



An Roinn Gnóthai Eachtracha
Department of Foreign Affairs

Ireland's Climate and Environmental Finance Report 2022

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Glossary

| | |
|----------------|--|
| CRS | Creditor Reporting System |
| CSU | Civil Society Unit |
| CSO | Civil Society Organisation |
| DAFM | Department of Agriculture, Food and the Marine |
| DCAD | Development Cooperation and Africa Division |
| DECC | Department of the Environment, Climate and Communications |
| DFA | Department of Foreign Affairs |
| DFIN | Department of Finance |
| EU | European Union |
| FAO | Food and Agriculture Organisation |
| GEM | Gender Equality Marker |
| GCF | Green Climate Fund |
| GEF | Global Environment Facility |
| IIED | International Institute for Environment and Development |
| IPCC | Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change |
| LDC | Least Developed Country |
| LDCF | Least Developed Countries Fund |
| NGO | Non-governmental Organisation |
| NDC | Nationally Determined Contributions |
| ODA | Official Development Aid |
| OECD | Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development |
| SCCF | Special Climate Change Fund |
| SIDS | Small Island Developing States |
| UNCBD | United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity |
| UNCCD | United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification |
| UNDP | United Nations Development Programme |
| UNEP | United Nations Environment Programme |
| UNFCCC | United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change |
| UN OCHA | United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs |

Executive Summary

International climate action, including the provision of climate finance, is a key priority for the Irish Government. At COP26 in November 2021, Taoiseach Micheál Martin committed to providing at least €225 million per year in climate finance to developing countries by 2025. This target represents a more than doubling of Ireland's climate finance from a 2020 baseline of €88.3 million.

Ireland's International Climate Finance Roadmap was published in 2022. This all-of-government strategy was developed by Department of Foreign Affairs (DFA) together with Department of Environment, Climate and Communication (DECC); Department of Finance (DFIN), and Department of Agriculture, Food and the Marine (DAFM), in collaboration with the Departments of Public Expenditure and Reform, the Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage, and the Department of the Taoiseach. The *Roadmap* sets out the Government's plan for achieving the target announced by the Taoiseach at COP26 to provide at least €225 million in climate finance per year by 2025. The *Roadmap* builds on Ireland's positive record on climate finance, maintaining a focus on adaptation in some of the countries most vulnerable to climate change, particularly LDCs and SIDS. It also expands our focus in key areas including ocean protection, biodiversity, and Loss and Damage.

This report sets out in detail Ireland's climate finance expenditure in 2022 for the information of all interested stakeholders.

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) for supporting climate action in developing countries. In line with this requirement, Ireland has committed to provide climate finance to developing countries to support enhanced action on climate change mitigation, adaptation, technology development and capacity building.

This report provides an overview of Ireland's international financial support in 2022 to the objectives of the Rio Conventions on climate change, biodiversity and desertification.

The overall climate finance provided by Ireland in 2022 was €120.8 million.¹ This figure represents financing provided by DFA; DECC; DFIN, and DAFM.

The respective Departments provide funding via a range of channels: bilateral programming through Ireland's overseas Missions, support to Irish CSOs that are operating in developing countries, and multilateral programming through international climate change funds, multilateral financial institutions and other international organisations including UN bodies.

DFA provided approximately 65% (€78.4 million) of total climate finance in 2022; DFIN provided 16% (€19.1 million); DECC provided 15% (€17.8 million), and DAFM provided approximately 4% (€5.4 million).

International climate finance provided by all four departments is drawn from Ireland's annual budget (Budget 2022). All reported finance is public funding and ODA eligible.² Climate finance represented 8.6% of Ireland's Official Development Assistance (ODA) in 2022.³

The 2022 figure represents an increase of 21% in Ireland's climate finance as compared to 2021 (€99.6 million). This is in line with the overall trend of Ireland's climate finance, which steadily increased between 2015 and 2019. 2020 represented a departure from this trend with a dip in Ireland's climate finance spend. This decrease was caused by two main factors: the impact of COVID-19 on programming and expenditure, and the introduction across the EU of a new accounting methodology, detailed in Section 1.4. In 2021, Ireland's climate finance returned to an upward trajectory. Since 2015, Ireland's climate finance has more than doubled.

1 It is important to note that this figure accounts for climate finance that Ireland provided directly. It does not include climate finance provided via the EU budget to which Ireland is a net contributor.

2 The OECD Development Assistance Committee (DAC) sets out the eligibility rules for Official Development Aid (ODA). For further information see <https://web.archive.org/2021-05-07/154009-What-is-ODA.pdf>

3 This calculation is based on Ireland's 2022 ODA figure of €1,411,887,836, which excludes expenditure used to support Ukrainian Beneficiaries of Temporary Protection in Ireland. These costs have been met from across Government and not from the original budgetary allocation for ODA.

Climate finance provided through bilateral channels (Ireland's overseas Mission network and CSO partners) increased by 29% from €32.9 million in 2021 to €42.6 million in 2022. Climate finance provided through multilateral channels (multilateral development banks, international funds, and specialised bodies including UN agencies) increased by 13% from €61.4 million in 2021 to €69.6 million in 2022. Climate finance provided through other channels that fall outside of the bilateral and multilateral categories also grew, going from €5.3 million in 2021 to €8.6 million in 2022 – an increase of 61%. These channels include a number of strategic partnerships managed by DFA and DECC which contribute to knowledge, capacity-building and climate resilient programming both internationally and in developing countries.

53% of Ireland's total climate finance was channelled to programmes and projects that targeted resilience and adaptation to climate change (only). This includes a €5.5 million contribution to the Adaptation Fund, which supports the most climate vulnerable developing countries in meeting the costs of adaptation. Cross-cutting activities – those that target both climate change adaptation and mitigation – received 27% of overall financial support. As such, 80% of Ireland's total climate finance supported adaptation to climate change either as a whole or one component in 2022.

Mitigation focused activities received the remainder of support – approximately 20%. The share of funding going to mitigation activities has increased by 16% when compared to 2021. A significant proportion of this increase can be attributed to the change in the OECD's approach to Multilateral Imputed Shares – see Section 5.2 for an overview.

Ireland focuses much of its international development cooperation and climate action in Least Developed Countries (LDCs). The majority (81%) of Ireland's bilateral climate financing, delivered via Ireland's overseas Mission network, was channelled to LDCs, while 86% of climate-related support spent by Irish CSOs went to LDCs in Africa, Asia and the Americas. In addition, the Least Developed Countries Fund, which explicitly focuses on adaptation to climate change in LDCs, received €2 million in 2022.

Funding in support of biodiversity protection in 2022 was approximately €20.5 million. 56% of this support was provided via bilateral channels through Ireland's overseas Mission network and related schemes, and Irish CSOs working in developing countries. Ireland also provided funding to a range of programmes that support the protection of marine biodiversity – an area of increasing focus for Ireland. This included a €1.5 million contribution to the Blue Action Fund and a €500,000 payment to support LDCs and SIDS' engagement in the UNEP Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee on plastic pollution.

In 2022, Ireland's funding for tackling desertification in developing countries was approximately €11.6 million. This was primarily channelled via bilateral channels through Ireland's overseas Mission network and Irish CSOs. Ireland also provided a €2.5 million core contribution to the Global Environment Fund (GEF) in 2022. While the GEF supports actions towards the three Rio Conventions, there is as yet no annual share of funding for tackling desertification specifically. However, 2022 was the first year for which the GEF has set out a percentage breakdown of funding (36%) that will be used in support of biodiversity protection.

Table 1 - Overall climate finance provided by Ireland's government departments in 2022

| Channel | DFA | DFIN | DECC | DAFM | Total |
|--|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|-------------------|---------------------|
| Bilateral (Overseas Missions/Schemes) | €17,659,462 | €0 | €0 | €0 | €17,659,462 |
| Bilateral (CSOs) | €24,924,219 | €0 | €0 | €0 | €24,924,219 |
| Multilateral (Funds) | €6,800,000 | €0 | €11,825,000 | €0 | €18,625,000 |
| Multilateral (MDBs/IFIs) | €0 | €19,125,251 | €0 | €0 | €19,125,251 |
| Multilateral (UN & Other International Bodies) | €20,762,632 | €0 | €5,642,283 | €5,432,637 | €31,837,553 |
| Other channels | €8,274,287 | €0 | €326,818 | €0 | €8,601,105 |
| Total | €78,420,600 | €19,125,251 | €17,794,101 | €5,432,637 | €120,772,589 |

Introduction



1.1

Overview

Each year, the Department of Foreign Affairs (DFA) produces an annual climate and environmental finance report, which illustrates quantitatively and qualitatively the levels, sources and channels of Ireland's international climate and environmental finance. The report aims to provide a more granular overview of the finance provided, including a breakdown by source; by purpose (e.g. adaptation, mitigation, cross-cutting); and by channels of support – bilateral funding via Ireland's overseas Missions (Embassies) and Civil Society Organisations, and multilateral funding via climate and environment funds, multilateral development banks, and other international bodies including UN agencies.

The data collection for the 2022 report was led by the Climate Unit in DFA Headquarters, with input from the Department of Environment, Climate and Communications (DECC), the Department of Finance (DFIN) and the Department of Agriculture, Food and the Marine (DAFM).

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.

Reporting against these conventions is an important measure to demonstrate Ireland's policy commitment to international objectives that seek to address climate change, protect and restore 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 all Parties under the UNFCCC to take action on climate change. The Paris Agreement commits 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 38 member countries, which aims to improve the economic and social wellbeing. The OECD Development Assistance Committee (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 definitions for reporting environmental expenditures, most commonly known as the Rio markers. As a member of the OECD, Ireland is requested to produce annual ODA reports that set out the total amount of development finance provided in the previous year. These reports also include information, via policy marking, on funding that contributes to the objectives of the Rio Conventions on climate change (mitigation and adaptation), biodiversity, and desertification.

4 <http://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 environment 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 1.

The Rio markers on biodiversity, climate change mitigation, and 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 other official flows (OOF) excluding general budget support, imputed student costs, debt relief except debt swaps, administrative costs, development awareness and refugee support costs in donor countries.

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. See Section 5.1 for information on the Rio marker coefficients.

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 <i>fundamental</i> 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 <i>important</i> to the intervention, but <i>not one of the principal reasons</i> for undertaking the project / programme. |
| Not Relevant | The parameter (e.g. mitigation, adaptation, biodiversity or desertification) is <i>not relevant</i> to the intervention or the parameter is relevant but the project / programme has a primarily negative impact. |

1.4

Changes to reporting Climate Finance under the EU Governance Regulation

As of 2020, the *EU Regulation on the Governance of the Energy Union and Climate Action*⁵ came into force for all EU Member States, representing a change in how Member States count and report climate finance. The aim of the change is to streamline climate finance accounting and to provide more comparative and transparent information across the European Commission and all EU Member States.

The Regulation states that: *By 30 September 2021 and every year thereafter, Member States shall report to the Commission information on support to developing countries, including the information specified in Part 2 of Annex VIII and in accordance with the relevant reporting requirements agreed upon under the UNFCCC and the Paris Agreement.*

Part 2 of the Annex mentioned in the Regulation recommends that EU Member States apply a coefficient of 40% for funding provided for which a climate policy marker of “Significant” has been assigned.

Up until 2020, Ireland applied a 50% coefficient to climate finance marked as “Significant”. In order to avoid potential over inflation of its climate finance, Ireland elected to reduce this coefficient to 40% in line with the EU recommendation.

⁵ [EUR-Lex - 32018R1999 - EN - EUR-Lex \(europa.eu\)](#)

1.5

Overall Climate Finance in 2022

The overall climate finance provided by Ireland in 2022 was €120,772,589.⁶ This figure represents funding provided by DFA, DECC, DFIN, and DAFM.

The respective departments provide this funding through various channels: bilateral programming via Ireland's overseas Mission network/related schemes and CSOs that are operating in developing countries, international climate change funds, multilateral financial institutions and other international bodies including UN agencies. DFA provided 65% (€78,420,600) of total climate finance in 2022; DFIN provided 16% (€19,125,251); DECC provided approximately 15% (€17,794,101), and DAFM provided approximately 4% (€5,432,637).

The 2022 figure represents an increase of 21% in Ireland's climate finance as compared to 2021 (€99.6 million). This scale up reflects the increased importance of climate action in Ireland's foreign policy and development cooperation. This increase is in line with the overall trend of Ireland's climate finance, which grew steadily between 2015 and 2019. 2020 represented a departure from this trend with Ireland's climate finance falling approximately 5.7% on the previous year. This decrease was caused by two main factors: the impact of COVID-19 on programming and expenditure, and the introduction across the EU of a new accounting methodology, detailed in Section 1.4. In 2021, Ireland's climate finance returned to an upward trajectory.

Table 4 - Overall climate finance provided by Ireland's government departments in 2022

| Channel | DFA | DFIN | DECC | DAFM | Total |
|--|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|-------------------|---------------------|
| Bilateral (Overseas Missions/Schemes) | €17,659,462 | €0 | €0 | €0 | €17,659,462 |
| Bilateral (CSOs) | €24,924,219 | €0 | €0 | €0 | €24,924,219 |
| Multilateral (Funds) | €6,800,000 | €0 | €11,825,000 | €0 | €18,625,000 |
| Multilateral (MDBs/IFIs) | €0 | €19,125,251 | €0 | €0 | €19,125,251 |
| Multilateral (UN & Other International Bodies) | €20,762,632 | €0 | €5,642,283 | €5,432,637 | €31,837,553 |
| Other channels | €8,274,287 | €0 | €326,818 | €0 | €8,601,105 |
| Total | €78,420,600 | €19,125,251 | €17,794,101 | €5,432,637 | €120,772,589 |

⁶ It is important to note that this figure accounts for climate finance that Ireland provided directly. It does not include climate finance provided via the EU budget to which Ireland is a net contributor.

Breakdown of Channels of Support

Bilateral climate finance totalled €42,583,681 in 2022. This represents an increase of 29% on the figure for the previous year. Of this, €17,659,462 was provided via Ireland's overseas Mission (Embassy) network and related schemes. This figure is 23% higher than in 2021. While certain Missions had some fall-off in their overall climate finance spend, others including Malawi, Sierra Leone and Zambia saw significant increases. Irish Aid Missions are continuing work to scale up climate action and to further integrate climate considerations into broader development programming. The remaining €24,924,219 was provided via seventeen Irish CSOs. This is 34% higher than bilateral CSO climate finance spend in 2021.

Multilateral climate finance totalled €69,587,804 in 2022. This represents an increase of 13% on the figure for the previous year. This finance was provided via a broad range channels and includes supports to multilateral climate funds such as the Green Climate Fund, international financial institutions such as the African Development Bank, and international bodies such as the UN World Food Programme.

Climate finance provided via other channels of support totalled €8,601,105 in 2022. This represents an increase of 61% on the figure for 2021. These channels include a number of strategic partnerships managed by DFA and DECC which contribute to knowledge, capacity-building and climate resilient programming both internationally and in developing countries. These partnerships support Ireland's international development and climate priorities, including themes such as gender equality, climate and security, and ocean protection. They also support our engagement with regions and countries particularly impacted by climate change, such as LDCs and SIDS.

Breakdown of Ireland's 2022 international climate finance – Mitigation, Adaptation, Cross-cutting

More than half (53%) of Ireland's total climate finance was channelled to programmes and projects that targeted resilience and adaptation to climate change (only). Cross-cutting, which targets both adaptation and mitigation activities, received 27% of the total. As such, 80% of Ireland's climate finance supported adaptation either as the whole or one component in 2022. If cross-cutting was split 50/50 between adaptation and mitigation, 67% of Ireland's total climate finance can be said to target adaptation. Mitigation-focused activities received the remainder of the support – approximately 20%. The significant share of funding to adaptation is reflective of the on-going effort to better integrate climate resilience into development programmes, particularly bilateral programming.

The share of funding going to mitigation activities has increased by 16% when compared to 2021. A significant proportion of this increase can be attributed to the change in the OECD's approach to Multilateral Imputed Shares – see Section 5.2 for an overview. In previous years, much of the climate finance provided by multilateral funds and institutions was recorded as cross-cutting as these organisations sought to target both mitigation and adaptation across their respective programme portfolios. With the aim of providing increased granularity, the OECD's most recently published list of Multilateral Imputed Shares for Climate Finance provides distinct percentage breakdowns for mitigation, adaptation, and cross-cutting. As a result, the climate imputed share of numerous funds such as the African Development Fund, which would have previously been recorded as all cross-cutting is now split between mitigation and adaptation.

Table 5 - Breakdown of channels of support and focus of funding

| Channel | Mitigation | Adaptation | Cross-cutting | Total |
|---|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|---------------------|
| Bilateral (Overseas Missions/ Scheme) | €2,993,011 | €9,866,378 | €4,800,073 | €17,659,462 |
| Bilateral (CSOs) | €2,372,531 | €17,054,245 | €5,497,442 | €24,924,219 |
| Multilateral (Funds) | €2,875,000 | €11,480,000 | €4,270,000 | €18,625,000 |
| Multilateral (MDBs/IFIs) | €9,340,209 | €9,784,537 | €505 | €19,125,251 |
| Multilateral (UN & Other International Bodies) | €6,002,090 | €13,456,795 | €12,378,668 | €31,837,553 |
| Other channels | €743,212 | €2,481,846 | €5,376,047 | €8,601,105 |
| Total | €24,326,054 | €64,123,801 | €32,322,735 | €120,772,589 |

Bilateral Mission Programming

2

A large, stylized graphic in a lighter teal color, resembling a bridge or a complex architectural structure, dominates the lower half of the page. It features a series of vertical supports and a curved, truss-like upper section with various circular and geometric details.

2.1

Methodology

Bilateral Mission climate finance refers to the climate finance administered in-country by Ireland's overseas Embassies. In the preparation of Ireland's 2022 bilateral climate finance overview, DFA utilised the validated Creditor Reporting System (CRS) dataset to derive the analyses required for this report.

Initially, the Secretariat of DFA's Development Cooperation and Africa Division (DCAD) prepared the DAC reporting templates that support the creation of the CRS dataset, using information and financial expenditure noted in the DFA internal financial system for 2022. This facilitates the collection of a full overview of all policy marked Official Development Aid from Irish Missions abroad. Climate Unit in DFA Headquarters then liaises with DCAD Secretariat to analyse and calculate relevant climate and environment spend for each project. In line with the European Union methodology, each project is classified as either: adaptation, mitigation or cross-cutting spend. This approach has been devised 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 requests Missions 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 Mission Climate Finance

In 2022, the total amount of bilateral climate finance provided via Ireland's Mission network and related schemes totalled €17,659,462. This figure represents a 23% increase on 2021. This increase can mainly be attributed to the significant scale up of climate action across a number of Missions, most notably, Ethiopia, Malawi, and Sierra Leone. In addition, 2022 saw Ireland's Embassy in Brazil engage in climate action programming for the first time. A total of €500,000 was provided across two separate projects, both of which support Indigenous Peoples in tackling environmental degradation in the Amazon.

A number of Missions including Vietnam and Tanzania saw relatively small decreases in their overall climate finance expenditure in 2022. The flux of funding cycles whereby payments to partners are not made annually or follow-on programmes were not yet implemented was the primary cause of these decreases.

The vast majority (81%) of climate finance channelled via Ireland's overseas Missions was spent in LDCs.

In 2022, the majority of bilateral climate finance spent via Ireland's overseas Missions and related schemes supported adaptation to climate change. Out of the total climate finance spent bilaterally, approximately 56% was spent on adaptation-only related activities and projects while approximately 27% was spent on cross-cutting support. Mitigation related spending accounted for approximately 17% of the overall expenditure through bilateral programming. Adaptation therefore remains the predominant focus across Ireland's bilateral programmes and projects.

Table 6 - Overview of bilateral climate finance by country/scheme and by focus

| Country/Scheme | Mitigation | Adaptation | Cross-Cutting | Total |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|--------------------|
| Ethiopia | €0 | €5,880,800 | €0 | €5,880,800 |
| Malawi | €2,149,970 | €952,678 | €1,383,843 | €4,486,491 |
| Tanzania | €0 | €600,000 | €840,000 | €1,440,000 |
| Vietnam, Laos & Cambodia | €65,929 | €950,404 | €0 | €1,016,333 |
| Uganda | €0 | €0 | €1,000,000 | €1,000,000 |
| Mozambique | €64,150 | €398,800 | €451,200 | €914,150 |
| Brazil | €270,000 | €0 | €230,000 | €500,000 |
| Sierra Leone | €8,962 | €420,000 | €0 | €428,962 |
| Palestine | €300,000 | €0 | €30,000 | €330,000 |
| Kenya | €120,000 | €19,998 | €0 | €139,998 |
| Zambia | €0 | €0 | €120,000 | €120,000 |
| South Africa | €10,000 | €0 | €0 | €10,000 |
| In-Country Micro Projects | €4,000 | €4,405 | €10,802 | €19,207 |
| Global Programmes support to SIDS | €0 | €639,294 | €0 | €639,294 |
| Fellowships | €0 | €0 | €734,228 | €734,228 |
| Total | €2,993,011 | €9,866,378 | €4,800,073 | €17,659,462 |

2.3

Bilateral Mission Environmental Finance

In collecting the overall programme spend for 2022, DFA Climate Unit staff also extracted and assessed 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 in line with the relevant Rio Conventions.

It is important to note that the financial support targeting the environmental Rio markers 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 and desertification. 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 7 - Support to biodiversity and desertification

| Country/Scheme | Biodiversity | Desertification |
|------------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| Malawi | €638,687 | €3,413,532 |
| Tanzania | €840,000 | €200,000 |
| Vietnam, Laos & Cambodia | €113,929 | €0 |
| Uganda | €1,000,000 | €440,000 |
| Mozambique | €1,263,400 | €51,200 |
| Brazil | €500,000 | €200,000 |
| Palestine | €120,000 | €0 |
| In-Country Micro Projects | €32,721 | €2,177 |
| Global Programming support to SIDS | €409,294 | €0 |
| Total | €4,918,030 | €4,306,909 |

Ireland's *International Climate Finance Roadmap* identifies biodiversity as an area of increased prioritisation. Going forward, Ireland aims to provide further support for the protection and restoration of biodiversity, including marine biodiversity and through nature-based solutions.

This support will build on existing mechanisms and partnerships, and will identify new funding opportunities, with a view to maximising co-benefits for climate adaptation and mitigation.

2.4

Case Study: Climate Action in Vietnam

Vietnam is particularly vulnerable to the impacts of climate change, and the negative impact of increasingly intensive farming is compounding the problem. In 2022, Ireland's Embassy in Hanoi funded two climate-focused projects with Vietnam National University of Agriculture (VNUA).

The first project, implemented with assistance from University College Cork, aims to promote behavioural changes in pesticide use in ethnic minority areas of northern Vietnam. Pesticides are often overused in Vietnam and there is a lack of awareness about their negative environmental impacts in terms of greenhouse gas emissions and soil health. The project team has conducted research on farming practices in the target areas and is now providing training to farmers on the impact of pesticide use and on alternative, sustainable pest management practices.

The second project, implemented with assistance from the University of Galway, seeks to identify strains of quinoa that are suited to the Vietnamese environment and are resistant to extreme climate conditions, including drought and waterlogging. Quinoa has the potential to be a nutritious and reliable food source in Vietnam, with potential also in the export market. The project team has worked to identify the unique traits of several strains of quinoa and is currently monitoring the growth progress of selected quinoa crops in trial areas.



Project team member and students examining quinoa plant © Nguyen Van Loc, Vietnam National University of Agriculture

Bilateral CSO Programming



3

3.1

Methodology

In the preparation of Ireland's 2022 CSO climate finance overview, DFA utilised the validated CRS dataset to derive the analyses required by the report. Similar to the approach to Bilateral Mission Programmes, the DCAD Secretariat prepared the DAC reporting templates that support the creation of the CRS dataset, using information and financial expenditure noted in the internal financial system for 2022.

In reporting on programme activities for 2022, CSOs were requested to assess their projects and activities and score them against the OECD DAC Rio markers. The information returned to DFA outlines both financial marking and narrative reporting to describe programme activities, including the projects that supported climate and environmental action. Once the templates were finalised, climate finance was calculated for each project and classified as adaptation, mitigation or cross-cutting spend to avoid double counting.

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 CSO focal points to fill in where relevant.

3.2

CSO Climate Finance

In 2022, DFA-funded CSOs reported a total of €24,924,219 in climate-relevant expenditure through their respective programming and projects. This is an increase of 34% when compared with the same figure for 2021. The support was channelled through four grant mechanisms within the Department:

1. Programme Grant II, which focused on development projects on a multiannual basis;
2. Humanitarian programming, which focuses on supporting humanitarian response measures, including those related to extreme weather events;
3. Misean Cara, which supports the development work of Irish missionary organisations;
4. The Civil Society Fund, which is a smaller pool of funding open to Irish and international NGOs also engaged in development projects and programming.

€17,054,245 (68%) of total funding was channelled to projects that supported climate adaptation (only) activities. Cross-cutting financing (projects that were both mitigation and adaptation relevant) stood at €5,497,442 (22%), while mitigation focused financing was the lowest at €2,372,531 (10%).

As was the case in 2021, Concern Worldwide, Trócaire, Self Help Africa, and Goal provided the highest levels of climate finance. See Table 8 below for a full breakdown of CSO climate finance in 2022.

Table 8 - Breakdown by NGO and focus

| Country/Scheme | Mitigation | Adaptation | Cross-Cutting | Total |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------|--------------------|-------------------|--------------------|
| Concern Worldwide | €0 | €7,585,777 | €3,561,813 | €11,147,589 |
| Trócaire | €483,381 | €3,657,899 | €730,294 | €4,871,574 |
| Self Help Africa | €1,763,639 | €18,920 | €798,969 | €2,581,529 |
| Goal | €0 | €1,875,956 | €0 | €1,875,956 |
| Misean Cara | €24,041 | €916,088 | €298,527 | €1,238,656 |
| World Vision Ireland | €0 | €856,570 | €0 | €856,570 |
| Oxfam Ireland | €0 | €688,138 | €0 | €688,138 |
| Christian Aid Ireland | €0 | €435,714 | €0 | €435,714 |
| Vita | €65,000 | €271,663 | €21,000 | €357,663 |
| Plan Ireland | €0 | €285,714 | €0 | €285,714 |
| Global Witness Trust | €0 | €200,000 | €0 | €200,000 |
| Tearfund Ireland | €36,470 | €100,760 | €0 | €137,230 |
| Minority Rights Group | €0 | €114,047 | €0 | €114,047 |
| Brighter Communities Worldwide | €0 | €26,978 | €23,520 | €50,498 |
| Social & Health Education Project | €0 | €0 | €36,000 | €36,000 |
| Nepal Leprosy Trust | €0 | €0 | €27,320 | €27,320 |
| Aidlink | €0 | €20,022 | €0 | €20,022 |
| Total | €2,372,531 | €17,054,245 | €5,497,442 | €24,924,219 |

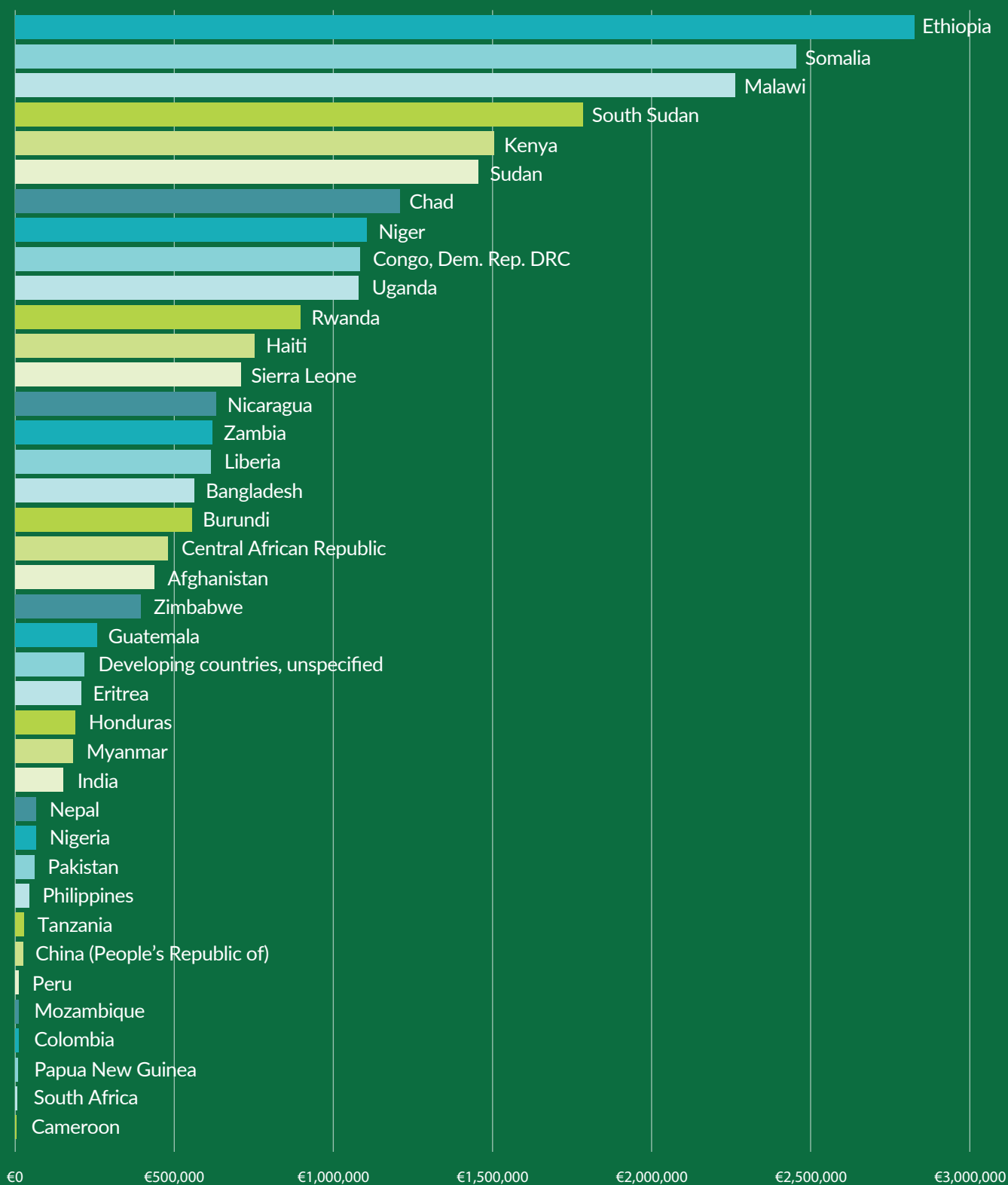
Beneficiary Countries

Beneficiary countries of CSO funding and operations are mainly located in the African continent and at least 86% of this funding supported programmes in LDCs.

The majority of climate related funding provided via Irish CSOs was spent in Ethiopia, Somalia, Malawi, and South Sudan. 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.

Graphs 1 and 2 outline the level of funding to the various beneficiary countries and the breakdown of funding from Irish CSOs to the different countries.

Graph 1 - CSO climate finance - breakdown by country



3.3

CSO Environmental Finance

In collecting the overall programme spend for 2022, 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.

Through the support from DFA, Irish CSOs working in developing countries channelled €6,577,328 million to biodiversity protection and €7,250,971 million to tackling desertification.

Table 9 - Breakdown of support by CSO to Biodiversity and Desertification

| CSO | Biodiversity | Desertification |
|--------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| Trócaire | €3,772,976 | €2,097,379 |
| Concern Worldwide | €1,980,130 | €1,974,986 |
| Misean Cara | €480,637 | €123,816 |
| Self Help Africa | €136,162 | €2,538,749 |
| World Vision Ireland | €53,617 | €0 |
| Minority Rights Group | €45,619 | €0 |
| Brighter Communities Worldwide | €40,804 | €44,005 |
| Tearfund Ireland | €40,304 | €0 |
| Nurture Africa | €27,080 | €0 |
| Goal | €0 | €363,532 |
| Vita | €0 | €108,505 |
| Total | €6,577,328 | €7,250,971 |

As with Ireland's climate finance channelled via all other channels, it is important to note that CSO financial support targeting the environmental Rio markers 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 and desertification. 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.

Climate and Gender Integration



As part of Ireland's efforts to illustrate support of our interconnected priorities of climate action and gender equality, an analysis was undertaken to report on our funding that addresses both issues. The analysis was carried out on Ireland's CRS for 2022 to determine the proportion of Irish climate-relevant development finance, which has integrated gender equality considerations. This analysis has been done according to the proportion of finance (all figures in EURO) which have gender equality markers under the OECD-DAC CRS system, rather than the number of projects.

Similar to the way Rio markers are used to monitor development finance flows for climate and environment-relevant spending, the Gender Equality Marker (GEM) is a tool used by the OECD-DAC to track aid in support of gender equality and women's rights. A GEM score of 2 indicates that gender equality is the 'Principal' objective of the project/programme and is fundamental in its design. A GEM score of 1 indicates that gender equality is a 'Significant' and deliberate objective of the programme but not the principal reason for its undertaking. Of the €17.7 million Ireland provided in bilateral climate finance via its overseas Mission network and related schemes in 2022, 73% was assigned a GEM of either a 1 or 2. Of the €24.9 million provided via Irish CSOs, 56% was assigned a GEM of either a 1 or 2.

In addition to this gender-integrated bilateral support, in 2022 Ireland also provided €450,000 to support the Women's Environment & Development Organization (WEDO). This global advocacy organisation works to strengthen gender equality in national and international climate policies and climate financing. WEDO serves a wide network of women's groups, including organisations in LDCs and SIDS, and the Women and Gender Constituency in the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change. WEDO also represents the gender network in the world's largest climate fund, the Green Climate Fund, advocating for transparency and effectiveness of climate finance and improved access for locally based projects and actions. A further €300,000 was also provided to the UNFCCC Secretariat, specifically to support gender mainstreaming in climate action.

Ireland recognises the importance of working at the intersection of climate and gender equality in its international development cooperation and climate policies. Going forward, Ireland will seek further opportunities to support programmes that directly address these interconnected priorities.

Multilateral Programming



5

5.1

Methodology

Under the UNFCCC, OECD and EU reporting guidelines, climate finance providers are permitted to report both committed and disbursed funding to multilateral funds and institutions. Ireland reports disbursed funding only, i.e. funding that has already been disbursed in the previous year to multilateral funds and institutions. This include funds where there is a multiannual commitment in place, for example, the Green Climate Fund and the Global Environment Facility.

Multilateral climate finance is provided as either core funding or earmarked climate-specific funding. As suggested by the name, core funding supports the core functions of a particular organisation. If these functions support climate action, a percentage of that core funding can be counted as climate finance. Earmarked funding is provided to support a particular project/fund within an organisation, and so can be used to specifically target climate action works.

Multilateral climate finance for 2022 was calculated using two methodologies. The first is through the application of what is called imputed shares. As per this approach, the OECD has developed a set of shares (through percentages) that donor countries can apply to the funding that they provide to a number of major international organisations and funds. This approach follows a similar exercise as previous years' reports. For example, the African Development Fund reports a 34% climate relevant share of its portfolio to the OECD; Ireland contributed €8,127,939 to this fund, and as such €2,763,500 is counted as climate relevant programming. Imputed shares are subject to change due to the varied nature in which multilateral institutions spend and report climate relevant finance.

The second method involves the application of Rio markers. In line with the Rio marker methodology set out above, a multilateral contribution may be designated a Rio marker of 0, 1, or 2 depending on its climate relevance. If climate is a *significant* aim of the funding, it will be marked 1 and 40% of the contribution will be counted as climate finance. If it is a principal aim of the funding, it will be marked 2 and 100% of the contribution will be counted as climate finance.

The three overview tables below set out the total amount of ODA eligible funding Ireland provided to multilateral climate change funds, multilateral banks financial and institutions, and other international bodies including UN agencies, alongside the amount designated that counts as climate finance. Asterisks have been applied to indicate where a Rio marker, as opposed to an imputed share, have been used to calculate the total climate-relevant spend.

5.2

Multilateral Climate Finance

In 2022, the total amount of multilateral climate finance provided by Ireland was €69,587,804. This represents an increase of 13% when compared with the same figure for 2021.

In previous years, much of the climate finance provided by multilateral funds and institutions was recorded as cross-cutting as they sought to target both mitigation and adaptation across their respective programme portfolios. With the aim of providing increased granularity, the OECD's most recently published list of Multilateral Imputed Shares for Climate Finance provides distinct percentage breakdowns for mitigation, adaptation, and cross-cutting. As a result, the climate imputed share of numerous funds such as the African Development Fund, which would have previously been recorded as all cross-cutting, is now split between mitigation and adaptation.

This welcome change in approach has impacted the categorisation of Ireland's climate finance. While in previous years cross-cutting activities accounted for the majority of Ireland's multilateral climate finance spend, in 2022 climate adaptation activities received the most support (50%). Mitigation activities followed, receiving 26% of the total with cross-cutting activities receiving the remainder at 24%.

Of the €34.7 million of multilateral funding that targeted adaptation specifically, the Adaptation Fund received the largest amount with DECC providing €5.5 million to the fund in 2022. Founded in 2001, the Adaptation Fund is an international fund, which works to finance programmes and projects aimed at supporting developing countries to adapt to the negative impacts of climate change. In 2022, DFA also provided €2 million to the Least Developed Countries Fund (LDCF) and €1 million to the Special Climate Change Fund (SCCF). Both of these funds work specifically to help developing countries to build resilience and adapt to climate change.

5.3

Multilateral Development Banks and International Financial Institutions

Over the last number of years, Multilateral Development Banks (MDBs) and International Financial Institutions (IFIs) have increased their funding for international climate action. The increase is partly due to requests made by the UNFCCC and from countries that contribute to such funds and institutions. As a result, many international financial institutions have worked to ensure that a minimum amount of their development funding is channelled to climate action.

In 2022, Ireland made payments to a number of MDBs and IFIs totalling €19,125,251 in climate finance. While this figure is approximately €4.6 million lower than the same figure for 2021, this decrease is a result of changes made to the categorisation of Ireland's multilateral climate finance. This shift in approach followed on from newly issued guidance from the EU relating to the classification of climate finance channels. As a result, the overall total of Ireland's multilateral climate finance has increased despite decreases in certain categories.

The largest share (€8.7 million) of climate-related funding was channelled through the World Bank's International Development Association, which is designed to channel funds to the world's poorest countries. The second largest share of approximately €4.5 million went to the African Development Bank. This institution, which Ireland joined in 2020, is focused on reducing poverty, improving living conditions and mobilising resources for Africa's economic and social development. The related African Development Fund received the third largest share of approximately €2.8 million. See Table 10 below for a more a detailed breakdown of all climate finance provided by Ireland via MDBs and IFIs in 2022.

Table 10 - Overview of Multilateral Development Banks and International Financial Institutions

| Multilateral MDBs/IFIs | Total Finance Provided by Ireland | Climate-related Share allocated (%) | Mitigation | Adaptation | Cross-cutting | Total Climate Relevant Finance |
|---|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------|--------------------------------|
| International Development Association | €28,160,000 | 31 | €3,660,800.00 | €5,068,800.00 | €0 | €8,729,600 |
| African Development Bank | €11,255,992 | 40 | €2,363,758.00 | €2,138,638.00 | €0 | €4,502,396 |
| African Development Fund | €8,127,939 | 34 | €975,353.00 | €1,788,147.00 | €0 | €2,763,500 |
| International Bank for Reconstruction and Development | €5,031,233 | 31 | €905,622.00 | €654,060.00 | €0 | €1,559,682 |
| International Finance Corporation | €4,064,374 | 30 | €1,213,912.00 | €40,644.00 | €0 | €1,254,556 |
| Asian Development Fund | €3,141,600 | 10 | €219,912.00 | €94,248.00 | €0 | €314,160 |
| Council of Europe Development Bank | €3,154 | 43 | €852.00 | €0 | €505.00 | €1,357 |
| Total | | | €9,340,209.00 | €9,784,537.00 | €505.00 | €19,125,251 |

5.4

Multilateral Climate & Environment Funds

Multilateral climate change and environment funds are funding mechanisms that have been established for the purposes of supporting international and national climate and environmental 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 SCCF, which specifically supports adaptation to climate change in developing countries. The LDCF is similarly mandated by the GEF and supports the development and implementation of adaptation programming in LDCs exclusively. The Green Climate Fund (GCF) was established in 2010 specifically to serve the UNFCCC and more recently the objectives of

the Paris Agreement on Climate Change. It is mandated to support both mitigation and adaptation efforts. The Adaptation Fund was established to focus support on adaptation projects and programmes in developing countries.

In 2022, Ireland provided a total of €18,325,000 via multilateral climate and environment funds. This is a decrease of approximately €2.9 million on the same figure for 2021. As is the case with the MDBs/IFIs channel, this decrease is a result of changes made to the categorisation of Ireland's multilateral climate finance as set out above in section 5.3. A detailed breakdown of the funding provided to multilateral climate and environment funds is detailed in Table 11 below.

Table 11 - Multilateral Climate & Environment Funds⁷

| International Organisation/ Fund | Total Finance Provided by Ireland | Climate-related Share allocated | Mitigation | Adaptation | Cross-cutting | Total Climate Relevant Finance |
|---|---|------------------------------------|-------------------|--------------------|-------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Adaptation Fund | €5,500,000 | 100 | €0 | €5,500,000 | €0 | €5,500,000 |
| Global Environment Facility (General Trust Fund) | €2,500,000 | 73 | €575,000 | €500,000 | €750,000 | €1,825,000 |
| Global Environment Facility (Marine environment and plastics pollution) | €1,000,000 | 40* | €0 | €0 | €400,000 | €400,000 |
| Green Climate Fund | €4,000,000 | 100 | €1,960,000 | €1,320,000 | €720,000 | €4,000,000 |
| Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC) Partnership | €100,000 | 100 | €0 | €0 | €100,000 | €100,000 |
| Least Developed Countries Fund | €2,000,000 | 100 | €340,000 | €1,660,000 | €0 | €2,000,000 |
| Special Climate Change Fund | €1,000,000 | 100 | €0 | €1,000,000 | €0 | €1,000,000 |
| Africa Climate Change Fund | €2,000,000 | 100 | €0 | €0 | €2,000,000 | €2,000,000 |
| Blue Action Fund | €1,500,000 | 100* | €0 | €1,500,000 | €0 | €1,500,000 |
| ProBlue (World Bank) | €300,000 | 100* | €0 | €0 | €300,000 | €0 |
| Total | | | €2,875,000 | €11,480,000 | €4,270,000 | €18,325,000 |

⁷ Asterisks indicate where Rio Markers, as opposed to imputed shares, have been used to calculate climate finance

5.5

UN Agencies and Other International Bodies

In 2022, Ireland supported several UN agencies and international bodies that contribute to both broader and more specific efforts of international climate action. For example, DECC provided core support to both the UNFCCC and UNEP, as well as funding a range of programmes which target mitigation activities.

DFA similarly provided support to a broad range of UN bodies and funds. This included funding to the Systematic Observations Financing Facility, which works to build resilience and strengthen climate adaptation through the provision of improved climate information services and early warning systems, prioritising LDCs and SIDS. A number of grants were also made to support responses to the severe droughts in the Horn of Africa in 2022.

DAFM provided €5 million in climate finance to the UN's World Food Programme – the world's largest humanitarian organisation – to support work in strengthening resilience to climate change. A range of climate relevant programmes operated by the UN's Food and Agriculture Organisation, which works to achieve food security, also received funding.

In 2022, the total level of climate related finance provided through UN agencies and other international organisations stood at €31,837,553. This represents an increase of approximately 98% on the same figure for the previous year. While some of this increase can be attributed to the changes to the categorisation of Ireland's multilateral climate finance as set out in Section 5.3, a significant proportion of this increase is a result of the overall scale up of Ireland's climate finance in 2022. See Table 12 below for a full breakdown of this funding.

Table 12 - UN Agencies and Other International Bodies⁸

| UN Agencies & Other International Bodies | Total Finance Provided by Ireland | Climate-related Share allocated (%) | Mitigation | Adaptation | Cross-cutting | Climate Relevant Finance |
|--|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|------------|------------|---------------|--------------------------|
| WFP Strategic Partnership Agreement** | €25,000,000 | 20 | €5,000,000 | €0 | €0 | €5,000,000 |
| UNDP (Horn of Africa crisis responses) | €11,000,000 | 40* | €0 | €4,400,000 | €0 | €4,400,000 |
| UN MPTF (Horn of Africa crisis responses) | €8,500,000 | 40* | €0 | €3,400,000 | €0 | €3,400,000 |
| UNDP (Core) | €7,500,000 | 40* | €0 | €0 | €3,100,000 | €3,100,000 |
| UNDP (Sustainability SDG Pipeline Builder Programme) | €2,500,000 | 100* | €0 | €0 | €2,500,000 | €2,500,000 |
| Consultative Group on International Agriculture Research | €4,667,000 | 40* | €0 | €0 | €1,866,800 | €1,866,800 |
| International Fund for Agricultural Development (Core) | €4,167,000 | 37 | €0 | €1,416,780 | €125,010 | €1,541,790 |
| Systematic Observations Financing Facility | €1,185,000 | 100* | €0 | €1,185,000 | €0 | €1,185,000 |
| European Development Fund | €2,820,180 | 40* | €0 | €0 | €1,128,072 | €1,128,072 |
| UNICEF (Horn of Africa crisis responses) | €2,500,000 | 40* | €0 | €1,000,000 | €0 | €1,000,000 |
| UNEP (Climate and Clean Air Coalition) | €1,000,000 | 100 | €0 | €0 | €1,000,000 | €1,000,000 |
| UNEP (Fund 3030) | €0 | 100 | €957,607 | €0 | €0 | €957,607 |
| UNFPA (Horn of Africa crisis response) | €2,000,000 | 40* | €0 | €800,000 | €0 | €800,000 |
| World Bank Food Systems Trust Fund | €1,800,000 | 40* | €0 | €0 | €720,000 | €720,000 |
| UNEP (Core)** | €558,347 | 80 | €0 | €0 | €446,678 | €446,678 |
| UN OCHA (Horn of Africa crisis response) | €1,100,000 | 40* | €0 | €440,000 | €0 | €440,000 |
| International Fund for Agricultural Development (Crisis Response Initiative) | €1,000,000 | 40* | €0 | €400,000 | €0 | €400,000 |
| UNFCCC (Gender partnership) | €300,000 | 100* | €0 | €0 | €300,000 | €300,000 |
| UN System Staff College (Torino Forum) | €200,000 | 100* | €0 | €0 | €200,000 | €200,000 |
| UNEP (Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee process on plastics pollution) | €200,000 | 100 | €0 | €0 | €200,000 | €200,000 |
| UNFCCC (Glasgow Work Programme Action for Climate Empowerment activities) | €200,000 | 100 | €0 | €0 | €200,000 | €200,000 |

Table 12 (continued)

| UN Agencies & Other International Bodies | Total Finance Provided by Ireland | Climate-related Share allocated (%) | Mitigation | Adaptation | Cross-cutting | Climate Relevant Finance |
|---|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------------|
| FAO (Resilient communities) | €500,000 | 40* | €0 | €0 | €200,000 | €200,000 |
| UNFCCC (Core) | €155,015 | 100 | €0 | €155,015 | €0 | €155,015 |
| International Fed Of Red Cross And Red Crescent (Pakistan appeal) | €350,000 | 40* | €0 | €140,000 | €0 | €140,000 |
| FAO (Core) | €1,609,107 | 7 | €0 | €0 | €112,637 | €112,637 |
| UNCBD | €200,000 | 40* | €0 | €0 | €80,000 | €80,000 |
| UNECE (Aarhus Convention Rapid Response Mechanism) | €75,000 | 100* | €0 | €0 | €75,000 | €75,000 |
| UNCLS | €50,000 | 100* | €0 | €0 | €50,000 | €50,000 |
| FAO (Leap Partnership) | €40,000 | 100* | €0 | €40,000 | €0 | €40,000 |
| FAO (Global Alliance for Climate Smart Agriculture Facilitation Unit) | €40,000 | 100* | €0 | €40,000 | €0 | €40,000 |
| FAO (Global Agenda for Sustainable Livestock) | €40,000 | 100* | €0 | €40,000 | €0 | €40,000 |
| UNEP (Stockholm Convention) | €25,109 | 100* | €25,109 | €0 | €0 | €25,109 |
| UNFCCC (Trust Fund for Participation) | €25,000 | 100* | €0 | €0 | €25,000 | €25,000 |
| UNEP (Basel Convention) | €23,894 | 100* | €0 | €0 | €23,894 | €23,894 |
| UNECE (Aarhus Convention and PRTR Protocol) | €12,000 | 100* | €0 | €0 | €12,000 | €12,000 |
| UNCCD | €27,426 | 40* | €0 | €0 | €10,970 | €10,970 |
| UNEP (Minamata Convention) | €10,710 | 100* | €10,710 | €0 | €0 | €10,710 |
| UNEP (Fund 1040) | €8,664 | 100 | €8,664 | €0 | €0 | €8,664 |
| UNEP (Fund 1030) | €2,606 | 100* | €0 | €0 | €2,606 | €2,606 |
| Total | | | €6,002,090 | €13,456,795 | €12,378,668 | €31,837,553 |

8 * indicates where Rio Markers, as opposed to imputed shares, have been used to calculate climate finance

** indicates where the share of climate finance has been calculated outside of the Rio marker and OECD imputed multilateral shares systems

Other Channels of Climate Finance



DFA and DECC maintain a number of partnerships that fall outside of the bilateral and multilateral categories as set out above. This portfolio is primarily made up of thematic climate partnerships, including knowledge partnerships managed by Departmental headquarters. Among these partnerships funded in 2022, four organisations were funded via Irish Aid's Enterprise Fund for International Climate Action (EFICA). Other partners include Life-AR – an LDC-led initiative working to deliver the LDC 2020 Vision for a climate-resilient future, and International Alert, which seeks to align climate action with peacebuilding approaches in climate-vulnerable and conflict-affected contexts.

The total level of climate related funding provided through these other partnerships totalled €8,601,105 in 2022⁹.

This represents an increase of 61% on the same figure for the previous year. A detailed breakdown of this funding is set out in Table 13 below.

Table 13 - Overview of climate finance provided through other agencies and partners in 2022¹⁰

| Partner | Total Finance Provided by Ireland | Climate-related Share allocated (%) | Mitigation | Adaptation | Cross-cutting | Total Climate Finance |
|---|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------|-------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|
| International Institute for Environment and Development | €2,325,000 | 100 | €0 | €0 | €2,325,000 | €2,325,000 |
| Climate KIC | €1,497,997 | 100 | €0 | €0 | €1,497,997 | €1,497,997 |
| Life - AR | €1,000,000 | 100 | €0 | €1,000,000 | €0 | €1,000,000 |
| International Alert | €800,000 | 100 | €0 | €800,000 | €0 | €800,000 |
| Clean Cooking Alliance | €723,050 | 100 | €0 | €0 | €723,050 | €723,050 |
| Ireland IFC Partnership Program | €700,000 | 40 | €0 | €0 | €280,000 | €280,000 |
| Global Resilience Partnership | €473,000 | 100 | €0 | €473,000 | €0 | €473,000 |
| Womens Environment & Development Organization (WEDO) | €450,000 | 100 | €0 | €0 | €450,000 | €450,000 |
| IEA Clean Energy Transition Programme | €250,000 | 100 | €250,000 | €0 | €0 | €250,000 |
| Concern Worldwide (EFICA) | €214,998 | 100 | €214,998 | €0 | €0 | €214,998 |
| Fisheries Transparency Initiative | €100,000 | 100 | €0 | €0 | €100,000 | €100,000 |
| Action Ireland Trust (EFICA) | €81,300 | 100 | €81,300 | €0 | €0 | €81,300 |
| FoodCloud (EFICA) | €77,000 | 100 | €77,000 | €0 | €0 | €77,000 |
| International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA) | €76,818 | 100 | €76,818 | €0 | €0 | €76,818 |
| Adelphi Research gGmbH | €60,000 | 100 | €0 | €60,000 | €0 | €60,000 |
| MwAPATA Institute | €58,826 | 100 | €0 | €58,826 | €0 | €58,826 |
| Dublin City University (EFICA) | €43,096 | 100 | €43,096 | €0 | €0 | €43,096 |
| Rapid Response Initiative | €90,020 | 100 | €0 | €90,020 | €0 | €90,020 |
| Total | | | €743,212 | €2,481,846 | €5,376,047 | €8,601,105 |

⁹ Ireland also provides SIDS-specific climate finance via the Ireland Trust Fund for Building Climate Change and Disaster Resilience in Small Island Developing States. Between 2019 and 2023 a total of €14.1 million has been disbursed to this fund. However, owing to the nature of the funding cycle, no payment was made in 2022

¹⁰ All climate finance set out in this table was calculated using Rio markers

Conclusion



7.1

Overall Trends

Ireland's climate finance expenditure in 2022 totalled €120,772,589 – an increase of 21% as compared to 2021. This is in line with the overall trend of Ireland's climate finance, which steadily increased between 2015 and 2019. 2020 represented a departure from this trend with a dip in Ireland's climate finance spend. In 2021, Ireland's climate finance returned to an upward trajectory. Since 2015, Ireland's climate finance has more than doubled.

The direction of support has largely been consistent year on year, with climate adaptation and cross-cutting activities remaining the predominant areas of support in Ireland's climate finance. However, owing in large part to the changes in the OECD's approach to Multilateral Imputed Shares for Climate Finance as set out in Section 5.2, the proportion of Ireland's climate finance targeting mitigation (only) activities has increased by 16% between 2021 and 2022.

2022 also saw a return to growth for climate finance spent via Ireland's overseas Missions. Between 2019 and 2021, this channel of climate finance had declined. It is expected that Missions will continue to scale up their climate development programming in coming years.

7.2

Future Climate Finance

In 2022, Ireland's *International Climate Finance Roadmap* was published.¹¹ The *Roadmap* sets out the plan for realising the target announced by the Taoiseach at COP26 to provide at least €225 million annually in climate finance by 2025.

As set out in the *Roadmap*, Ireland will further increase our climate finance through our existing channels of bilateral, multilateral and CSO funding, in addition to establishing new mechanisms for scaling up climate action. The *Roadmap* re-asserts Ireland's commitment to maintain its focus on supporting adaptation and resilience to climate change in some of the most climate vulnerable countries around the world. It also expands the scope of support to areas where Ireland can bring further added value to international climate action, such as ocean protection and the promotion of a sustainable blue economy, and enhancing biodiversity.

In line with the commitment to support those who are most vulnerable to the impacts of climate change and who are at risk of being left behind, the issue of climate-induced Loss and Damage is also identified as a priority for Ireland's climate finance. Loss and Damage occurs when adaptation measures are not sufficient to withstand the impacts of climate change. Those least responsible for climate change are most vulnerable to its consequences – extreme weather events, sea level rise, prolonged drought, floods, heatwaves, wildfires, desertification, salinization – among others, lead to loss of lives and livelihoods, mass displacement, and much more. Loss and Damage overlaps strongly with other sectors of work such as climate adaptation, humanitarian response and Disaster Risk Reduction.

At COP27, Ireland played a leading role in the EU negotiating team on the issue of Loss and Damage. A historic agreement was reached for new financing arrangements for Loss and Damage, including the establishment of a Loss and Damage fund under the UNFCCC for developing countries that are particularly vulnerable to the effects of climate change. In the lead-up to COP28, Ireland shared a seat with Germany on the Transitional Committee tasked with designing the new financing arrangements which were approved unanimously at COP28. Ireland welcomes the long-awaited agreement on the new funding arrangements and pledged €25 million at COP28 to the Loss and Damage fund across 2024 and 2025.

Reporting Climate Finance

Ireland is committed to clear and transparent reporting of our international climate finance in line with internationally agreed standards and approaches. As set out in the *Roadmap*, we continue to work to enhance our reporting through the provision of case studies of climate action in programme countries. Building on this, we will work across Government and with Irish Missions overseas to further define and track climate metrics, for use in Mission strategies, multilateral agreements and CSO partnerships as appropriate.

¹¹ www.irishaid.ie/media/irishaid/publications/2022-Irelands-International-Climate-Finance-Roadmap-Digital.pdf



An Roinn Gnóthai Eachtracha
Department of Foreign Affairs

