 0	€ 0	€ 1,860,000	€ 1,860,000

5 Conclusion

5.1 Climate finance spent for 2017

Overall climate finance spend in 2017 has remained broadly the same as 2016, once the changes in methodology (the addition of multilateral funds, bodies and institutions to the 2017 total which were not included in the 2016 total) have been considered. This was the first year that the OECD methodology was used to assess multilateral climate finance and we highly recommend that Irish Aid continue to do this in future. It is appropriate to capture contributions to some multilateral institutions in this way given that they are increasingly involved in climate action. It is important to only record contributions to institutions for which OECD have provided a percentage that can be scored as climate action to ensure that the final figure is robust and consistent.

Climate finance provided to CSO's increased marginally from 2016 to 2017, however bilateral climate finance decreased by 6%. Among Irelands key partner countries, only Zambia and Malawi showed an increase in Irish Aid spend on climate adaptation and mitigation projects and programmes. Going forward, missions will need to include climate change guidance at the strategy development level (the planning phase before any project implementation occurs) but also importantly at the partner proposal development process (the pre-funding phase required for all potential projects). 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.

5.2 Future climate finance reporting

AECOM developed new reporting templates and supporting user guides for reporting on Rio markers that can be used by Irish Aid staff, bilateral country focal points and CSO partners on an annual basis. During the 2017 reporting process, there was often too little detail provided by the country focal points and CSO partners on the climate elements of the programme. The lack of evidence supporting Rio marker allocations meant that a lot of back and forth between Irish Aid, AECOM, and the template completer was required, resulting in a delayed and complex reporting process. The new reporting tools were developed to simplify and expedite the Rio marker reporting process, while also maximising the accuracy of the findings in order to maintain the high accountability and transparency of Ireland's climate finance reporting. The following features were added to the new reporting templates:

- Reporting against Disaster Risk Reduction to support Ireland's reporting commitment under the Sendai Framework⁶;
- Automatic calculations of financial totals, accounting weights, spend classification and climate finance;
- Summary tables containing the breakdown of climate finance for each classification (adaptation, cross-cutting adaptation, mitigation, cross-cutting mitigation, cross-cutting);
- Summary tables showing the climate finance provided by CSO's to each recipient country;
- Rio marker justification fields which require the user to provide explanations when projects are marked as principal or significant for a specific marker. This was designed to improve the accuracy of Rio marker scoring and create a smoother hand-over between the template completer and Irish Aid HQ;
- Definition pop-up boxes to remind users of the Rio marker definitions when they are assigning scores for each project/programme;
- Additional fields for users to provide other relevant information, useful web links or raise queries about specific marker allocations; and
- Functions to make the template more user-friendly, for example buttons to add and remove rows as and when the user requires them, as well as a clearance button which will remove inputted information and allow users to easily start the reporting process again each year.

A training workshop and an accompanying step by step user-guide on Rio marker reporting and the new reporting template was provided to Irish Aid Staff, bilateral country focal points and CSO partners to inform future Rio Marker annual reporting. Irish Aid and their associated partners are also encouraged to use the tool to support the planning of future climate adaptation and mitigation projects.

We recommend that Irish Aid circulates the guidance note widely to all appropriate internal staff and external partners, to ensure consistent reporting. We would suggest that a refresher training sessions should be provided to country focal points and CSO representatives early next year ahead of the reporting process in 2019. We also recommend regular training for Irish Aid staff, bilateral country focal points and CSO partners to make sure that all participants are up to date on climate finance reporting and the Rio marker scoring process.

⁶ The Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction is an international, non-binding agreement which was adopted by UN member states in 2015. Members have a voluntary role to reduce disaster risk through working towards the seven global targets and the four action priorities stated in the framework.

Appendix A

Table 14 provides a breakdown of climate finance provided by Ireland's government departments in 2017 to bilateral countries, CSO partners, and multilateral funds, bodies and institutions.

Table 14: Summary of the climate finance provided by Ireland in 2017

Department	Funding Channel	Funding Recipient	Climate Finance
		Liberia and Sierra Leone	€ 35,372
		Mozambique	€ 1,500,000
		Malawi	€ 9,905,759
	Bilateral	Tanzania	€ 2,424,781
		Ethiopia	€ 14,100,000
		Zambia	€ 1,585,942
		Vietnam	€ 2,339,793
		Uganda	€ 1,105,202
		Action Aid	€ 291,070
		Concern	€ 9,658,084
		Gorta Self Help Africa	€ 2,056,526
		Oxfam	€ 202,383
Irish Aid	CSO	Goal	€ 3,721,952
		Plan International	€ 43,709
		World Vision	€ 45,968
		VITA	€ 224,142
		Trocaire	€ 3,595,722
	Multilateral climate change fund	Least Developed Country Fund	€ 1,000,000
		Least Developed Countries Expert Group (LEG)	€ 500,000
	Specialized United Nation bodies	UNISDR	€ 500,000
	Multilateral financial institutions	World Bank (CGIAR)	€ 1,500,000
		CCAFS CONFERENCE	€ 10,000
	Other regional channels	IIED	€ 1,100,000
		Mary Robinson Foundation	€ 150,000
		WRI	€ 600,000
Sub Total			€ 58,196,406
		Global Environment Facility	€ 966,280
	Multilateral climate change fund	Adaptation Fund	€ 300,000
		Green Climate Fund	€ 2,000,000
DCCAE		UNEP	€ 200,000
	Specialised United Nations bodies	UNFCCC Trust Fund for Supplementary Activities	€ 94,417
		IPCC	€ 100,000
		NDC Partnership	€ 100,000

		Montreal Protocol	€ 633,049
		Sub Total	€ 4,393,746
		World Bank	€ 4,723,053
Department of Finance	Multilateral financial institutions	AIIB	€ 1,001,810
		EIB	€ 354,900
		ADB	€ 374,000
		Sub Total	€ 6,453,763
Department of Agriculture	Specialised United Nations Bodies	FAO – Livestock Environmental Assessment Programme	€ 45,000
		FAO – Global Alliance for Climate Smart Agriculture	€ 45,000
		Sub Total	€ 90,000
		Overall Total	€ 69,133,915

