



Climate finance for the Indian Ocean and African Small Island Developing States

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Climate finance for the Indian Ocean and African Small Island Developing States

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ABSTRACT

International financial support will play a critical role in the ability of Indian Ocean and African Small Island Developing States (SIDS) to respond to climate change. This paper analyses flows of climate finance to Cape Verde, the Comoros, Guinea-Bissau, the Maldives, Mauritius, São Tomé and Príncipe, and the Seychelles. The data from the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development Assistance Committee Creditor Reporting System shows that, during the six years from 2010 to 2015 inclusive, US\$ 978 million was committed to these countries with the principal purpose of addressing climate change. Of this, 83% was committed to Cape Verde and Mauritius. The Comoros, Guinea-Bissau and São Tomé and Príncipe – all classified as Least Developed Countries – received the least climate finance. Nearly three-quarters of the flows were in the form of concessional loans (US\$ 727 million); grants accounted for the remaining 25%. Regionally, 56% of the financing targeted mitigation activities (US\$ 543 million), 42% adaptation activities (US\$ 412 million), and 2% targeted both mitigation and adaptation. The sectors benefiting most from climate finance were water and sanitation (US\$ 345 million), energy (US\$ 322 million), and ‘general environmental protection’ (US\$ 245 million), suggesting a narrow focus on a few sectors. Over 90% was delivered as project-based support. Disbursement of committed funds across the region amounted to 39% of the total commitments (US\$ 384 million) and varied from country to country. The proportion of climate finance disbursed was considerably lower than the proportion of other ODA flows disbursed. This report highlights important trends in the allocation of climate finance across the region. Complementary analysis to evaluate the actual outcomes of climate finance for communities in the Indian Ocean and African SIDS is required in order to better understand how effectively the limited resources are being deployed.

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Small Island Developing States (SIDS) of the Indian Ocean and African region share many characteristics with SIDS in other regions: they are geographically dispersed, have a small land area, a large share of the population lives by the coast, their economies are based on a narrow range of sectors, and they often experience severe fiscal and public-sector capacity constraints.

Climate change threatens to compound the significant challenges to sustainable development these states already face. Island livelihoods, economies and, in some low-lying islands, even habitability over the long term may be affected. Major storms have the potential to devastate human settlements while at the same time imposing huge economic costs. Some low-income states, such as the Comoros, Guinea-Bissau, and São Tomé and Príncipe are also among the countries considered most vulnerable to climate change globally. International financial support is already vital for many SIDS and will likely become even more so as they tackle climate change.

Under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), the international community has agreed to mobilize financial support to help developing countries respond to climate change – to integrate low-carbon solutions into their socio-economic development pathways, and to prepare for climate change and adapt to the unavoidable impacts it will have. Parties to the UNFCCC have agreed to mobilize an initial US\$ 100 billion annually from 2020, an amount that is likely to need ramping up over time, and have established new mechanisms like the Green Climate Fund.

For the best part of a decade, climate-related funding for developing countries has been channeled either through direct, bilateral relationships or through multilateral institutions and funds. Yet, for many recipient countries, including SIDS, it is not clear what climate finance has been mobilized and how it has been working. An overview of the financial flows that are being mobilized, however, is the foundation for learning and planning, both for SIDS governments and for regional organizations working with these countries.

This report analyses concessional international public flows of climate finance to Indian Ocean and African SIDS for the six years 2010–2015 inclusive. Countries included in the analysis are Cape Verde, the Comoros, Guinea-Bissau, the Maldives, Mauritius, São Tomé and Príncipe, and the Seychelles.

Data is taken from the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) Development Assistance Committee Creditor Reporting System (CRS). Data on international public financial support to developing countries is reported to the CRS by all OECD countries, by some non-OECD countries on a voluntary basis and by some multilateral institutions and climate funds. We use the term ‘climate finance’ to refer to flows of concessional finance that principally target climate change objectives.

We examine the sources of climate finance, its distribution among recipient countries, the shares targeting adaptation and mitigation, the spread across sectors, the modes of delivery (for example whether project-based or delivered as direct budget support) and intermediaries involved in programming the funds. We also examine the share of committed funds that has been disbursed so far. For each country we give detailed snapshots of climate finance.

From 2010 to 2015 inclusive, **US\$ 978 million**, principally targeting climate change, was committed to the seven countries covered by this analysis. This sum accounts for 17% of the total reported aid for these SIDS. Around 90% of this figure came from bilateral sources; multilateral sources account for a relatively small proportion (US\$ 97 million over six years).

The overall picture is strongly influenced by just a few commitments and financing relationships. Cape Verde (US\$ 365 million) and Mauritius (US\$ 448 million) received 83% of the

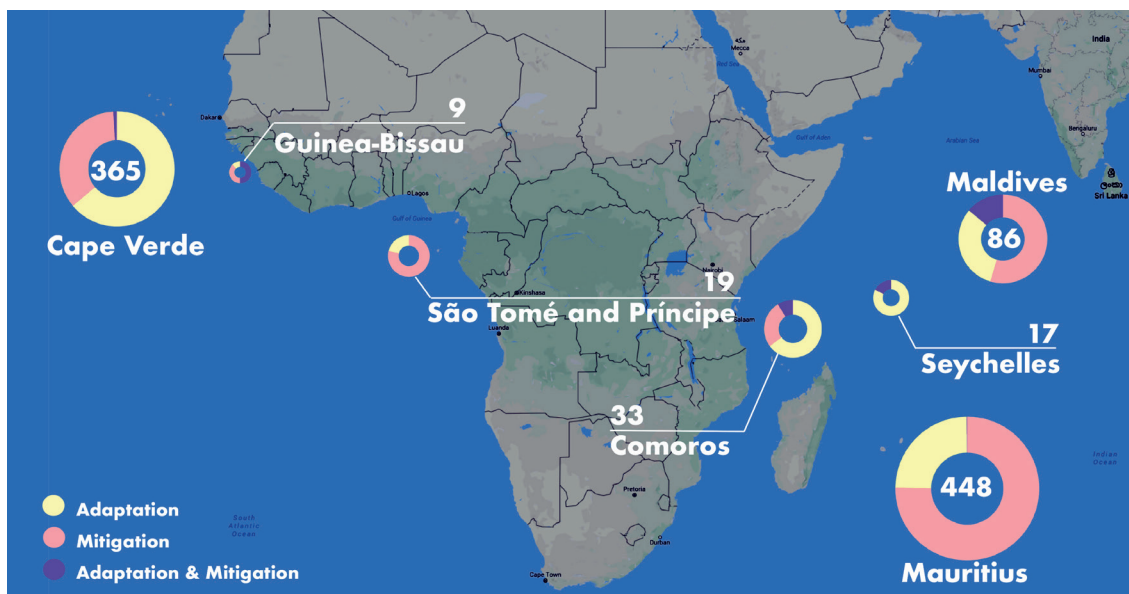


Figure ES-1: Summary of climate finance in the Indian Ocean and African SIDS 2010–2015 (amounts committed US\$ million)

total climate finance, most of which was in the form of large concessional loans from France and Japan. Three of the seven countries studied – the Comoros, Guinea-Bissau, and São Tomé and Príncipe – are Least Developed Countries (LDCs). These countries received the least total and per capita climate finance.

Nearly three-quarters of the total flows are in the form of concessional loans (US\$ 727 million), with grants accounting for the remaining 25%. France and Japan loaned the most, while Portugal and the United Arab Emirates also provided debt finance. The Global Environment Facility and the Climate Investment Funds, along with the United States, have provided the most grant funding. Around 90% of the total funding has been delivered as project-based support.

For the region, 56% of total climate finance was for mitigation (US\$ 543 million), 42% was for adaptation (US\$ 412 million) and 2% targeted both objectives. The emphasis differs among countries; the Maldives, Mauritius, and São Tomé and Príncipe have received more funding for mitigation than for adaptation.

As found by similar studies of other SIDS (Atteridge and Canales 2017; Atteridge et al. 2017), the sectoral distribution of climate finance in the countries examined in this study was quite narrow. Just over one-third targeted the water and sanitation sector (US\$ 345 million), roughly another third targeted energy-related activities (US\$ 322 million when energy categories are aggregated) and most of the rest (US\$ 245 million) was directed to ‘general environmental protection’.

Commitments for water supply and sanitation were dominated by a loan from Japan to Cape Verde, approved in 2013, for constructing and installing water desalination and water transmission facilities in the city of Praia. A loan from France to Mauritius was approved in 2012 for constructing a dam in the Rivière des Anguilles. However, the French loan committed to Mauritius was withdrawn in 2015 due to delays in carrying out the project. Cape Verde also received a significant amount of funding for policy and administrative management in the water sector, including for regulatory reform of the water utility.

Most of the climate finance targeting the energy sector was for renewable energy. A significant share was provided as budget support for the energy sector in Mauritius and a credit line for Mauritian banks for renewable energy. Portugal supported a credit line for imports related to renewable energy in Cape Verde. The second largest slice of climate finance targeting the energy

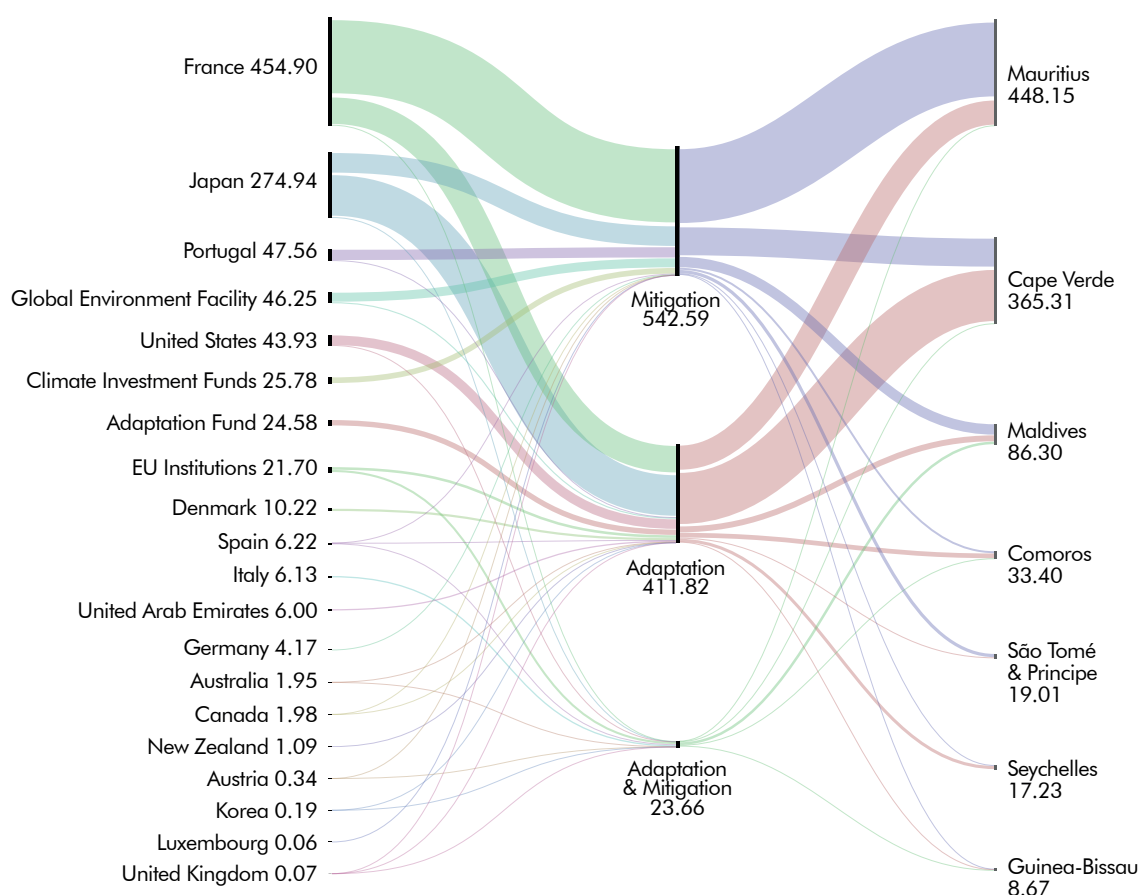


Figure ES-2: Sources of climate finance for adaptation and mitigation, 2010-2015 (US\$ million)

sector – for ‘electric power transmission and distribution’ – consisted of a loan from Japan to Cape Verde for installing and enhancing transmission and distribution lines in six of the 15 Cape Verde islands (Santo Antão, São Vicente, Sal, Maio, Santiago and Fogo) to improve access to electricity. Finance for ‘solar energy’, supporting small-scale projects in the Maldives, São Tomé and Príncipe, and Mauritius, included a grant for the Maldives to increase photovoltaic generation.

The CRS definition of ‘general environmental protection’ is quite broad. In this report, the data for environmental protection relate mainly to a loan from France to Mauritius for implementing the ‘Mauritius Île Durable’ sustainable island agenda.

Some of the sectors in countries’ sustainable development strategies that are critical for building long-term resilience to climate change have not received climate finance. These sectors include health and education, and also sectors that are often associated with climate risks, such as agriculture and disaster-risk reduction. The reasons for this are not clear from the data, but are likely to be because international funders (especially the climate funds) have applied a narrow definition of projects that are eligible to be considered as ‘climate projects’ and because of the way countries themselves approach adaptation planning.

Overall, the narrow range of sectors represented in climate-finance data raises questions about how difficult it is for recipient countries to align available climate funding with a broad array of other development imperatives. Such issues need to be highlighted and considered further since they may limit the ability of SIDS to implement national adaptation strategies or to make effective use of limited international public finance.

Finally, the disbursement of *committed* funds 2010–2015 varied from country to country and across the entire region amounted to just 39% of total commitments (US\$ 384 million). Disburse-

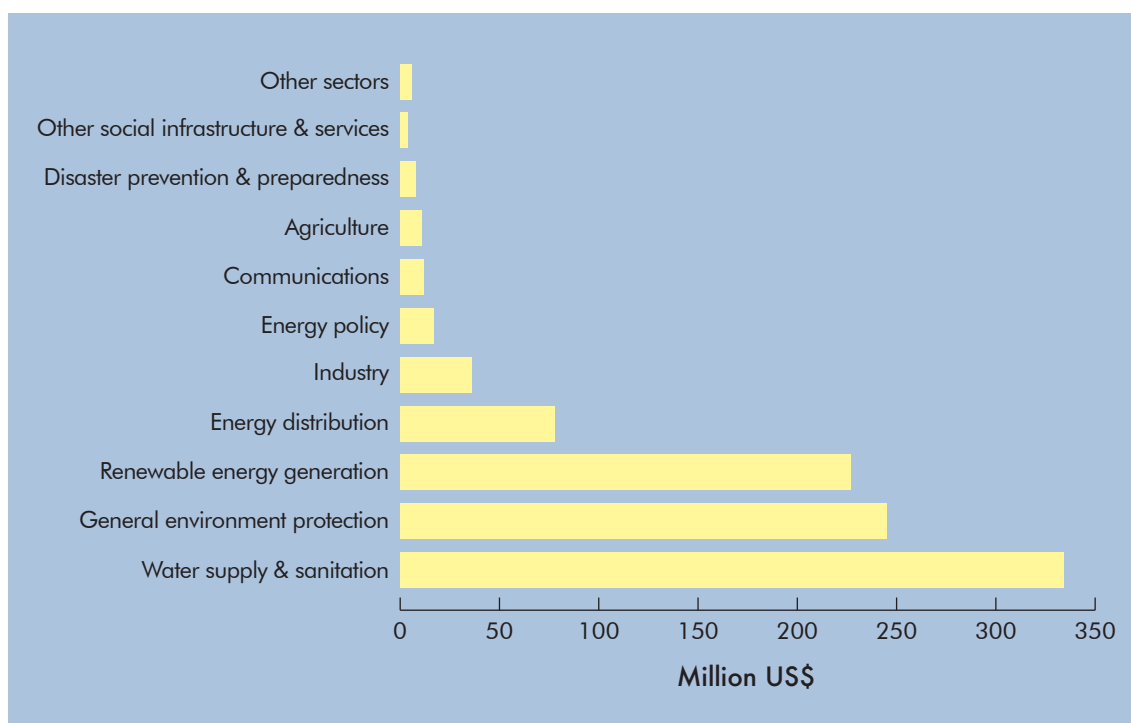


Figure ES-3: Sectoral distribution of climate finance to Indian Ocean and African small island states 2010–2015 (US\$ million)

ments to São Tomé and Príncipe was less than 10% of the committed amounts, and was 17% for the Comoros, 27% for Cape Verde and 41% for Mauritius. Across the board, the disbursement ratios for climate finance are significantly lower than for other (non-climate) official development assistance (ODA), even though the same donors and recipients are involved, and the same financial instruments are used. This suggests some challenges related to the way climate finance is programmed and delivered, and these need to be better understood.

Overall, the CRS data provide a relatively good overview of the way public concessional climate finance for SIDS in the Indian Ocean and African region is being allocated and used. However, as discussed in Section 2, the data has limitations and needs further improvement. Refining the data is important, since the flow of climate finance is fragmented and opaque. Many recipient governments find it difficult to get a comprehensive overview of what resources are being accessed, or for what ends. To complement this quantitative analysis, it is imperative to also examine how effective climate finance has been on the ground and to unpick the political economy and structural biases that influence the way finance is targeted toward some specific risks, sectors or places, but not others.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Indian Ocean and African SIDS

Rises in sea level, increases in temperature, intensifying tropical storms, and changing rainfall patterns are just some of the climate-related threats facing SIDS. When these threats materialize, they have high social, environmental, and economic costs, and may even threaten the habitability of some islands.

Although SIDS vary geographically, climatically, culturally, and in their level of economic development, they tend to share common economic features and vulnerabilities. They face unique challenges in implementing sustainable development agendas and tackling climate change: small land areas, geographic isolation (especially those scattered across the Indian and Pacific Oceans), typically narrow resource and export bases, and exposure to both environmental and external economic shocks (Bruckner 2013). Each of these challenges can limit their fiscal capacity and impose higher costs (relative to total and per capita GDP) compared to many other developing countries.

The Indian Ocean and African island states are a heterogeneous group. Mauritius, the Seychelles, Cape Verde and the Maldives are middle-income countries with low poverty levels and economic growth driven primarily by tourism. The Comoros, Guinea-Bissau, and São Tomé and Príncipe are among the Least Developed Countries (LDCs) in Africa. As Table 1 shows, Guinea-Bissau has the lowest gross national income (GNI) per capita at US\$ 620 (2015), income poverty of 69% (World Bank 2017a) and ranks 178 in the United Nations Development Programme Human Development Index (UNDP 2016). It also ranks among the world's most vulnerable countries (176 out of 181 countries, where 1 is the least vulnerable and 181 the most vulnerable) in the Notre Dame Global Adaptation Initiative (ND-GAIN) Country Index (ND-GAIN 2017). This index assesses a country's vulnerability to climate change and other global challenges in combination with its readiness to improve resilience. The Comoros, ranked 121 by ND-GAIN, and São Tomé and Príncipe, ranked 120, are also among the more vulnerable countries.

Table 1: Characteristics of Indian Ocean and African SIDS in this study

Variable	Cape Verde	Comoros	Guinea-Bissau	Maldives	Mauritius	São Tomé and Príncipe	Seychelles
Population (2016)	539,560	795,601	1,815,700	417,490	1,263,470	199,910	94,680
GNI per capita US\$ (2016)	3	760	620	7.4	9.8	1.7	15.4
Human Development Index ranking (2016)	122	160	178	105	64	142	63
Notre Dame Global Adaptation Initiative (ND-GAIN) Country Index ranking (out of 181 countries)	NA	121	176	154	100	120	115
Proportion of the population living within 10 kilometers of the coast (%)	96	100	82	100	75	100	100

Sources: Population and GNI data from the World Bank database (World Bank 2017b); ND-GAIN Country Index (ND-GAIN 2016.)

Climate change poses countless potential risks for small islands. An extensive review of government reports by the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA 2014) indicates that the impact of changes in precipitation and temperature are already noticeable. In the Comoros, the rise in temperature has affected the production of corn and bananas, which has led to concerns about food security, and has damaged coral reefs, reducing fish stocks. Lower rainfall and higher temperatures have also affected fish stocks in lakes in Guinea-Bissau (UNECA 2014). Rises in sea level are an existential threat to low-lying atolls, such as in the Maldives where the entire country is less than five metres above sea level. Here, a rise of 0.5–0.8 metres would not only have devastating effects on economic infrastructure, including tourism infrastructure, but could make some islands uninhabitable (Bruckner 2013; UN-OHRLLS 2015). Climate change is already exacerbating the frequency and intensity of storms. Some estimates suggest that, over the past 20 years, Indian Ocean SIDS have experienced more than 50 natural catastrophes, which have caused damage amounting to more than US\$ 17 billion (IOC 2012). In March 2014, landslides following heavy rains, resulting from a tropical storm on the island of Anjouan in the Comoros, displaced 3000 people (UNECA 2014).

Climate risks are exacerbated in Indian Ocean and African SIDS because they tend to have a narrow economic base that typically depends on sectors that are highly vulnerable, such as agriculture, fisheries and tourism. Further, in most SIDS, a high proportion of the population lives in coastal areas. In Cape Verde, São Tomé and Príncipe, the Seychelles and Maldives, nearly 100% of the population lives within 10 kilometres of the coast (UNECA 2014).

A global assessment covering the years 2000 to 2015 (Tortora and Soares 2016) showed that, in absolute terms, SIDS had the fewest people affected by natural disasters, but (along with low-income countries) that the *share* of their populations affected, at around 42%, was the largest. Similarly, while the total economic cost of natural disasters is much larger in advanced economies due to the greater accumulation of capital assets, the relative cost of damage, *as a percentage of national output*, is much greater in SIDS. Losses resulting from natural disasters have been estimated at between 1% and 9% of SIDS' annual GDP. Among the countries in our study, the Maldives had the highest estimated average annual loss (3.5% of GDP) from disasters (Tortora and Soares 2016). Furthermore, the costs of coping with and recovering from natural disasters are comparatively higher in SIDS than elsewhere because of their reliance on imported materials and the logistical challenges they face in reaching remote, dispersed populations. Consequently, SIDS often need to divert scarce resources to respond to immediate, short-term re-building needs instead of investing in socio-economic development and building long-term resilience. This contributes to a vicious cycle of higher vulnerability to future disasters (Tortora and Soares 2016).

Another common characteristic across many SIDS relates to broad fiscal weaknesses: high levels of public debt, a narrow revenue base and dependency on aid (Bruckner 2013). SIDS as a group are more dependent on ODA than other developing countries (OECD 2015). Under the UNFCCC, Parties have agreed to mobilize US\$ 100 billion a year in climate finance to help developing countries tackle climate change. SIDS are recognized as being particularly vulnerable and, thus, are among countries prioritized for financial support (UNFCCC 2015). The Green Climate Fund (GCF), which is expected to be a key financing modality, aims for a 50:50 split between mitigation and adaptation and allocates 50% of the adaptation funds to 'particularly vulnerable' countries, including LDCs, SIDS and African states (GCF 2016). External support, already critical, will be even more important as climate change intensifies and increases the range and magnitude of threats that communities and governments in SIDS need to prepare for.

The Organisation of Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) Development Assistance Committee (DAC) data show that concessional financing allocated to SIDS has remained at around US\$ 3 billion annually over the past decade (OECD 2015). A peak in 2010 was largely a result of an increase in contributions to Haiti following a devastating earthquake.

Thus, although total global ODA increased over this period, SIDS do not appear to have benefited; instead, the share of total ODA to SIDS decreased from around 3.5% in 2000 to well under 2% in 2013.

1.2 Purpose and scope of the study

Transparent data on climate-finance commitments and disbursements are important for establishing confidence and trust between funders and recipients, and for efficient use of limited funding. A clear picture of the funding being made available and how it is being used, helps recipient countries to plan, fundraise and prepare for discussions with bilateral and multilateral funders.

To address the need for region- and country-specific analysis, this paper addresses three questions:

- How much international financial support is being directed to help Indian Ocean and African SIDS respond to climate change?
- Where is this climate finance coming from, which organizations are intermediaries in managing and programming climate finance, and what is it being used for?
- How is climate finance being delivered? Specifically, what instruments are being used and is finance channeled through projects, as broader budget support or through other modalities?

The analysis covers four countries in the Indian Ocean (the Comoros, Maldives, Mauritius and the Seychelles) and three in the Atlantic Ocean (Cape Verde, Guinea-Bissau, and São Tomé and Príncipe). Guinea-Bissau is part of continental Africa, but is included in the SIDS group because it has a large archipelago. Neither Madagascar nor Île de la Réunion are included, the former because it is not designated as a SIDS (due to its large size), and the latter because it is an overseas territory of France and thus is not eligible for ODA.

2. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

2.1 Review of previous analyses and data gaps

Published analyses of Indian Ocean and African SIDS' experiences with climate finance are limited. A weakness of previous analyses of climate finance is that they typically only provide regionally- or globally- aggregated data rather than data disaggregated by individual countries or groups of countries, like SIDS. Studies assessing climate-finance flows at the global level (e.g. Buchner et al. 2017; IADB et al. 2017) usually merge SIDS regions with their larger continental neighbours. Most of the countries examined in this paper are grouped with sub-Saharan Africa, while the Maldives is grouped with South Asia. Reports rarely provide breakdowns for individual countries, which precludes consideration of how climate finance works for small islands, even though the challenges and issues they face differ significantly from land-based countries.

The most comprehensive global review of concessional finance for climate- and disaster-resilience in SIDS (Tortora and Soares 2016) draws on data in the OECD DAC Creditor Reporting System (CRS) to analyse flows between 2011 and 2014. The review compares the SIDS regions and draws attention to certain country data, although it does not systematically disaggregate data by country, nor does it review finance for mitigation objectives. An analysis by the OECD (2015) reviewed trends in climate-related bilateral ODA for SIDS globally 2003–2014. It suggested that SIDS are more dependent on ODA than developing countries in general, and showed trends in mitigation and adaptation. However, the analysis aggregated data globally and thus does not distinguish between SIDS regions or individual countries.

Another issue is that the different methods of analyzing climate finance tend to obscure how much financial aid is provided to help countries respond to climate change. Some analyses overestimate relevant finance flows, for instance by including finance for activities which have adaptation or mitigation not as a primary objective, but as a 'significant' objective (according to the OECD DAC definition) that would have been financed anyway (OECD 2016). Some reports include financing instruments, such as equity and commercial loans, which are certainly important and interesting to understand, but are not eligible for reporting as development assistance.

One report on activities supported by dedicated climate funds in SIDS regions (Watson et al. 2016) indicated that they have been allocating adaptation finance mainly to humanitarian aid, disaster prevention and preparedness, water and sanitation, and energy generation and supply. This suggests that allocations by climate funds have a rather narrow focus.

Several reports have identified the challenges SIDS are experiencing in accessing climate finance. For example, Tortora and Soares (2016) noted that challenges included: institutional and policy constraints; reliance on a limited number of donors; fragmentation in the way finance is delivered; limited capacity to manage funds; and few in-country systems for programming and managing funding. They also pointed out that global climate funds have complex requirements for accessing finance and that the limited power and voice of SIDS in international fora also potentially affect the distribution of climate finance, an observation echoed by Hart (2013) in relation to Caribbean SIDS.

The specific challenges of Indian Ocean and African SIDS are flagged in various regional reports. An analysis of finance provided by dedicated climate funds to Member States of the Indian Ocean Commission and Zanzibar 2003–2012 (IOC 2012) flags institutional, policy and legal barriers to resource mobilization. Examples of barriers include the lack of national mitigation strategies and the limited technical capacity to develop, manage and evaluate bankable projects. Governance challenges, including a lack of highly educated staff and a high turnover in government departments, limit governments' abilities to proactively plan and respond to external global changes (UNEP 2014). The wide geographic spread of some SIDS may restrict civic and com-

munity participation and constrain the ability of governments to provide social services and/or infrastructure (UNEP 2014).

Therefore, while the literature on climate finance provides some sense of global trends, it offers little insight into the specific experiences of SIDS. This is an important knowledge gap to fill because national and regional planning depends on accurate information and a robust overview of what has been happening to date. This paper, therefore, aims to help fill this gap by analyzing how climate finance has flowed to Indian Ocean and African SIDS.

2.2 Methodology for counting ‘climate finance’

Although mobilizing financial support for developing countries is a key pillar of UNFCCC negotiations, there is no internationally agreed definition of ‘climate finance’.¹ Therefore, different organizations have adopted different approaches when examining how resources are mobilized for climate-related investments.

Here, we focus on concessional public finance, provided either bilaterally or multilaterally, that specifically targets climate objectives. We use data reported by bilateral donors, multilateral organizations and funds to the OECD DAC CRS. All OECD countries, some non-OECD countries, some multilateral development banks (MDBs)² and climate funds provide data on financial support annually to the CRS. The data includes ODA, which consists of grants and concessional loans with a grant element of more than 25%, as well as ‘other official flows’, equity and some private grants.³

When reporting to the CRS, donors and multilaterals tag financial contributions as either (i) *primarily* targeting climate-change objectives, (ii) *significantly* benefiting climate-change objectives even though the finance mainly targets another objective, or (iii) *not relevant* for climate change. In this paper, we refer to financial flows that primarily target climate change as ‘climate finance’.

Donors and funds decide which of their financial contributions support activities relevant to climate change. Although the DAC Rio Markers offer generic guidance (OECD 2016), each funder can decide what and how to tag financial contributions. Neither the CRS or this paper attempt to assess the accuracy of data reported.

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- 1 As the UNFCCC Standing Committee on Finance (2016) notes in its latest biennial report (UNFCCC 2016), “In determining the amounts to be reported as climate finance, reporting entities rely on their own operational definitions of the underlying concepts, such as climate finance, climate change and sector delineations. Differences in interpretation of these concepts affect estimates of overall finance flows. Efforts to harmonize these definitions are ongoing.” (p.19)
 - 2 Beyond the data provided in the CRS, many of the MDBs separately publish Joint Reports on their climate-related activities (IADB et al. 2016). The MDB Joint Reports differ from the CRS in that they include financial flows that are not reported in the CRS, such as non-concessional instruments, including commercial lending and equity, as well as guarantees. Commercial lending makes up 71% of their total climate-related finance for 2015, and a further 7% are guarantees. This explains why the data in the CRS looks very different from the figures published in the Joint Reports.
 - 3 ODA is defined by the OECD DAC as those flows to developing countries and multilateral institutions provided by official agencies, including state and local governments, or by their executive agencies. To qualify, each transaction must meet two criteria: (i) it is administered with the promotion of the economic development and welfare of developing countries as its main objective, and (ii) it is concessional in character and contains a grant element of at least 25%. The ‘grant element’ is the difference between the face value of a loan commitment and the discounted present value (using a 10% discount rate) of the service payments to be made by the borrower during the lifetime of the loan, expressed as a percentage of the face value (see <http://www.oecd.org/dac/stats/31426795.pdf>). Other official flows (OOF) are defined as official sector transactions that do not meet ODA criteria. OOF include grants to developing countries for representational or essentially commercial purposes; official bilateral transactions intended to promote development, but having a grant element of less than 25%; and official bilateral transactions, whatever their grant element, that are primarily export-facilitating in purpose (see <https://data.oecd.org/df/other-official-flows-oof.htm>).

Limitations of the data

Although the CRS provides the most comprehensive and accessible data on financial flows to developing countries to help them tackle climate change, the data has some important limitations.

First, the way donors and funds categorize their financial support as relevant for climate change is subjective, and, for instance, may not match the way recipient countries understand the focus of certain projects. Various studies have questioned the accuracy of the CRS data, finding that it probably overstates climate-related financial support (Michaelowa and Michaelowa 2011; Jung-hans and Harmeling 2012; AdaptationWatch 2015; Donner et al. 2016; Weikmans et al. 2017). Donner et al. (2016) for example, found that half of the financial support tagged by donors as ‘significantly’ related to climate objectives did not appear to be relevant to climate-change objectives. This is partly why, in this paper, we focus only on finance tagged as having climate mitigation and/or adaptation as a primary objective.

Inaccurate tagging by donors is not the only issue. Another is that not all financial contributions are broken down into individual components when reported in the CRS. As a result, in some cases a contribution for a project may be tagged as climate-related even though only some of the activities are relevant. Again, focusing only on support that principally targets climate change may help reduce the effect of this in our analysis. However, conversely, small components of projects, which did *not* have climate change as the overall main objective, may not be tagged as climate related and, hence, mean that some climate-relevant activities could be excluded from the analysis. Other issues with the CRS data include delays in reporting (by October 2017 only complete data through the end of 2015 was available), and reporting of commitments, but not disbursements, by some donors (e.g. the Global Environment Facility), makes it difficult to track whether the finance is, actually, being delivered.

Despite these limitations, the CRS data is the most comprehensive we have for examining climate-finance flows to Indian Ocean and African SIDS. In this paper, we do not assess the quality or effectiveness of spending (i.e. what has been achieved by the funding). Similarly, we do not assess the extent to which funding aligns with the priorities of recipient countries, although we do offer some reflections on this in Section 4.

3. CLIMATE FINANCE FOR INDIAN OCEAN AND AFRICAN SMALL ISLAND STATES

3.1 Commitments 2010–2015

For the seven countries examined in this study, during the period 2010–2015 inclusive, total commitments were around US\$ 5.7 billion – US\$ 4.8 billion in ODA and US\$ 0.9 billion in other official flows, equity and other flows.⁴ Of this, **US\$ 978 million** (around 17% of total ODA) was reported as *principally* targeting climate change, what we refer to in this analysis as ‘climate finance’. Additionally, US\$ 212 million was reported as *significantly* related to climate change – these activities do not specifically target climate-change objectives, but are considered likely to generate co-benefits. The climate finance provided to Indian Ocean and African SIDS makes up a greater share of total ODA compared to the share of ODA for climate for SIDS in the Pacific and Caribbean regions (Atteridge et al. 2017; Atteridge and Canales 2017).

As shown in Figure 1, about 90% of total climate finance (US\$ 881 million) was committed bilaterally and 10% (US\$ 97 million) was committed multilaterally. The multilateral commitments were channeled entirely through climate funds. The CRS data show no commitments from MDBs that meet our definition of climate finance (flows principally targeting climate change) to Indian Ocean and African SIDS 2010–2015.

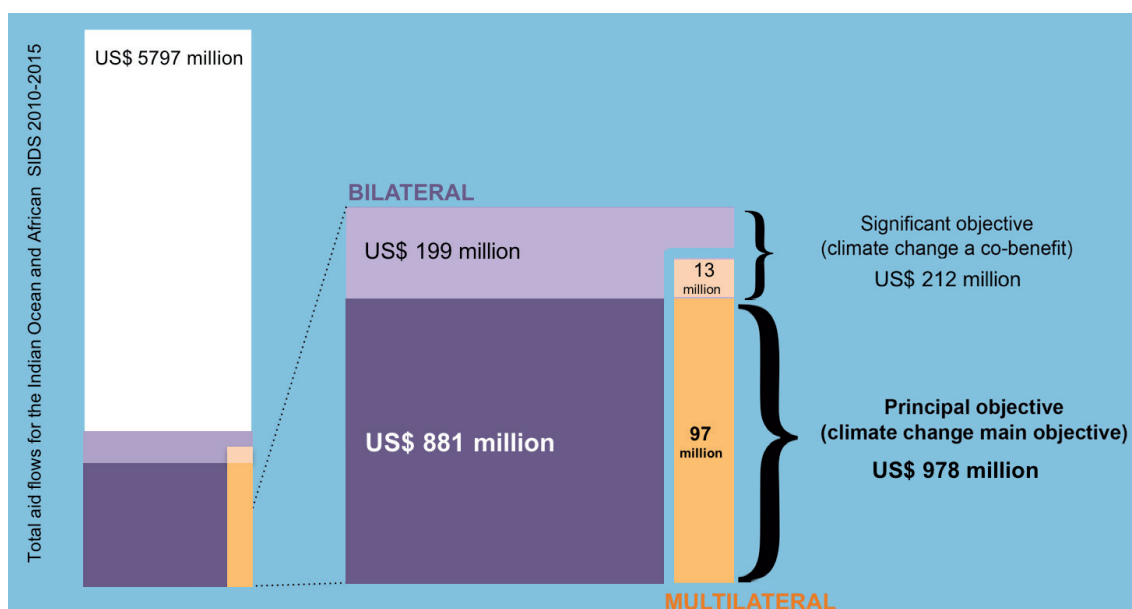


Figure 1: Total aid flows and climate-finance commitments to Indian Ocean and African small island states 2010–2015 (US\$ million)

Annual climate-finance commitments to Indian Ocean and African SIDS fluctuated between 2010 and 2015. As shown in Figure 2, less was committed in 2011 and 2014 than in 2010. The peaks in commitments in 2010 and 2012 are explained by loans from France to Mauritius and the peak in 2013 by further loans from France to Mauritius and a large loan from Japan to Cape Verde.

4 Other flows are those without a ‘type of flow’ category in the CRS database.

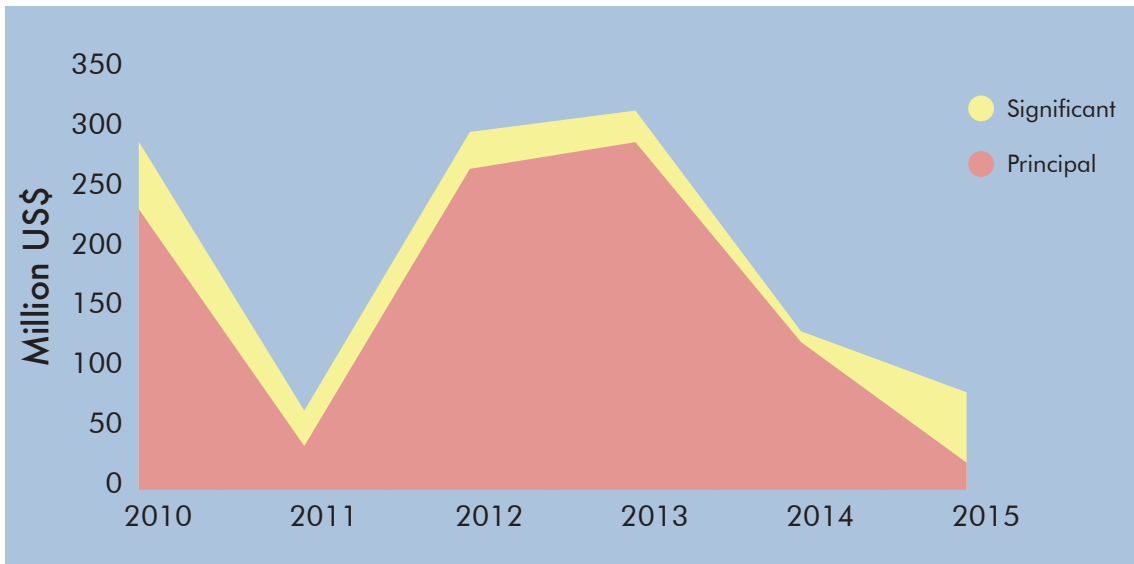


Figure 2: Trend in annual climate-related finance commitments to Indian Ocean and African small island states 2010–2015 (US\$ million)

3.2 Recipients

Figure 3 shows climate-finance commitments to each country, as well as the split of funding between adaptation and mitigation. The largest commitments for the period 2010–2015 were for Mauritius and Cape Verde. Of climate-finance commitments to Mauritius, a significant proportion were for large investments in mitigation, whereas most of the commitments to Cape Verde were for adaptation. Annex 1 provides summaries of commitments for each country.



Figure 3: Climate-finance commitments to Indian Ocean and African small island states 2010–2015 (US\$ million)

In the Indian Ocean and African region, about 56% of total climate finance committed was for mitigation (US\$ 543 million), 42% was for adaptation (US\$ 412 million) and 2% targeted both mitigation and adaptation objectives. The split between adaptation and mitigation differs in each country, as shown in Figure 3. The regional picture is heavily influenced by the allocations to

Mauritius and Cape Verde, which are much larger than allocations to other countries. In Cape Verde, the Comoros and Seychelles, the largest share of funding was allocated for adaptation, while the other countries were allocated more for activities related to mitigation.

Since the size of the population differs in each country, it is interesting to look at the distribution of climate finance on a per capita basis. Figure 4 shows that Cape Verde and Mauritius also had the most committed climate finance per capita. The three Least Developed Countries – the Comoros, São Tomé and Príncipe, and Guinea-Bissau – had the least climate finance committed per capita. Guinea-Bissau has the largest population, but had the smallest commitment of climate finance in both total (US\$ 9 million) and per capita (US\$ 5 per person) terms.



Figure 4: Per capita climate-finance commitments to Indian Ocean and African SIDS 2010–15 (US\$ per person)

Note: Per capita figures are arrived at by dividing the total value of all climate-finance commitments by the population. Population statistics are taken from World Development Indicators 2016 (World Bank Group 2017b).

3.3 Sources of funding

The main sources of funding principally targeting climate change in the Indian Ocean and African SIDS were (in order of significance) France, Japan, Portugal, Global Environment Facility (GEF) and United States. Funding from France, Japan and Portugal was mostly in the form of ODA loans, while the other sources provided grants.

Figure 5 shows ‘who is funding whom’. The total amount of climate finance was heavily influenced by French finance for Mauritius and Japanese finance for Cape Verde. The rest of the finance is quite dispersed, with donors such as Spain, Canada and Australia spreading their resources across several countries. ‘Other donors’ include New Zealand, Austria, Korea, United Kingdom and Luxembourg.

Among the multilateral climate funds, GEF was the most significant contributor in the 2010–2015 period, supporting energy and other mitigation activities in all the countries. The GEF also funded adaptation projects in the Comoros, and São Tomé and Príncipe through the Least Developed

Countries Fund (LDCF). The Climate Investment Funds allocated US\$ 25.8 million to the Maldives through the Scaling Up Renewable Energy Program (SREP). The Adaptation Fund approved projects totaling US\$ 24.6 million in the Maldives, Mauritius and Seychelles.

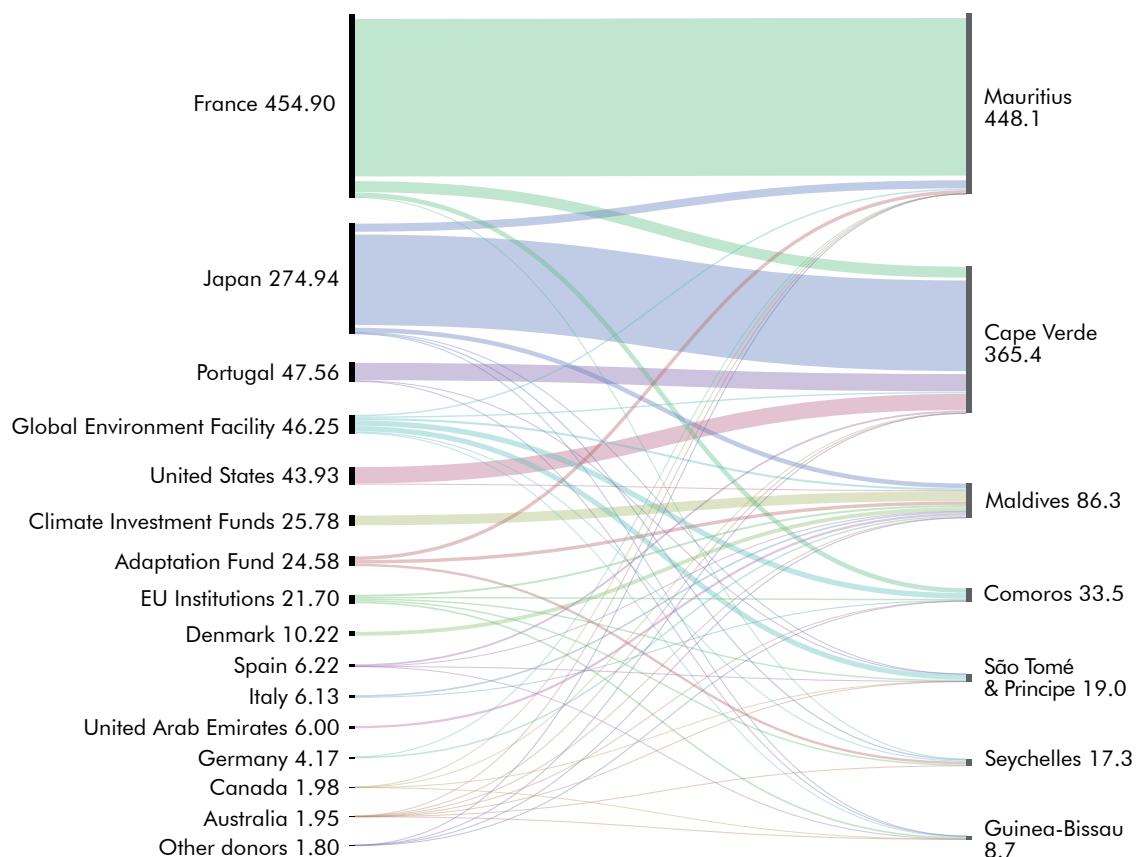


Figure 5: Sources of climate finance committed to Indian Ocean and African small island states 2010–2015 (US\$ million)

3.4 Sectoral distribution

Figure 6 shows the distribution of climate finance by sector, disaggregated by country. We use the category codes adopted by the CRS, which, along with the sector codes, include categories such as ‘general environment protection’. For the sectors that receive most commitments, we use the CRS purpose codes to disaggregate the data further according to how the funding is used within sectors.

Overall, most climate finance for the Indian Ocean and African SIDS targets water supply and sanitation, followed by the energy sector (when three related sectoral categories are aggregated – renewable energy generation, energy distribution and energy policy) and ‘general environment protection’. This sectoral distribution reflects particularly the way large commitments to Cape Verde and Mauritius have been targeted.

A breakdown of water-related activities is shown in Figure 6a. The most funded category, ‘water supply – large systems’, includes potable water treatment plants, intake works, storage, water supply pumping stations and large-scale transmission/conveyance and distribution systems. A large, tied loan approved in 2013 by the Japanese International Cooperation Agency for Cape Verde to construct and install water desalination and water transmission facilities in the city of Praia makes up most of the finance in this category. The ‘water supply and sanitation – large systems’

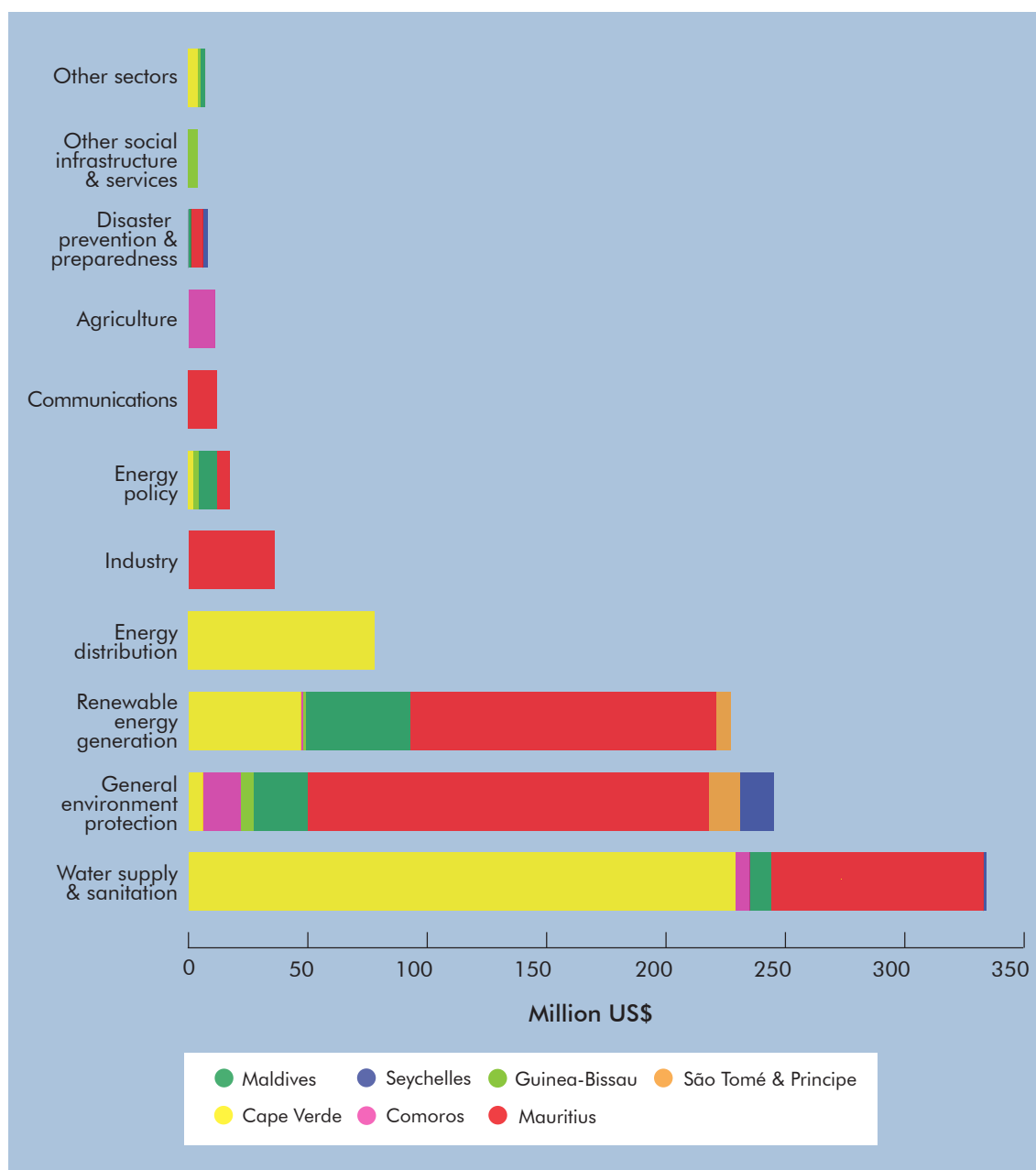


Figure 6: Distribution of climate finance by sector in Indian Ocean and African small island states (US\$ million)

category was allocated to the second largest amount;⁵ a French loan to Mauritius, for constructing a large dam in the Rivière des Anguilles, accounts for most of this. However, although the loan to Mauritius is included in the climate-finance commitments data for 2010–2015, it was withdrawn in 2015 because of delays in contracting consultancy services⁶ and was not actually used (see section on disbursements, below). The category ‘water resources policy/administrative management’ includes funding for Cape Verde to support reforming utility regulations and preparing a national waste management strategy.

5 In the CRS this is the default sector code, used when specific components cannot be separately categorised as targeting ‘water supply’ or ‘sanitation’. If they can, the components are reported under the specific codes for: water supply (14021), sanitation (14022) or hygiene (12261). See CRS purpose codes classification: <http://www.oecd.org/dac/stats/purposecodessectorclassification.htm>

6 See more in the ‘Report of the Director of Audit on the Accounts of the Republic of Mauritius’ <http://nao.govmu.org/English/ReportsandPublications/Pages/Annual-Report-Year-2016-Mauritius.aspx>

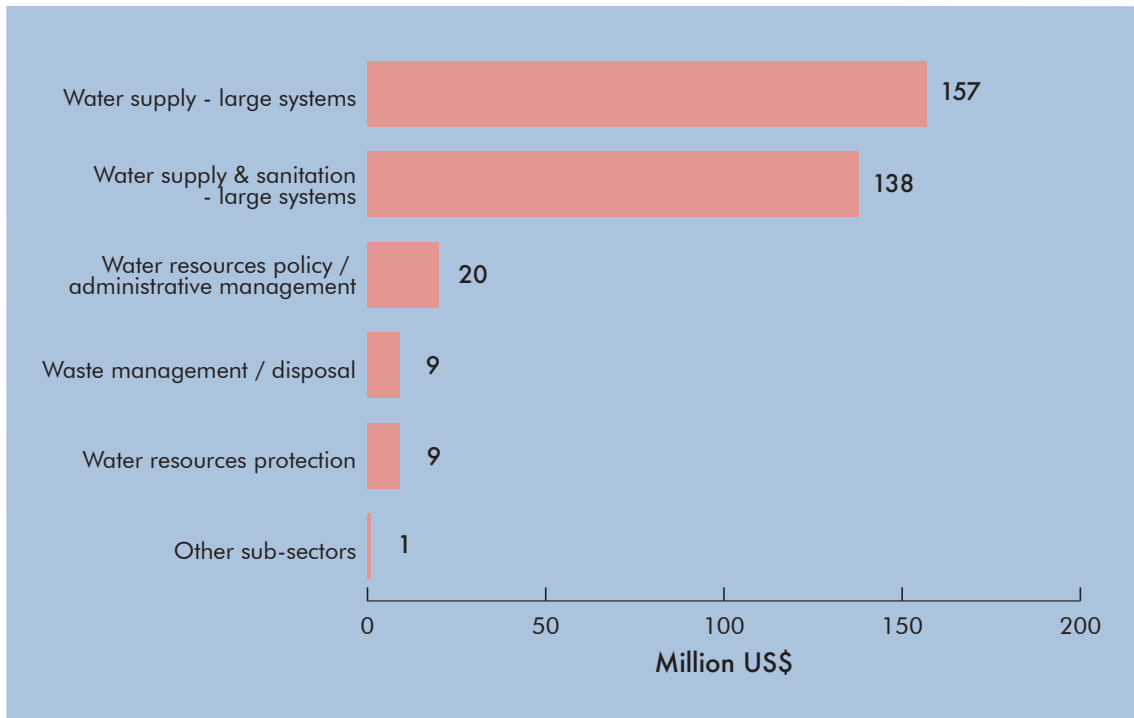


Figure 6a: Distribution of climate finance in the 'water supply and sanitation' sector in Indian Ocean and African small island states 2010–2015 (US\$ million)

Commitments reported under 'general environment protection' are dominated by a French loan for US\$ 165 million to support Mauritius for the implementation of 'Mauritius Île Durable', the sustainable island agenda, in the 'environmental policy and administrative management' category. The 'biosphere protection' category includes a series of very small projects to mainstream climate adaptation into development processes and a project in the Comoros focusing on protecting biodiversity (Figure 6b).

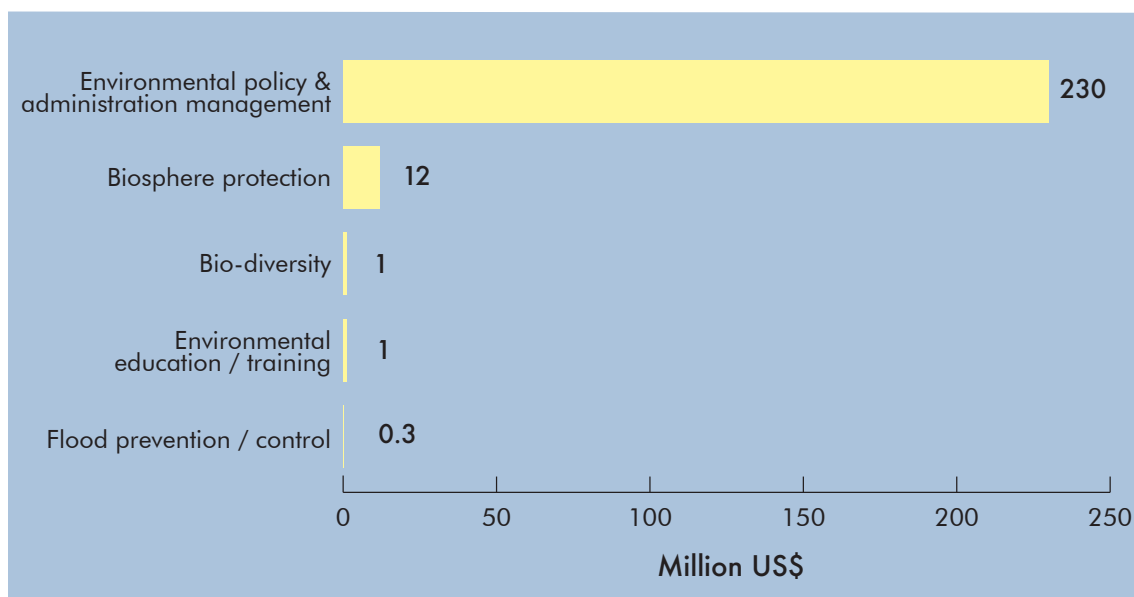


Figure 6b: Distribution of climate finance in the 'general environment protection' category in Indian Ocean and African small island states 2010–2015 (US\$ million)

Figure 6c shows the distribution of funding across the three energy sector categories. The ‘renewable energy generation’ category received the largest allocation. Sector budget support for Mauritius and a credit line for Mauritian banks for renewable energy, supported by the French Agency for Development, made up a significant share of this allocation. In Cape Verde, Portugal committed to support a credit line for imports associated with renewable energy, environment and water. ‘Electric power transmission and distribution’ was the second largest category in the energy sector, consisting of a loan from Japan to Cape Verde for installing and enhancing transmission and distribution lines to improve access to electricity in six of the 15 islands of Cape Verde (Santo Antão, São Vicente, Sal, Maio, Santiago and Fogo).⁷ The category ‘solar energy’ includes small-scale projects in the Maldives, São Tomé and Príncipe, and Mauritius. The largest of these is a US\$ 12.6 million Scaling Up Renewable Energy Program (SREP) grant to the Maldives to boost photovoltaic generation through private sector investment.

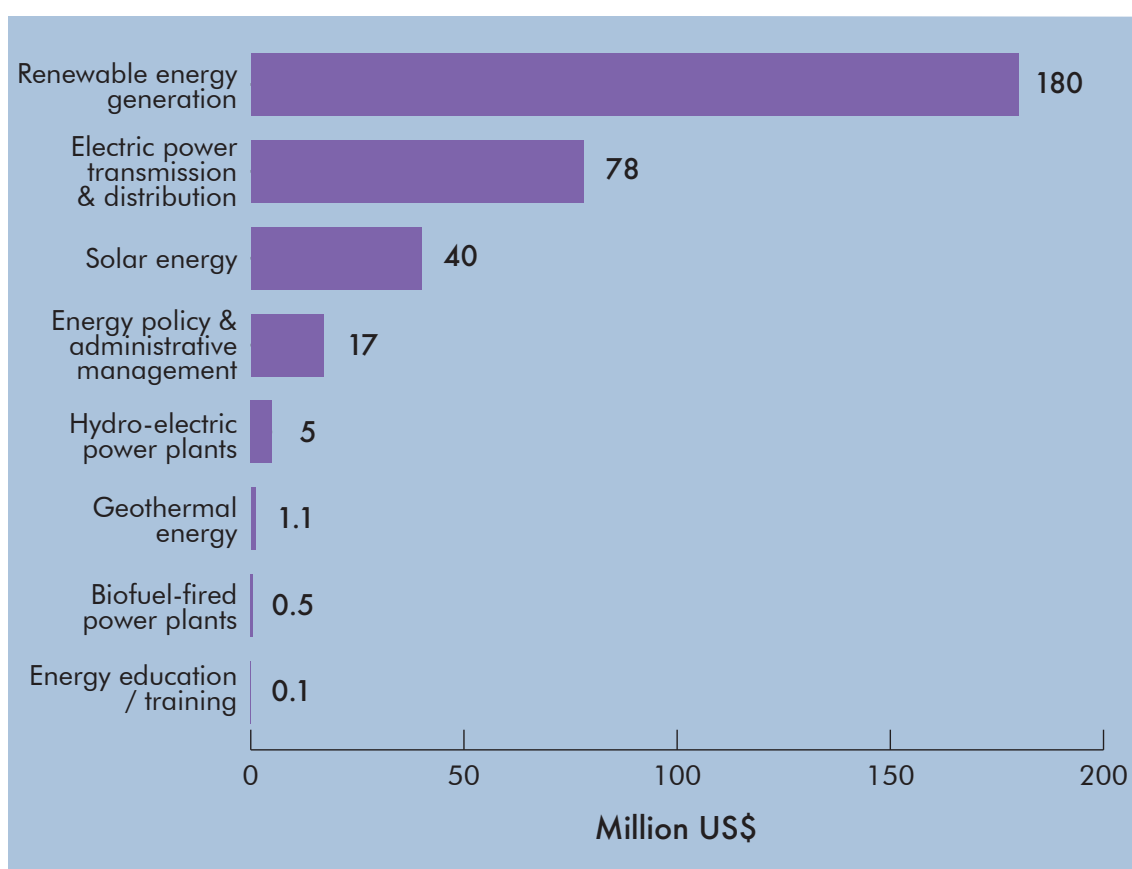


Figure 6c: Distribution of climate finance across energy sector categories in Indian Ocean and African small island states 2010–2015 (US\$ million)

3.5 How climate finance is delivered

The different ways of delivering climate finance to recipient countries have implications for how it can be used, who controls how it is used, how much reaches the intended beneficiaries and how a recipient country’s budget is affected. Our analysis breaks down the climate-finance flows to Indian Ocean and African SIDS according to the instruments used, the delivery modalities, the size of the funded activities or projects, and the types of intermediary organizations involved in programming and overseeing the funding.

⁷ See: <https://www.jica.go.jp/english/news/press/2012/120402.html>

Instruments

ODA commitments registered in the Creditor Reporting System include grants and the concessional components of some loans, as explained in Section 2.2. Of climate-finance flows to Indian Ocean and African SIDS 2010–2015, only 26% consisted of grants. Nearly three-quarters of these were delivered as ODA loans (Figure 7). The proportion delivered as ODA loans was particularly high compared to other SIDS regions. ODA loans represented 38% of climate-finance flows in the Caribbean, and in the Pacific all climate funding (2010–2014) was in the form of grants.

However, large concessional loans from France and Japan distort the picture. As Figure 7 shows, apart from Portugal and the United Arab Emirates, all other funders provided grants.

As mentioned, French loans mainly supported investments in energy and water; the Japanese made two loans to Cape Verde, for water supply and electricity transmission. The United Arab Emirates provided a loan of US\$ 6 million to the Maldives for a small-scale waste to energy project, while Portuguese loans supported credit lines for imports to Cape Verde for renewable energy.

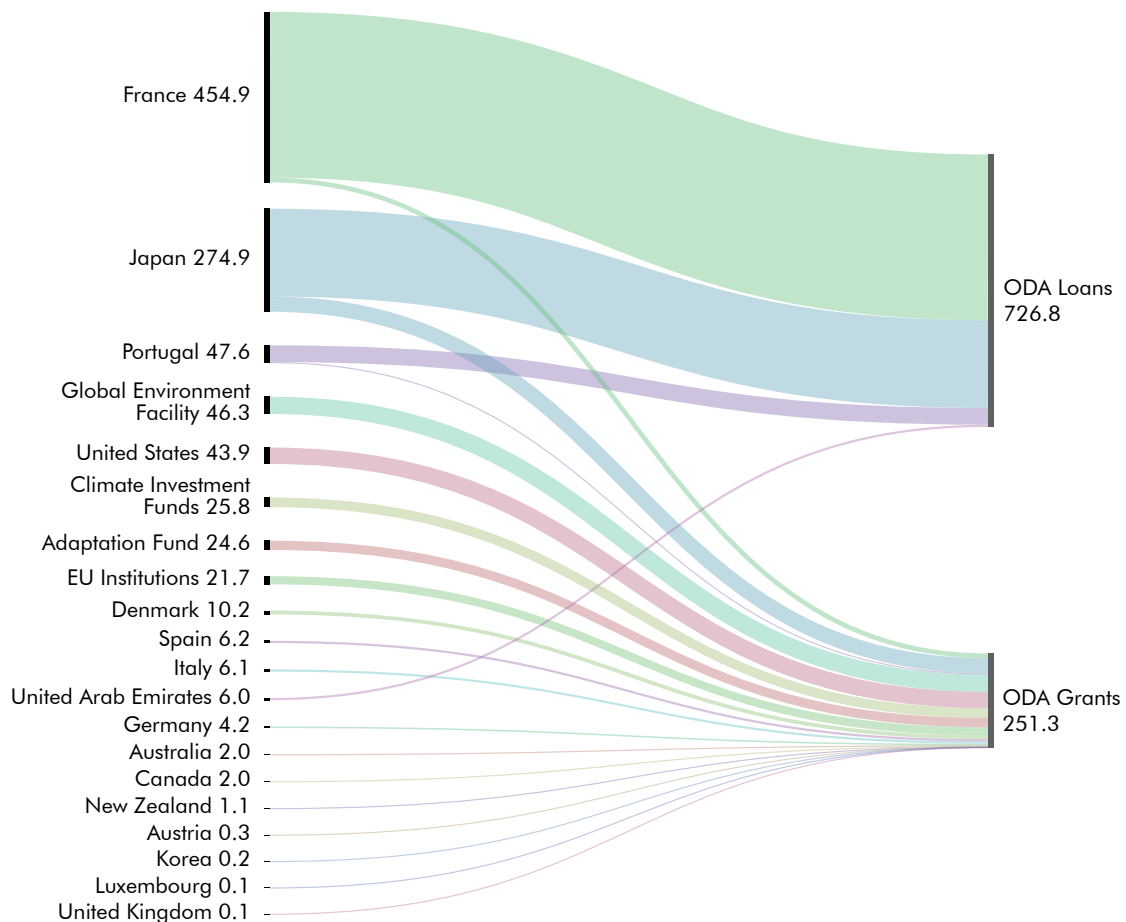


Figure 7: Sources of ODA loans and grants to Indian Ocean and African small island states 2010–2015 (US\$ million)

Modes of delivery

Climate finance can be delivered through, for example, projects, basket or pooled funding, debt relief, technical assistance, budget support, or earmarked contributions for specific programs and funds managed by international organizations.⁸

Delivery of 91% of the total climate finance for the Indian Ocean and African SIDS was through project-type interventions, meaning activities with a fixed, typically short-term duration. All funding from multilateral sources was delivered through project-type interventions. Most of the rest (7%) was delivered as sector budget support (Figure 8), mainly in the form of a French loan to Mauritius for renewable energy (US\$ 66.4 million) and a grant from Spain to Cape Verde for its environment sector (US\$ 4.1 million).

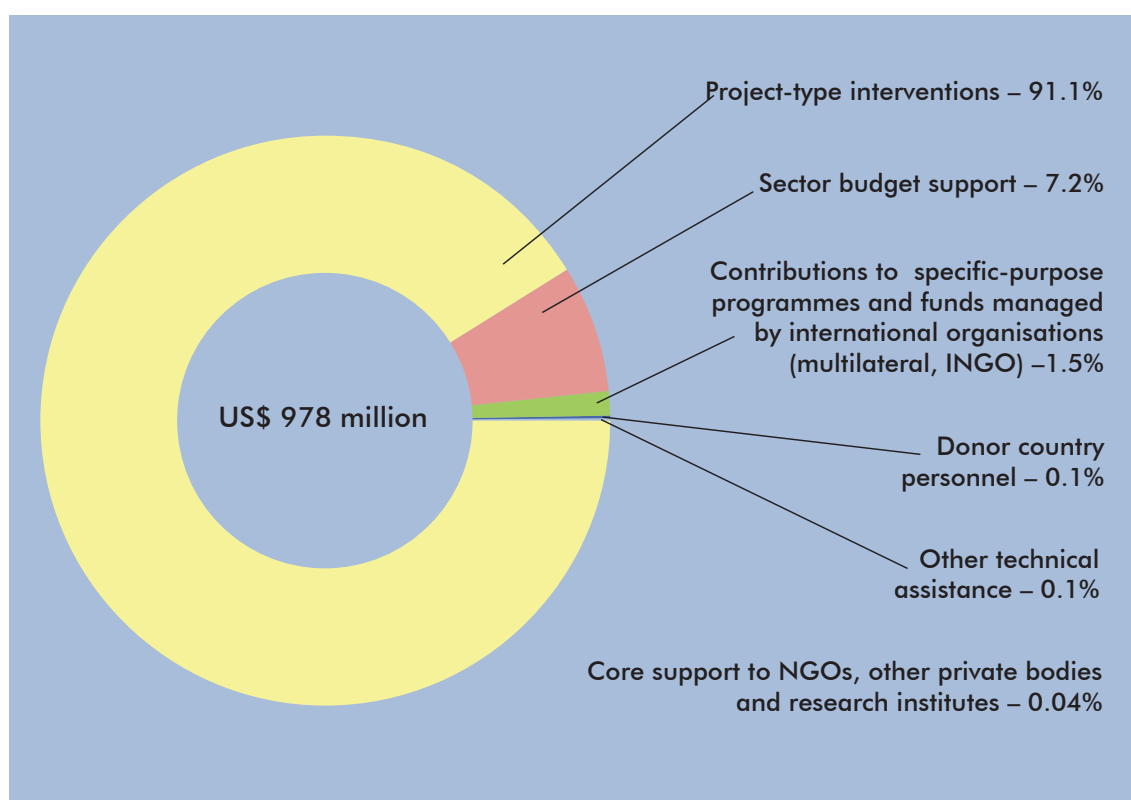


Figure 8: Modes of delivery of climate finance to Indian Ocean and African small island states, 2010–2015

Sizes of committed funds

The size of individual financial commitments affects the kinds of end uses the funding can support and provides a sense of the transaction costs that donors and recipients incur.

Figure 9 shows the 103 transactions categorized by size. There were 22 commitments of less than US\$ 0.1 million and 32 of between US\$ 0.1 and US\$ 1 million. The 54 separate commitments total around US\$ 10 million, suggesting high transaction costs. At the other end of the scale, 26 allocations of over US\$ 5 million account for the bulk of total climate-finance commitments to the region.

8 A description of different types of aid can be found here: <http://www.oecd.org/dac/stats/type-aid.htm>

Not shown in Figure 9 or summarized above are various additions or extensions to approved activities. We consider these separately so as not to distort the analysis of the size of the initial commitments. The US\$ 71.8 million in additional financing 2010–2015 follows a similar pattern to the initial commitments; nine (totaling US\$ 3.4 million) range from US\$ 0.1 to US\$ 1 million and four accounts for US\$ 66.8 million.

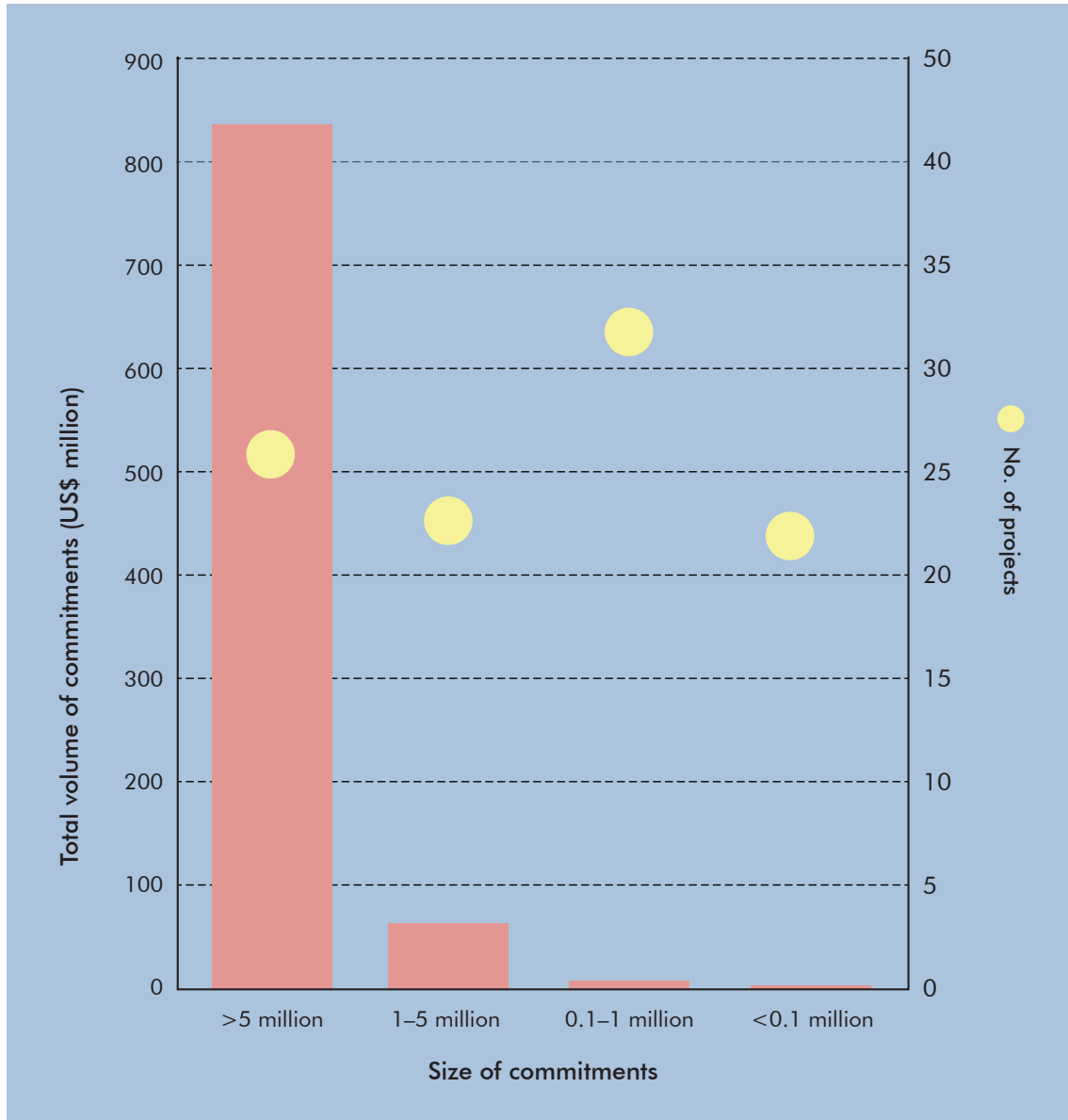


Figure 9: Number of projects and total amounts of climate finance for Indian Ocean and African small island states committed by size 2010–2015

Intermediary organizations

The CRS records the initial recipients (‘channel’) of the funding. The initial recipients are rarely, if ever, the *final* recipients, but they often influence, directly or indirectly, how funds are used. Management of funding by intermediaries incurs fees (e.g. entities implementing projects for the Adaptation Fund are eligible for up to 8.5% of the project amount).

Government entities are the most common first recipients of climate finance for Indian Ocean and African SIDS (Figure 10) because of the number of loans administered through bilateral agree-

ments. For climate finance in the ‘undefined public sector’ category, which is significant for these SIDS, donors (specifically France, Germany, United Kingdom and Canada) have not specified whether first recipients are institutions in donor or recipient countries. UN entities are the next largest category of first recipients, although only for climate finance from the Global Environment Facility (GEF) and the Adaptation Fund. Unlike other SIDS regions, climate finance for Indian Ocean and African SIDS has not been channeled through the programs of multilateral development banks, except for activities handled by the World Bank’s Climate Investment Funds.

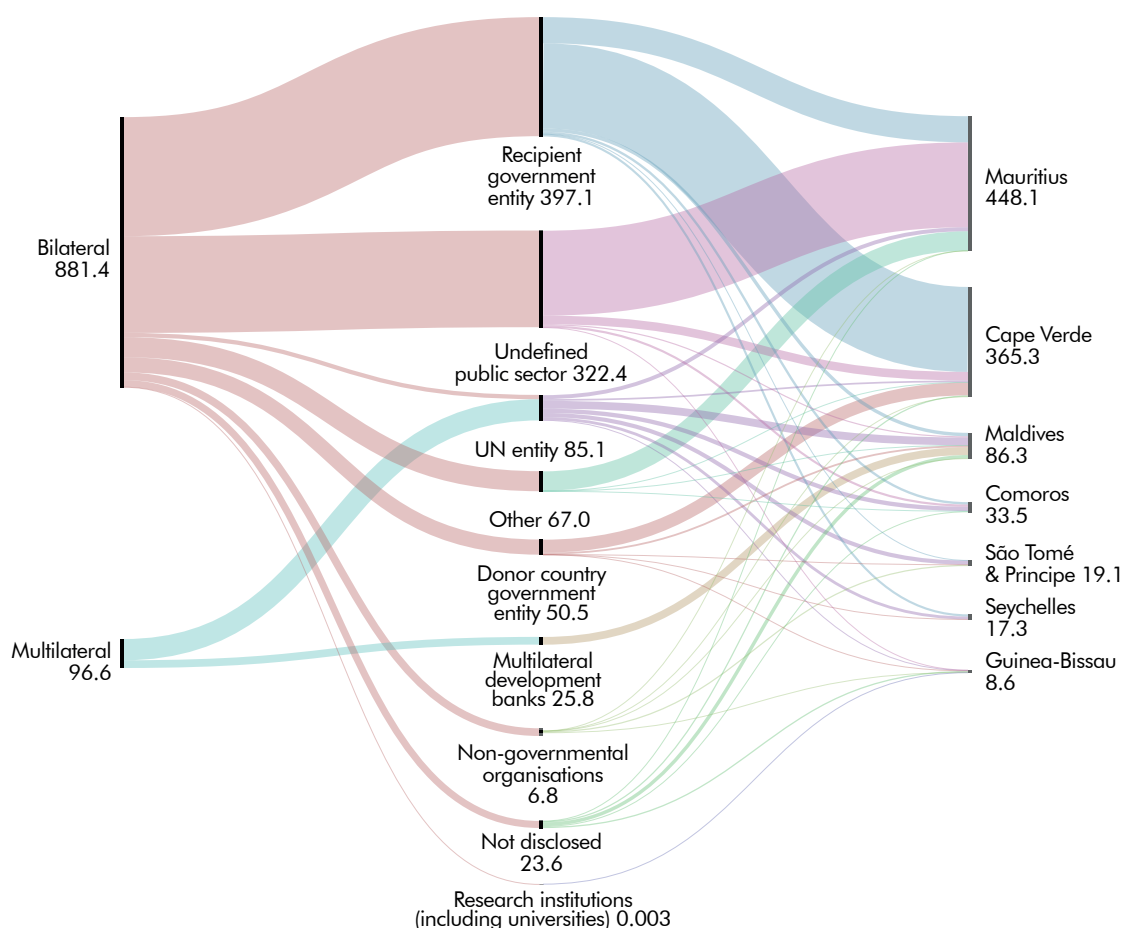


Figure 10: First recipients of climate finance and the amounts received from bilateral and multilateral sources for Indian Ocean and African small island states 2010–2015 (US\$ million)

3.6 Disbursements

The sections above summarize the amounts of climate finance committed by donors and funds. However, it is also instructive to examine how much of the committed funds have been spent, or disbursed.

Although US\$ 978 million in climate finance was committed to Indian Ocean and African SIDS 2010–2015, in the same period just US\$ 384 million was disbursed. This is equivalent to 39% of the total commitments. In four of the seven countries, disbursements were less than 50% of commitments (Figure 11). In the period 2010–2015, disbursements for São Tomé and Príncipe were less than 10% of commitments and in the Comoros, less than 17%. The proportions of disbursements to commitments were also low to Mauritius (1%) and Cape Verde (27%). In the Seychelles, disbursements exceeded commitments, probably because of delays in spending funds committed before 2010.

The disbursement ratios for climate finance are significantly lower than those of other aid, even though the same donors and recipients are involved. This suggests that there are challenges either in executing climate projects or associated with the climate-finance architecture that make allocated funding difficult to use.

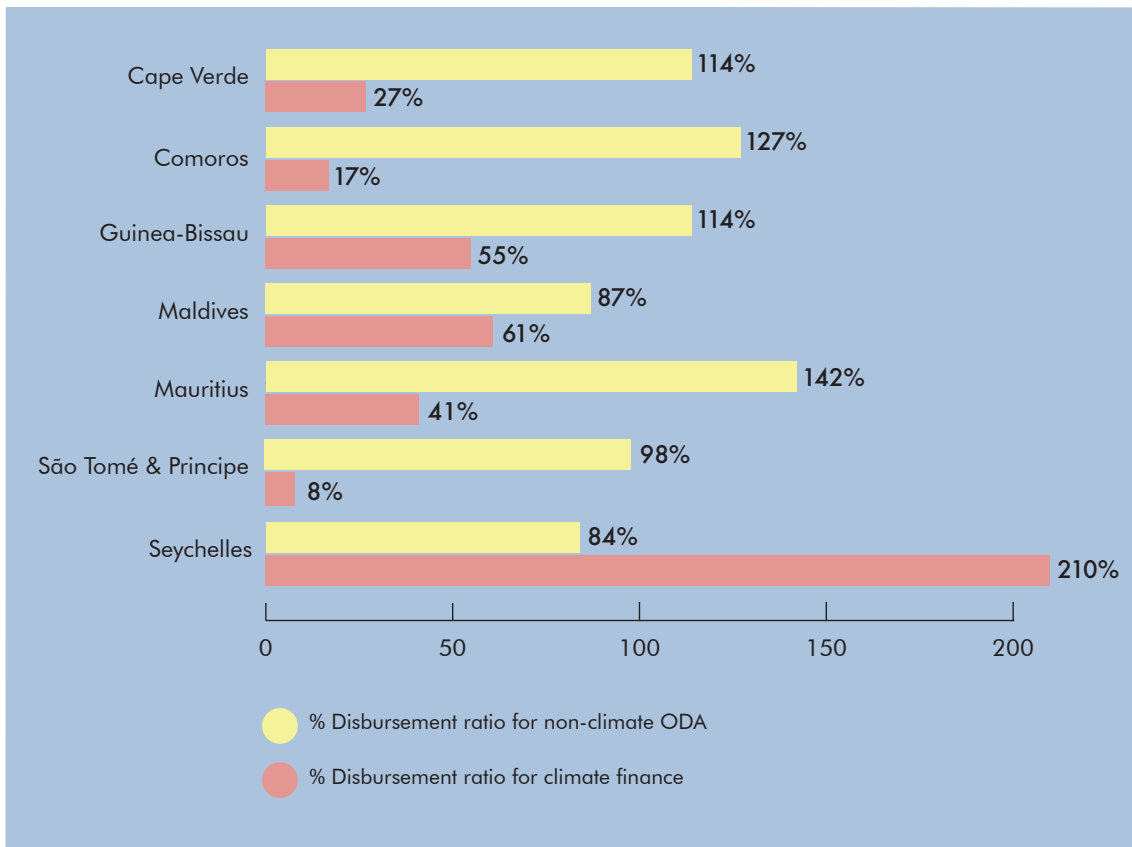


Figure 11: Disbursement of climate finance compared to disbursement of non-climate related ODA to Indian Ocean and African small island states 2010–2015 (Proportion of total commitments)

4. DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

4.1 Regional patterns

Comparing climate finance committed to Indian Ocean and African SIDS with climate finance committed to SIDS in other regions shows that the US\$ 978 million allocated between 2010 and 2015 to the seven Indian Ocean and African SIDS exceeded total commitments to the Pacific SIDS (albeit for 2010 to 2014), but was less than commitments to the Caribbean SIDS. However, simply comparing the total amount of climate finance committed to SIDS regions is not, by itself, especially useful or instructive; the sizes of the populations, the number of islands and countries, their financial situations and the differing priorities among regions. Further, a few large commitments to just two countries influence the figures for the Indian Ocean and African SIDS region significantly. Excluding these large commitments markedly reduces the overall amount of climate finance.

Of the seven countries analyzed, the three LDCs (the Comoros, Guinea-Bissau and São Tomé and Príncipe) have received the least climate finance, in both total and per capita terms. This seems problematic because these countries have limited financial capacity and hence limited capacity to adapt to the threats posed by climate change. Moreover, of the countries analyzed, the three LDCs are the most vulnerable (according to the ND-GAIN index, Section 1). While we cannot ascertain why these countries have received relatively little climate finance, the analysis suggests that the ability of LDCs to access climate funding is constrained. If this is indeed the case, the reasons why need to be understood and addressed.

A related and similarly problematic finding is that disbursements of funding to all Indian Ocean and African SIDS, except the Seychelles, were quite low. Across the countries, as in other SIDS regions, there is a clear difference between disbursement ratios for climate finance and disbursement ratios for other development flows. The reasons for the difference are not evident from the CRS data, but suggest that there may be structural issues that make disbursing climate finance particularly challenging.

The sectoral distribution of climate finance is another issue that deserves closer examination. Support appears to focus on a limited number of sectors while ignoring sectors that are critical for building long-term resilience and that are prioritized in national development and climate plans. A preliminary review of climate investment priorities, as articulated by Indian Ocean and African SIDS in nationally determined contributions (NDCs), indicates that climate finance may not align well with the sectoral priorities of recipient countries. In Mauritius, for example, most funding has targeted 'general environment protection' (38%), energy-related sectors (30%) and water and sanitation (20%). Yet the Mauritian NDC, prepared in 2015, includes the disaster-risk reduction, fisheries, health, transport and agriculture sectors, which have received virtually no climate finance. It is, however, possible that these sectors have benefited from another ODA that has not been tagged as principally addressing climate change. Similarly, half of Guinea-Bissau's very small climate-finance portfolio targets 'general environment protection' and 30% targets energy-related activities. Although the NDC stresses that forestry is one of the most important sectors, it received only around 4% of total commitments between 2010 and 2015 for the target forests. Disaster-risk reduction, important for many SIDS given their significant exposure to climate change and natural disasters, has received only small amounts of climate finance in the countries covered by this analysis.

Although the importance of aligning climate finance with national development agendas has often been emphasized (e.g. Shine and Campillo 2016), there may be many reasons why climate finance does not target a broader range of sectors. National climate plans, which often guide requests for climate finance, may not align with national development plans prepared by line ministries without cross-government collaboration. Also, because finance is delivered through intermediaries, it

is skewed toward sectors in which these intermediaries have expertise or convening power. The mismatch between priorities is surprising, particularly in the case of Indian Ocean and African SIDS where most of the funding (total amount) is contributed bilaterally directly to the recipient countries' public institutions.

Bilateral funding has dominated the climate-finance landscape in Indian Ocean and African SIDS more than in other SIDS regions. Up to the end of 2015, multilateral sources accounted for only 10% of total climate finance for the region. The Adaptation Fund provided grants to just two countries, the Seychelles and Maldives, while World Bank Climate Investment Funds only supported activities in Maldives. The Green Climate Fund (GCF) only began approving projects at the end of 2015. As the GCF ramps up, it is likely that the share of multilateral climate finance will increase; in 2016–2017 there were already some relatively large allocations to the region.

4.2 Commitments to Indian Ocean and African SIDS after 2015

The CRS data presented in Section 3 does not include financial commitments made after 2015. However, data is available from other sources for allocations in 2016 and 2017, for example on the websites of multilateral climate funds. Up-to-date data on bilateral activities is more difficult to source.

Several climate funds approved funding for Indian Ocean and African SIDS in 2016. The Green Climate Fund approved a grant of US\$ 28.2 million for a project in Mauritius. The project, 'Accelerating the transformational shift to a low-carbon economy', specifically aims to strengthen the electricity grid and expand the deployment of photovoltaics, and the development of mini-grids in the outer island of Agalega. The project is managed by UNDP and co-funded by the French Development Agency (US\$ 37.9 million loan), the Government of Mauritius through the Central Electricity Board (US\$ 123 million grant) and UNDP (US\$ 1.38 million grant). Mauritius was also granted US\$ 0.3 million for a GCF readiness program to develop no-objection procedures and dialogs with national stakeholders. The GCF granted the Seychelles US\$ 37,000 to prepare for direct access to the fund. Also in 2016, the Adaptation Fund approved a US\$ 9.9 million grant to Guinea-Bissau, for 'Scaling up climate-smart agriculture in East Guinea-Bissau', a project managed by the West African Development Bank. The Global Environment Facility, through the Least Developed Countries Fund (LDCF), approved a US\$ 9.1 grant to the Comoros for strengthening resilience to climate change and disasters. This was also administered by the UNDP. A project concept for developing geothermal energy in the Comoros was also approved in 2016.

4.3 Need for better data and for an evaluation of the effectiveness of climate finance

Climate finance is a critical yet limited resource for countries that are struggling to address their vulnerability to climate change and, at the same time, to implement many other development priorities. Complete, robust, timely information about what is happening is important for decision making. To support decision making, data about climate finance needs to be transparent, reliable, comprehensive and up-to-date for government and regional support organizations in the Indian Ocean and African SIDS to evaluate how climate finance is working and the outcomes it generates in communities. A clear understanding of finance flows helps in making strategic decisions about the funding needed or best suited to particular priorities, and in identifying structural problems that may limit the ability of countries to access and align climate finance with other pressing development priorities.

While the CRS data is a good foundation for examining trends and is improving, it has limitations and errors (as described in Section 2 and elsewhere, e.g. Ellis and Moarif 2016). Close inspection of the data for the Indian Ocean and African SIDS shows that there are cases of incorrect coding of the climate relevance of an activity and the miscoding of sectors. This over-estimates or obscures the actual amount of finance provided to help countries respond to climate change.

Significant delays in reporting donor and fund data to the CRS are also a problem and hinder decision making. By late-2017, complete data was available only to the end of 2015.

Efforts should continue to improve the quality and timeliness of the data, and make it more user-friendly for decision makers in SIDS and other recipient countries. The onus here is on donors and funds, which report to the CRS, and on the OECD DAC as host of the database. Support might also be provided by the UNFCCC Standing Committee on Finance.

In time it will become important to complement the donor-reported data in the CRS with recipient country perspectives on financial inflows and their effectiveness in supporting low-carbon development and building social, environmental and economic resilience. The Paris Agreement encourages all countries to establish monitoring, reporting and verification systems for activities to address climate change, including systems to provide information on finance. Investing in such systems could provide SIDS with better oversight of what is being provided and for what. Robust data would be a basis for working with development partners and funds, and for holding them accountable for investing in the priorities of recipient countries. However, the ways climate finance is being delivered and the ways donors define climate-related financial support, often retrospectively, continue to make it difficult for recipient countries to verify the data against their own national systems.

As well as understanding the concessional finance flows presented in this paper, it is also important to understand how other financial flows related to tackling climate change, such as non-concessional finance provided through multilateral development banks (MDBs) or private finance, may also be addressing the investment needs of SIDS. A first step would be for organizations, such as the MDBs, to disaggregate global data to make it useful for recipient countries; for example, in reports focusing specifically on SIDS or on Least Developed Countries.

Finally, discussions and information about climate finance will need to focus not only on *how much* is committed, but also on the *quality* of spending, which means how well climate finance aligns with recipient country's development priorities. This will involve collecting evidence of tangible outcomes produced on the ground in SIDS; who is benefiting (and who may not be), and how the resilience of island communities to climate change and other vulnerabilities is being improved over time.

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ANNEX: COUNTRY SUMMARIES

A.1 Cape Verde

Between 2010 and 2015, **US\$ 365.3 million** was allocated to Cape Verde for activities that principally targeted climate-change objectives. Of this, US\$ 307.2 million was committed as ODA loans from Japan, Portugal and France for water supply and sanitation, and energy. The remaining US\$ 58.1 million was in the form of grants.

Around 64% (US\$ 233.5 million) supported adaptation activities and 35% (US\$ 127.6 million) supported mitigation; a small amount (US\$ 4.2 million) targeted both objectives.

Cape Verde was allocated climate finance from diverse sources. The largest contributions were from Japan, Portugal and the United States. Most funding was directed to water supply and sanitation, energy distribution and renewable energy generation.

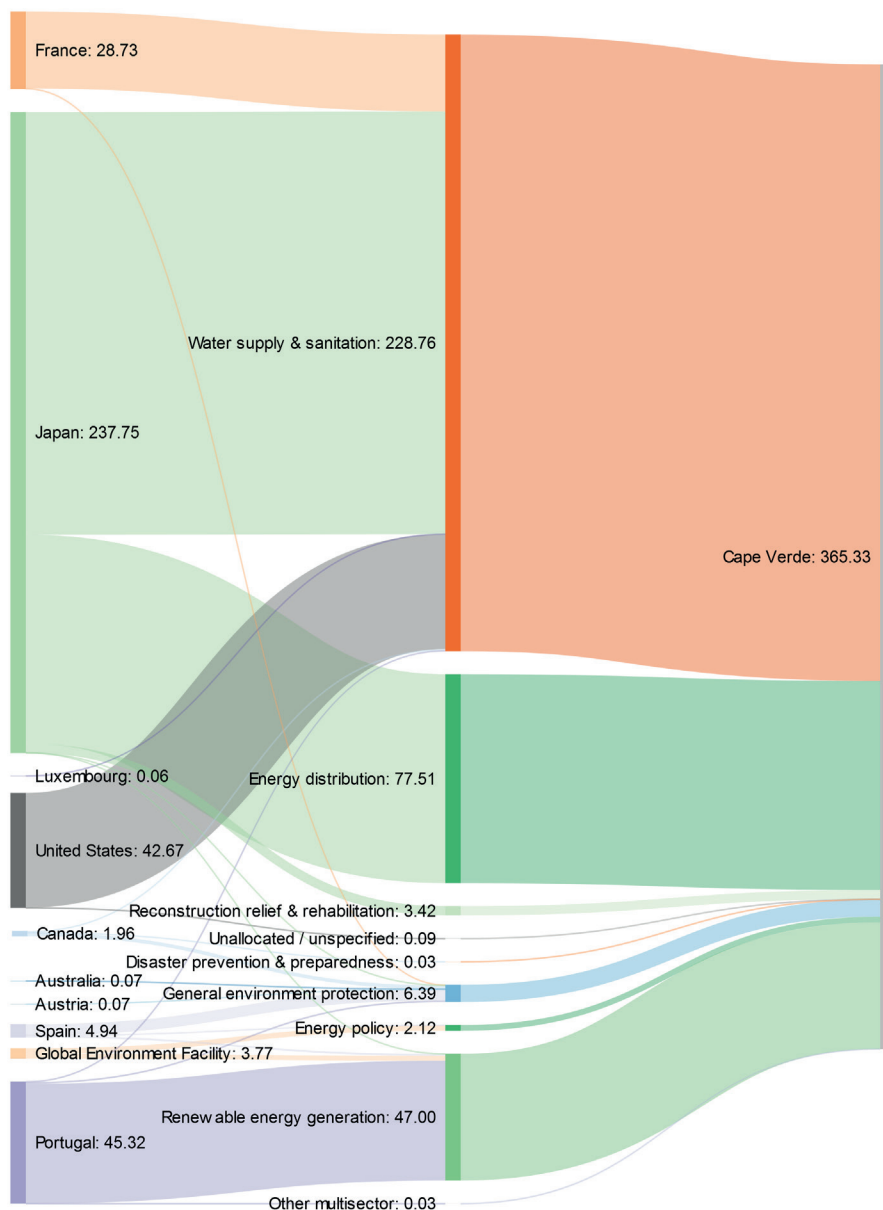


Figure A1: Sources of climate finance and sectoral distribution, Cape Verde (US\$ million)

Source: Data in the OECD DAC Creditor Reporting System, contributions tagged against the Rio Marker where climate change was the primary objective.

The disbursement ratio (i.e. the disbursed amount as a proportion of the committed amount) was 27% (US\$ 100.1 million) for the 2010 to 2015 period.

Table A1: Climate-finance contributions to Cape Verde 2010–2015 (the title of the project/intervention is as listed in the CRS database)

Source	Title of project/activity in CRS	Amount (US\$ million)	Sector in CRS	Adaptation/Mitigation
Austria	Monitoring of Sector Budget Support for Environment in Cape Verde 2010	0.03	General Environment Protection	Adaptation and Mitigation
Austria	Monitoring of Sector Budget Support for Environment in Cape Verde 2011	0.03	General Environment Protection	Adaptation and Mitigation
France	Protection de l'Environnement, Général-Politique de l'Environnement et Gestion Administrative	0.10	General Environment Protection	Adaptation and Mitigation
Spain	Sectoral Budgetary Support for The Execution of the Environmental Policy. Firm Part	3.97	General Environment Protection	Adaptation and Mitigation
Spain	Sectoral Budgetary Support for the Execution of the Environmental Policy. Variable Part	0.10	General Environment Protection	Adaptation and Mitigation
Australia	Small Island Developing States Community-based Adaptation Program	0.07	General Environment Protection	Adaptation
Canada	Climate Change Adaptation Facility/Mécanisme pour l'adaptation au changement climatique	1.35	General Environment Protection	Adaptation
Canada	Climate Change Adaptation Facility/Mécanisme pour l'adaptation au changement climatique	0.58	Water supply and sanitation	Adaptation
France	Développement production d'eau dessalée	28.53	Water supply and sanitation	Adaptation
Japan	Water Supply System Development Project in Santiago Island	156.69	Water supply and sanitation	Adaptation
Japan	The Programme for the Improvement of Capabilities to Cope with Natural Disasters Caused by Climate Change	3.42	Reconstruction, relief and rehabilitation	Adaptation
Japan	TC Aggregated Activities	0.01	General Environment Protection	Adaptation
Portugal	IAMCD – Mainstreaming Adaptation to Climate Change in Development	0.15	General Environment Protection	Adaptation
Portugal	Workshop on Environment and Climate	0.00	General Environment Protection	Adaptation
Portugal	NGO ADPM – a Sustainable Development for Chã de Norte	0.02	Other multisector	Adaptation
Portugal	NGO ADPM – a Sustainable Development for Chã de Norte	0.01	Other multisector	Adaptation
United States	MCC Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Project	42.58	Water supply and sanitation	Adaptation

Source	Title of project/activity in CRS	Amount (US\$ million)	Sector in CRS	Adaptation/Mitigation
United States	MCC Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Project	0.09	Unallocated/Unspecified	Adaptation
Canada	CapaSIDS: Capacity Building and Knowledge on Sustainable Responses to Climate Change in Small Island States	0.03	Disaster prevention and preparedness	Mitigation
Canada	Adaptation des politiques	0.00	Fishing	Mitigation
Canada	CapaSIDS: Capacity Building and Knowledge on Sustainable Responses to Climate Change in Small Island States	0.00	General Environment Protection	Mitigation
France	Protection de l'Environnement, Général-Politique de l'Environnement et Gestion Administrative	0.09	General Environment Protection	Mitigation
Global Environmental Facility	Removing Barriers to Energy-Efficiency in the Cape Verdean Built Environment and for Appliances	1.99	Energy policy	Mitigation
Global Environmental Facility	SPWA-CC Promoting Market Based Development of Small- to Medium- Scale Renewable Energy Systems in Cape Verde	1.78	Renewable energy generation	Mitigation
Japan	Electricity Transmission and Distribution Network Development	77.51	Energy distribution	Mitigation
Japan	Project of Construction of Water Supply Facilities in San Vicente	0.11	Water supply and sanitation	Mitigation
Japan	TC Aggregated Activities	0.01	Renewable energy generation	Mitigation
Luxembourg	Eau et Assainissement Fogo et Brava	0.06	Water supply and sanitation	Mitigation
Portugal	Line of Credit of €100 million for Imports (Renewable Energies, Environment and Water)	21.57	Renewable energy generation	Mitigation
Portugal	Line of Credit of €100 million for Imports (Renewable Energies, Environment and Water)	16.94	Renewable energy generation	Mitigation
Portugal	ODA Loan of €4.5 million for Imports (Renewable Energies, Environment and Water)	5.95	Renewable energy generation	Mitigation
Portugal	ODA Loan of €4.5 million for Imports (Renewable Energies, Environment and Water)	0.03	Renewable energy generation	Mitigation
Portugal	Capacity Building for Developing Strategies on Low-Carbon Resilience	0.44	General Environment Protection	Mitigation
Portugal	Research Center for Alternative Energy	0.01	General Environment Protection	Mitigation
Portugal	Cooperation Between Aguas de Portugal and Cabo Verde in the Water and Sanitation Sector	0.00	Water supply and sanitation	Mitigation
Portugal	Roadmap of Waste in Cape Verde	0.20	Water supply and sanitation	Mitigation

Source	Title of project/activity in CRS	Amount (US\$ million)	Sector in CRS	Adaptation/ Mitigation
Spain	Cape Verde – São Tomé 2014 Renewable Energies. Spain – Cape Verde – São Tomé	0.06	Renewable energy generation	Mitigation
Spain	Electrification of the Vale da Costa Hamlet (Island of Santiago, Cape Verde), Through Hybrid Solar Micro-network (MGS)	0.66	Renewable energy generation	Mitigation
Spain	Center for Technology and Knowledge Transfer from Canary Islands to Cape Verde (2nd Stage)	0.10	Energy policy	Mitigation
Spain	Own Program. Project. Program of Teachers' Training on Renewable Energies	0.02	Energy policy	Mitigation
Spain	Strengthening ECREEE Management Capacities	0.01	Energy policy	Mitigation
Spain	Strengthening Academic and Research Institutions in Cape Verde to Contribute to the Local and Environmental Development in the Marine Sector	0.02	General Environment Protection	Mitigation

A.2 The Comoros

Between 2010 and 2015, **US\$ 33.4 million** was allocated to the Comoros for activities that principally targeted climate change objectives, all in the form of grants.

Around 64% (US\$ 21.7 million) was for adaptation, 27% (US\$ 9.1 million) supported mitigation activities, and 8% (US\$ 2.6 million) targeted both objectives.

The largest contributions to the Comoros were from the Global Environment Facility (GEF) and France. Most of the funding supported general environment protection and agriculture.

The disbursement ratio (i.e. the disbursed amounts as a proportion of committed amounts in the same period) was 17% (US\$ 5.8 million) for the 2010 to 2015 period.

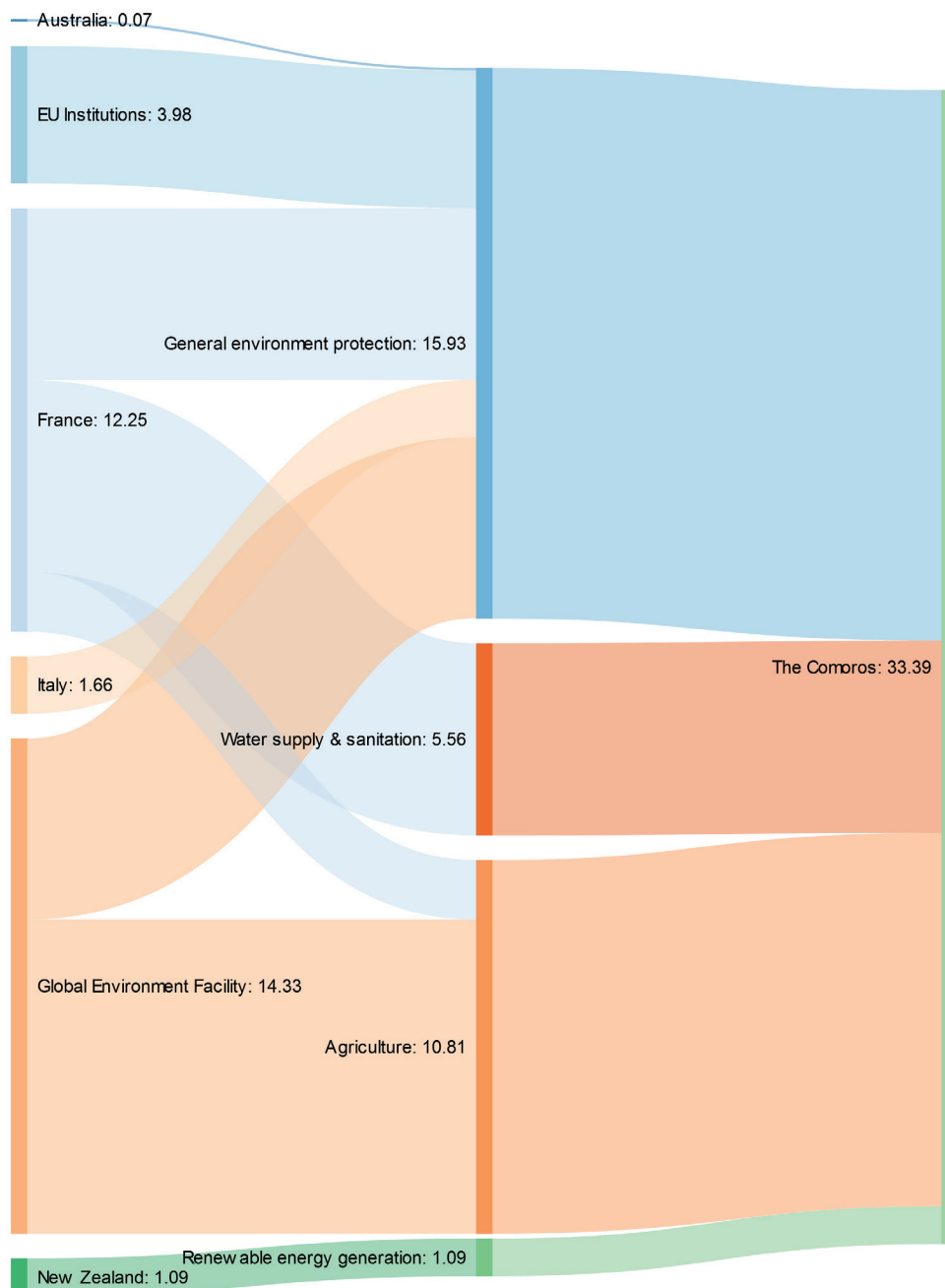


Figure A2: Sources of climate finance and sectoral distribution, the Comoros (US\$ million)

Source: Data from the OECD DAC Creditor Reporting System, contributions tagged against the Rio Marker where climate change was the primary objective.

Table A2: Climate-finance contributions to the Comoros 2010–2015 (the title of the project/intervention is as listed in the CRS database)

Source	Title of project/activity in CRS	Amount (US\$ million)	Sector in CRS	Adaptation/Mitigation
France	Mise en Place Gestion Durable Foret Moya	0.99	General environmental protection	Adaptation and mitigation
Italy	Memorandum of Understanding on Cooperation in the field of Climate Change Vulnerability, Risk Assessment, Adaptation, and Mitigation	1.66	General environmental protection	Adaptation and mitigation
Australia	Small Island Developing States Community-Based Adaptation Program	0.07	General environmental protection	Adaptation
EU Institutions	AMCC – Programme d’Appui à la Union des Comores pour le Renforcement de la Résilience au Changement Climatique	3.98	General environmental protection	Adaptation
France	Appro en Eau Pot Penins. Sima Île Anjouan	5.56	Water supply and sanitation	Adaptation
France	Appui au Parc Marin de Mohéli	3.98	General environmental protection	Adaptation
France	Appui au Financement des Invest Agricoles	0.99	Agriculture	Adaptation
France	Product Agricole Désenclavement en Zone R	0.73	Agriculture	Adaptation
Global Environment Facility - LDCF	Building Climate Resilience through Rehabilitated Watersheds, Forests, and Adaptive Livelihoods	5.24	General environmental protection	Adaptation
New Zealand	Support for the Realization of Geothermal Potential	1.09	Renewable energy generation	Adaptation
Global Environment Facility	Enhancing Adaptive Capacity and Resilience to Climate Change in the Agriculture Sector in Comoros	9.09	Agriculture	Mitigation

A.3 Guinea-Bissau

Between 2010 and 2015, **US\$ 8.7 million** was allocated to Guinea-Bissau for activities that principally targeted climate change objectives, all in the form of grants.

Of the total, 38% (US\$ 3.3 million) supported mitigation activities, 11% (US\$ 0.9 million) was for adaptation, and 51% (US\$ 4.4 million) targeted both objectives.

Guinea-Bissau was allocated climate finance from a range of sources. The largest contributions were from EU institutions and the Global Environment Facility (GEF). Most of the funding supported general environmental protection and energy policy.

The disbursement ratio (i.e. the disbursed amounts as a proportion of the committed amounts in the same period) was 55% (US\$ 4.81 million) for the 2010 to 2015 period.

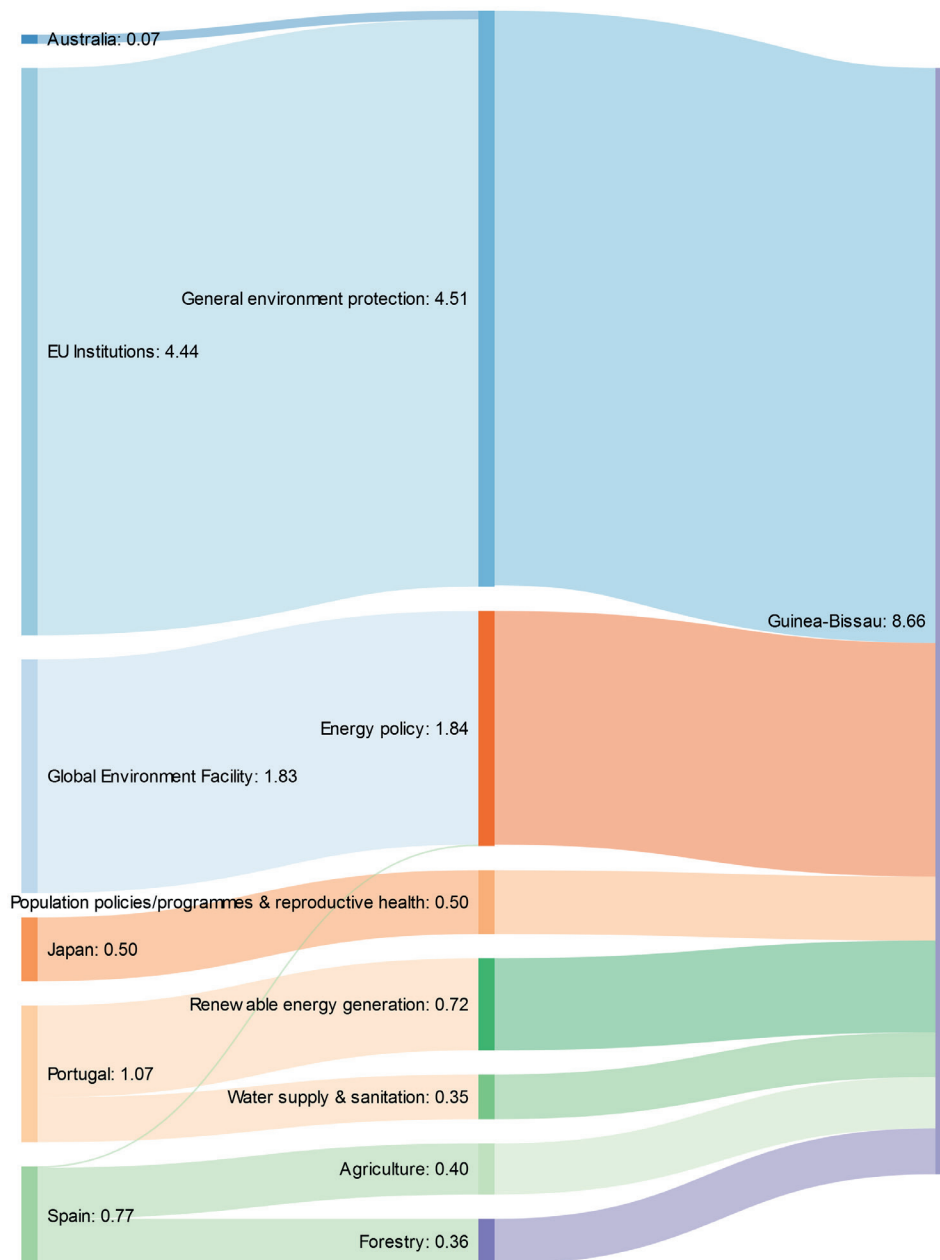


Figure A3: Sources of climate finance and sectoral distribution, Guinea-Bissau (US\$ million)

Source: Data from the OECD DAC Creditor Reporting System, contributions tagged against the Rio Marker where climate change was the primary objective.

Table A3: Climate-finance contributions to Guinea-Bissau 2010–2015 (the title of the project/intervention is as listed in the CRS database)

Source	Title of project/activity in CRS	Amount (US\$ million)	Sector in CRS	Adaptation/Mitigation
EU Institutions	Global Climate Change Alliance + initiative in Guinea-Bissau	4.44	General environment protection	Adaptation and Mitigation
Australia	Small Island Developing States Community-Based Adaptation Program	0.07	General environment protection	Adaptation
Japan	Strengthening Emergency Obstetric Care in Guinea-Bissau	0.50	Population policies/ programs and reproductive health	Adaptation
Portugal	Cooperation Between Aguas de Portugal and Guinea-Bissau in the Water and Sanitation Sector	0.00	Water supply and sanitation	Adaptation
Portugal	Cooperation Between Aguas de Portugal and Guinea-Bissau in the Water and Sanitation Sector	0.02	Water supply and sanitation	Adaptation
Portugal	NGO TESE – Program of Institutional Strengthening and Quality of Water Supply Service in the cities of Bafatá, Bambadinca, and Mansoa	0.10	Water supply and sanitation	Adaptation
Portugal	NGO VIDA – Mumelamu – Local capacity Building in Water Sector	0.23	Water supply and sanitation	Adaptation
Canada	Adaptation des Politiques	0.00	Fishing	Mitigation
Global Environment Facility	Creation of an Enabling Environment for Small- to Medium-Scale Renewable Energy Investments in the Electricity Sector	1.83	Energy policy	Mitigation
Portugal	Community Access Program to Renewable Energy	0.20	Renewable energy generation	Mitigation
Portugal	Community Access Program to Renewable Energy – Bambadinca	0.51	Renewable energy generation	Mitigation
Spain	Contribution to Food Security and Environmental Governance in Guinea-Bissau	0.40	Agriculture	Mitigation
Spain	Own Program. Supporting the International Voluntary Work Regarding Development Cooperation. A Modality: Short Duration. 2012	0.00	Agriculture	Mitigation
Spain	Implementation of an Effective System of Management and Control of Forest Resources in the Region of Oio (Guinea-Bissau)	0.36	Forestry	Mitigation
Spain	Strengthening ECREEE Management Capacities in Cape Verde	0.01	Energy policy	Mitigation
Spain	Own Program. Supporting the International Voluntary Work Regarding Development Cooperation. A Modality: Short Duration. 2012	0.00	Basic health	Mitigation

A.4 Maldives

Between 2010 and 2015, **US\$ 86.3 million** was allocated to the Maldives for activities that principally targeted climate change objectives. Of this, US\$ 80.3 million was allocated as grants. The remaining US\$ 6 million was in ODA loans from the United Arab Emirates for a small-scale waste to energy project.

Of the total, 55% (US\$ 47.5 million) supported mitigation activities, 31% (US\$ 27.1 million) was for adaptation, and 14% (US\$ 11.7 million) targeted both objectives.

The Maldives was allocated climate finance from a diversity of sources. The largest contributions were from the Scaling Up Renewable Energy Program (SREP) of the Climate Investment Funds. The largest share of funding supported renewable energy generation, with significant contributions for general environment protection and water supply and sanitation.

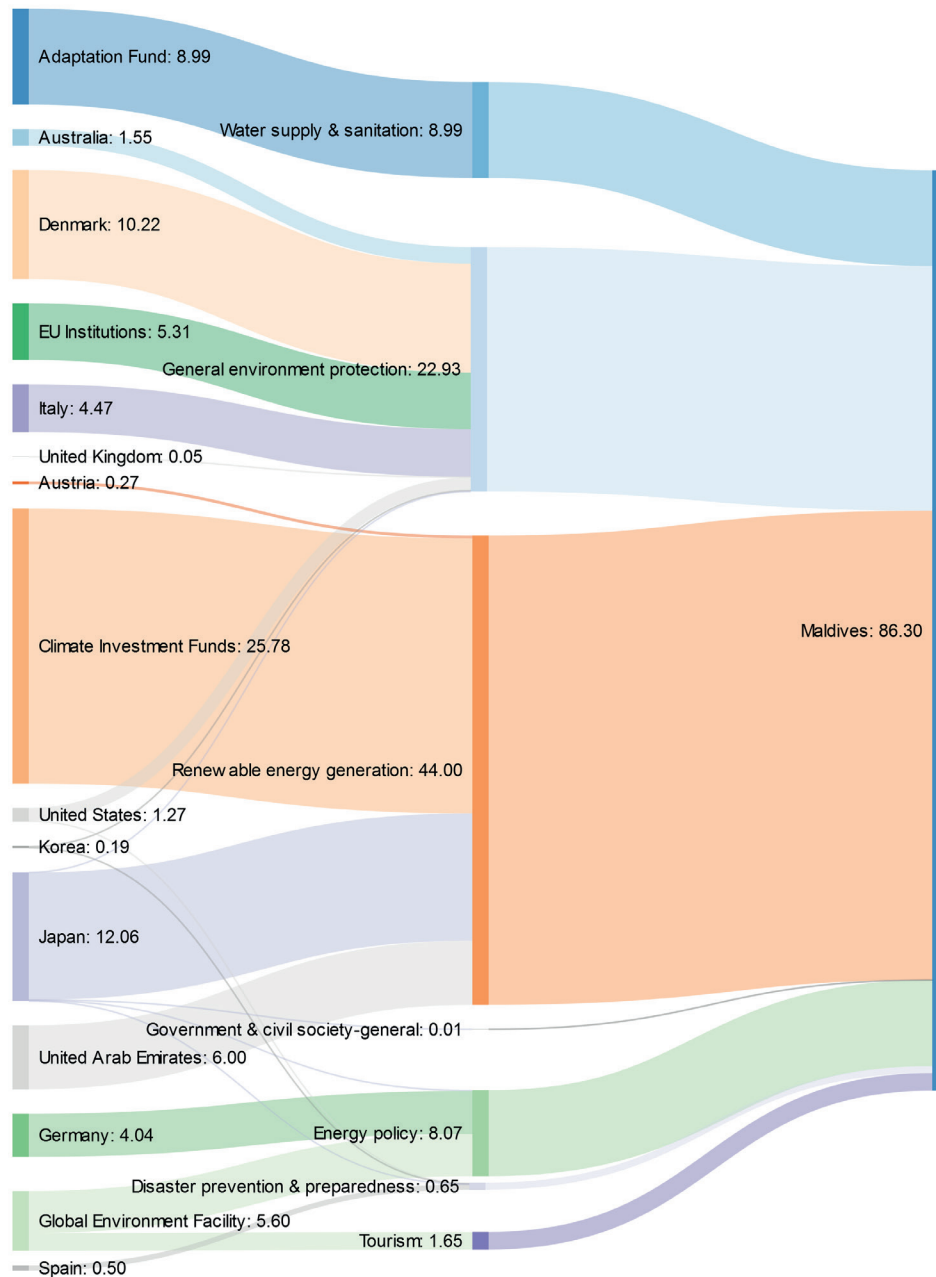


Figure A4: Sources of climate finance and sectoral distribution, Maldives (US\$ million)

Source: Data from the OECD DAC Creditor Reporting System, contributions tagged against the Rio Marker where climate change was the primary objective.

The disbursement ratio (i.e. the disbursed amounts as a proportion of committed amounts in the same period) was 61% (US\$ 52.4 million) for the 2010 to 2015 period.

Table A4: Climate-finance contributions to the Maldives 2010–2015 (the title of the project/intervention is as listed in the CRS database)

Source	Title of project/activity in CRS	Amount (US\$ million)	Sector in CRS	Adaptation/Mitigation
Australia	World Bank Maldives Climate Change Trust Fund	1.48	General environmental protection	Adaptation and Mitigation
EU Institutions	Good Governance in the Areas of Climate Change in the Maldives (MIP2011 - 2013)	5.31	General environmental protection	Adaptation and Mitigation
Italy	Memorandum of Understanding on Cooperation in the Field of Climate Change Vulnerability, Risk Assessment, Adaptation, and Mitigation	4.44	General environmental protection	Adaptation and Mitigation
Italy	Training Nature Guides for the Maldives (University Course) and Environmental Education in Primary School (Maldives)	0.03	General environmental protection	Adaptation and Mitigation
Japan	TC Aggregated Activities	0.27	Renewable energy generation	Adaptation and Mitigation
Japan	TC aggregated activities	0.01	General environmental protection	Adaptation and Mitigation
Korea	SAARC Special Training Program-Climate Change and Disaster Prevention	0.02	General environmental protection	Adaptation and Mitigation
United Kingdom	Climate Change and Security Event in Malé	0.02	General environmental protection	Adaptation and Mitigation
United Kingdom	Climate Change UNFCCC Training	0.01	General environmental protection	Adaptation and Mitigation
United States	Forest Resources Management - Capacity Building, Preparedness and Planning	0.10	Disaster prevention and preparedness	Adaptation and Mitigation
Adaptation Fund	Water Resource Management in HA. Ihavandhoo, ADh. Mahibadhoo and GDh. Gadhdhoo Island	8.99	Water supply and sanitation	Adaptation
Australia	Small Island Developing States Community-Based Adaptation Program	0.07	General environmental protection	Adaptation
Denmark	Bilateral fast start-indsatser 2010 - Maldiverne	0.89	General environmental protection	Adaptation
Denmark	UNDP - Support for the Maldives (Coastal Protection, Sustainable Energy, Capacity Building, Research, and Technology)	9.33	General environmental protection	Adaptation
Japan	TC Aggregated Activities	0.01	Disaster prevention and preparedness	Adaptation
Japan	TC Aggregated Activities	0.01	Government and civil society	Adaptation
Japan	TC Aggregated Activities	0.01	General environmental protection	Adaptation

Source	Title of project/activity in CRS	Amount (US\$ million)	Sector in CRS	Adaptation/Mitigation
Korea	Professional Capacity Building for Ecosystems Management	0.02	General environmental protection	Adaptation
Korea	Rainwater Reuse and Coastal Management (Maldives)	0.10	General environmental protection	Adaptation
Korea	Multi-Hazard Early Warning System	0.01	Disaster prevention and preparedness	Adaptation
Korea	SAARC Special Training Program - Climate Change and Disaster Prevention	0.03	Disaster prevention and preparedness	Adaptation
Spain	Maldives. FICR for the RRD	0.50	Disaster prevention and preparedness	Adaptation
United Arab Emirates	Small-Scale Waste to Energy Project	6.00	Disaster prevention and preparedness	Adaptation
United Kingdom	Climate Change and Security Event in Malé	0.01	General environment protection	Adaptation
United States	Enhance Climate Resiliency and Water Security in the Maldives (Maldives GCC) – Clean Productive Environment	1.17	General environment protection	Adaptation
Austria	WP-MDV-Reniva-Swimsol, Offshore Photovoltaic in the Maldives	0.27	Renewable energy generation	Mitigation
Climate Investment Funds	Accelerating Sustainable Private Investments in RE Program(ASPIRE)	12.68	Renewable energy generation	Mitigation
Climate Investment Funds	Preparing Outer Islands for Sustainable Energy Development Program(POISED)	12.70	Renewable energy generation	Mitigation
Climate Investment Funds	TA: Preparing Outer Islands for Sustainable Energy Development Program(POISED)- Capacity Development of the Maldives Energy Authority	0.40	Renewable energy generation	Mitigation
Germany	Supporting the Carbon Neutral Strategy of the Maldives	0.07	Energy policy	Mitigation
Germany	Supporting the Carbon Neutral Strategy of the Maldives	3.97	Energy policy	Mitigation
Global Environment Facility	Strengthening Low-Carbon Energy Island Strategies	3.95	Energy policy	Mitigation
Global Environment Facility	Increasing Climate Change Resilience of Maldives through Adaptation in the Tourism Sector	1.65	Tourism	Mitigation
Japan	TC Aggregated Activities	0.01	Renewable energy generation	Mitigation
Japan	The Project for Clean Energy Promotion in Malé	11.39	Renewable energy generation	Mitigation
Japan	The Project for Provision of a Solar Power Generation System to Diffushi Island	0.28	Renewable energy generation	Mitigation
Japan	TC Aggregated Activities	0.08	Energy policy	Mitigation

A.5 Mauritius

Between 2010 and 2015, **US\$ 448.1 million** was allocated to Mauritius for activities that principally targeted climate change objectives. Of this, US\$ 413.5 million was ODA loans from France and the remaining US\$34.6 million was in the form of grants.

Around 75% (US\$ 337.3 million) supported mitigation activities and the remaining 25% (US\$ 110.2 million) supported adaptation. Only a very small amount (US\$ 0.6 million) targeted both objectives.

Most climate finance allocated to Mauritius was from France and targeted general environmental protection, renewable energy generation, and water supply and sanitation. The latter includes a loan for the construction of a dam in Rivière des Anguilles, approved in 2012, but withdrawn in 2015 because of implementation delays.

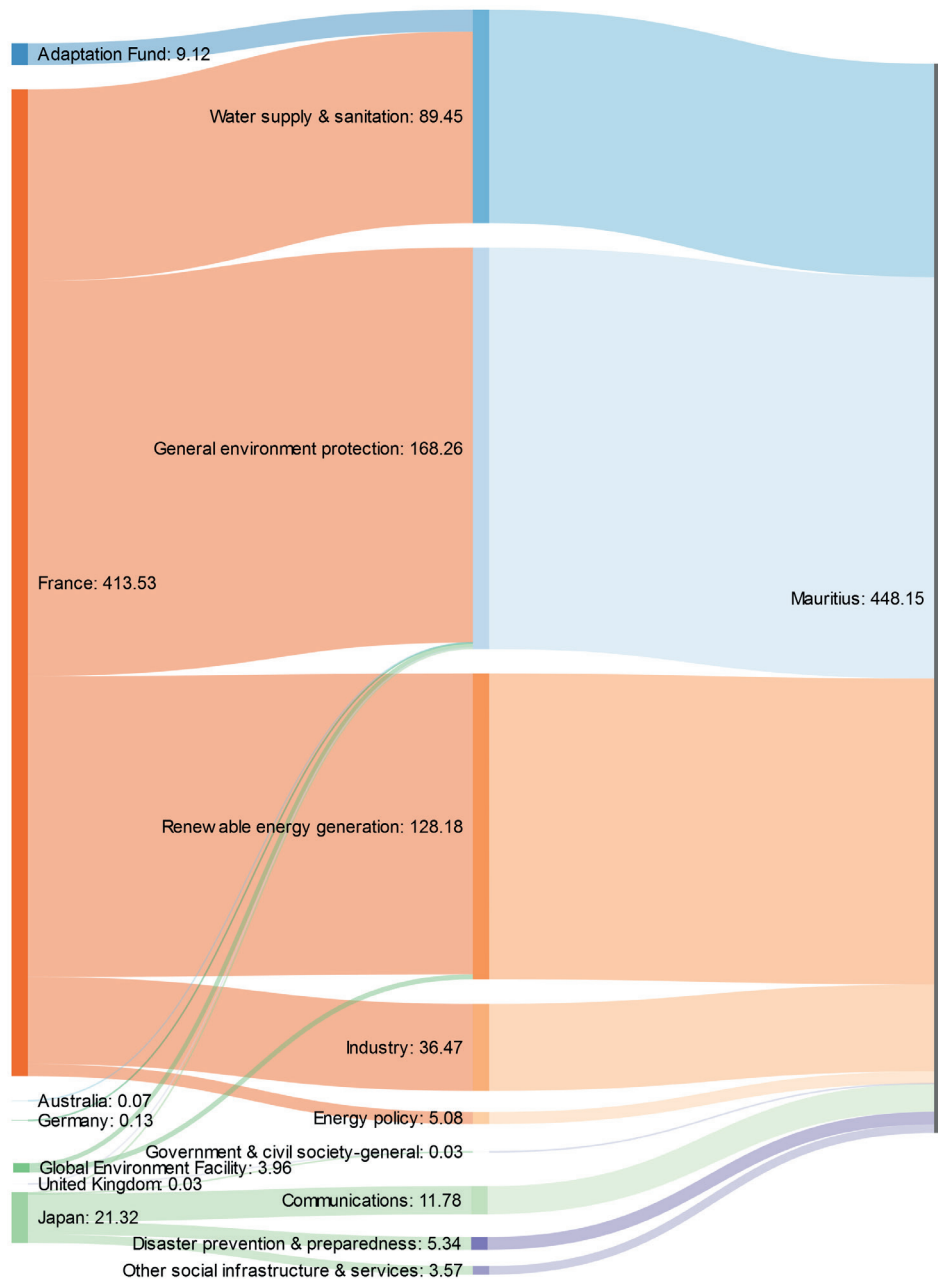


Figure A5: Sources of climate finance and sectoral distribution, Mauritius (US\$ million)

Source: Data from the OECD DAC Creditor Reporting System, contributions tagged against the Rio Marker where climate change was the primary objective.

The disbursement ratio (i.e. the disbursed amounts as a proportion of the committed amounts in the same period) was 41% (US\$ 183.1 million) for the 2010 to 2015 period.

Table A5: Climate-finance contributions to Mauritius 2010–2015 (the title of the project/intervention is as listed in the CRS database)

Source	Title of project/activity in CRS	Amount (US\$ million)	Sector in CRS	Adaptation/Mitigation
Japan	TC Aggregated Activities	0.62	General environmental protection	Adaptation and Mitigation
Adaptation Fund	Adaptation Programme in the Coastal Zone	9.12	Water supply and sanitation	Adaptation
Australia	Small Island Developing States Community-based Adaptation Program	0.07	General environmental protection	Adaptation
France	Construction Barrage Rivière des Anguilles	80.33	Water supply and sanitation	Adaptation
Japan	Project for Improvement of the Meteorological Radar System	11.06	Communications	Adaptation
Japan	Project for Improvement of the Meteorological Rader System	0.73	Communications	Adaptation
Japan	TC Aggregated Activities	5.34	Disaster prevention and preparedness	Adaptation
Japan	TC Aggregated Activities	3.57	Other social infrastructure and services	Adaptation
Japan	TC Aggregated Activities	0.01	Government and civil society	Adaptation
Japan	TC Aggregated Activities	0.01	General environment protection	Adaptation
Canada	Five-City Network to Pioneer Climate Change Adaptation in sub-Saharan Africa	0.00	Disaster prevention and preparedness	Mitigation
France	Aide Programme Environnement Maurice Île Durable	165.56	General environment protection	Mitigation
France	Appui Budget Politique Énergie Durable	66.38	Renewable energy generation	Mitigation
France	Financement Projet d'Énergie Renouvelable	59.71	Renewable energy generation	Mitigation
France	Financement Invest Maîtrise Énergie	14.39	Industry	Mitigation
France	Financement Invest Maîtrise Énergie	22.08	Industry	Mitigation
France	Financement Invest Maîtrise Énergie	5.08	Energy policy	Mitigation
Germany	Conversion of Central Air Conditioning to Natural Refrigerants in Public Buildings in Mauritius	0.13	General environment protection	Mitigation
Global Environment Facility	Removal of Barriers to Solar PV Power Generation in Mauritius, Rodrigues and the Outer Islands	2.09	Renewable energy generation	Mitigation
Global Environment Facility	Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions for Low-Carbon Island Development Strategy for Mauritius	1.50	General environmental protection	Mitigation
Global Environment Facility	Stabilizing GHG Emissions from Road Transport Through Doubling of Global Vehicle Fuel Economy: Regional Implementation of the Global Fuel Efficiency Initiative (GFEI)	0.36	General environmental protection	Mitigation
United Kingdom	Helping Tackle Climate Change in Mauritius	0.02	Government and civil society	Mitigation
United Kingdom	Mauritius 2050 Pathway Carbon Calculator	0.01	General environmental protection	Mitigation

A.6 São Tomé and Príncipe

Between 2010 and 2015, **US\$ 19.0 million** was allocated to São Tomé and Príncipe for activities that principally targeted climate change objectives, all in the form of grants.

Of the total, 78% (US\$ 14.8 million) supported mitigation activities and 22% (US\$ 4.2 million) was for adaptation.

The largest contributions were from the Global Environmental Facility, including the Least Developed Countries Fund (LDCF), and the European Union. Most of the funding targeted general environment and renewable energy generation.

The disbursement ratio (i.e. the disbursed amounts as a proportion of the committed amounts in the same period) was 8% (US\$ 1.5 million) for the 2010 to 2015 period.

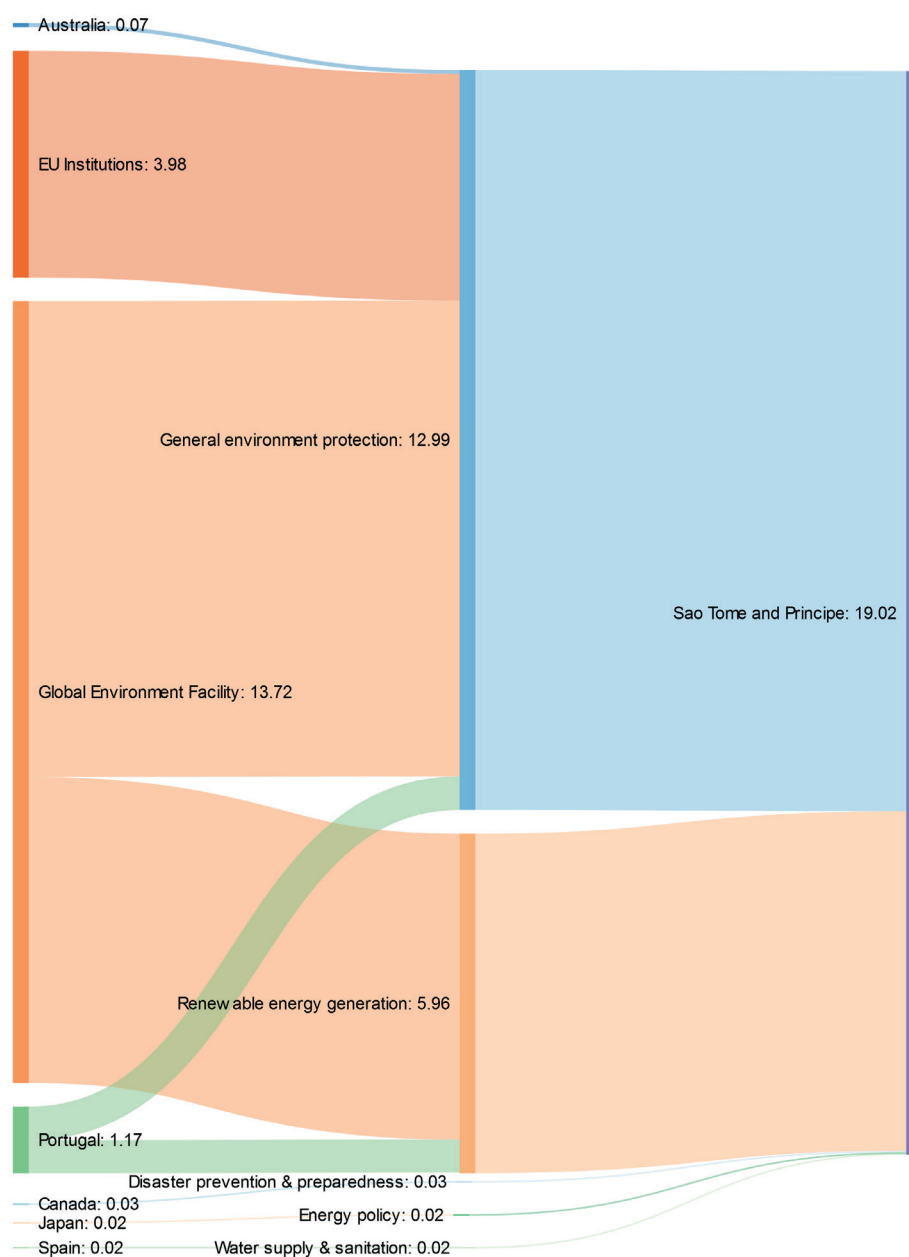


Figure A6: Sources of climate finance and sectoral distribution, São Tomé and Príncipe (US\$ million)

Source: Data from the OECD DAC Creditor Reporting System, contributions tagged against the Rio Marker where climate change was the primary objective.

Table A6: Climate-finance contributions to São Tomé and Príncipe 2010–2015 (the title of the project/intervention is as listed in the CRS database)

Source	Title of project/activity in CRS	Amount (US\$ million)	Sector in CRS	Adaptation/Mitigation
Australia	Small Island Developing States Community-based Adaptation Program	0.07	General environmental protection	Adaptation
EU Institutions	AMCC Réduction de la Vulnérabilité Climatique à São Tomé et Príncipe	3.98	General environmental protection	Adaptation
Portugal	IAMCD – Mainstreaming Adaptation to Climate Change in Development	0.15	General environmental protection	Adaptation
Portugal	Cooperation between Aguas de Portugal and São Tomé & Príncipe in the water and sanitation sector	0.00	Water supply and sanitation	Adaptation
Canada	CapaSIDS: Capacity Building and Knowledge on Sustainable Responses to Climate Change in Small Island States	0.03	Disaster prevention and preparedness	Mitigation
Canada	CapaSIDS: Capacity Building and Knowledge on Sustainable Responses to Climate Change in Small Island States	0.00	General environmental protection	Mitigation
Global Environment Facility	Enabling Activities to Review and Update the National Implementation Plan for the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) in São Tomé	0.17	General environmental protection	Mitigation
Global Environment Facility – LDCF	Enhancing Capability of Rural Communications to Pursue Climate-Resilient Livelihood Options Cavé, Me-Zochi, Príncipe, Lemba, Cantagalo, and Lobata (CMPLCL)	4.08	General environmental protection	Mitigation
Global Environment Facility	Strengthening Climate Information and Early Warning Systems in Western and Central Africa for Climate-Resilient Development and Adaptation to Climate Change – São Tomé and Príncipe	4.10	General environmental protection	Mitigation
Global Environment Facility	Promotion of Environmentally Sustainable and Climate-Resilient Grid-Based Hydroelectric Electricity through an Integrated Approach	5.37	Renewable energy generation	Mitigation
Japan	TC Aggregated Activities	0.02	Energy policy	Mitigation
Portugal	Energy Generation from Biogas in São Tomé and Príncipe	0.46	Renewable energy generation	Mitigation
Portugal	TESE – NGO Support	0.12	Renewable energy generation	Mitigation
Portugal	Capacity Building for Developing Strategies on Low-Carbon Resilience	0.44	General environmental protection	Mitigation
Spain	ND	0.02	Water supply and sanitation	Mitigation

A.7 Seychelles

During 2010–2015, **US\$ 17.2 million** was allocated to the Seychelles for activities that principally targeted climate change objectives, all in the form of grants.

Roughly 82% (US\$ 14.2 million) was for adaptation, with the remaining 18% (US\$ 3 million) for supporting mitigation activities.

The largest contributions were from the Adaptation Fund, for a project on ecosystem-based adaptation, and the EU institutions for general budget support through its Global Climate Change Alliance (GCCA) initiative. Most of the funding targeted general environment protection.

The disbursement ratio (i.e. the disbursed amounts as a proportion of the committed amounts in the same period) was 210% (US\$ 36.2 million) for the 2010 to 2015 period, mainly accounted for by contributions for renewable energy generation activities that were committed before 2010.

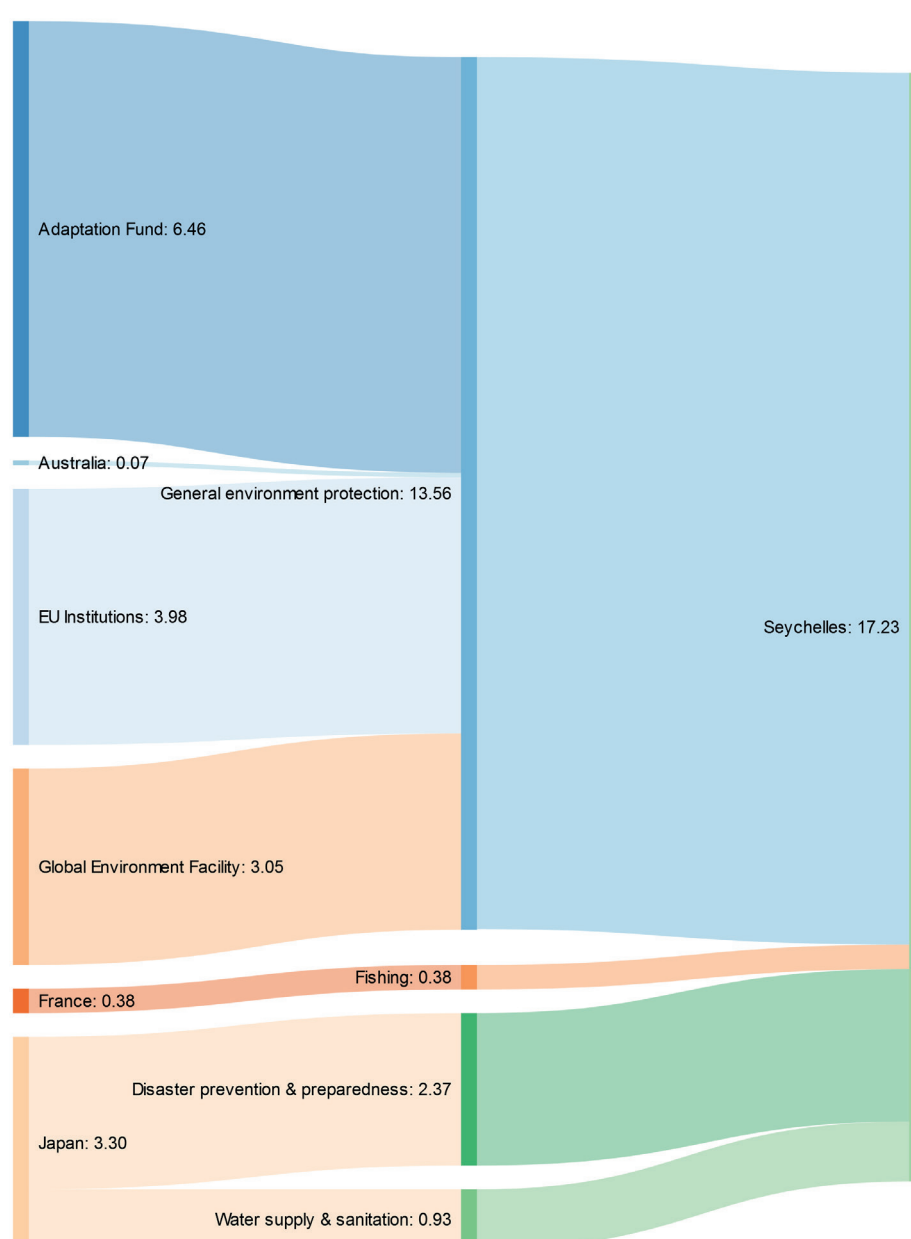


Figure A7: Sources of climate finance and sectoral distribution, Seychelles (US\$ million)

Source: Data from the OECD DAC Creditor Reporting System, contributions tagged against the Rio Marker where climate change was the primary objective.

Table A7: Climate-finance contributions to the Seychelles 2010–2015 (the title of the project/intervention is as listed in the CRS database)

Source	Title of project/activity in CRS	Amount (US\$ million)	Sector in CRS	Adaptation/Mitigation
Adaptation Fund	Ecosystem-Based Adaptation to Climate Change in Seychelles	6.46	General environmental protection	Adaptation
Australia	Small Island Developing States Community-based Adaptation Program	0.07	General environmental protection	Adaptation
EU Institutions	GCCA Seychelles GCCA+ project	3.98	General environmental protection	Adaptation
France	Recherche dans le Domaine de la Pêche	0.38	Fishing	Adaptation
Japan	Disaster prevention and preparedness	0.78	Disaster prevention and preparedness	Adaptation
Japan	TC Aggregated Activities	1.59	Disaster prevention and preparedness	Adaptation
Japan	TC Aggregated Activities	0.93	Water supply and sanitation	Adaptation
Global Environment Facility	Grid-Connected Rooftop Photovoltaic Systems	1.23	General environmental protection	Mitigation
Global Environment Facility	Promotion and Up-scaling of Climate-Resilient, Resource Efficient Technologies in a Tropical Island Context	1.82	General environmental protection	Mitigation

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