SEI STOCKHOLM ENVIRONMENT INSTITUTE

Stockholm Environment Institute, Working Paper 2017-08

Climate finance in the Caribbean region's Small Island Developing States

Aaron Atteridge, Nella Canales and Georgia Savvidou

Stockholm Environment Institute
Linnégatan 87D
115 23 Stockholm,
Sweden

Tel: +46 8 30 80 44
Web: www.sei-international.org

Author contact:
Aaron Atteridge,
aaron.atteridge@sei-international.org

Director of Communications: Robert Watt
Editor: Marion Davis
Graphics: Miriam Sturdee, Ekaterina Bessonova and the authors
Layout: Richard Clay

Cover photo: A scenic view of Gros Piton and Petit Piton (behind it), two volcanic plugs in a World Heritage Site and among the best-known landmarks in Saint Lucia.
© Aneil Lutchman / CestLaVibe.com

About SEI Working Papers:
The SEI working paper series aims to expand and accelerate the availability of our research, stimulate discussion, and elicit feedback. SEI working papers are work in progress and typically contain preliminary research, analysis, findings, and recommendations. Many SEI working papers are drafts that will be subsequently revised for a refereed journal or book. Other papers share timely and innovative knowledge that we consider valuable and policy-relevant, but which may not be intended for later publication.

SEI STOCKHOLM ENVIRONMENT INSTITUTE

STOCKHOLM ENVIRONMENT INSTITUTE

Working Paper No. 2017-08

Climate finance in the Caribbean region's Small Island Developing States

Aaron Atteridge, Nella Canales and Georgia Savvidou
Stockholm Environment Institute – Stockholm Centre

ABSTRACT

The Caribbean region's Small Island Developing States (SIDS) face considerable threats from climate change, and considerable costs to cope with and adapt to climate impacts that exceed their financial capacity. This paper analyses climate finance flows to Caribbean SIDS, using data from the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) Development Assistance Committee's Creditor Reporting System (CRS). It shows that a total of US$ 1477 million in climate finance – flows labelled as principally targeting climate change – was committed to Caribbean SIDS in 2010–2015, about 6% of total reported aid flows to the region. Only 15 of the 29 countries covered by the analysis directly received climate finance, although others may have received funds as part of a regional allocation. About 62% of the finance has been provided as grants, with the other 38% being loans. Around 48% of the climate finance is for mitigation activities, 32% for adaptation, and 20% for both together. The vast majority of finance, 85%, came from bilateral sources. About 77% was delivered as project-based support. The sector that has received the largest share of climate finance is "general environment protection", while some sectors that are likely to be critical for long-term resilience, such as health and education, have not received any climate finance. This suggests that countries may be finding it difficult to align available climate funds with complementary development priorities. Finally, the analysis shows that disbursements of climate finance in 2010–2015 represent only 39% of total commitments in the same period. Overall, the data reveals some important patterns in the way climate finance is being allocated and used in the Caribbean and provides a basis for deeper assessment of how climate finance is working for the region's small island states. Beyond this, it is important to further examine how climate finance is working on the ground, and what kinds of outcomes it is producing for Caribbean communities.

CONTENTS

Acknowledgment

The authors wish to thank the Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS) for their input to, and review of, this working paper, and for the invitation to present the findings to the Fourth Council of Ministers Environmental Sustainability meeting in Grenada, in April 2017.

Acronyms used

CDCC	Caribbean Development and Cooperation Committee, under the UN Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean
CIFs	Climate Investment Funds
CRS	Creditor Reporting System, of the OECD Development Assistance Committee
DAC	Development Assistance Committee of the OECD
EU	European Union
FCPF	Forest Carbon Partnership Facility
GCF	Green Climate Fund
GEF	Global Environment Facility
IBRD	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
IDA	International Development Association
INDC	Intended nationally determined contribution, under the Paris Agreement
LDC	Least Developed Country
LDCF	Least Developed Country Fund
MDB	Multilateral development bank
NDC	Nationally determined contribution, under the Paris Agreement
ODA	Official development assistance
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
PPCR	Pilot Program for Climate Resilience, one of the World Bank CIFs
REDD	Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation
SIDS	Small Island Developing States
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

As highlighted by the devastating impact of Hurricane Irma, the Caribbean region's Small Island Developing States (SIDS) face considerable threats from climate change and extreme weather events, and considerable costs to cope with and adapt to climate impacts. At the same time, governments need to continue making crucial investments in development, which also help build resilience to climate change and disaster risks – and they need to shift their economies onto low-carbon pathways. The combined costs of these endeavours far exceed the countries' own capacity; thus, international financial support plays – and will continue to play – a critical role in supplementing governments' and citizens' own expenditures.

Under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), countries have agreed on a global target to mobilize US$ 100 billion per year by 2020 for developing countries to tackle climate change, and to scale this up over time. In that context, it is important for Caribbean SIDS governments and organizations working in those countries to have an overview of the financial flows that are being mobilized for the region. It provides the foundation upon which to make strategic decisions about how finance should be used, and how its impacts should be evaluated. It also provides the basis for dialogue with bilateral development partners and multilateral climate funds.

This paper responds directly to that need, presenting a breakdown of publicly available data on climate finance flows to the Caribbean SIDS from 2010 to 2015. Data comes from the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) Development Assistance Committee's Creditor Reporting System (CRS). Data on international public financial support to developing countries is reported to the CRS by all OECD countries, some non-OECD countries on a voluntary basis, and some multilateral institutions and climate funds.

We reviewed data from the CRS on the 29 countries that are either Members or Associate Members of the Caribbean Development and Cooperation Committee (CDCC), under the UN Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean. According to the CRS, only 15 of these have directly received climate finance since 2010; they are shown in Figure ES-1. Several others are likely to have received funding as part of a regional allocation, but the individual countries may not have been specified in the data set.

Our analysis is based on published data reported by donor countries and multilateral institutions and funds to the CRS. All OECD countries are required to report data on international public financial support to developing countries; some non-OECD countries also do so on a voluntary basis, as do some multilateral institutions and climate funds. When donors report financial support to the CRS, they can tag individual components against specific international policy objectives, including climate change. Each component can be reported as either (i) *primarily* targeting climate change objectives, (ii) *significantly* benefiting climate change objectives (as a co-benefit), although the finance mainly supports another goal, or (iii) *not relevant* for climate change. The tagging process is done differently by each of the reporting entities, and there is no assessment of the accuracy or quality of the actual contribution to climate change action.

We use the term "climate finance" to refer to the flows primarily targeting climate change, since these have objectives explicitly related to addressing climate change. The main analysis covers the six-year period from 2010 (when the Rio Markers for both adaptation and mitigation objectives started to be used) to 2015, inclusive.

We examine the sources of finance and its distribution among recipient countries, the shares targeting adaptation and mitigation objectives, the spread across sectors, the mode of delivery (whether it was project-based or delivered as direct budget support, for instance), and the types of intermediaries involved in programming the funds. We also examine what share of the committed funds has actually been disbursed so far. The Annex provides more detailed snapshots of climate finance for each of the countries individually.

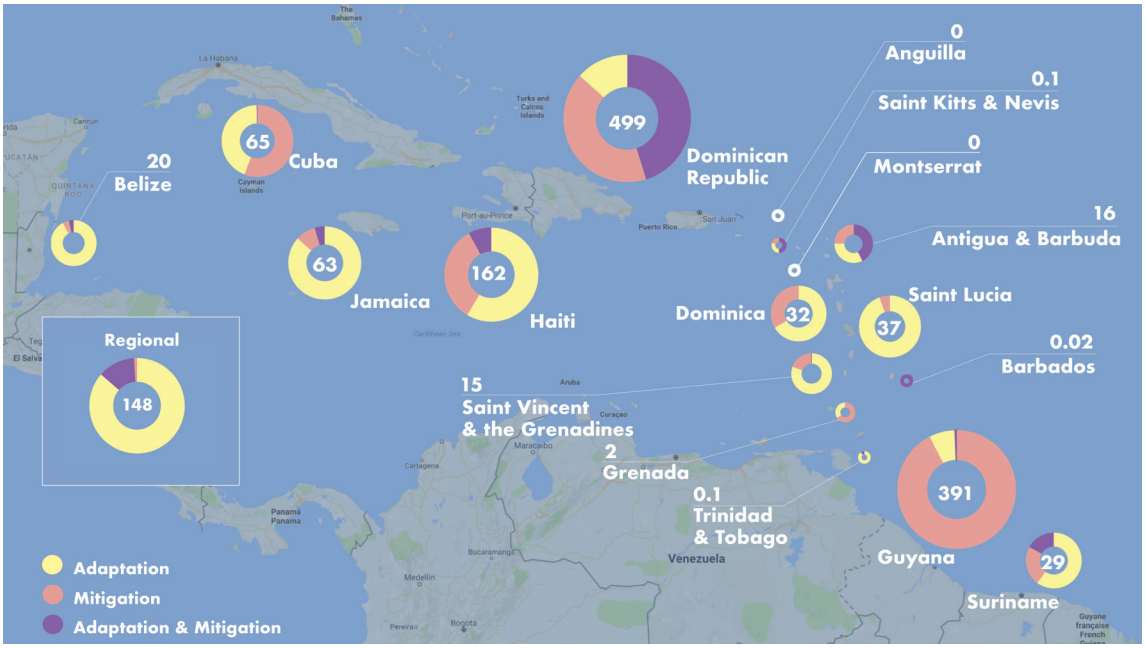

Figure ES-1: Summary of climate finance in the Caribbean, 2010–2015 (committed amounts, in million US$)

For the period 2010–2015 inclusive, a total of **US$ 1477 million** in finance principally targeting climate change was committed to the countries included in this analysis, including contributions for regional activities. This makes up about 6% of total reported aid flows for the Caribbean SIDS. The Dominican Republic, Guyana, Haiti, Cuba and Jamaica have been the largest recipients by total volume. By comparison, on a per capita basis, the largest recipients have been Guyana and Dominica, followed by some of the smaller islands of the Eastern Caribbean: St. Lucia, Antigua and Barbuda, and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines.

Just under two thirds of these flows (62%) are grants. The remaining 38% are loans, primarily from France to the Dominican Republic (for rail and urbanization projects) along with Dominica and Suriname, and from the World Bank's Climate Investment Funds to Dominica, Haiti, Jamaica and Saint Lucia.

Across the region as a whole, around 48% of the climate finance is for mitigation activities, 32% for adaptation, and 20% has targeted both objectives simultaneously. This proportion varies between countries, as shown in Figure ES-1, and in fact most countries have been allocated more for adaptation than mitigation. Only Cuba, the Dominican Republic, Grenada and Guyana have a greater share of funding for mitigation.

The climate finance picture for Caribbean SIDS is heavily distorted by two funding relationships in particular. Norway has allocated US$ 351 million in grants to Guyana, almost all of which is for forest protection (though it has been classified in the CRS as "general environment protection"), and France has provided several loans to the Dominican Republic totalling US$ 420 million. These two relationships alone make up 52% of the total climate finance committed to the region's SIDS.

Of the total amount of US$ 1477 million, 85% has come from bilateral sources. After the French and Norwegian contributions noted above, the next largest sources are the World Bank's Climate Investment Funds (CIFs), the European Union, Canada, the Global Environment Facility, and Japan. The CIFs' allocations have been mainly through the Pilot Program for Climate Resilience (PPCR, US$ 112 million) for projects in Dominica, Haiti, Jamaica, St. Lucia, St. Vincent and Grenadines, and regional activities, and also includes funding to Haiti by the Clean Technology Fund (US$ 16 million, including US$ 14.5 million in official development assistance loans).

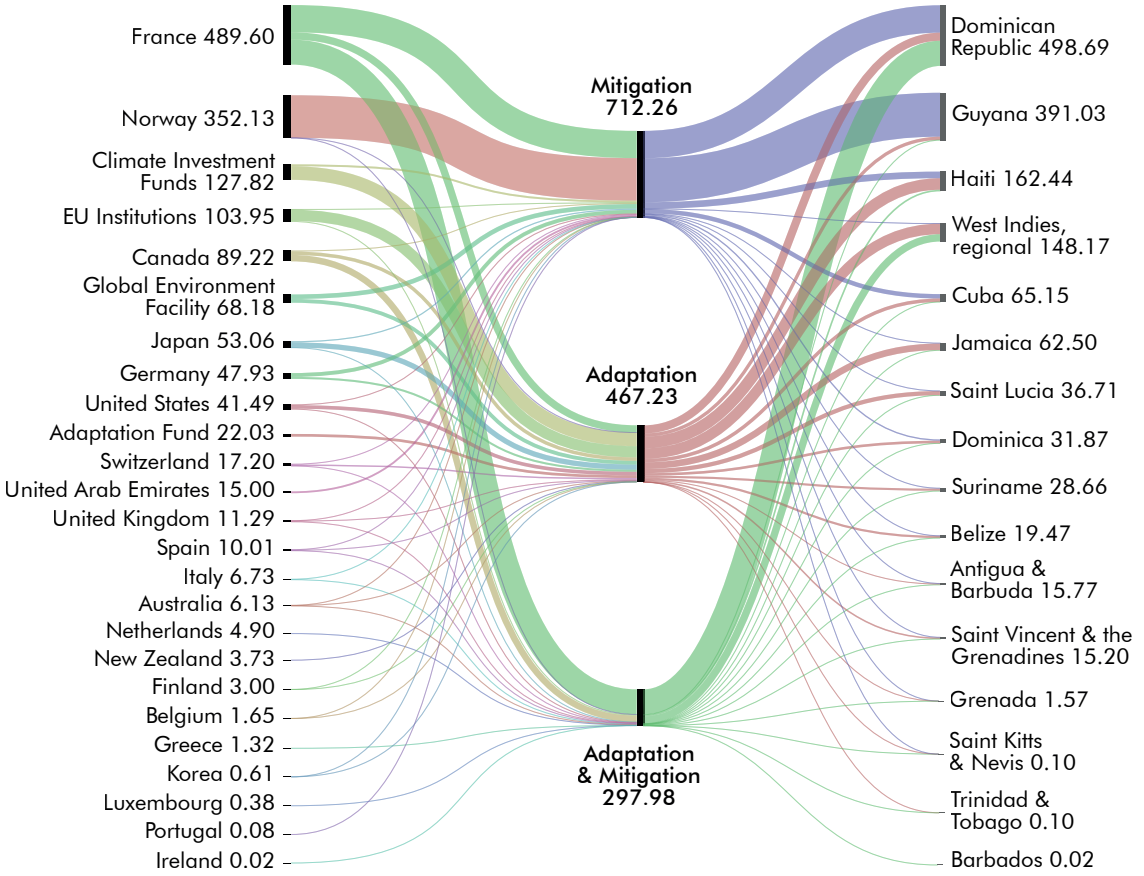

Figure ES-2: Sources, policy goals and recipients of Caribbean climate finance, 2010–2015

Three quarters of the total funding (77%) has been delivered as project-based support. Most of the rest (20%) consists of allocations to special-purpose programs and funds. Only a tiny fraction, around 1%, has been provided via sector budget support. Finance sourced from the multilateral climate funds has all been delivered through projects.

The sector that has received the largest share of climate finance is "general environment protection". This label is used broadly in the CRS, and in the Caribbean SIDS it includes primarily activities targeting "environmental policy and administrative management". In practice, this has been mainly support from Norway to Guyana for forest protection activities.

In aggregate at the regional level, the second-largest sector allocation has been to transport. However, this consists mainly of allocations to just two countries, the Dominican Republic and Haiti. Similarly, the "multi-sector" category is dominated by an urbanization programme in Dominican Republic, and some minor commitments to Jamaica. Support for both the disaster and energy sectors has been spread across different countries, suggesting both are a common target across the region. Energy activities have targeted a mix of renewable technologies, including solar, hydroelectric, geothermal, biofuels and wind. The level of finance for the energy sector appears relatively small when one considers that many small islands depend on imported fossil fuels and the priority many countries have given to the energy sector in their climate plans and NDCs.

Some sectors that are likely to be critically important in terms of building long-term resilience, such as health and education, have not received any funding as climate finance. The agriculture sector has received little climate finance to date. This does not mean there is no other financial support for these sectors, since here we looked only at finance that had climate change as its principal objective. However, using climate finance to bring forward investments in health or education might legitimately form part of a national or community strategy for preparing for

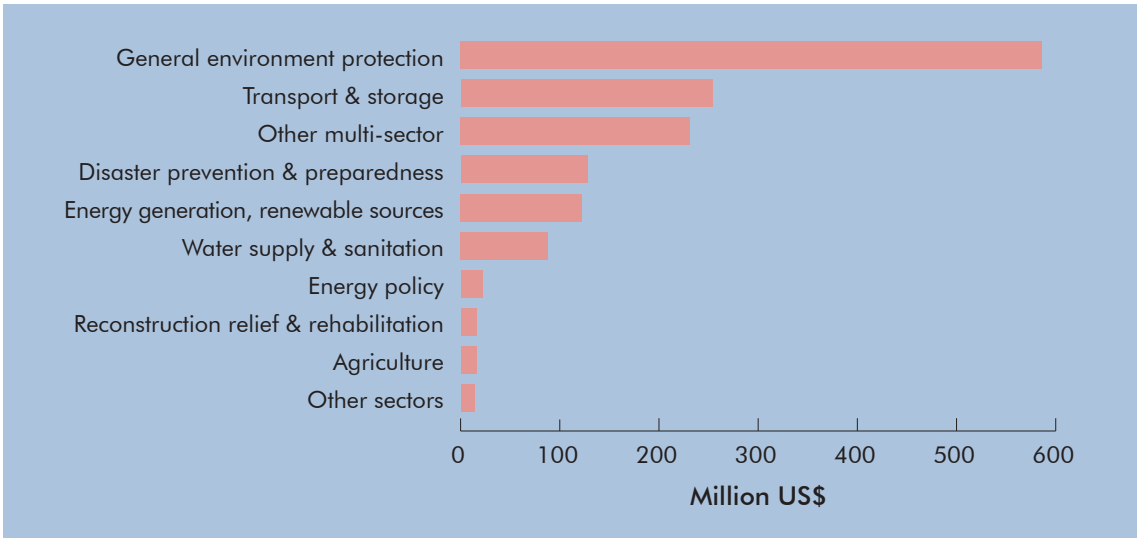

Figure ES-3: Sectoral distribution of climate finance in the Caribbean, 2010–2015

climate change, regardless of whether or not the activities have a specific climate change focus. Climate-proofing of agriculture is also likely to be a critical priority. The narrow range of sectors represented in the climate finance data summarized in Section 3 suggests that countries may be finding it difficult to align the available climate funding with a wide range of other complementary development priorities. If so, this could be a missed opportunity and also leave some gaps in implementing country adaptation strategies.

Connecting the available climate funding to such sectors is likely to require a rethinking of what "adaptation" means. At a country level, more sectors could be targeted to increase communities' capacities to cope with and adapt to climate change. However, connecting them to international climate funding also probably requires some fundamental changes in the approach of major international climate funds; some funds have adopted a relatively narrow interpretation of how climate finance might be spent, which limits the choices and priorities that countries can bring forward. This is an important discussion to take further.

Finally, the amounts described above are *committed* amounts, rather than actual expenditure. Disbursement ratios vary from country to country, and in some cases are very low. Across the region as a whole, climate finance disbursements in 2010–2015 equal only about 39% of total commitments in the same period. The ratios for some countries, including Antigua and Barbuda, Dominica, St. Lucia, St. Vincent and Grenadines, and Suriname, are less than 10%, which may be indicative of some major challenges in implementing projects.

Overall, the data available in the CRS provides a relatively good overview of patterns in the allocation and use of international public climate finance. However, the dataset does have some limitations, which are discussed in Section 2. Since financial support is delivered through a complicated and fragmented structure of bilateral donors, funds, development banks and other intermediary organizations, many recipient country governments find it difficult to have a comprehensive overview of what resources the country is accessing. This makes it all the more important that a reliable, comprehensive, transparent dataset continues to develop at the international level. Further, as a complement to this quantitative analysis, it is also important to more examine how climate finance is working in different countries and regions, the political economy, and some of the structural biases that influence the way finance is targeted towards specific risks, sectors or places but not others.

1. INTRODUCTION

Climate change poses many threats for Small Island Developing States (SIDS). Sea-level rise, rising air and sea surface temperatures, tropical cyclones and other extreme events, and changing rainfall patterns all threaten small islands (Nurse et al. 2014). Though island nations' risk profiles vary considerably, there is broad agreement that SIDS are highly vulnerable to multiple stressors, both climate- and non-climate-related. Common risks include flooding, beach erosion, degradation of groundwater, coral bleaching and reef degradation, all with potentially significant impacts on fishing, agriculture and tourism, which are vital to the economies of many islands, as well as freshwater supplies.

These risks are not just remote possibilities; as highlighted by the devastating impacts of Hurricane Irma, the hazards are quite immediate, and many islands' vulnerability is extreme. In Barbuda, for instance, Irma is reported to have damaged 90% of dwellings. A single storm can destroy entire towns and their residents' livelihoods.[1] And, as we have seen in Haiti, once a disaster has struck, it can be very difficult for communities to withstand further shocks.[2]

Estimates of the economic impact of climate change for SIDS tend to be significantly higher than the world average – in some cases, upwards of 5% of GDP per year. Without adaptation measures, the costs in the Caribbean alone are expected to surpass US$ 22 billion per year by 2050, or roughly 10% of the current size of the Caribbean economy. For Pacific SIDS, the replacement cost of assets such as infrastructure, buildings and agricultural production has been estimated as, on average, four times greater than GDP (in 2013), and for some countries as high as 14 times their GDP (UN-OHRLLS 2015).

Many SIDS rely on external financial support to supplement the expenditures of national and local governments, which often have weak or volatile finances. This is likely to remain critical in efforts to build resilience to climate change and invest in low-carbon development. Many SIDS have high levels of public debt (particularly so in the Caribbean) and low economic growth rates, and they are very vulnerable to external shocks that could become much worse with climate change. Most SIDS are highly exposed to natural disasters, especially tropical cyclones or hurricanes. By some estimates, the more than 200 hurricanes that occurred in the Caribbean between 1950 and 2014 cost the islands an average of 2.5% of GDP each year – and this figure could be a significant underestimate (Acevedo 2016).

Geography poses another set of fiscal challenges for SIDS, as they are both isolated and, in some cases, also dispersed. Isolation increases costs because it is expensive to import materials or skilled personnel, particularly to a small island. Dispersion is less a feature of Caribbean SIDS compared with the Pacific Islands, where some countries are made up of hundreds of islands spread across thousands of kilometres, but several Caribbean SIDS still comprise multiple islands, which raises the costs associated with providing services and executing climate-related projects.

Under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), countries have agreed to mobilize US$ 100 billion per year in climate finance to help developing countries tackle climate change, and to scale this up over time. Within the Green Climate Fund (GCF), through which a large share of that finance is expected to flow, at least 50% of the resources for adaptation (or roughly a quarter of the total) is to be allocated to "particularly vulnerable" countries, including Least Developed Countries (LDCs), SIDS and African states (Green Climate Fund 2016).

1 See, e.g., Thongs, G. (2017). Escape from hurricane Irma was not an option for most of us in the Caribbean. *The Guardian*, 11 September. Opinion. https://www.theguardian.com/commentisfree/2017/sep/11/escape-hurricane-irma-not-option-caribbean-islands-poverty.

2 See, e.g., Faiola, A. and Wootson, C. R. J. (2017). Haiti has already been devastated by natural disasters. Now it's bracing for Irma. *The Washington Post*, 7 September. WorldViews. https://www.washingtonpost.com/news/worldviews/wp/2017/09/07/haiti-has-already-been-devastated-by-natural-disasters-now-its-bracing-for-irma/.

Still, given the large number of countries in that category, and the fact that adaptation needs far exceed the expected finance flows (UNEP 2016), there will be strong competition to access and use the available finance, both among and within countries. For both funders and recipients, it will be important to ensure that the finance is allocated and used in a way that catalyses tangible, long-term benefits for communities and for ecosystems.

For Caribbean governments seeking to access climate finance and make the most of what they receive, a key first step is to understand how finance is now being accessed, from which sources, and for what purposes. An overview of climate finance flows can inform dialogues with bilateral development partners and multilateral climate funds, and help countries to assess whether available funds are being put to good use and identify problems that need to be addressed. However, at present there is very limited published analysis on climate finance in the Caribbean SIDS in a form that governments and regional organizations can readily use.

This paper aims to help fill that knowledge gap. It draws on publicly available data to quantify climate finance to the Caribbean SIDS, and to show how and for what purposes it is being provided. Broadly, it addresses three sets of questions:

- How much international financial support is being directed to help Caribbean SIDS respond to climate change, either to individual countries or to regional activities?
- Where is climate finance coming from, which organizations are involved as intermediaries in managing and programming it, and what is it being used for?
- How is climate finance being delivered? Specifically, what instruments are used, and is finance coming through projects or as broader budget support or other modalities?

The analysis includes all 29 SIDS of the Caribbean region, the Members and Associate Members of the Caribbean Development and Cooperation Committee under the UN Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean. Twenty-six of these are island states, and the remaining three – Belize, Guyana and Suriname – are classified as low-lying coastal SIDS. Only 15 of these countries received climate-related aid flows between 2010 and 2015 (see Figure 1), so the analysis concentrates on them.

As indicated in our recent analysis of climate finance in the Pacific SIDS (Atteridge and Canales 2017), we are aware, and respectful, of the political importance placed by SIDS on distinguishing official development assistance (ODA) from "climate finance" flows. This relates to commitments under the UNFCCC to mobilize "new and additional" resources to help developing countries respond to climate change (UNFCCC 2010; United Nations 1992). However, Parties typically do not indicate what is "new and additional" and should be counted towards UNFCCC commitments. Therefore, given the way data is reported by donors and funds, we cannot distinguish "climate finance" from broader development finance in this analysis. Hence, we use the term "climate finance" to refer to international financial flows reported as ODA that primarily target climate change, as explained in Section 2.2.

2. OUTLINE OF THE RESEARCH

2.1 Previous analysis and data gaps

There is not much published analysis of climate finance in the Caribbean region. That which exists is typically regionally aggregated, which obscures the experiences of individual countries. Most reports also use methods that can significantly overestimate climate finance flows. For instance, some combine different data sources which are often not immediately comparable, so they at best provide a very broad approximation of patterns at the global level. They may also include instruments such as equity and commercial loans that are not eligible to be reported as development assistance to the Organisation of Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Development Assistance Committee (DAC). Many also include financial support that did not have climate change adaptation or mitigation as its primary objective, but only as a "significant" objective. By the DAC definition, that means the project activities would have been financed regardless of climate change (OECD 2016b). As we discuss further below, various analyses have shown that such methodological choices can seriously overestimate climate finance flows to developing countries.

Global-level studies of climate finance (e.g. UNFCCC 2016; Mazza et al. 2016) almost always combine the Caribbean SIDS with Central and South America. These do not provide individual country breakdowns, or even provide a way to assess finance flows to the SIDS in particular, separate from the region as a whole. Arguably the most comprehensive look at climate-related finance for SIDS is a global review by Tortora and Soares (2016) of what they refer to as "climate- and disaster-resilience finance". The analysis looks across the various SIDS regions globally, for the years 2011–14, using data from the OECD DAC's Creditor Reporting System (CRS). While it offers comparisons between different SIDS regions, the data is presented by region and not by country, and finance for mitigation is not covered.

A summary by the OECD (2016a) shows climate-related bilateral ODA commitments to SIDS globally increased over the 2003–14 period, particularly from 2009 onward. However, the main reason seems to be that more ODA is specifically targeting climate change, not that total ODA flows increased (the analysis shows ODA to SIDS globally has remained steady or even slightly declined since 2010). This would seem to confirm the fears expressed by many developing countries that if climate finance is not "new and additional", it may simply divert ODA from other pressing development objectives. The same analysis also shows that, while climate finance *commitments* have increased, actual *outflows* of bilateral climate-related ODA have in fact declined since 2010, especially for mitigation. Data for multilateral flows does not cover the same period, but it shows an increase from 2013 to 2014.

Watson et al. (2016) synthesized data on financial support to SIDS globally from different climate funds between 2003 and 2016. They found the Pilot Program for Climate Resilience (PPCR) had allocated the largest amount of finance, and the Least Developed Countries Fund (LDCF) had supported the largest number of projects. Among the top 10 recipients globally, three are in the Caribbean: Guyana (which has received most finance overall), Jamaica and Haiti. The Caribbean region as a whole has received more finance from the climate funds than other SIDS regions, perhaps reflecting that it includes more countries and that it is home to about two thirds of the global SIDS population.

Like global studies, regional studies also tend to combine the Caribbean SIDS with countries of Central and South America. In an assessment of "climate-related aid" for Latin America and the Caribbean by the OECD (2014), funding for smaller Caribbean island countries was dwarfed by flows to much-larger countries such as Brazil and Mexico. That analysis also included finance flows for which climate change was *not* the primary objective, but only a significant co-benefit.

Canales et al. (2013) provided a broad overview of climate finance to Latin America and the Caribbean, but did not disaggregate by country or analyse data for the region's SIDS specifically.

Of the countries included in our study, only Guyana appears on their list of the top 10 climate finance recipients across Latin America and the Caribbean. The authors highlighted a US$ 66 million grant to the Guyana REDD+ Investment Fund by Norway's International Climate and Forest Initiative as the largest single REDD+ investment in the region as of 2013.

In addition, several studies have highlighted some of the challenges that Caribbean SIDS face when trying to access or use international climate finance. Most, if not all, of these challenges are seen in other SIDS regions as well. Tortora and Soares (2016), for instance, identified institutional and policy constraints; reliance on a limited number of donors; fragmentation in the way finance is delivered; an ongoing feedback cycle of limited domestic capacity to manage funds and low use of country-based systems for programming and managing funding; a tendency among donors to provide "resilience" funding mainly after large disasters, in a way that is unlikely to help address the SIDS' many other long-term needs; and the complex requirements and processes for accessing finance from particularly the global climate funds.

Hart (2013), who summarized some of the finance flows to the Caribbean region from the various multilateral climate funds, identified many of the same issues and highlighted that SIDS issues and challenges are poorly understood at the international level; this is exacerbated by SIDS not having a strong voice in the decision-making of key international financial institutions. The Commonwealth Secretariat, summarizing insights from its project "Supporting climate finance readiness and access in the Caribbean and Pacific", recommended an approach focused on "coordination, synergy and alignment of current and emerging climate activities" and alignment of the country programs of bilateral donors and multilateral institutions with the countries' own priorities.[3]

2.2 Methodology for counting 'climate finance'

There is no internationally agreed definition of "climate finance".[4] Therefore, the findings presented here are based on published data reported annually to the OECD Development Assistance Committee's Creditor Reporting System (CRS) by all OECD countries, some non-OECD countries, and some multilateral development banks (MDBs)[5] and climate funds. The CRS includes ODA, which consists of grants and concessional loans with a grant element of more than 25%, as well as Other Official Flows,[6] equity and some private grants.
When reporting, donors can tag individual financial contributions as either (i) *primarily* targeting climate change objectives, (ii) *significantly* benefiting climate change objectives even though the

3 See http://thecommonwealth.org/project/supporting-climate-finance-readiness-and-access-pacific-and-caribbean.

4 As the UNFCCC Standing Committee on Finance (2016) notes in its latest biennial report, "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)

5 Beyond the data provided in the CRS, many of the MDBs separately publish Joint Reports on their climate-related activities (see Multilateral Development Banks 2016). The MDB Joint Reports differ from the CRS in that they include financial flows which 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.

6 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/drf/other-official-flows-oof.htm).

finance mainly targeted another objective, or (iii) *not relevant* for climate change. In this brief, we refer to flows primarily targeting climate change as "climate finance". By the DAC's definition, these represent financial support that would not have been provided if not targeting climate change.

Decisions on which financial contributions are climate-relevant are made by the individual donors and funds, and while the Rio Markers of the DAC provide generic guidance (OECD 2016b), each funder can decide what to include or exclude in the tagging process. No assessment is made, either in the CRS or in this paper, of the accuracy or quality of the actual contribution towards climate change objectives.

Limitations in the data

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

First, the data reflects "top-down" reporting by donors and funds, and not how recipient countries might categorize the financial support. While this is convenient for analysis and remains the most comprehensive and comparable data set, various previous studies have raised questions about the accuracy of the CRS data and found that it likely overstates climate-related financial support (Michaelowa and Michaelowa 2011; Junghans and Harmeling 2012; AdaptationWatch 2015; Donner et al. 2016; Weikmans et al. 2017). For instance, Donner et al. (2016) showed that where donors tagged financial support as "significantly" (but not "principally") related to climate objectives, the estimates of climate finance were more than twice what they were after close inspection of the actual climate-relevance of coded activities. This is why this paper focuses only on finance that had climate mitigation and/or adaptation as its primary objective.

Inappropriate coding is not the only problem with CRS data. Not all finance is broken down into individual components when reported in the CRS. As a result, in some cases the entire project amount may be tagged as climate-related even though only some of the activities actually are; again, focusing only on support that principally targets climate change may help reduce the impact of this. However, our analysis may also exclude some climate-relevant activities because they are smaller components of larger projects which did not have climate change as the overall main objective.

Other problems with the CRS data include the delay in reporting (by mid-2017, only data through the end of 2015 was available), and the fact that some donors (e.g. the Global Environment Facility) report only commitments, but not disbursements, making it difficult to track whether finance is actually being delivered.

Despite these limitations, analysing the CRS data can provide a sense of climate finance flows to the Caribbean SIDS so far. We must stress again that we have not assessed the quality or effectiveness of spending – that is, what has actually been achieved by the funding. Similarly, we have not assessed the extent to which funding actually aligns with the priorities of the recipient countries, though some reflections on this are offered in Section 4.

2.3 Countries included in the analysis

As noted above, this analysis includes all 29 Member and Associate Member countries of the Caribbean Development and Cooperation Committee (CDCC) under the UN Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean. Twenty-six of these are islands, while the other three (Belize, Guyana and Suriname) are formally members of the SIDS group. Most feature relatively high in the UNDP Human Development Index,[7] with the exception of Guyana, which rates as

7 See http://hdr.undp.org/en/composite/HDI.

"medium", and Haiti, which is categorized as "low". Haiti is the only Least Developed Country (LDC) included in this analysis.

As shown in Figure 1, between 2010 to 2015, inclusive, 15 of the countries were allocated ODA that donors and funds reported as principally targeting climate change. Saint Kitts and Nevis only received ODA until 2013, and Barbados and Trinidad and Tobago only in 2010. The remaining countries received no ODA contributions, and thus no climate finance, between 2010 and 2015.[8]

It should be noted, however, that some countries that did not receive ODA directly may have benefited from regional programmes. In addition to commitments reported to individual countries, some donors and funds have tagged their financial support as a "West Indies regional" contribution. Based on the CRS data, it is not possible to see which individual countries received funding via regional allocations, so we analysed those as a separate category. We do know that some regional funding goes to countries that do not receive individual commitments.

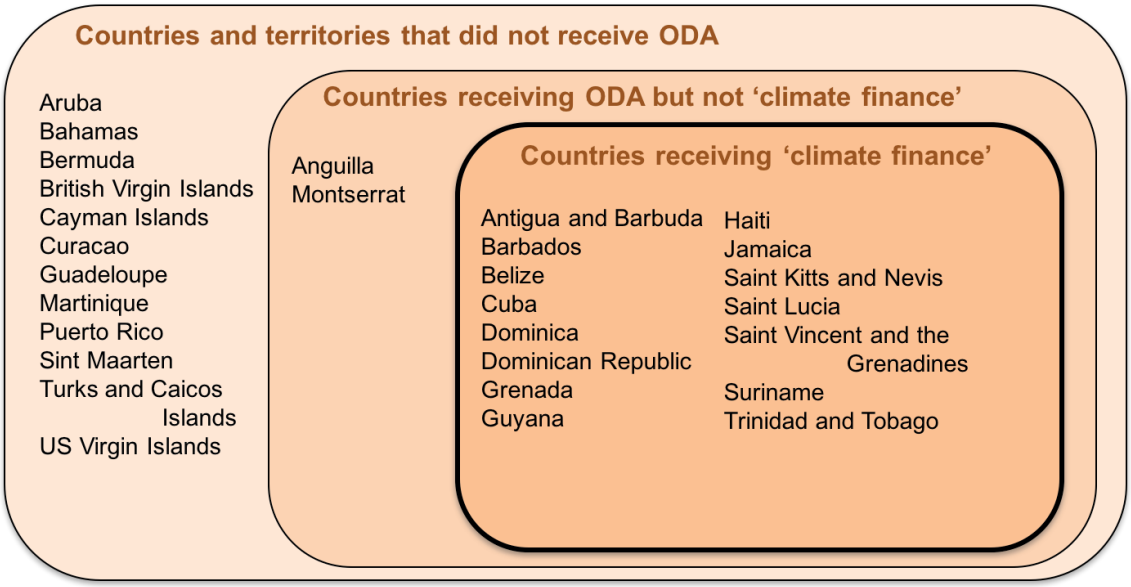

Figure 1: Countries included in the analysis

Note: Some countries that did not receive individual commitments of climate finance may have benefited from regional commitments, for instance via multi-country programs. Regional commitments are included separately in the analysis in Section 3, but cannot be disaggregated into individual country allocations.

8 Of the SIDS that do not receive ODA, all are overseas territories of other countries, except for the Bahamas and Curacao which are classified as high-income countries.

3. CLIMATE FINANCE TO THE CARIBBEAN SIDS

3.1 Total commitments

For the 15 countries that received development finance flows in the period 2010–2015, the total volume of financial commitments is about US$ 24.8 billion: US$ 17.4 billion in ODA and US$ 7.4 billion in other flows. Of this, **US$ 1.48 billion** (around 6% of the total, all ODA) was reported as principally targeting climate change. This amount is what we refer to through the rest of the analysis as "climate finance". Another US$ 699 million of finance was reported as "significantly" related to climate change, which, as explained earlier, means the activities do not mainly target climate change, but they are likely have climate-related co-benefits.

As shown in Figure 2, about 85% of the total amount of climate finance (US$ 1.26 billion) came from bilateral sources, while multilateral sources contributed 15% (US$ 218 million). The multilateral amount is entirely from climate funds; the CRS data shows no commitments from multilateral development banks (MDBs) as climate finance to the Caribbean SIDS in 2010–15. The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) and the International Development Association (IDA), both reported some commitments as "significantly" (but not primarily) relating to climate change mitigation, but none of the banks appears to have used its own resources for activities that either primarily or significantly target adaptation and that meet the OECD DAC's criteria for being classified as ODA.[9]

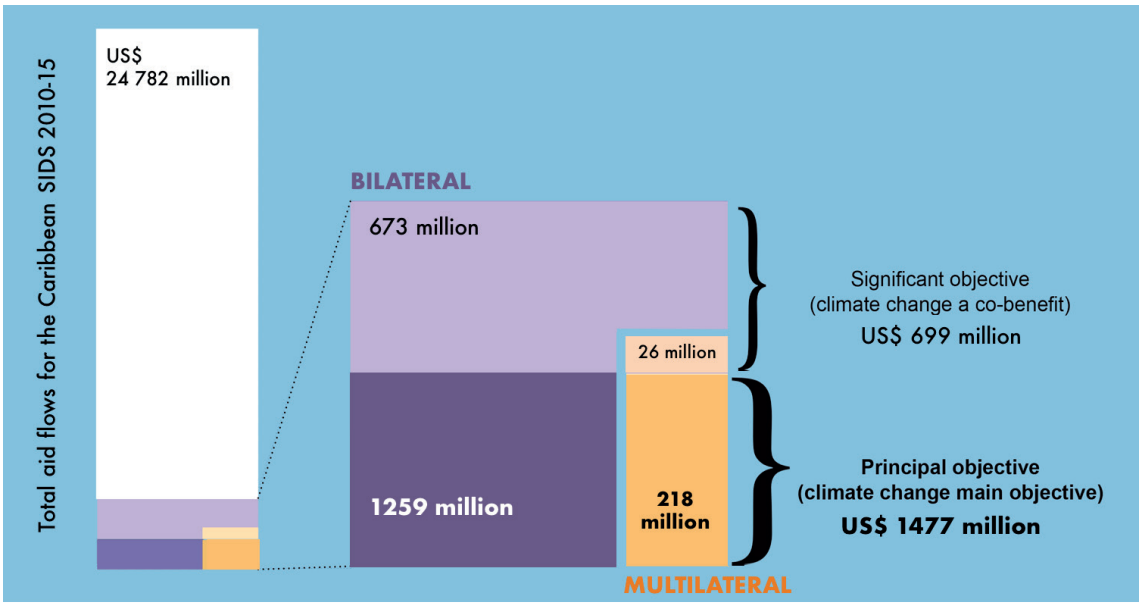

Figure 2: Total aid flows and climate finance commitments to the Caribbean SIDS, 2010–2015

Note. These figures include Anguilla and Montserrat, neither of which received any finance "principally" targeting climate change. Both received small amounts of ODA reported as "significantly" targeting climate change mitigation objectives: Anguilla US$ 0.01 million and Montserrat US$ 2.21 million.

Annual climate finance commitments to the Caribbean SIDS did not change significantly from 2010 to 2015. In fact, as shown in Figure 3, climate finance in 2012, 2013 and in 2015 was lower than in 2010 and 2011. This pattern contrasts with climate finance in the Pacific SIDS, which roughly doubled over the same period (Atteridge and Canales 2017).

9 Grants make up 13% of the climate-related commitments reported by MDBs in their 2015 Joint Report (Multilateral Development Banks 2016), but the report does not present disaggregated data by country or even separate the Caribbean SIDS from countries in Latin America. Nor is the underlying data made available, so it cannot be scrutinized. However, in the CRS none of the MDB grant funding appears as commitments that principally target climate change for any of the countries included in this study.

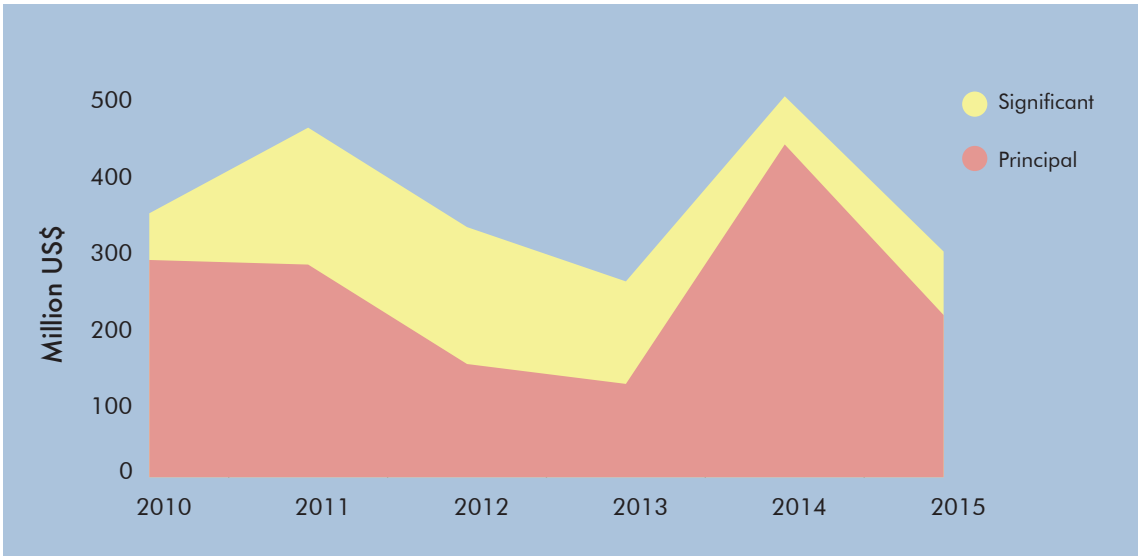

Figure 3: Annual climate-related finance commitments to the Caribbean SIDS, 2010–2015

3.2 Commitments to individual countries

Figure 4 shows total commitments of climate finance to each country, as well as the balance of funding for adaptation and mitigation-related activities. Across the region, the Dominican Republic, Guyana, Haiti, Cuba and Jamaica received the largest amounts in 2010–15. For the Dominican Republic and Guyana, a significant portion represents large investments in mitigation activities. Annex 1 provides summaries with more detailed information for each country covered by this study.

For the region as a whole, about 48% of total climate finance was for mitigation, 32% was for adaptation, and 20% targeted both objectives together. The balance between adaptation and mitigation is different for each country, as shown in Figure 4, and the regional distribution is influenced by allocations to several of the larger recipients. Across the region, only Antigua and Barbuda,

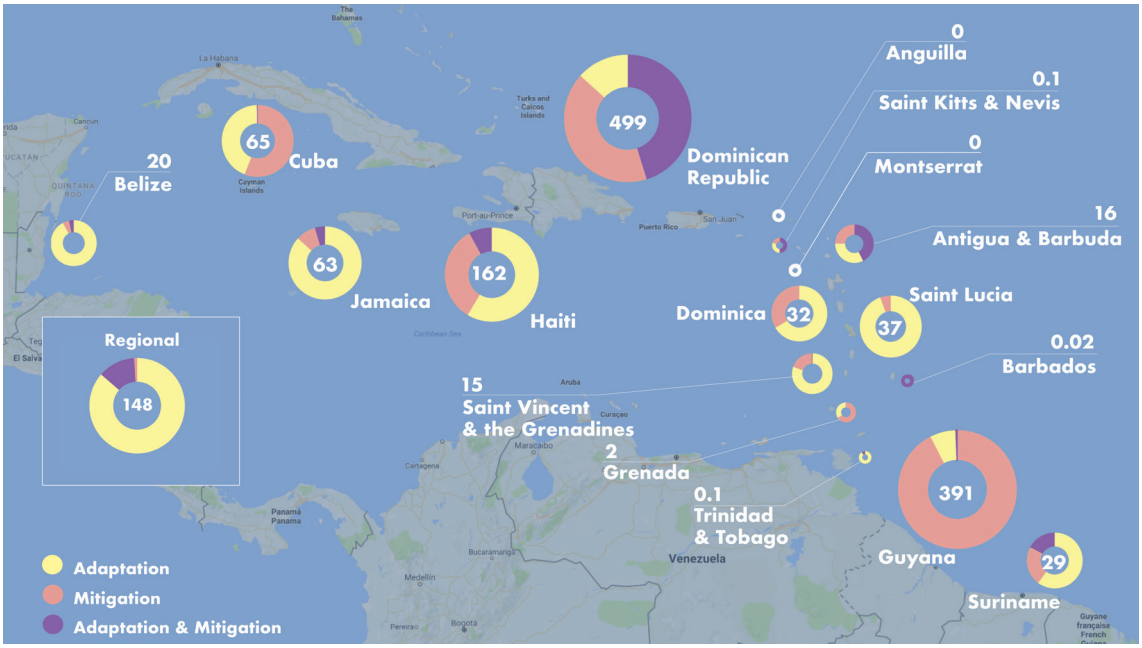

Figure 4: Climate finance commitments to the Caribbean SIDS, 2010–2015 (US$ million)

Cuba, Grenada, Guyana and the Dominican Republic have been allocated more funding for mitigation than for adaptation.

Another way to analyse the distribution of finance is on a per capita basis. Figure 5 shows that Guyana also stands out by that measure, along with Dominica. As might be expected, countries with smaller populations tend to have higher per capita allocations than larger countries, though this is not a uniform relationship.

Notably, on a per capita basis, Haiti received surprisingly little, despite being the region's only LDC and one of the most disaster-prone countries in the world. In absolute terms, Haiti has received some of the largest amounts of climate finance, but its population is also much larger than those of most other countries in the region. Climate finance to Haiti has included some large allocations for renewable energy (from the Clean Technology Fund and Germany) and bridge reconstruction (from Japan). There have also been some allocations of climate finance for disaster risk reduction, though these are relatively small in per capita terms.

In addition to commitments for individual countries, US$ 148.2 million has been reported as "regional" allocations. Some of this is in fact allocated to individual countries as part of multi-country projects, however which countries or how much each received cannot be gleaned from the CRS data. Hence, the regional allocation is reported separately above.

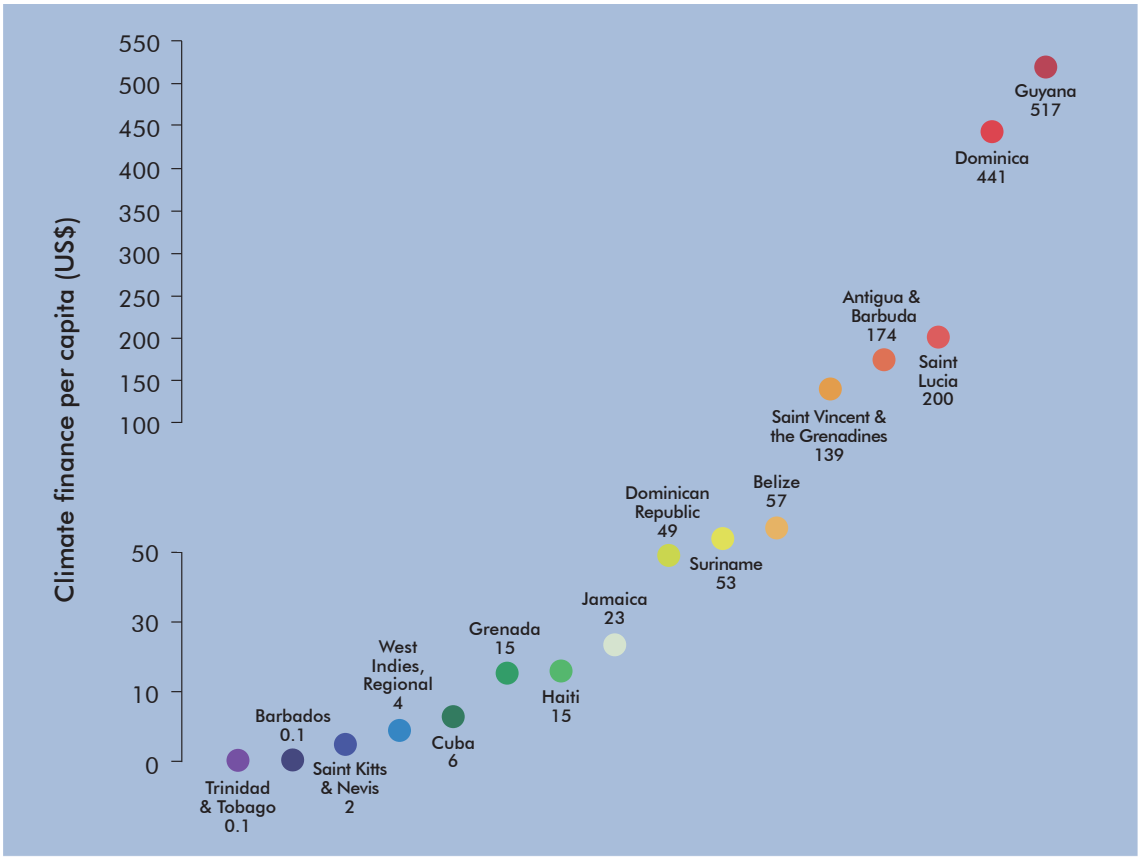

Figure 5: Per capita climate finance commitments to Caribbean SIDS, 2010–15 (US$ per person)

Note: Per capita figures are arrived at by dividing the total value of all climate finance transactions by the population of the respective country. Population statistics are taken from World Development Indicators (using total population 2014). These figures do not include any country allocations within regional projects where these were not reported separately in the CRS database; instead, they are bundled within the "West Indies regional" category where regional population was used to calculate the per capita figure.

3.3 Sources of funding

The largest sources of total funding are (in order of significance) France, Norway, the World Bank Climate Investment Funds (CIFs), EU institutions, Canada, the Global Environment Facility (GEF) and Japan. Most of the amounts from France and the World Bank CIFs were in the form of ODA loans, while other sources provided grants.

Figure 6 provides a clearer picture of "who is funding whom", showing to which countries different donor countries and climate funds allocated their funding. It reveals that the total amount of climate finance is heavily influenced by just two relationships: Norwegian finance to Guyana, and French finance to the Dominican Republic. What is noticeable in the figure is how dispersed the rest of the climate finance is. Relatively small donors such as the UK, Spain, Italy and Australia (each of whom committed less than US$ 12 million over the six years) have spread their resources across a considerable number of countries, meaning the individual amounts for any one country are very small. To understand how useful these resources have been, some further assessment would be needed to examine whether recipient countries have been able to align funding from different sources towards common activities.

The "other bilateral" sources of climate finance in the figure include the Netherlands, New Zealand, Finland, Belgium, Greece, Korea, Luxembourg, Portugal and Ireland.

Among the multilateral climate funds, the World Bank Climate Investment Funds (CIFs) were the most significant contributors in 2010–15. The Pilot Program for Climate Resilience (PPCR) allocated US$ 112 million to activities in Dominica, Grenada, Haiti, Jamaica, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, and Caribbean regional projects. The Clean Technology Fund financed US$ 16 million in Haiti, including US$ 14.5 million in loans and US$ 1.5 million grants.[10] The GEF, through its various funding windows, approved finance to at least 11 different countries, including through the Special Climate Change Fund to Belize and Antigua and Barbuda, and through Least Developed Countries Fund to Haiti. The Adaptation Fund commitments are for activities in Belize, Cuba and Jamaica.[11]

Figure ES-2 in the Executive Summary shows the overall balance of commitments to the region between the objectives of adaptation and mitigation. The figure also shows how different sources have prioritized their support towards either adaptation or mitigation. Norway, for instance, has supported mitigation almost exclusively, whereas the CIFs and EU have focused mainly on adaptation.

10 The PPCR website also highlights various regional initiatives that do not appear in the total finance figures reported to the CRS, such as an energy efficiency programme implemented through the Inter-American Development Bank (consisting of a US$ 3 million grant, combined with a guarantee) and a geothermal sustainable energy facility for the Eastern Caribbean (US$ 20 million in October 2015, and co-financing approved by the GCF in October 2016).

11 Note that the Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF) functions as a multilateral fund, in effect as a World Bank programme, and has financed activities in the Caribbean SIDS, including in Guyana and Suriname. However, the fund is not reported separately in the CRS, but rather commitments to the fund are reported by bilateral donors (for instance, Canada).

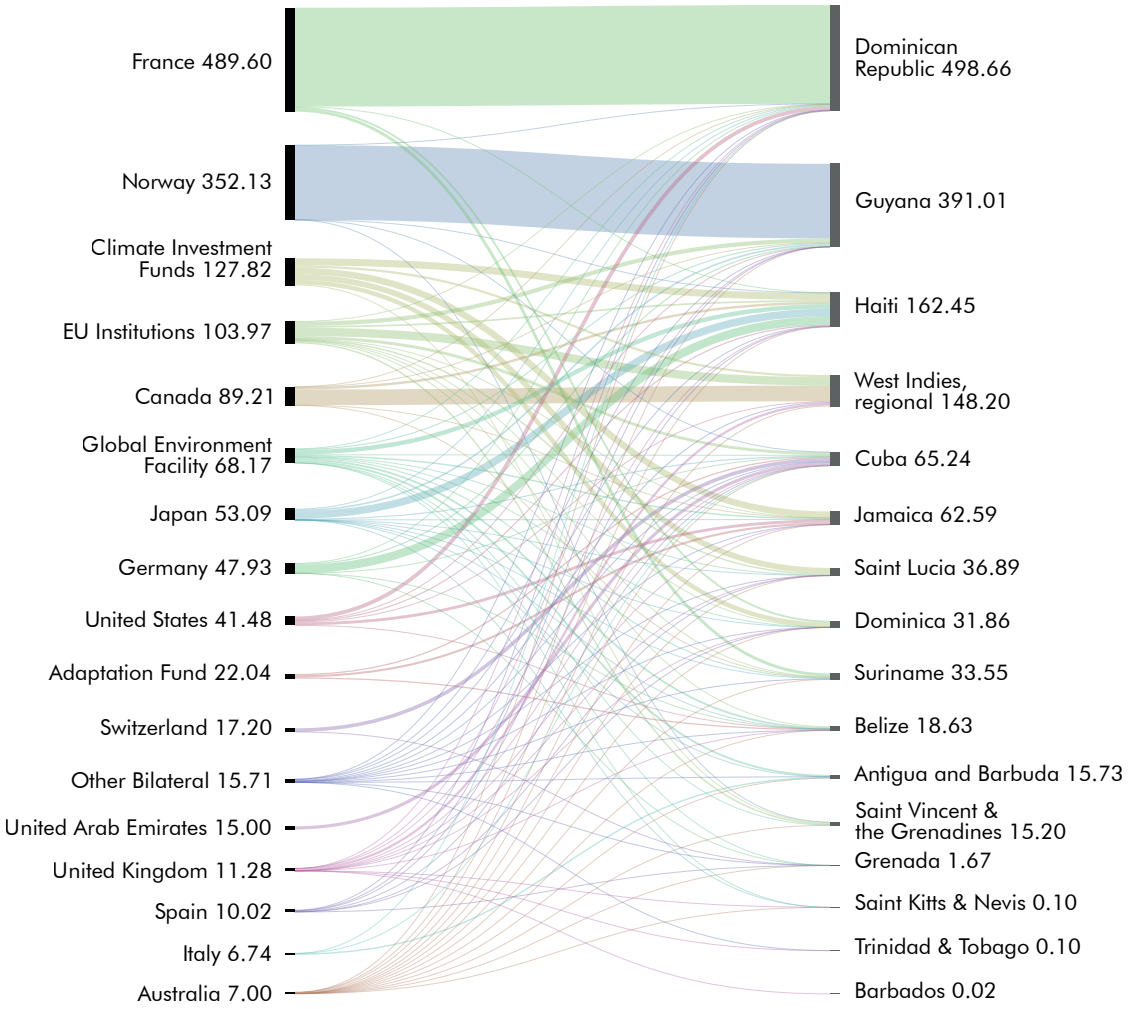

Figure 6: Climate finance from sources to Caribbean SIDS recipients, 2010–15 (US$ million)

3.4 Sectoral distribution

Figure 7 shows the distribution of climate finance among different sectors, disaggregated by country recipient. We use the sector codes adopted by the CRS database, which, along with specific sectors, include codes such as "general environment protection" and "multi-sector". As is evident from the results below, "multi-sector" is used frequently, suggesting that some donors may use that code even when the funding targets a specific sector. Since these sectoral breakdowns can be quite coarse, it is useful to also explore further disaggregate some of the main sectors in the data, which we do below.

The largest share was reported as targeting "general environment protection". The dominance of this sector is related to a single large amount directed to Guyana, which is actually for forest protection. A further breakdown of this category is shown in Figure 7a, where "environmental policy and administrative management" stands out as the main target. Flood prevention, biosphere protection and biodiversity are reported as the other main targets.

The second most targeted sector was transport. This is related to spending in two countries only: US$ 215 million for the Dominican Republic (for expansion of the metro system in Santo Domingo) and US$ 39 million to Haiti (mostly for bridge reconstruction, and the rest mostly for road infrastructure to connect agricultural markets).

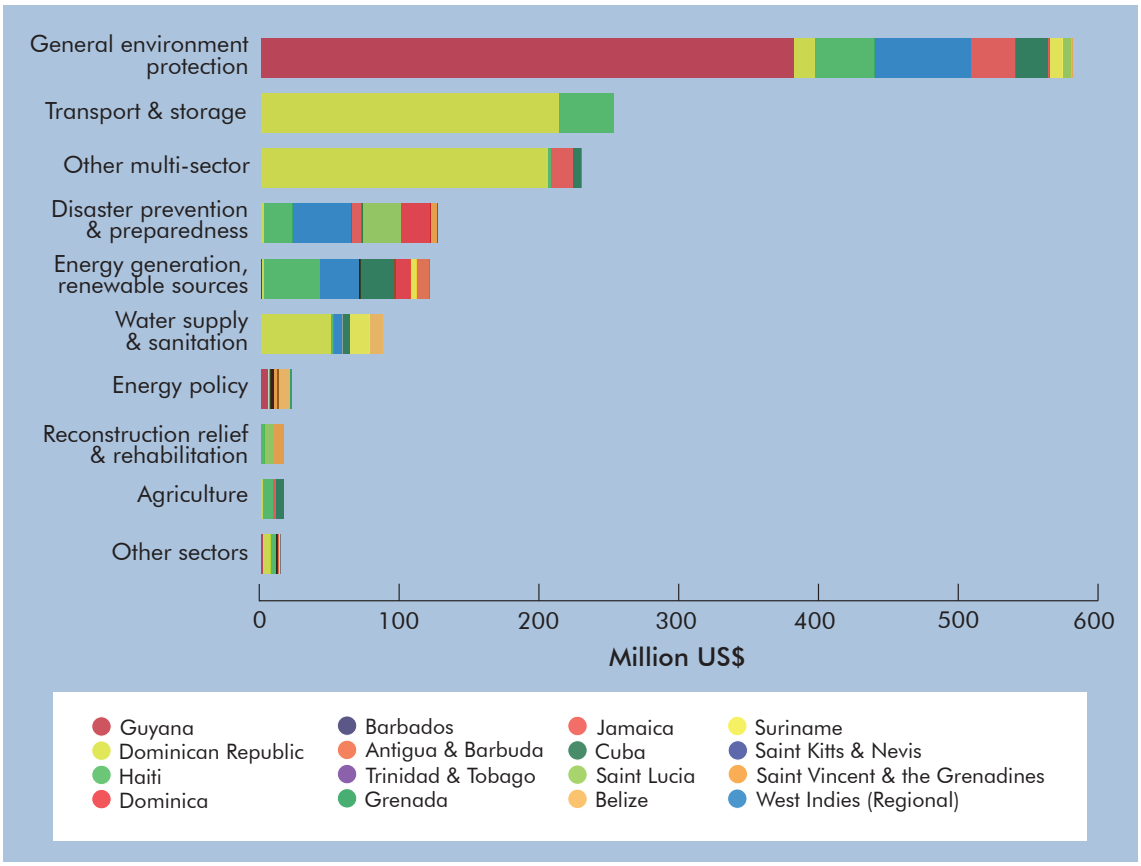

Figure 7: Distribution of climate finance by sector

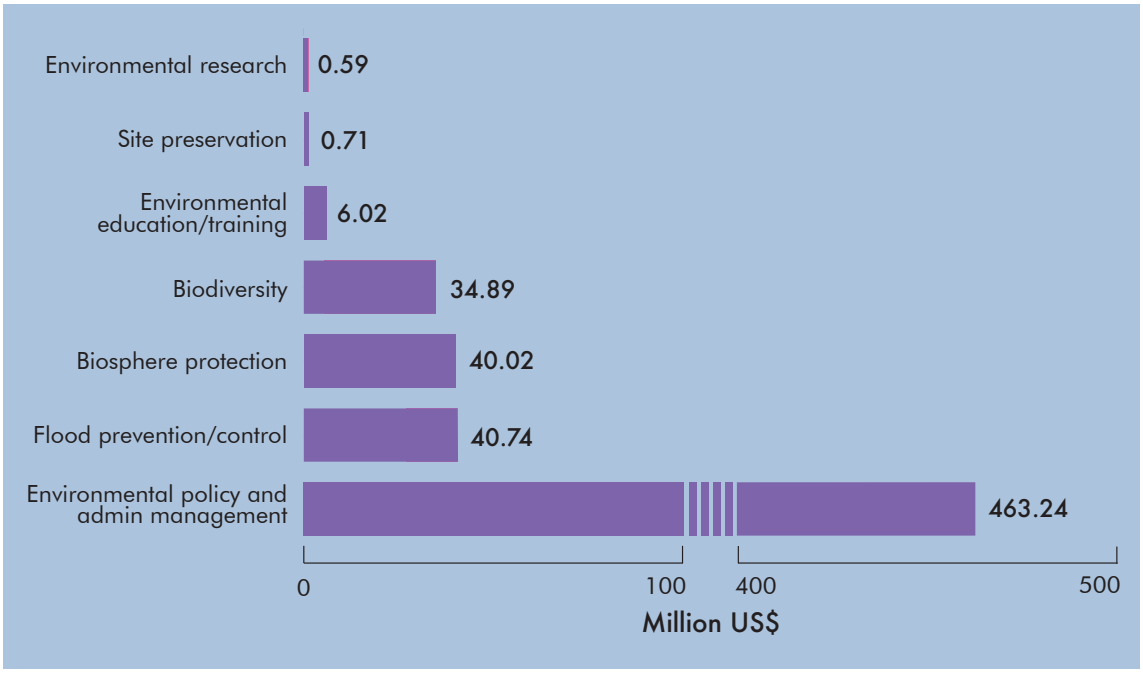

Figure 7a: Distribution of climate finance within the 'general environment protection' category

Similarly, the large share targeting the multi-sector category is also mainly due one large urbanization programme in Santo Domingo, in the Dominican Republic (US$ 205 million). Apart from this, the multi-sector category is actually quite small, and most of the rest are commitments to Jamaica.

Disaster prevention and preparedness was fourth largest recipient sector, and there is also a separate amount of support for "reconstruction, relief and rehabilitation" (post-disaster recovery). Given the emphasis that many SIDS are placing on the links between planning for climate adaptation and disaster risk reduction, the relationship between climate finance and disaster risk reduction finance is worth exploring in more detail, since not all of the latter is reported as climate finance (nor should it be; not all disasters are climate- or even weather-related). Figure 7b shows that only 4.2% of the aid flows reported in disaster-related sector categories in the CRS are tagged as principally targeting climate change. Most of this (US$ 128 million) is in the area of disaster prevention and preparedness, with the remainder (US$ 16 million) in reconstruction and relief efforts.

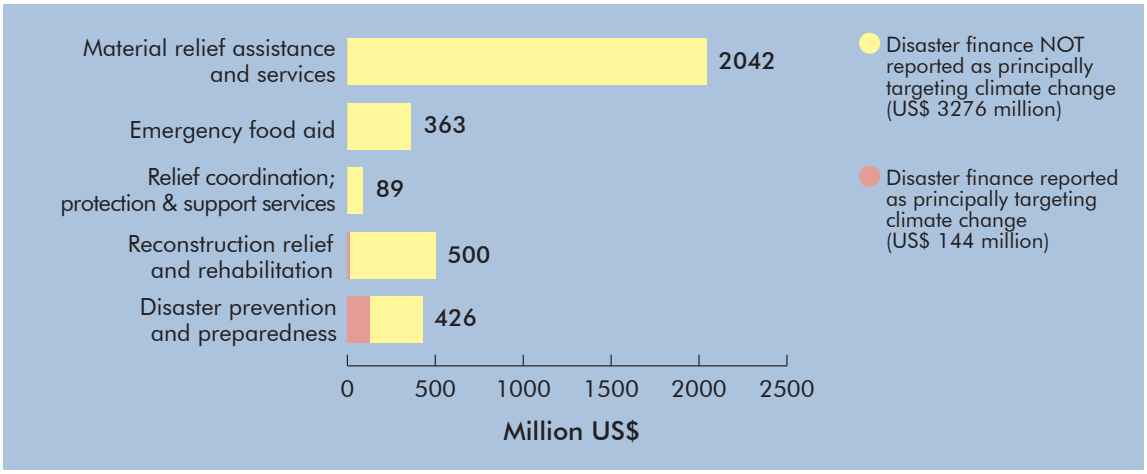

Figure 7b: All disaster-related finance to the Caribbean as coded in the CRS database, 2010–15 (US$ million)

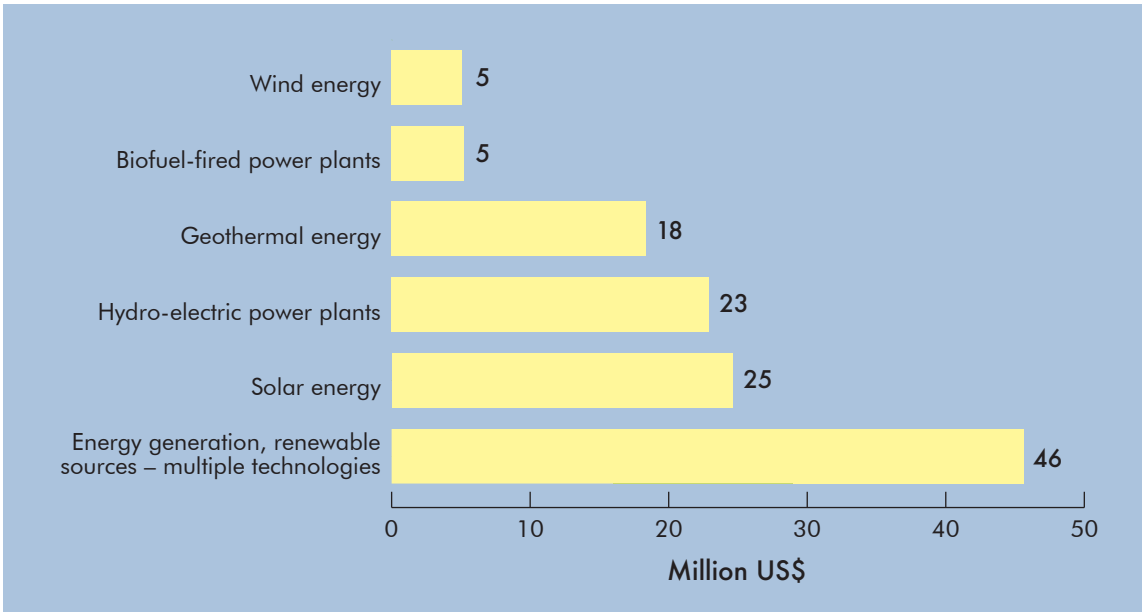

Figure 7c: Distribution of climate finance to the energy generation sector (renewable sources)

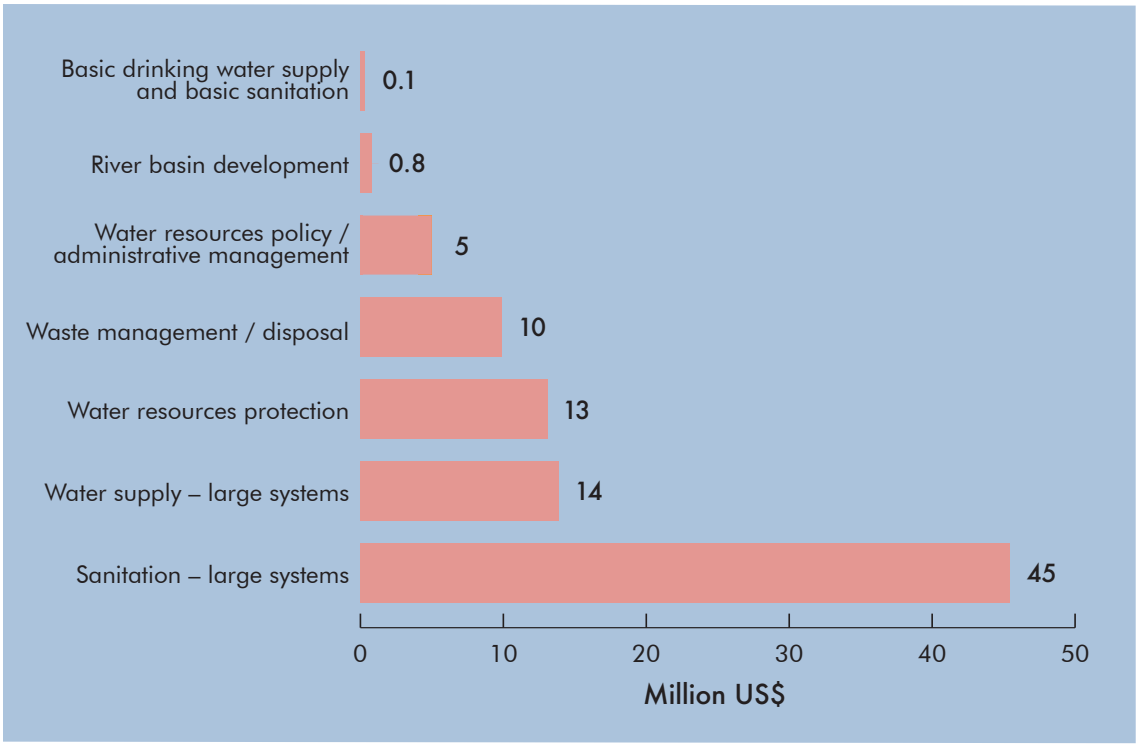

Figure 7d: Distribution of climate finance to the water and sanitation sector

Figures 7c and 7d show the breakdown of climate finance to the energy, and water and sanitation sectors, respectively.

3.5 How climate finance is being delivered

Climate finance can reach a country in many different ways, with implications for how the money can be used, who controls how it is used, how much reaches the intended beneficiaries, and how the recipient country's budget is affected. Below we break down the data for climate finance to the Caribbean SIDS by the instruments used, the mode of delivery of financial support, the size of funded activities/projects, and the involvement of intermediary organizations.

Instruments

ODA reported in the CRS includes grants and also the concessional components of some loans, as explained in Section 2.2. For the Caribbean countries, Figure 8 shows that 62% of the climate finance in 2010–15 was delivered in the form of grants. The other 38% consists of ODA loans.

French climate finance was almost exclusively in the form of concessional loans (US$ 488 million), the largest of which were to the Dominican Republic for the rail transport sector (US$ 215 million) and for "urbanization" activities (US$ 205 million). France also provided concessional lending to Dominica and Suriname. A considerable portion of funding from the World Bank CIFs (approximately 42%, US$ 54 million) was provided as concessional lending, to Dominica, Haiti, Jamaica and Saint Lucia. The other country providing loans to the region was the United Arab Emirates, to Cuba.

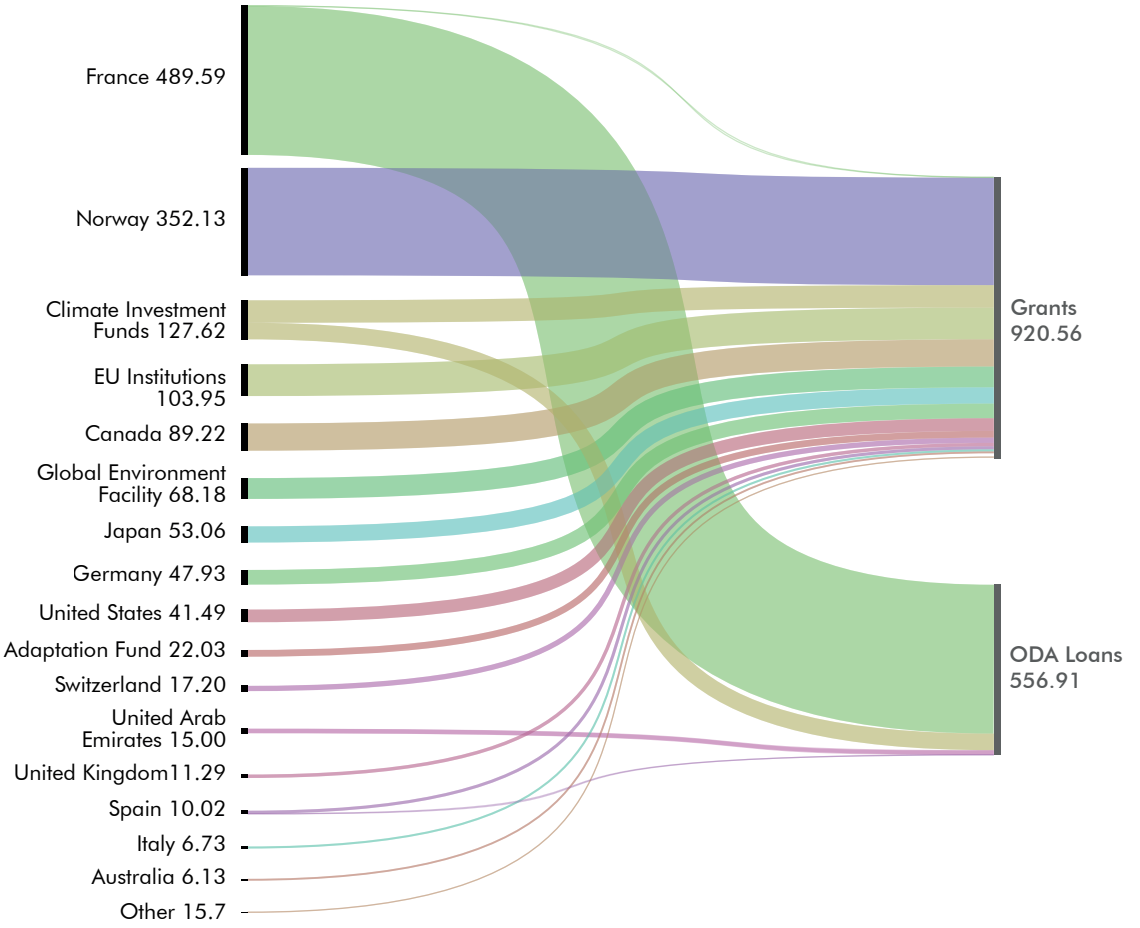

Figure 8: Relative use of loans and grants to Caribbean SIDS, 2010–15, by source of climate finance (US$ million)

Modalities

Climate finance can be provided in many different ways, including through project-type interventions, basket or pooled funding vehicles, debt relief, technical assistance, budget support, and contributions to programmes and funds for specific purposes, among others.[12]

For the Caribbean SIDS, 77% of the total climate finance has been delivered through project-type interventions – that is, activities with a fixed, typically short-term duration. As shown in Figure 9, most of the remainder (20% of the total) was delivered as contributions to special-purpose programmes and funds managed by international organizations. The bulk of this is actually Norway's funding of the Guyana REDD+ Investment Fund (US$ 248 million); support to the Caribbean Development Bank for the Community Disaster Risk Reduction Program is a considerable part of the remainder.

All funding from the multilateral climate funds was committed through discrete projects. This means the diversity in approaches shown in the figure comes only from bilateral sources.

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

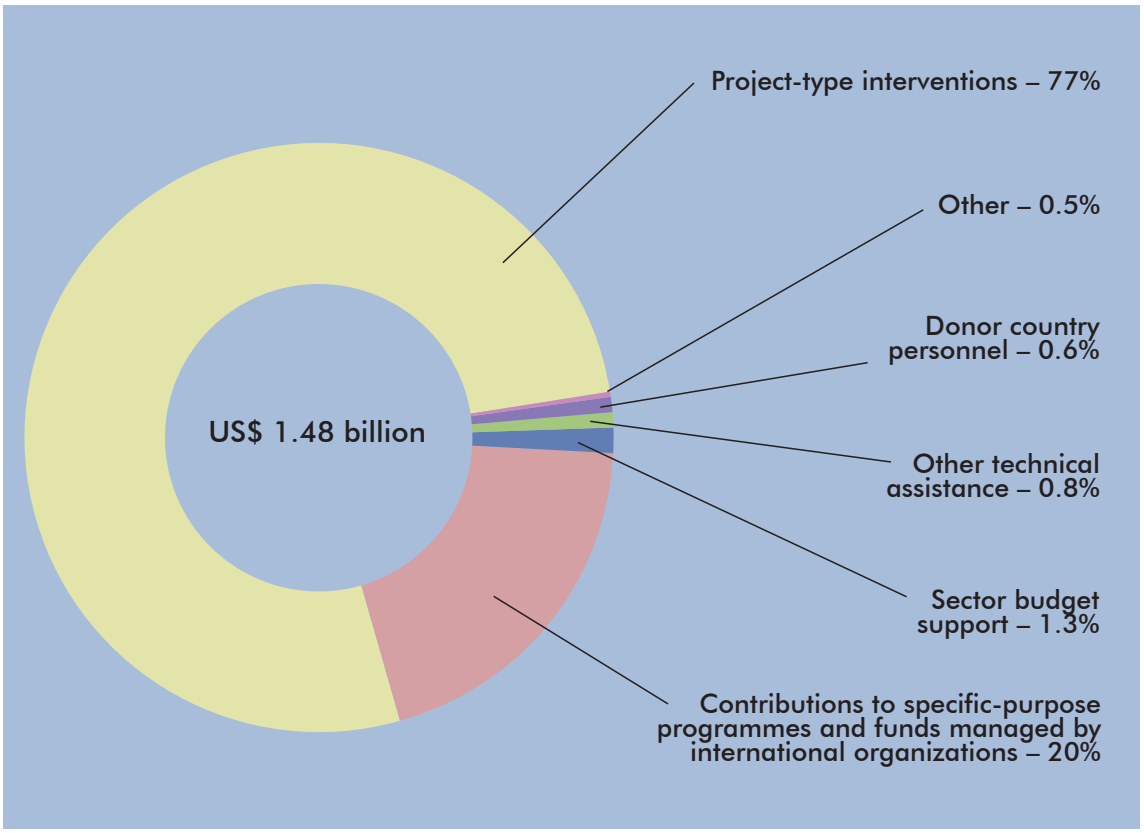

Figure 9: Modes of delivery of climate finance to Caribbean SIDS, 2010–15

Size of funding commitments

In addition to looking at the total amount of funding, it is also useful to look at the size of the individual financial commitments. This gives some indication of the type of end uses the funding can be put to, and also provides some sense of the transaction costs that are being incurred by donors and recipients.

Figure 10 shows the number of individual commitments according to their size (within specified ranges, from less than US$ 0.1 million to larger individual commitments that exceed US$ 5 million), as well as the total volume of finance committed in these ranges. There were 144 separate small allocations of less than US$ 0.1 million, making up in total around US$ 5 million. There were also a large number of commitments (101) of US$ 0.1–1 million. At the other end of the scale, 41 allocations were larger than US$ 5 million, and they account for the bulk of total climate finance commitments to the region.

Not shown in the figure, or in the summary above, are the large number of additions or extensions provided to what were previously funded activities. The reason for considering these separately is to not distort the picture about the size of initial commitments. The additions we found in the 2010–15 data were primarily small increments of less than US$ 0.1 million (there are 146 transactions in this category), but two additions were larger than US$ 5 million.

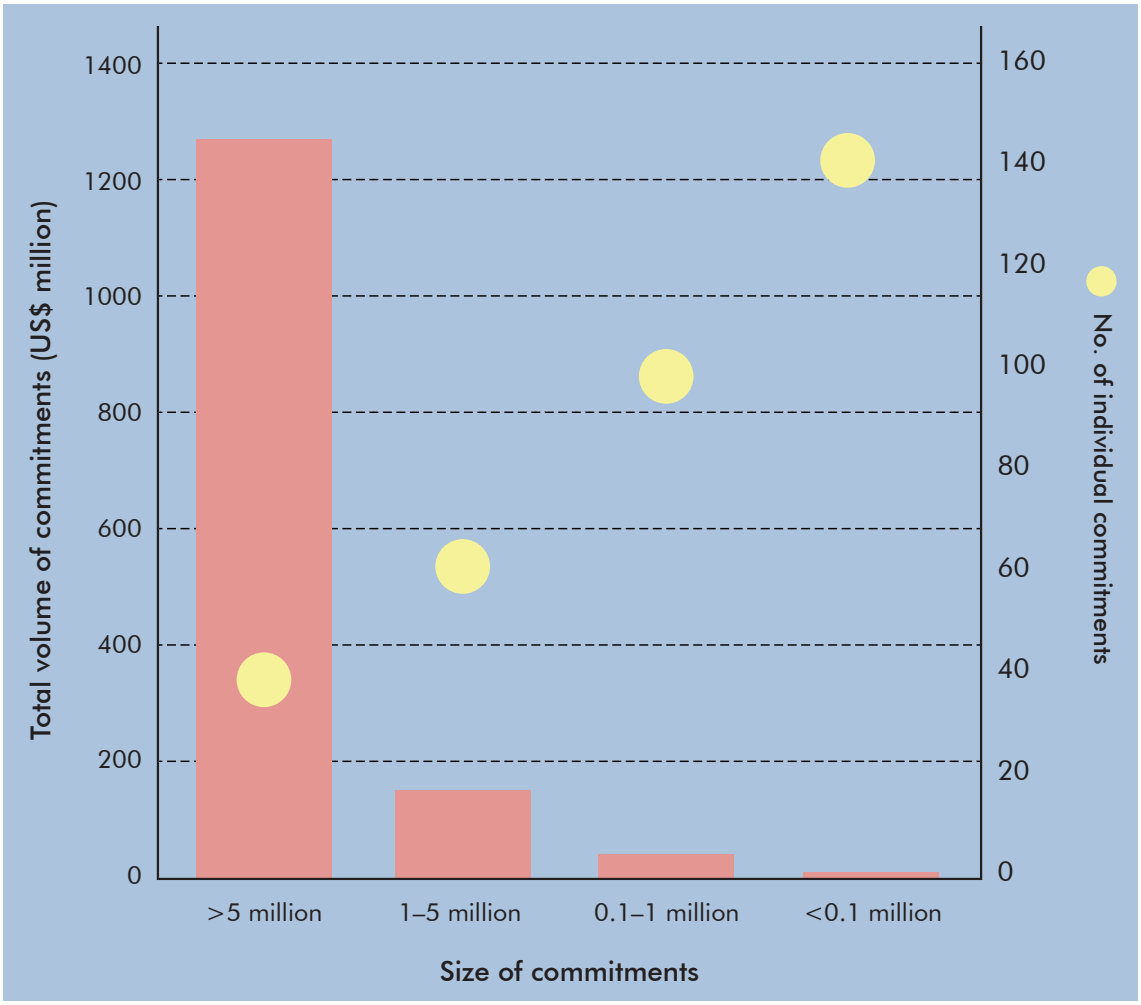

Figure 10: Number of project allocations and total amount committed, for each size category

Intermediary organizations

Some, though not all, climate finance is transferred directly to recipient governments. Many times the funds are programmed through various organizations that work with recipient countries in the design and/or execution of projects. The CRS database records the first recipients of the funding (in the CRS database, this is referred to as "channel"). These are rarely, if ever, the final recipients, but they are worth noting because they both directly and indirectly influence how funds are used.

Figure 11 shows that, for Caribbean SIDS, the MDBs have been the most common first recipients of climate finance. Typically, this means that donors provide funds to the MDBs, which then either work directly with organizations or government in the recipient country to design and execute the activities, or allocate the funding to another entity to implement. Some of the more prominent MDBs executing projects in the Caribbean include the Inter-American Development Bank (in Guyana), the World Bank (in Grenada, Guyana, Suriname, Dominican Republic), the IBRD (in Haiti and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines) and the IDA (in Guyana). The high figure for recipient government entity is influenced by the Dominican Republic, which received loans from France mainly for the urbanization programme in Santo Domingo, and a smaller loan of around US$ 45 million for water and sanitation. As of the end of 2015, the multilateral climate funds have provided funds only through the MDBs or UN agencies. The right side of Figure 11 shows the first recipients of funding for each of the Caribbean SIDS.

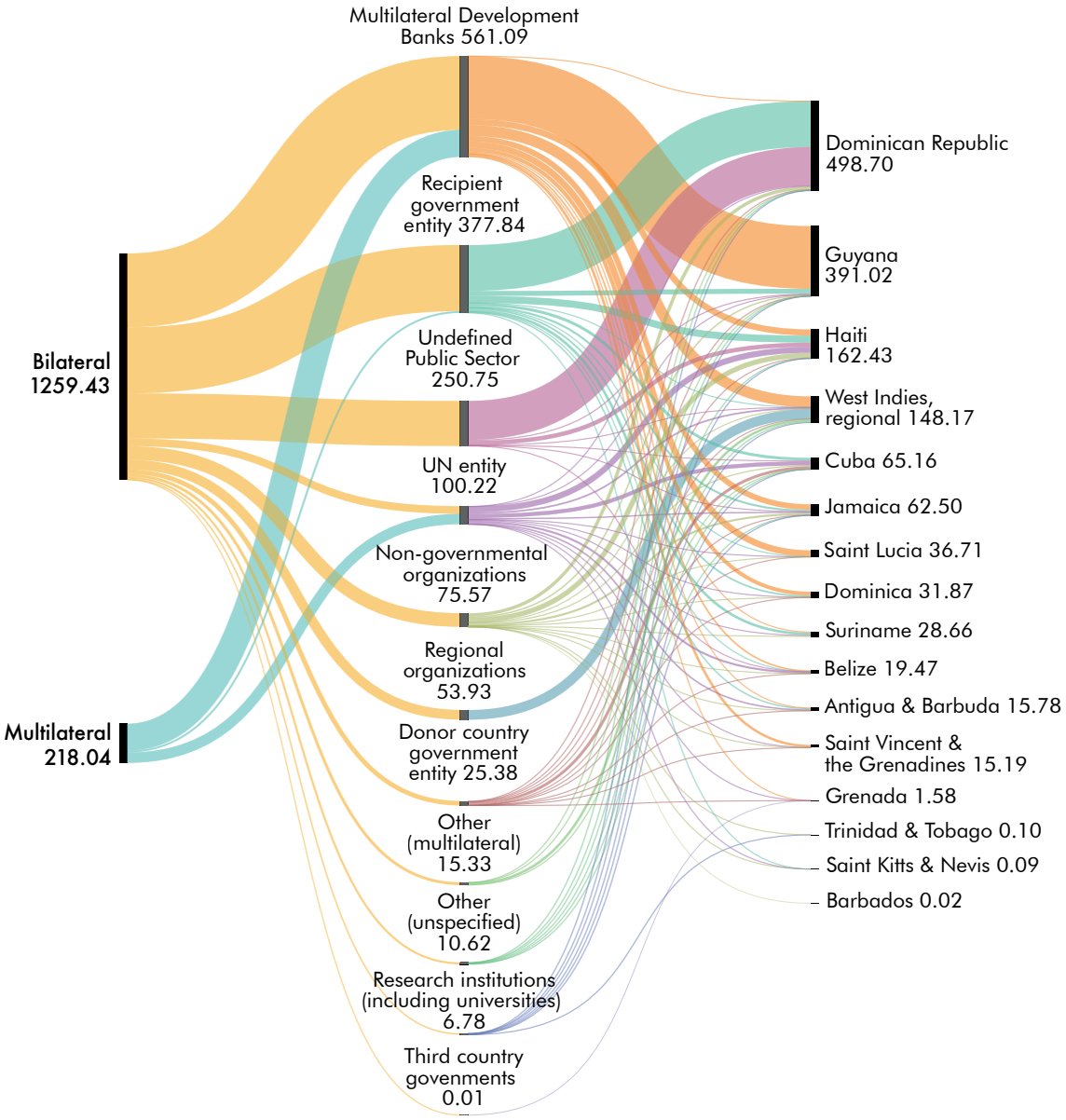

Figure 11: First recipients of climate finance from bilateral and multilateral sources, 2010–2015 (US$ million)

3.6 Disbursement ratios

The analysis presented in the sections above is based on the amounts of climate finance *committed* by donors and funds. However, it is also instructive to examine how much of the committed funds have actually been spent, or *disbursed*.

Although US$ 1477 million in climate finance was committed to Caribbean SIDS in 2010–15, in the same period only US$ 580 million (equivalent to 39% of the total commitments) was disbursed. Many of the Caribbean SIDS have very low disbursement ratios. As shown in Figure 12, eight countries have disbursement ratios under 40%, including five that are less than 10%. In a few cases, disbursements exceed commitments, likely due to delayed expenditure of commitments made prior to 2010.

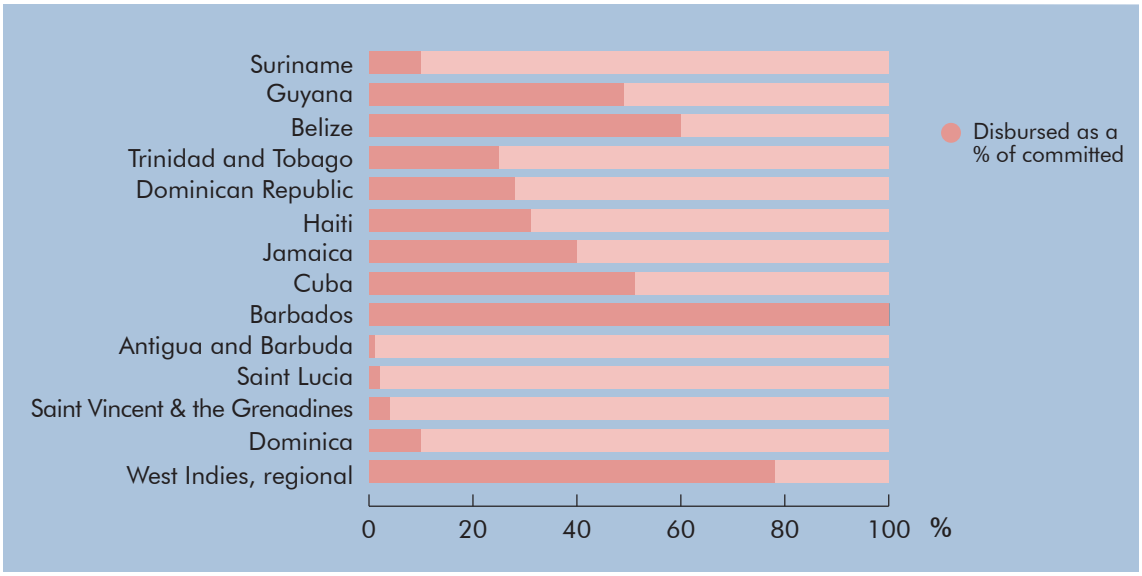

Figure 12: Disbursements of climate finance, during 2010-2015 (as share of total committed amounts)

Note: Grenada and Saint Kitts and Nevis do not appear in this figure, because the disbursement amounts to both countries is higher than the committed amounts for the corresponding period 2010-15 (Grenada 320% and Saint Kitts and Nevis 221%).

The reasons for this are not evident by looking at the CRS data. However, Figure 12a reveals a clear pattern when comparing climate finance disbursement ratios with all other aid flows (i.e. non-climate finance) for the Caribbean SIDS. Disbursement ratios are significantly lower for climate finance than other aid flows, for all countries except Barbados, Grenada and Saint Kitts and Nevis.[13] The disbursement ratio for total non-climate aid flows to the Caribbean SIDS is 95%, while for total climate finance, it is just 39%. This suggests there are specific challenges associated either with executing climate projects and/or with the climate finance architecture that make funding harder to use even once it has been allocated.

13 The climate finance disbursement ratios for these three countries are higher than 100%, but since their total allocations are very small these ratios are easily influenced by disbursements of allocations made prior to 2010.

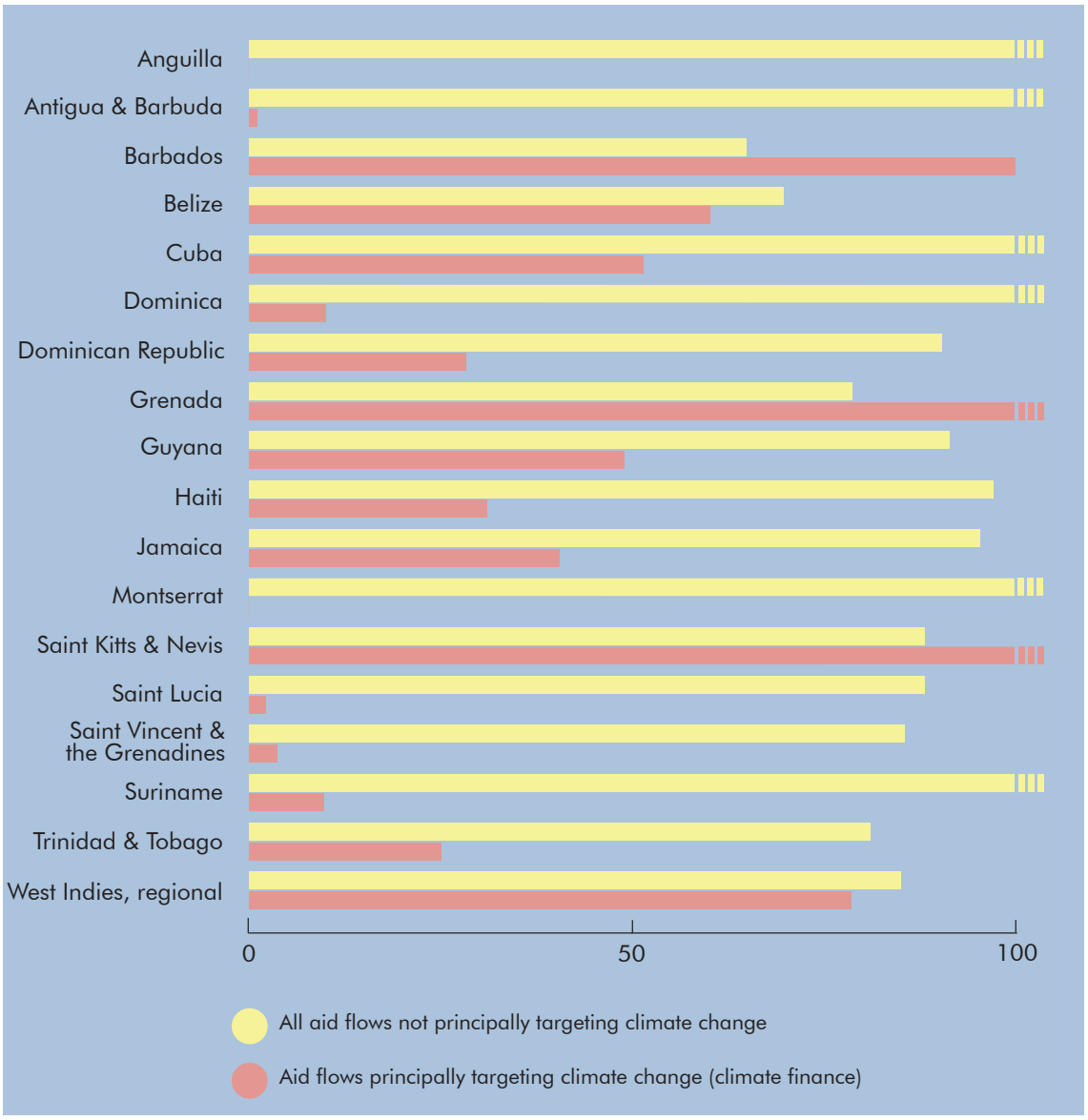

Figure 12a. Disbursements for climate finance and for all other aid flows, 2010-15 (as share of committed amounts)

Note: Countries where disbursements are higher than 150% of committed amounts are represented by a broken bar.

4. DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

The US$ 1477 million in climate finance allocated to Caribbean SIDS in 2010–15, particularly when analysed as per capita allocations to each country, is generally lower than what has been allocated to small island states in the Pacific region. Perhaps this is to be expected, since the Caribbean SIDS are generally wealthier; all but Haiti and (until 2016) Guyana are classified as upper middle-income countries.[14] Caribbean islands also tend to be less geographically dispersed than their Pacific counterparts.

The sectoral distribution of finance is a theme that deserves closer examination. It appears that some sectors that are likely to be critical for building long-term resilience, and are also core components of countries' national development agendas, have not been targeted as recipients of climate finance. Although we have not undertaken a comprehensive review, preliminary examination of the climate investment priorities being articulated by Caribbean SIDS in national climate plans and international communications suggests that climate finance may not be aligning well with domestic priorities.

In Saint Lucia, for example, virtually all climate finance has targeted the disaster sector, either prevention (75% of the total) or post-disaster reconstruction (19% of the total). Yet the range of priorities expressed in the country's 2003 National Climate Change Policy and Climate Action Plan (Government of Saint Lucia 2003) is much broader; in addition to protection of human settlements from storms, it includes coastal and marine resources (including fisheries and coral reef protection), agriculture, terrestrial biodiversity, water resource planning and water source protection, climate-planning in the tourism sector, climate-sensitive building codes, addressing climate risks in the financial sector, and health. Virtually no climate finance has gone to these sectors. However, it is possible that these sectors are receiving financial support via ODA that is not tagged as principally addressing climate change.

Fisheries is an interesting example, because the sector plays an important role in many of the Caribbean SIDS. Countries such as Guyana, Suriname and Trinidad and Tobago all host a substantial amount of the region's fish production (UN-OHRLLS 2015), but there has been virtually no climate finance directed to the fisheries sector in any of these countries, or across the region more broadly.

Haiti's Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (INDC) under the Paris Agreement (Ministere de L'Environnement 2015) identifies adaptation priorities in integrated water resource management, coastal zone management and rehabilitation of infrastructure, food security, and, information, education and awareness. In terms of greenhouse gas emissions, agriculture, forestry and land use change account for the largest share of the country's emissions. Looking at the climate finance allocations the country has received (see Annex A9), large chunks have been concentrated in renewable energy and transport infrastructure. By contrast, only around 1% has been directed to water supply and sanitation. Agriculture features in both mitigation and adaptation priorities, but it has received only about 4% of climate finance (US$ 7 million) plus US$ 4.5 million from the CIFs and small allocations for food security within the "general environment protection" category). Forestry has received around 0.6% (not including some small allocations for agroforestry within the "general environment protection" category). Haiti is also among the lowest recipients of climate finance per capita, despite being the region's only LDC.

The importance of aligning climate finance with the development agenda has been emphasized often in both international agendas (e.g. Shine and Campillo 2016; Haites 2014a). Still, there may be different reasons why climate finance is not connecting with a broader range of sectors. In some cases, national climate plans, which would guide requests for climate finance, may be dis-

14 See https://datahelpdesk.worldbank.org/knowledgebase/articles/906519-world-bank-country-and-lending-groups.

connected from domestic development priorities (which can happen if they are prepared by line ministries without cross-government collaboration). Another possible explanation may be that, because finance is delivered through intermediaries, it is skewed towards sectors in which these intermediaries have expertise or convening power.

Another factor is that some of the climate funds are not operating flexibly enough to enable countries to finance their highest priorities where these occur in sectors that are not typically understood as "climate sectors". In doing so, the funds are creating an artificial separation between "climate investments" and "development investments" that does not match thinking on the ground.

The latter is a problem that must be urgently addressed, for a number of reasons. First, bringing forward development investments is one legitimate strategy that countries may choose to build coping and adaptive capacity against climate change; this is already widely recognized in adaptation research and guidance, but not necessarily by the boards of key climate funds, including the GCF. Dominica, for instance, emphasizes in its INDC (Government of Dominica 2015) that a key strategy for building resilience to climate change is to create "supportive enabling framework whereby communities and vulnerable segments of society (women, youth, elderly, people with disabilities) can manage their own climate change risks" (p.16). Achieving this might legitimately involve investments in areas such as education, health, mobility or women's empowerment.

Second, the nature of some NDCs is that climate action is contingent on other forms of development support. The Government of Guyana, for instance, clearly explains that the country offers to protect its forests, and preserve the carbon stocks they contain, *on the condition that the international community helps to fund other elements of its sustainable development agenda* (Government of Guyana 2015). Thus, focusing climate finance primarily on the forest sector – as has happened so far – seems at odds with the intention of the NDC, unless substantial new funding for Guyana has been mobilized through other aid flows in parallel (which is not the case for the 2010–15 period).[15] In Guyana's case, therefore, climate finance could legitimately be directed to helping the country with other sustainable development priorities, at the same time as investments in forest protection, since the government has expressly linked these two outcomes in its NDC.

Not all the climate finance is actually used to invest in distinct sectors or directly into communities where support is needed, or even for domestic policy support. For instance, some grants have been provided to help countries to prepare and apply for climate finance, which means perversely that climate finance is being spent on helping recipient countries to overcome the complexity of the climate finance system itself. Examples of this are grants to Antigua and Barbuda and the Dominican Republic for GCF "readiness" programmes. While this serves international consultants well, it does little to address critical investment gaps in SIDS. It should be noted, however, that some countries have suggested the readiness programmes have strengthened domestic financial management systems, which is itself a useful outcome.

Another clear problem in the region relates to the actual disbursement of funds. Disbursements of climate finance are typically low across the region, in some countries less than 10% for the 2010–15 period. It is also noteworthy that climate finance appears much more difficult to disburse than other aid flows. The reasons why are not evident from the CRS data, but should provoke some reflection.

Comparing bilateral and multilateral sources of finance, bilateral funders have programmed funding into a wider range of sectors, although the spread is rather similar overall (see Figure 13). Bilateral sources channel their climate finance through a wider range of first recipients than the multilateral funds, as shown in Figure 11.

15 According to CRS data, non-climate aid flows to Guyana were more or less steady between 2010 and 2013, increased by around 25% in 2014, and then in 2015 declined to around 40% of 2010 levels.

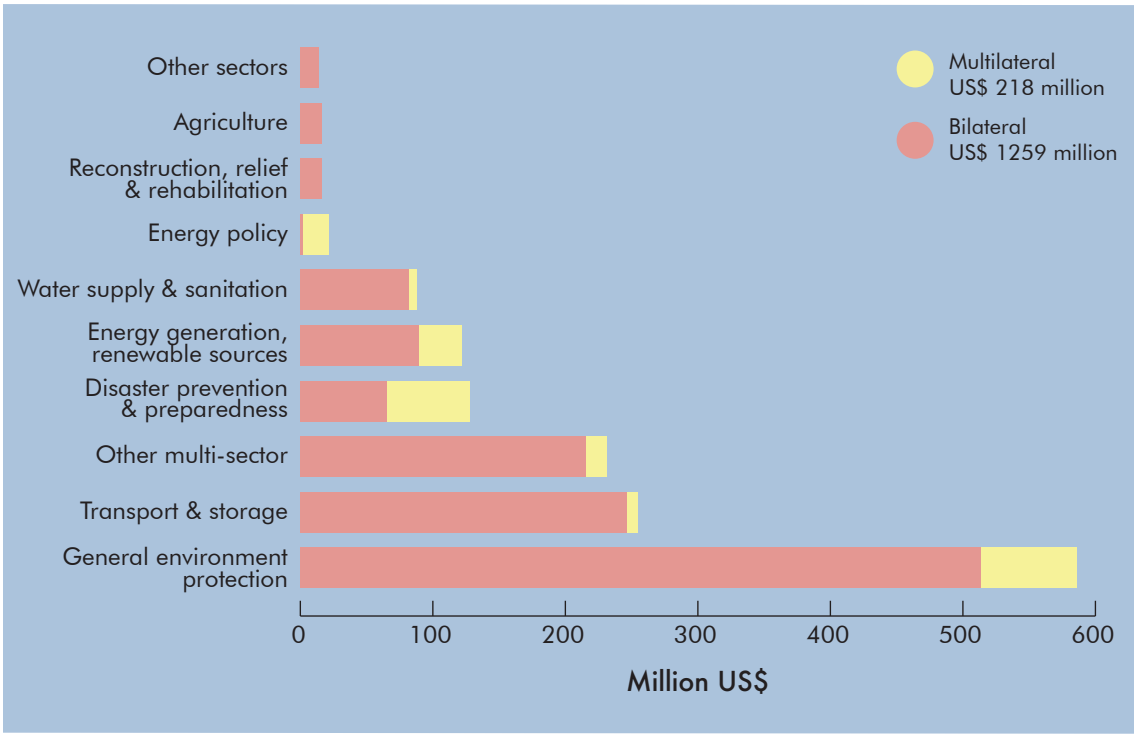

Figure 13: Comparison of sectoral spread of bilateral and multilateral funding (US$ million)

Up to the end of 2015, multilateral sources made up only 15% of total climate finance to the Caribbean SIDS. Although not directly obvious from the data presented here, this may be at least partly a reflection of the higher transaction costs associated with accessing finance via the various climate funds compared to through bilateral relationships, though it may also be because some funds, such as the GCF, are relatively new and only began project approvals at the end of 2015. As the GCF ramps up, it is likely that the relative share of multilateral finance will increase, and already in 2016–17 there have been several large allocations to the region.

4.1 Commitments to Caribbean SIDS after 2015

As indicated earlier, these findings do not include climate finance commitments after the end of 2015 because this data was not yet available in the CRS. However, there have been a few allocations in 2016 and 2017, so they are worth summarizing here as examples of recent activity.

From the multilateral climate funds:

- In late 2016, the Green Climate Fund approved US$ 80 million for a Sustainable Energy Facility for the Eastern Caribbean, to be utilized by Dominica, Grenada, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines. This commitment consists of a US$ 60 million loan and a US$ 20 million grant. The project is co-financed by other sources, and is being implemented through the Inter-American Development Bank and executed by the Caribbean Development Bank.

- The Adaptation Fund approved a US$ 10 million grant to Antigua and Barbuda, for a project in the water and sanitation sector to be implemented by the Department of Environment.

- The Global Environment Facility has approved a US$ 0.35 million grant to the Dominican Republic and a US$ 0.85 million grant to Belize. Both are to help with the preparation of reports to the UNFCCC (Biennial Update Reports in both cases, as well as the Fourth Na-

tional Communication in the case of Belize). Note that these are not for tangible climate action, but rather to fulfil international reporting obligations.

Up-to-date data on bilateral activities is more difficult to compile, although a number of bilaterally funded projects are also visible. Several involve the CDB as an intermediary for infrastructure projects, including, for example, a French-funded credit facility for climate-resilient infrastructure that is accessible to Antigua and Barbuda, Belize, Dominica, Grenada, Guyana, Jamaica, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, and Suriname;[16] the "Building Adaptive Capacity and Resilience to Climate Change Project", which targets support to villages in Southern Belize;[17] and a grant to the Government of Saint Kitts and Nevis for a climate risk and vulnerability assessment of coastal road infrastructure, and designs for rehabilitation works.[18]

In 2016, the Commonwealth Climate Finance Access Hub was launched to assist governments in accessing funding for climate change. Several Caribbean SIDS were among the first countries to formally request assistance from the Hub: Antigua and Barbuda, Barbados, Dominica, Guyana, and Jamaica.[19] Assistance comes in the form of a climate finance advisor being placed within the country's government for one to two years, to help with understanding and accessing international funding opportunities.

4.2 More reliable and more accurate data is needed

The governments and regional support organizations of the Caribbean are in need of transparent, reliable, comprehensive data about climate finance, to be able to evaluate the effectiveness of what is happening and to support decision-making in the future. This includes being able to accurately compare what climate finance is being used for with their own articulate domestic priorities.

While the CRS data is useful, there are many limitations and errors in it (as highlighted elsewhere, e.g. Ellis and Moarif 2016). Some relevant activities may not be included in climate codes, while some activities that are not relevant have been included and thus result in overestimation of how much finance is being provided to help respond to climate change. A closer review of the Caribbean data reveals that there are some likely errors in the tagging process, including cases of a miscoding of climate relevance and of a miscoding of sectors. As already mentioned, there is also a significant delay in reporting of data, so that by mid-2017 this paper was only able to compile data up to end of 2015.

Modifying and improving the CRS data thus remains a priority, to improve the reliability and accuracy of the data and to enhance its accessibility. Relying on other organizations to reinterpret and repackage (or "clean") the data does not help build trust between Parties to the UNFCCC nor help the many countries for which climate finance is a critical resource and who rely on complete, robust and timely information about what is happening for their decision-making. The onus for improving the quality of data is on donors and funds, and also on the OECD DAC, which hosts the database. Some of these are also issues that might be taken up by the UNFCCC Standing Committee on Finance.

Beyond the CRS, in regional and global analyses of climate finance – including those by the OECD, UNFCCC and MDBs – it would help if the Caribbean SIDS were presented separately from Latin America, so that flows to the smaller island countries are visible. This same recom-

16 See http://www.caribank.org/news/usd30-mn-to-finance-climate-change-resilient-infrastructure-in-the-caribbean.

17 See http://www.caribank.org/news-cdrr/humana-climate-change-project-launched-in-toledo-southern-belize.

18 See http://www.caribank.org/news/cdb-finances-climate-risk-vulnerability-assessment-roads-st-kitts.

19 See http://thecommonwealth.org/media/press-release/commonwealth-hub-unlock-billions-climate-finance-developing-countries.

mendation applies for other SIDS regions, too, which are also always combined with larger neighbouring continents.

Over time, it will become more important to complement the donor-reported data in the CRS with bottom-up analysis from country perspectives. As suggested in our Pacific analysis (Atteridge and Canales 2017), to do this recipients first need better oversight of what is currently being provided and for what – emphasizing again the importance of more easily accessible and reliable data. At present, the way climate finance is being delivered makes it difficult for governments to have a comprehensive overview of what is happening.

Finally, in parallel with getting a better view of *how much* finance is flowing, discussions should also focus on the *quality* of spending. This includes questions about how well the incoming finance aligns with the needs and priorities that different countries have articulated in their development plans and climate change plans, as well as what kinds of tangible outcomes it is producing on the ground. In other words, more knowledge is needed on who benefits, how, what kind of change is being catalysed, and how sustainable it is over time.

REFERENCES

Acevedo, S. (2016). *Gone with the Wind: Estimating Hurricane and Climate Change Costs in the Caribbean*. IMF Working Paper WP/16/199. International Monetary Fund, Washington, DC. https://www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/wp/2016/wp16199.pdf.

AdaptationWatch (2015). *Toward Mutual Accountability: The 2015 Adaptation Finance Transparency Gap Report*. Policy briefing. http://www.adaptationwatch.org/s/AW_Report_24-11-15-53nq.pdf.

Atteridge, A. and Canales, N. (2017). *Climate Finance in the Pacific: An Overview of Flows to the Region's Small Island Developing States*. SEI Working Paper No. 2017-04. Stockholm Environment Institute, Stockholm. https://www.sei-international.org/publications.

Canales, N., Nakhooda, S., Caravani, A. and Schalatek, L. (2013). *Climate Finance Regional Briefing: Latin America and the Caribbean*. Climate Finance Fundamentals 6. Overseas Development Institute. https://www.odi.org/sites/odi.org.uk/files/odi-assets/publications-opinion-files/8677.pdf.

Donner, S. D., Kandlikar, M. and Webber, S. (2016). Measuring and tracking the flow of climate change adaptation aid to the developing world. *Environmental Research Letters*, 11(5). 054006. DOI:10.1088/1748-9326/11/5/054006.

Ellis, J. and Moarif, S. (2016). *Enhancing Transparency of Climate Finance under the Paris Agreement: Lessons from Experience*. Climate Change Expert Group Paper No. 2016(3). http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/2227779X.

Government of Dominica (2015). *Intended Nationally Determined Contribution of the Commonwealth of Dominica*. Dominica. http://www4.unfccc.int/ndcregistry/PublishedDocuments/Dominica%20First/Commonwealth%20of%20Dominica-%20Intended%20Nationally%20Determined%20Contributions%20(INDC).pdf.

Government of Guyana (2015). *Guyana's Revised Intended Nationally Determined Contribution*. Guyana. http://www4.unfccc.int/ndcregistry/PublishedDocuments/Guyana%20First/Guyana%27s%20revised%20NDC%20-%20Final.pdf.

Government of Saint Lucia (2003). *Saint Lucia National Climate Change Policy and Adaptation Plan*. Saint Lucia. http://www.preventionweb.net/files/13471_nccpolicyadaptation27june200302.pdf.

Green Climate Fund (2016). *Insight: An Introduction to GCF*. Incheon, Republic of Korea. https://www.greenclimate.fund/documents/20182/194568/GCF_INSIGHT_2016/dc2b945f-d96a-4f6d-9eeb-3960beee919a.

Haites, E. (2014a). *Aligning Climate Finance and Development Finance for Asia and the Pacific: Potential and Prospects*. ADB Sustainable Development Working Paper No. 33. Asian Development Bank, Manila, Philippines. https://think-asia.org/bitstream/handle/11540/2266/sdwp-033.pdf?sequence=1.

Haites, E. (2014b). *Aligning Climate Finance and Development Finance for Asia and the Pacific: Potential and Prospects*. ADB Sustainable Development Working Paper Series, No. 33. Asian Development Bank, Manila, Philippines. https://think-asia.org/bitstream/handle/11540/2266/sdwp-033.pdf?sequence=1.

Hart, S. (2013). A Regional Perspective on Climate Finance – The Caribbean Community. Second Meeting of Experts on Long Term Finance, Bonn, Germany. https://unfccc.int/files/cooperation_support/financial_mechanism/long-term_finance/application/pdf/001.pdf.

Junghans, L. and Harmeling, S. (2012). *Different Tales from Different Countries: A First Assessment of the 'Adaptation Marker'*. Germanwatch. http://germanwatch.org/fr/download/7083.pdf. Briefing Paper.

Mazza, F., Falzon, J. and Buchner, B. (2016). *Global Climate Finance: An Updated View on 2013 and 2014 Flows*. Climate Policy Initiative. https://climatepolicyinitiative.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/10/Global-Climate-Finance-An-Updated-View-on-2013-and-2014-Flows.pdf.

Michaelowa, A. and Michaelowa, K. (2011). Coding Error or Statistical Embellishment? The Political Economy of Reporting Climate Aid. *World Development*, 39(11). 2010–20. DOI:10.1016/j.worlddev.2011.07.020.

Ministere de L'Environnement (2015). *Contribution Prévue Déterminée au niveau National*. Government of Haiti, Haiti. http://www4.unfccc.int/Submissions/INDC/Published%20Documents/Haiti/1/CPDN_Republique%20d'Haiti.pdf.

Multilateral Development Banks (2016). *2015 Joint Report on Multilateral Development Banks' Climate Finance*. http://www.adb.org/documents/joint-report-mdbs-climate- nance-2015.

Nurse, L. A., McLean, R. F., Agard, J., Briguglio, L. P., Duvat-Magnan, V., Pelesikoti, N., Tompkins, E. and Webb, A. (2014). Small islands. In *Climate Change 2014: Impacts, Adaptation, and Vulnerability. Part B: Regional Aspects. Contribution of Working Group II to the Fifth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel of Climate Change*. V. R. Barros, C. B. Field, D. J. Dokken, M. D. Mastrandrea, K. J. Mach, et al. (eds.). Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, UK, and New York. 1613–54.

OECD (2014). *Climate-Related Aid to Latin America and the Caribbean*. OECD Development Assistance Committee. https://www.oecd.org/dac/environment-development/Latin%20America_FINAL.pdf.

OECD (2016a). *Financing for Development: The Case of Small Island Development States (SIDS)*. OECD. http://www.oecd.org/dac/financing-sustainable-development/Flyer%20-%202016%20-%20the%20case%20of%20SIDS.pdf. Factsheet.

OECD (2016b). *OECD DAC Rio Markers for Climate – Handbook*. Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, Development Assistance Committee, Paris. http://www.oecd.org/dac/environment-development/rioconventions.htm.

Shine, T. and Campillo, G. (2016). *The Role of Development Finance in Climate Action Post-2015*. OECD Development Co-operation Working Paper, No. 31. OECD Development Assistance Committee, Paris.

Tortora, P. and Soares, R. (2016). *Climate and Disaster Resilience Financing in Small Island Developing States*. Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development and World Bank. http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/9789264266919-en.

UNEP (2016). *The Adaptation Finance Gap Report 2016*. United Nations Environment Programme, Nairobi. http://drustage.unep.org/adaptationgapreport/2016.

UNFCCC (2010). *Report of the Conference of the Parties on Its Fifteenth Session, Held in Copenhagen from 7 to 19 December 2009*. Addendum. Part Two: Action taken by the Conference of the Parties at its fifteenth session. United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, Bonn. http://unfccc.int/home/items/5262.php.

UNFCCC (2016). *2016 Biennial Assessment and Overview of Climate Finance Flows Report*. United National Framework Convention on Climate Change, Standing Committee on Finance, Bonn. http://unfccc.int/cooperation_and_support/financial_mechanism/standing_committee/items/10028.php.

United Nations (1992). *United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change*. Rio de Janeiro. http://unfccc.int/essential_background/convention/items/6036.php.

UN-OHRLLS (2015). *Small Island Developing States In Numbers: Climate Change Edition 2015*. Office of the High Representative for the Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries and Small Island Developing States (UN-OHRLLS). https://unohrlls.org/custom-content/uploads/2015/12/SIDS-IN-NUMBERS-CLIMATE-CHANGE-EDITION_2015.pdf.

Watson, C., Patel, S., Durand, A. and Schalatek, L. (2016). *Climate Finance Briefing: Small Island Developing States*. Climate Finance Fundamentals, 12. ODI. https://www.odi.org/sites/odi.org.uk/files/resource-documents/11053.pdf.

Weikmans, R., Timmons Roberts, J., Baum, J., Bustos, M. C. and Durand, A. (2017). Assessing the credibility of how climate adaptation aid projects are categorised. *Development in Practice*, 27(4). 458–71. DOI:10.1080/09614524.2017.1307325.

ANNEX: COUNTRY SUMMARIES

A.1 Antigua and Barbuda

During 2010–2015, a total of **US$ 15.8 million** in finance was allocated to Antigua and Barbuda for activities that principally targeted climate change objectives. This was all delivered in the form of grants.

Of the total, 25% (US$ 3.93 million) supported mitigation activities, 33% (US$ 5.14 million) was for adaptation, and 42% (US$ 6.7 million) targeted both objectives simultaneously.

The two main sources of climate finance for Antigua and Barbuda were the Global Environment Facility (GEF) and Italy. The largest chunk of funding has been directed to the energy sector (US$ 10.5 million), with most of the remainder being categorized as "general environment protection" for adaptation-related activities.

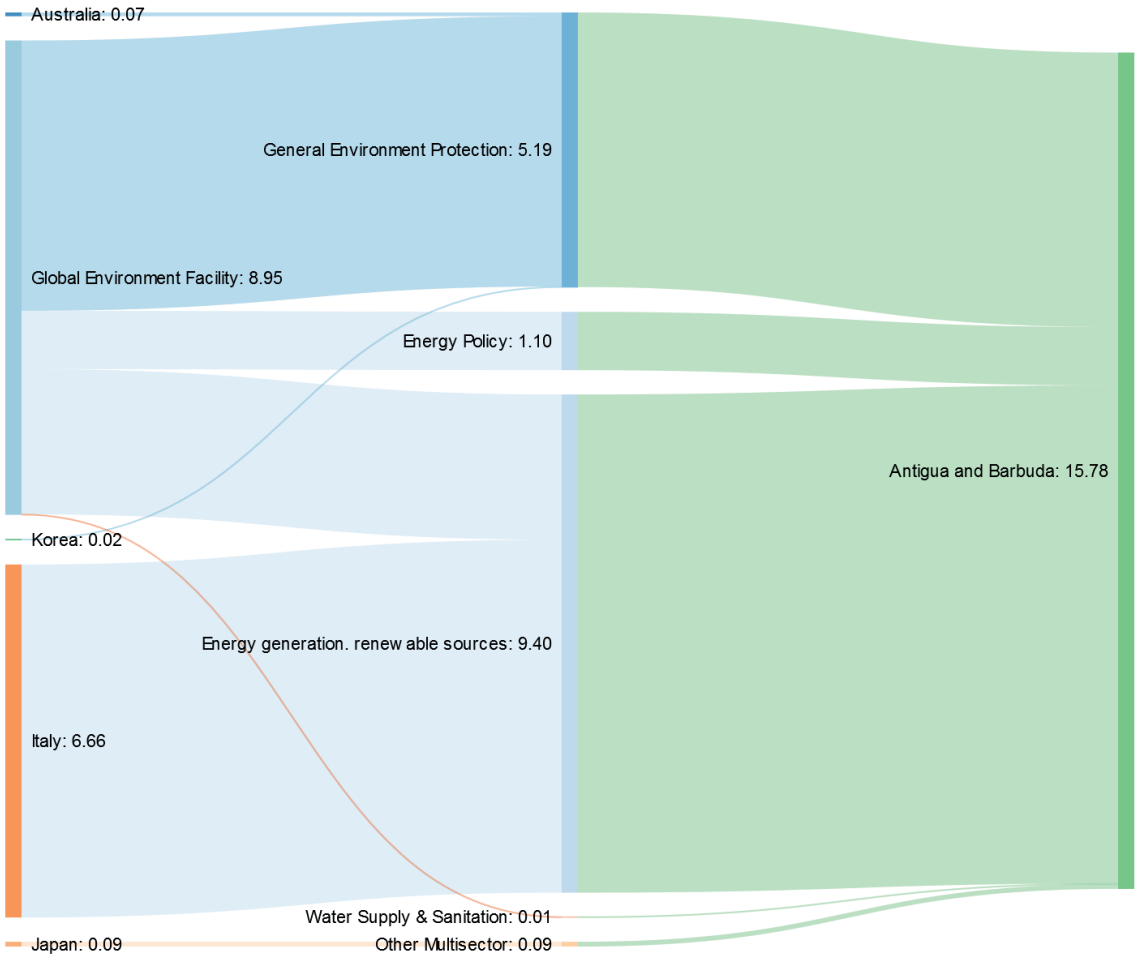

Figure A1: Sources of climate finance and sectoral distribution, Antigua and Barbuda (million US$)

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

For the 2010–2015 period, the disbursement ratio (disbursed amounts compared with to committed amounts in the same period) for Antigua and Barbuda was very low, roughly 1% (US$ 0.17 million).

Table A1 lists individual climate finance contributions to Antigua and Barbuda in the period 2010–2015. The title of the project/intervention is as listed in the CRS database.

Table A1: Climate finance commitments to Antigua and Barbuda, 2010–2015

Source	Title of project/activity in CRS	Amount (US$ million)	Sector in CRS	Adaptation / mitigation
Global Environment Facility	Sustainable Pathways – Protected Areas and Renewable Energy	2.74	Energy generation, renewable sources	Mitigation
Global Environment Facility	Sustainable Energy for the Eastern Caribbean (SEEC) Program	1.10	Energy policy	Mitigation
Global Environment Facility	Implementing Integrated Land Water and Wastewater Management in Caribbean SIDS	0.01	Water supply and sanitation	Mitigation
Japan	The Project for Promotion of Recycling in Antigua	0.09	Other multi-sector	Mitigation
Australia	Small Island Developing States Community-based Adaptation Program	0.03	General environment protection	Adaptation
Global Environment Facility	Building Climate Resilience through Innovative Financing Mechanisms for Climate Change Adaptation	5.10	General environment protection	Adaptation
Korea	Professional Capacity Building for Ecosystems Management	0.02	General environment protection	Adaptation
Australia	Caribsave Climate Change Risk Atlas	0.04	General environment protection	Adaptation and mitigation
Italy	Cooperation on Climate Change Vulnerability, Adaptation and Mitigation	6.66	Energy generation, renewable sources	Adaptation and mitigation

A.2 Barbados

During 2010–2015, Barbados received a total of **US$ 0.02 million** in finance for activities that principally targeted climate change objectives. This consists of two small commitments from the United Kingdom, categorized in the "general environment protection" sector, both of which are tagged as supporting adaptation and mitigation simultaneously.

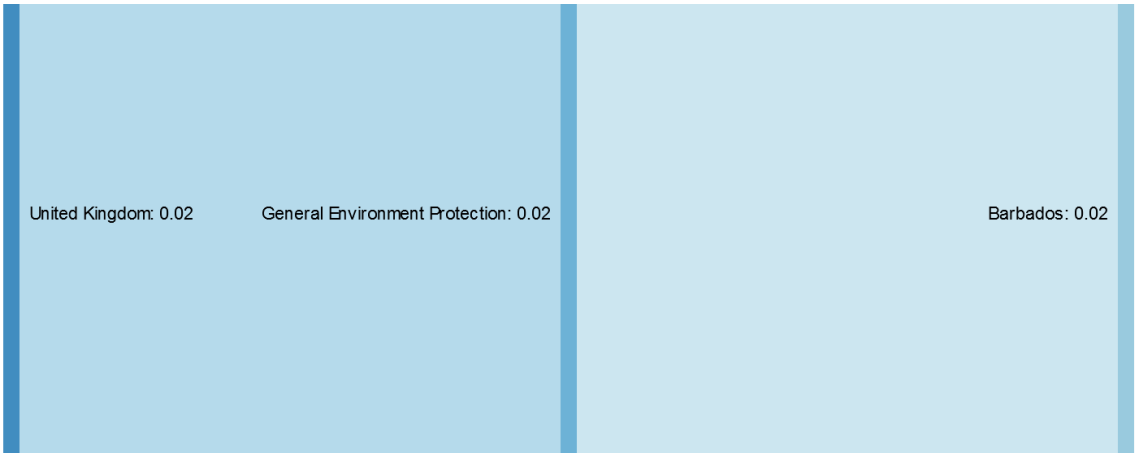

Figure A2: Sources of climate finance and sectoral distribution, Barbados (million US$)

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

Table A2 lists the individual climate finance contributions to Barbados in the period 2010–2015. The title of the project/intervention is as listed in the CRS database.

Table A2: Climate finance commitments to Barbados, 2010–2015

Source	Title of project/activity in CRS	Amount (US$ million)	Sector in CRS	Adaptation / mitigation
United Kingdom	CARIBSAVE film on CC	0.015	General environment protection	Adaptation and mitigation
United Kingdom	Future Centre Trust	0.009	General environment protection	Adaptation and mitigation

A.3 Belize

During 2010–2015, a total of **US$ 19.5 million** in finance was allocated to Belize for activities that principally targeted climate change objectives. This was all delivered in the form of grants.

Of the total, 92% (US$ 17.93 million) was for adaptation, 4.5% (US$ 0.87 million) supported mitigation activities, and 3.5% (US$ 0.67 million) targeted both objectives simultaneously.

The largest single sources of climate finance for Belize were the Global Environment Facility (GEF), Adaptation Fund and EU. The sectors that have received the largest commitments overall are water supply and sanitation, and energy policy.

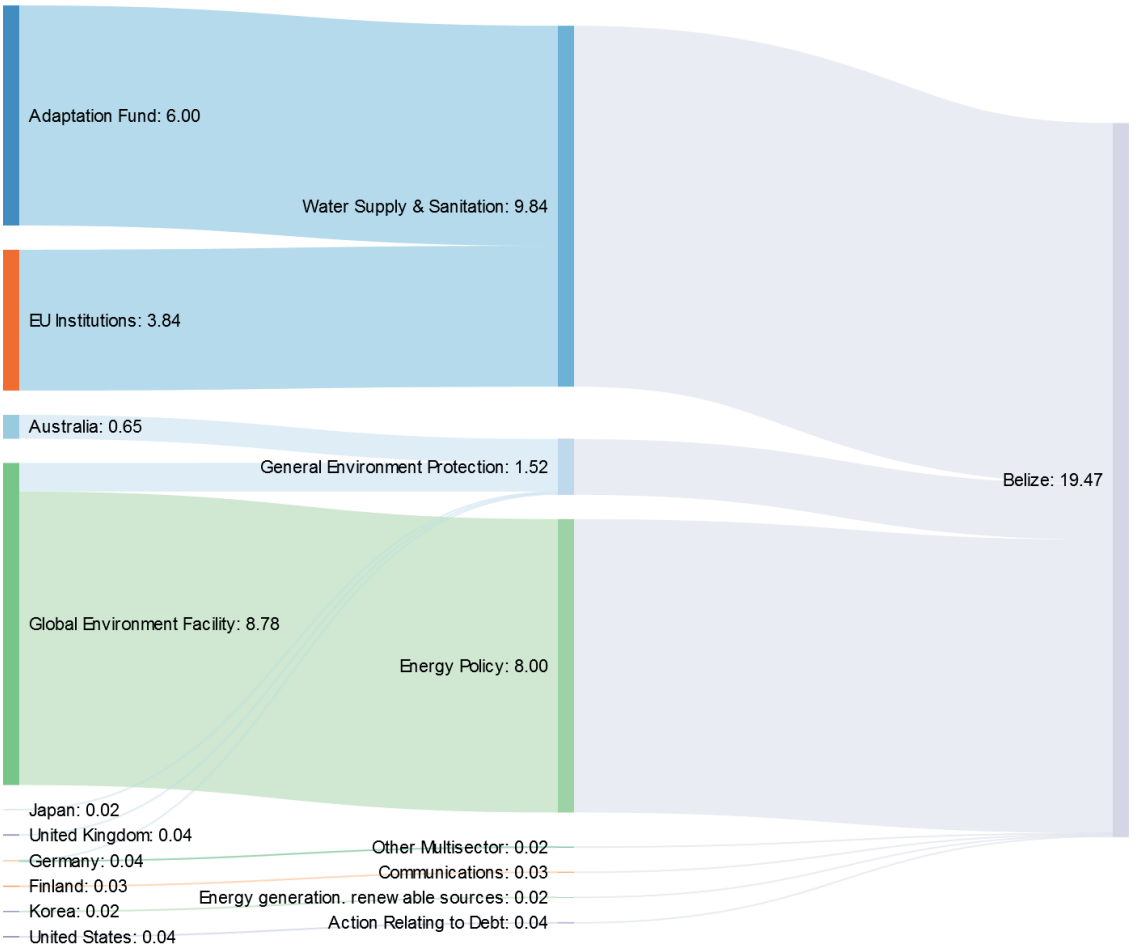

Figure A3: Sources of climate finance and sectoral distribution, Belize (million US$)

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

For the 2010–2015 period, the disbursement ratio (disbursed amounts compared with committed amounts in the same period) for Belize was 60 % (US$ 11.67 million).

Table A3 lists individual climate finance contributions to Belize in the period 2010–2015. The title of the project/intervention is as listed in the CRS database.

Table A3: Climate finance commitments to Belize, 2010–2015

Source	Title of project/activity in CRS	Amount (US$ million)	Sector in CRS	Adaptation / mitigation
Germany	Environmental policies and management of natural resources in Latin America	0.02	General environment protection	Mitigation
Germany	Environmental policies and management of natural resources in Latin America	0.02	Other Multisector	Mitigation
Global Environment Facility	Capacity Building for the Strategic Planning and Management of Natural Resources in Belize	0.78	General environment protection	Mitigation
Korea	Renewable Energy Development	0.02	Energy generation, renewable sources	Mitigation
United States	Tropical Forest Conservation Act (TFCA) [AID – Country Loans]	0.04	Action relating to debt	Mitigation
Adaptation Fund	Belize Marine Conservation and Climate Adaptation Initiative	6.00	Water supply and sanitation	Adaptation
Australia	Small Island Developing States Community-based Adaptation Program	0.03	General environment protection	Adaptation
EU Institutions	GCCA – Enhancing Belize's resilience to adapt to the effects of climate change	3.84	Water supply and sanitation	Adaptation
Finland	Local Cooperation Fund (LCF) in Mexico	0.03	Communications	Adaptation
Global Environment Facility	Energy Resilience for Climate Adaptation	8.00	Energy policy	Adaptation
Japan	TC aggregated activities	0.005	Government and civil society –general	Adaptation
Japan	TC aggregated activities	0.02	General environment protection	Adaptation
Australia	Caribsave Climate Change Risk Atlas	0.04	General environment protection	Adaptation and mitigation
Australia	Coral Reef Management	0.59	General environment protection	Adaptation and mitigation
United Kingdom	Enabling long term sustenance and cooperation Chiquibul-Maya Mountains	0.03	General environment protection	Adaptation and mitigation
United Kingdom	Green Action Project – Saving Firewood	0.01	General environment protection	Adaptation and mitigation

A.4 Cuba

During 2010–2015, a total of **US$ 65.1 million** in finance was allocated to Cuba for activities that principally targeted climate change objectives. Of this, US$ 50.1 million was in the form of grants, with the remaining US$ 15 million delivered as ODA loans for renewable energy.

Of the total, 56% (US$ 36.4 million) supported mitigation activities, 44% (US$ 28.48 million) was for adaptation, and a minor amount (US$ 0.27 million) targeted both objectives simultaneously.

Cuba has received commitments of climate finance from a diversity of sources. The largest sources were Switzerland, the United Arab Emirates and the EU. The Adaptation Fund and the Global Environment Facility (GEF) have also contributed via multilateral channels. The energy sector has been the largest recipient, particularly when noting that some of the funding categorized under "general environment protection" has also been specifically related to the energy sector (e.g. from Switzerland). The other main components of the General environment protection category are activities targeting coastal flooding and food production.

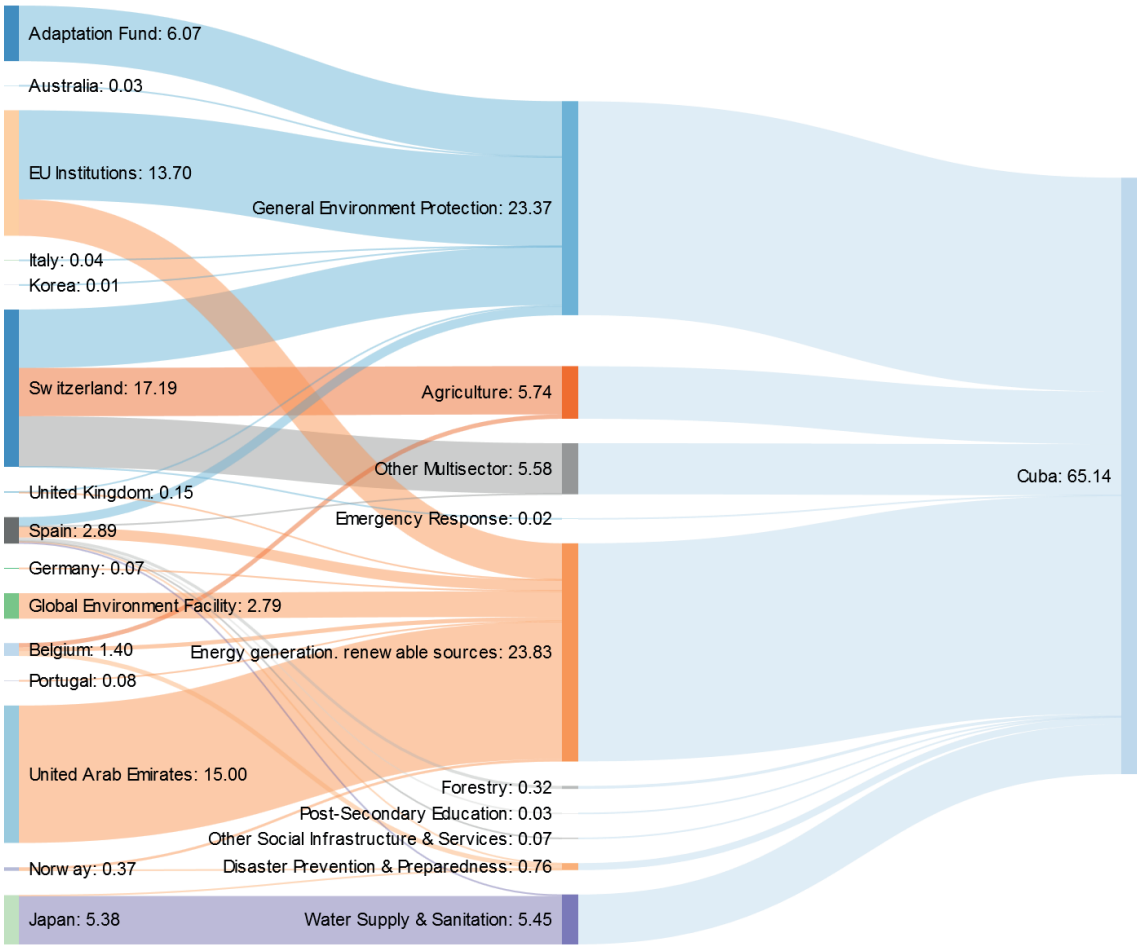

Figure A4: Sources of climate finance and sectoral distribution, Cuba (million US$)

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

For the 2010–2015 period, the disbursement ratio (disbursed amounts compared with committed amounts in the same period) for Cuba was 51% (US$ 33.38 million).

Table A4 lists individual climate finance contributions to Cuba in the period 2010–2015. The title of the project/intervention is as listed in the CRS database.

Table A4: Climate finance commitments to Cuba, 2010–2015

Source	Title of project/activity in CRS	Amount (US$ million)	Sector in CRS	Adaptation / mitigation
Belgium	Projet de cooperation universitaire – Initiative propre 2009 – Cellule d'expertise en biocarburants (à partir de cultures non comestibles et de déchet	0.033	Energy generation, renewable sources	Mitigation
Belgium	Projet de cooperation universitaire – Initiative propre 2009 – Cellule d'expertise en biocarburants (à partir de cultures non comestibles et de déchets) pour utilisation dans les moteurs à combustion interne	0.055	Energy generation, renewable sources	Mitigation
Belgium	Projet de cooperation universitaire – Initiative propre 2009 – Cellule d'expertise en biocarburants (à partir de cultures non comestibles et de déchets) pour utilisation dans les moteurs à combustion interne	0.104	Energy generation, renewable sources	Mitigation
Belgium	Projet de cooperation universitaire – Initiative propre 2009 – Cellule d'expertise en biocarburants (à partir de cultures non comestibles et de déchets) pour utilisation dans les moteurs à combustion interne	0.107	Energy generation, renewable sources	Mitigation
Belgium	Projet de cooperation universitaire – Initiative propre 2009 – Production de biogaz à partir de déchets de l'industrie locale (alimentaire, bois et cane à succre) pour augmenter l'autosuffisance énergétique à Sancti Spiritus, Cuba	0.031	Energy generation, renewable sources	Mitigation
Belgium	Projet de cooperation universitaire – Initiative propre 2009 – Production de biogaz à partir de déchets de l'industrie locale (alimentaire, bois et ca	0.049	Energy generation, renewable sources	Mitigation
Belgium	Projet de cooperation universitaire – Initiative propre 2009 – Production de biogaz à partir de déchets de l'industrie locale (alimentaire, bois et cane à succre) pour augmenter l'autosuffisance énergétique à Sancti Spiritus, Cuba	0.053	Energy generation, renewable sources	Mitigation
Belgium	Projet de cooperation universitaire – Initiative propre 2009 – Production de biogaz à partir de déchets de l'industrie locale (alimentaire, bois et cane à succre) pour augmenter l'autosuffisance énergétique à Sancti Spiritus, Cuba	0.019	Energy generation, renewable sources	Mitigation
Belgium	Renforcement de la préparation aux catastrophes des communautés à Cuba	0.480	Disaster prevention and preparedness	Mitigation
EU Institutions	Local Call for proposals (Climate change and energy)	3.974	Energy generation, renewable sources	Mitigation
Germany	The Use of Solar Energy to Improve the Living Conditions of the Population in El Toro and El Brujito, Artemisa Province of Cuba	0.072	Energy generation, renewable sources	Mitigation

Source	Title of project/activity in CRS	Amount (US$ million)	Sector in CRS	Adaptation / mitigation
Global Environment Facility	Clean Energy Technologies for the Rural Areas in Cuba (CleanEnerg-Cuba)	2.788	Energy generation, renewable sources	Mitigation
Japan	TC aggregated activities	5.194	Water supply and sanitation	Mitigation
Korea	Korea-Mexico Joint Training on Climate Change and Low Carbon Green Growt	0.005	General environment protection	Mitigation
Norway	Scatec Solar – project opportunities til Scatec Solar feasibility study	0.265	Energy generation, renewable sources	Mitigation
Portugal	NGO OIKOS – Agro-Energy	0.078	Energy generation, renewable sources	Mitigation
Spain	13-PR1-0135/SODEPAZ/Cuba/ 285.592€/Socio-economic, technological and environmental development for the municipality of Guamá. Phase 3.	0.379	Energy generation, renewable sources	Mitigation
Spain	Agreement action	0.001	Energy generation, renewable sources	Mitigation
Spain	Contribution to sustainable development of Guama municipality in Santiago de Cuba province through the use of renewable energy sources.	0.318	Energy generation, renewable sources	Mitigation
Spain	Making good use of the biomass of the marabou and other energetic species as fuel in the generation of electricity and environmental recovery.	0.242	Energy generation, renewable sources	Mitigation
Spain	ND	0.048	Energy generation, renewable sources	Mitigation
Spain	Own call of interest. Investment project. Designing small wind turbines for the Cuban climate conditions.	0.010	Energy generation, renewable sources	Mitigation
Spain	PCI. Bio-ethanol and co-products obtaining from alternative sources of biomass	0.119	Energy generation, renewable sources	Mitigation
Spain	Training for the optimization of renewable electric power in buildings (mini-wind, solar fv and micro-hydraulic)	0.002	Energy generation, renewable sources	Mitigation
Spain	Own call of interest. Agreement action.	0.002	Energy policy	Mitigation
Spain	Postgraduate doctoral degree Sustainable Development of rain forest, forest management and tourism	0.028	Post-secondary education	Mitigation
Spain	Delivery of two trucks of collecting rubbish, donated by Badajoz city council. For communal areas of La Havana.	0.016	Water supply and sanitation	Mitigation

Source	Title of project/activity in CRS	Amount (US$ million)	Sector in CRS	Adaptation / mitigation
Spain	ND	0.122	Water supply and sanitation	Mitigation
Spain	Supporting the community hygiene services in Havana.	0.015	Water Supply & Sanitation	Mitigation
Spain	Own program: Training program on solidarity UPNA	0.003	Other Social Infrastructure & Services	Mitigation
Spain	Support food production and reforestation of Manuel Tames municipality, Guantánamo (Phase II)	0.323	Forestry	Mitigation
Spain	Environmental sustainability program in Eastern Cuba	0.808	General environment protection	Mitigation
Spain	Optimizing energy efficiency of a solar drying system.	0.063	Other Multisector	Mitigation
Switzerland	La biomasse come source d'énergie renouvelable pour les régions rurales (BIOMAS)	5.575	General environment protection	Mitigation
United Arab Emirates	The 10 MWP Grid Concentrater Solar PV Project	15.000	Energy generation, renewable sources	Mitigation
United Kingdom	Visits/workshops on renewable energy	0.023	General environment protection	Mitigation
Adaptation Fund	Reduction of vulnerability to coastal flooding through ecosystem-based adaptation in the south of Artemisa and Mayabeque provinces	6.067	General environment protection	Adaptation
Australia	Small Island Developing States Community-based Adaptation Program	0.026	General environment protection	Adaptation
Belgium	Pratiques agricoles durables et adaptées au changement climatique dans la province de Guantanamo	0.293	Agriculture	Adaptation
Belgium	Pratiques agricoles durables et adaptées au changement climatique dans la province de Guantanamo	0.177	Agriculture	Adaptation
EU Institutions	Environmental bases for local sustainability of food production	9.733	General environment Protection	Adaptation
Japan	The Project for Reinforcement of Disaster Management and Risk Reduction by Guantanamo Provincial Authorities before Extreme Meteorological Events	0.090	Disaster prevention and preparedness	Adaptation
Norway	Regionalt senter for katastrofeforebygging, lansering mm	0.102	Disaster prevention and preparedness	Adaptation

Source	Title of project/activity in CRS	Amount (US$ million)	Sector in CRS	Adaptation / mitigation
Spain	PIFTE – Iberoamerican program for specialized technical training	0.003	Water supply and sanitation	Adaptation
Spain	Waterproofing of houses made with recycled material for vulnerable families in Calimete.	0.071	Other social infrastructure and services	Adaptation
Spain	Environmental impact of the floods over the Baracoa Malec¾n (Cuba): Management plan and alternatives proposal	0.159	General environment protection	Adaptation
Spain	Project: environmental damages of the floods in the seafront of Baracoa (Cuba), management plan and alternatives proposal (stage I: danger) – capacity	0.009	General environment protection	Adaptation
Spain	12-PR1-223/CRUZ ROJA/Strengthening capacities of the risk management networks.	0.088	Disaster prevention and preparedness	Adaptation
Switzerland	BASAL – Bases Environnementales pour la Securiéé Alimentaire Locale (Bases Ambientales para la Sostenibilidad Alimentaria Local)	0.097	Agriculture	Adaptation
Switzerland	Programa de Innovación Agropecuaria Local PIAL	0.262	Agriculture	Adaptation
Switzerland	Programa de Innovación Agropecuaria Local PIAL	4.907	Agriculture	Adaptation
Switzerland	CC/IPS Retos de la Naturaleza	0.203	General environment protection	Adaptation
Switzerland	Climate Change / Recuperación Malecónange	0.378	General environment protection	Adaptation
Switzerland	UN-Habitat: Capacidades ciudad.	0.225	General environment protection	Adaptation
Switzerland	BASAL – Bases Environnementales pour la Sécurité Alimentaire Locale (Bases Ambientales para la Sostenibilidad Alimentaria Local)	3.243	Other multi-sector	Adaptation
Switzerland	Support to Sustainable Agriculture in Cuba	2.275	Other multi-sector	Adaptation
Switzerland	Hurricane Saison 2008	0.022	Emergency response	Adaptation
United Kingdom	Renewable energy for all	0.015	Energy generation, renewable sources	Adaptation
United Kingdom	A Cuban carbon calculator	0.012	General environment protection	Adaptation

Source	Title of project/activity in CRS	Amount (US$ million)	Sector in CRS	Adaptation / mitigation
United Kingdom	Bucket code for climate change projects	0.013	General environment protection	Adaptation
United Kingdom	Green budget	0.010	General environment protection	Adaptation
United Kingdom	Planet Under Pressure	0.004	General environment protection	Adaptation
Italy	Focal mechanisms of moderate earthquakes in the Gonave microplate in the period 2011–2015	0.015	General environment protection	Adaptation and mitigation
Italy	Geotechnical model of the city of Santiago de Cuba	0.007	General environment protection	Adaptation and mitigation
Italy	Network of seismic survey aimed at monitoring the seismicity natural and induced microseismic	0.015	General environment protection	Adaptation and mitigation
Japan	The Project for the Water Supply System with the Renewable Energy in Sancti Spiritus Province	0.093	Water supply and sanitation	Adaptation and mitigation
Spain	International projects-EDULINK II: RENet Renewal energies education network	0.063	Energy generation, renewable sources	Adaptation and mitigation
Spain	Own cooperation plan 2013: international voluntary work. Solarisation of the Guama municipality, Cuba.	0.001	Energy generation, renewable sources	Adaptation and mitigation
Spain	Project: training of teaching and researching staff in advanced techniques applicable to hydro-weather data series	0.004	Disaster prevention and preparedness	Adaptation and mitigation
Spain	A Cuban carbon calculator	0.020	General environment protection	Adaptation and mitigation
Spain	Green budget	0.007	General environment protection	Adaptation and mitigation
Spain	Planet Under Pressure	0.003	General environment protection	Adaptation and mitigation
Spain	Renewable energy project	0.039	General environment protection	Adaptation and mitigation

A.5 Dominica

During 2010–2015, a total of **US$ 31.9 million** in finance was allocated to Dominica for activities that principally targeted climate change objectives. Of this, US$ 23.27 million was in the form of grants, with the remaining US$ 8.63 million delivered as ODA loans for renewable energy.

Of the total, 33% (US$ 10.66 million) supported mitigation activities, 66% (US$ 21.16 million) was for adaptation, and a minor amount (US$ 0.05 million) targeted both objectives simultaneously.

The Climate Investment Funds have provided the largest share of Dominica's climate finance, and this has been for disaster prevention and preparedness (US$ 21 million). France has contributed ODA loans for renewable energy, and the Global Environment Facility (GEF) has also committed funding for renewables.

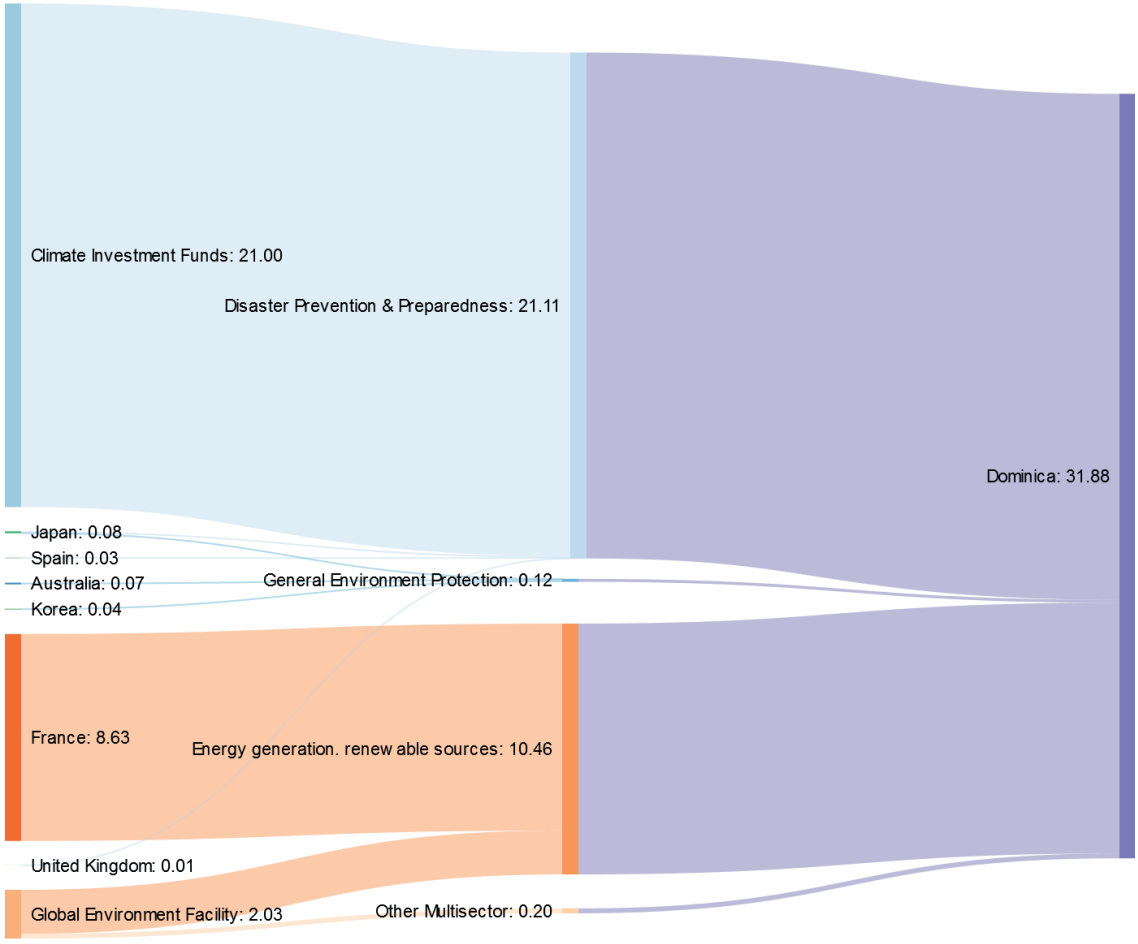

Figure A5: Sources of climate finance and sectoral distribution, Dominica (million US$)

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

For the 2010–2015 period, the disbursement ratio (disbursed amounts compared with committed amounts in the same period) was low for Dominica, at 10% (US$ 3.19 million).

Table A5 lists individual climate finance contributions to Dominica in the period 2010–2015. The title of the project/intervention is as listed in the CRS database.

Table A5: Climate finance commitments to Dominica, 2010–2015

Source	Title of project/activity in CRS	Amount (US$ million)	Sector in CRS	Adaptation / mitigation
France	Appui au développement géothermie en DM	8.63	Energy generation, renewable sources	Mitigation
Global Environment Facility	Low Carbon Development Path Promoting Energy Efficient Lighting and Solar Photovoltaic Technologies	1.83	Energy generation, renewable sources	Mitigation
Global Environment Facility	Preparation of Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (INDC) to the 2015 Agreement under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)	0.20	Other multi-sector	Mitigation
Australia	Small Island Developing States Community-based Adaptation Program	0.03	General environment protection	Adaptation
Climate Investment Funds	Disaster Vulnerability Reduction Project	21.00	Disaster prevention and preparedness	Adaptation
Japan	TC aggregated activities	0.01	General environment protection	Adaptation
Japan	The Project for Renovating the Hurricane Shelter and the Storm Drain in Vulnerable Communities	0.07	Disaster prevention and preparedness	Adaptation
Korea	Professional Capacity Building for Ecosystems Management	0.04	General environment protection	Adaptation
Spain	IFRC – Preparation and response to American disasters	0.03	Disaster prevention and preparedness	Adaptation
Australia	Caribsave Climate Change Risk Atlas	0.04	General environment protection	Adaptation and mitigation
United Kingdom	Alternative Energy Education	0.01	General environment protection	Adaptation and mitigation

A.6 Dominican Republic

During 2010–2015, a total of **US$ 499 million** in finance was allocated to the Dominican Republic for activities that principally targeted climate change objectives. Of this, US$ 465.2 million was in the form of ODA loans, with the remaining US$ 33.5 million delivered as grants.

Of the total, 45% (US$ 225.43 million) supported mitigation activities, 13% (US$ 66.27 million) was for adaptation, and 42% (US$ 207 million) targeted both objectives simultaneously.

The largest single source of climate finance for the Dominican Republic has been France. This support has come mainly as lending for public transport and for an urbanization programme (categorized in the CRS as "multi-sector"), as well as support for water and sanitation. After France, the next largest sources of climate finance have been the United States and Japan.

Water and sanitation has been targeted by the largest number of different funding sources, although, apart from France, only with small amounts. It is noteworthy how little climate finance has been directed to the energy sector.

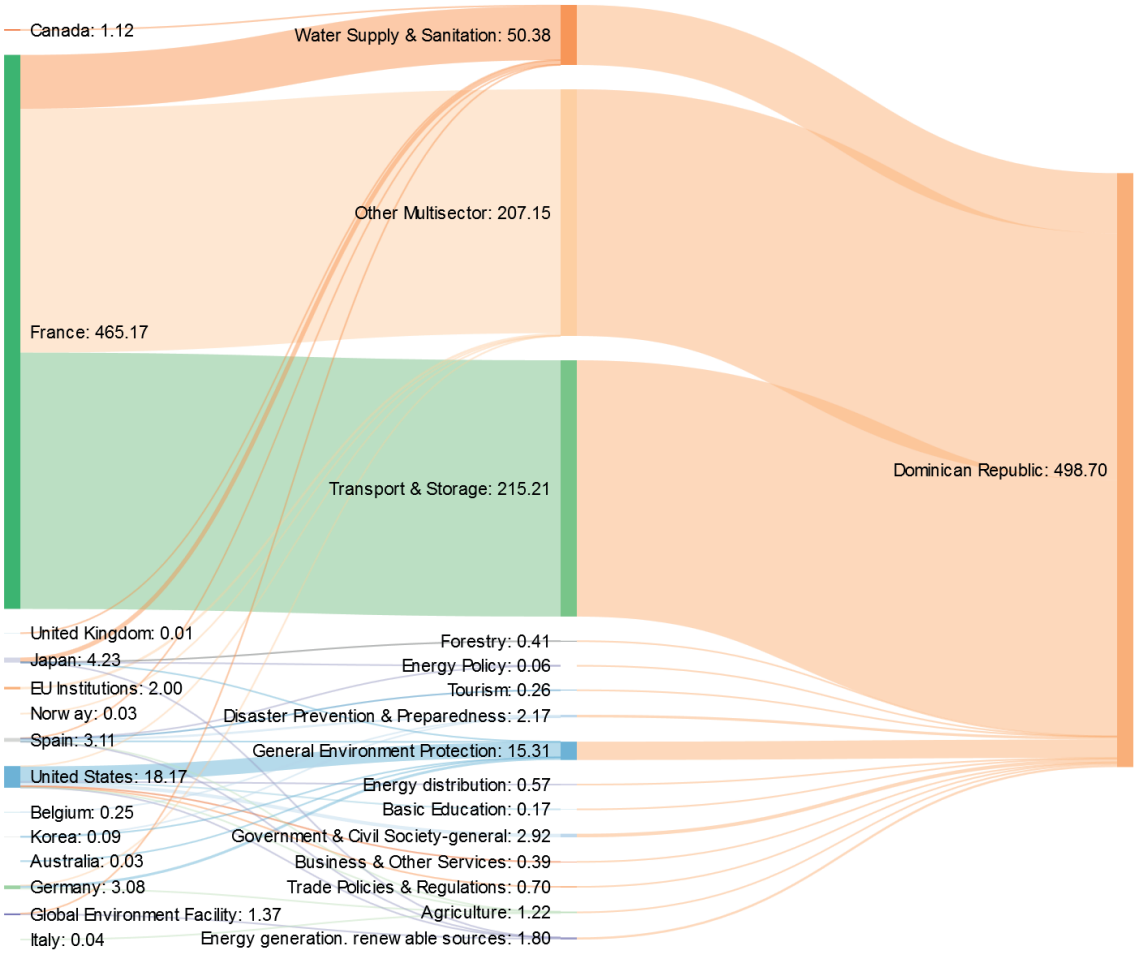

Figure A6: Sources of climate finance and sectoral distribution, Dominican Republic (million US$)

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

For the 2010–2015 period, the disbursement ratio (disbursed amounts compared with committed amounts in the same period) for the Dominican Republic was only 28% (US$ 140.4 million).

Table A6 lists individual climate finance contributions to the Dominican Republic in the period 2010–2015. The title of the project/intervention is as listed in the CRS database.

Table A6: Climate finance commitments to Dominican Republic, 2010–2015

Source	Title of project/activity in CRS	Amount (US$ million)	Sector in CRS	Adaptation / mitigation
Italy	Agriculture diversification and reinforcement of chain of production to help human being of the Elias Pina, Barohuco, Independencia – Social Security charges and insurance for volunteers	0.002	Agriculture	Mitigation
Italy	Agriculture diversification and reinforcement of chain of production to help human being of the Elias Pina, Barohuco, Independencia	0.041	Agriculture	Mitigation
United States	CGIAR Fund grant with the World Bank. – Administration and Oversight	0.200	Other multi-sector	Mitigation
Spain	Contributing to agricultural development in Pedernales, and promoting actions for the mitigation of and adaptation to climate change between the Dominican Republic and Haiti	0.134	Agriculture	Mitigation
Spain	Contributing to agricultural development in Pedernales, and promoting actions for the mitigation of and adaptation to climate change between the Dominican Republic and Haiti	0.037	General environment protection	Mitigation
Germany	Environmental policies and management of natural resources in Latin America	0.008	General environment protection	Mitigation
Germany	Environmental policies and management of natural resources in Latin America	0.008	Other multi-sector	Mitigation
Germany	Environmental policy and natural resource management in Latin America (REDD)	0.011	General environment protection	Mitigation
Germany	Environmental policy and natural resource management in Latin America (REDD)	0.011	Other multi-sector	Mitigation
France	FINANCEMENT DES TRANSPORTS COLLECTIFS	215.208	Transport and storage	Mitigation
Global Environment Facility	Implementing Integrated Land Water and Wastewater Management in Caribbean SIDS	0.011	Water supply and sanitation	Mitigation
Spain	Improvement of the management of Raffey Ecopark, Santiago de los Caballeros, linked with the comprehensive program for the improvement of the neighborhood	0.199	Water supply and sanitation	Mitigation

Source	Title of project/activity in CRS	Amount (US$ million)	Sector in CRS	Adaptation / mitigation
Spain	Improving energy sources and enhancing community organization with special focus on gender perspective.	0.003	Energy generation, renewable sources	Mitigation
Canada	Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Action in the Waste and Landfill Sector	0.677	Water supply and sanitation	Mitigation
Norway	Observatory on Migration, Climate change and migration	0.029	Other multi-sector	Mitigation
Spain	Own call of interest XIII: PROJECT Improved waste treatment in Moca (Dominican Republic) through the reinforcement of technical capacities	0.007	Water supply and sanitation	Mitigation
Spain	Own program: MERIDIES Scholarship. Case Study on Impacts of Hydroelectric Projects Community (Dominican Republic)	0.004	Energy generation, renewable sources	Mitigation
Spain	Own program: traineeship: impact documentation in renewable energy projects.	0.003	Energy generation, renewable sources	Mitigation
Spain	Own programme: Practica Meridies: Documentation of impacts in projects of renewable energies	0.003	Energy generation, renewable sources	Mitigation
Spain	PCI. Development of interuniversity program UEX-PUCMM for PhD training in renewable energy and energy efficiency	0.028	Energy policy	Mitigation
Japan	Proyecto de Construcción de Minihidroeléctrica en la Comunidad De Majagua en Yamasa	0.114	Energy generation, renewable sources	Mitigation
Germany	Renewables – Made in Germany, German Energy Agency – technology exhibition	0.002	Energy generation, renewable sources	Mitigation
Belgium	Renforcement de la préparation aux catastrophes des communautés en République Dominicaine	0.246	Disaster prevention and preparedness	Mitigation
Global Environment Facility	Stimulating Industrial Competitiveness Through Biomass-based, Grid-connected Electricity Generation	1.360	Energy generation, renewable sources	Mitigation
Germany	Support for the Implementation of the Climate Compatible Development Plan of the Dominican Republic (CCDP) in the cement and waste sectors	2.091	General environment protection	Mitigation
Japan	TC aggregated activities	0.028	Energy policy	Mitigation

Source	Title of project/activity in CRS	Amount (US$ million)	Sector in CRS	Adaptation / mitigation
Japan	TC aggregated activities	3.341	Water supply and sanitation	Mitigation
Japan	TC aggregated activities	0.407	Forestry	Mitigation
United States	Technical Assistance – Smart Grid Upgrades For System Operator and Market Agents, through Government of Dominican Republic	0.573	Energy distribution	Mitigation
United States	Technical Assistance – Third-Party Financing Platform for Solar Photovoltaic Systems, through Government of Dominican Republic	0.312	Energy generation, renewable sources	Mitigation
Japan	The project of donation of garbage used compactor truck for the Neiba city	0.110	Water supply and sanitation	Mitigation
Japan	The project of donation of garbage used compactor truck for the Salcedo city	0.111	Water supply and sanitation	Mitigation
Japan	The project of donation of garbage used compactor truck for the San Gregorio de Nigua city	0.110	Water supply and sanitation	Mitigation
Australia	Small Island Developing States Community-based Adaptation Program	0.026	General environment protection	Adaptation
Canada	Water Security and Climate Change in Central America and the Caribbean	0.446	Water supply and sanitation	Adaptation
EU Institutions	Dominican Republic component of the Central America Coffee rust integral management programme (PROCAGICA RD)	1.997	Other multi-sector	Adaptation
France	REPUBLIQUE DOMINICAINE	45.147	Water supply and sanitation	Adaptation
Germany	Integrated and sustainable rural development for organized small farmer groups at Mata de Naranja and El Aguacate	0.210	Agriculture	Adaptation
Germany	Integrated rural and sustainable development for small farmers with emphasis on natural resource management at Azua region	0.213	Agriculture	Adaptation
Germany	Integrated sustainable development for small farmer groups in 12 rural villages, Dominican Republic	0.266	Agriculture	Adaptation

Source	Title of project/activity in CRS	Amount (US$ million)	Sector in CRS	Adaptation / mitigation
Germany	Natural resource protection food security and sustainable rural development for organized small scale farmers along the Rio Panzo, Dominican Republic	0.259	Agriculture	Adaptation
Japan	TC aggregated activities	0.009	General environment protection	Adaptation
Korea	Korea-Mexico Joint Training Program on Climate Change and Green Growth	0.009	General environment protection	Adaptation
Korea	Natural Disaster Prevention in Central and South America	0.062	Disaster prevention and preparedness	Adaptation
Korea	Ocean Observation and Hydrographic Surveying	0.019	Disaster prevention and preparedness	Adaptation
Spain	10-CO1-090/CRE/Dominican Republic/Preparation for risk management regarding disasters.	0.771	Disaster prevention and preparedness	Adaptation
Spain	2014 Dominican Republic. Support for integrated resources INDRH	0.199	Water supply and sanitation	Adaptation
Spain	Araucaria XXI projet – Enriquillo for sustainable use of natural resources in the Enriquillo region	0.397	General environment protection	Adaptation
Spain	Booster Project risk management capabilities (GDR) to municipal and community levels in vulnerable areas of the province of Monte Cri	0.386	Disaster prevention and preparedness	Adaptation
Spain	Dominican Republic. 2014. Grant for the Presidency Ministry. Risks Management.	0.179	Disaster prevention and preparedness	Adaptation
Spain	Enhancing management and risk prevention in San Pedro de Macorís: temporary shelter, risk committee and fire truck.	0.040	Disaster prevention and preparedness	Adaptation
Spain	II phase. Reduction of vulnerability in Dominican Republic through the creation of a Canine Rescue Unit (C. R. U.).	0.028	Disaster prevention and preparedness	Adaptation
Spain	Implementation of cleaner production processes in small hotels in Pedernales.	0.263	Tourism	Adaptation
Spain	Improving the capacities for the reduction of disaster risk in the Honduran communities in Guayacanes; Barrios Blanco, San Antón y Pedro	0.090	Disaster prevention and preparedness	Adaptation

Source	Title of project/activity in CRS	Amount (US$ million)	Sector in CRS	Adaptation / mitigation
Spain	Own program: Internship for final degree of law students doing their internship in Dominican Republic	0.001	Water supply and sanitation	Adaptation
Spain	PIFTE – Iberoamerican program for specialized technical training	0.006	Water supply and sanitation	Adaptation
Spain	Reducing the risk of the most vulnerable people with a protection and resilience building approach in Monte e Cristi and Dajabon provinces.	0.333	Disaster prevention and preparedness	Adaptation
Spain	Strengthening the risk management capacity in the vulnerable areas of Los Minas Norte, in the municipality of Eastern Santo Domingo. Dominican Republic.	0.010	Disaster prevention and preparedness	Adaptation
United States	African and Latin American Resilience to Climate Change (ARCC) – Private Sector Capacity	0.050	Business and other services	Adaptation
United States	Climate Resilience and Index Insurance Project – Agricultural Sector Capacity	0.051	Agriculture	Adaptation
United States	Climate Resilience and Index Insurance Project – Clean Productive Environment	2.000	General environment protection	Adaptation
United States	Climate Resilience and Index Insurance Project – Natural Resources and Biodiversity	0.087	General environment protection	Adaptation
United States	Climate Resilience and Index Insurance Project – Private Sector Capacity	0.262	Business and other services	Adaptation
United States	Planning for Climate Adaptation Program – Agricultural Sector Capacity	0.045	Agriculture	Adaptation
United States	Planning for Climate Adaptation Program – Clean Productive Environment	0.634	General environment protection	Adaptation
United States	Planning for Climate Adaptation Program – Natural Resources and Biodiversity	0.700	General environment protection	Adaptation
United States	Planning for Climate Adaptation Program – Private Sector Capacity	0.021	Business & Other Services	Adaptation
United States	Program Development and Administrative Costs – Civic Participation	2.919	Government & Civil Society-general	Adaptation
United States	Small Project Assistance (SPA) Program with Peace Corps – Basic Education	0.090	Basic Education	Adaptation

Source	Title of project/activity in CRS	Amount (US$ million)	Sector in CRS	Adaptation / mitigation
United States	Small Project Assistance (SPA) Program with Peace Corps – Private Sector Capacity	0.050	Business & Other Services	Adaptation
United States	USAID-Environmental Protection Program (EPP) – Clean Productive Environment	2.947	General environment protection	Adaptation
United States	USAID-Environmental Protection Program (EPP) – Natural Resources and Biodiversity	4.900	General environment protection	Adaptation
United States	USAID-Environmental Protection Program (EPP) – Private Sector Capacity	0.005	Business and other services	Adaptation
United States	USAID-Environmental Protection Program (EPP) – Trade and Investment Enabling Environment	0.147	Trade policies and regulations	Adaptation
France	RELOGEMENT ET MOBILITé URBAINE SDO – EST	204.811	Other multi-sector	Adaptation and mitigation
United Kingdom	Climate Change – Recycling Waste Management	0.012	Water supply and sanitation	Adaptation and mitigation
United Kingdom	UNFCCC 6: Climate Change Education	0.002	General environment protection	Adaptation and mitigation
United States	Forest Resources Management – Clean Productive Environment	0.146	General environment protection	Adaptation and mitigation
United States	Forest Resources Management – Natural Resources and Biodiversity	0.250	General environment protection	Adaptation and mitigation
United States	Forest Resources Management – Trade and Investment Enabling Environment	0.553	Trade policies and regulations	Adaptation and mitigation
United States	Global Environmental Management Support II (GEMS II) – Program Design and Learning	0.086	Other multi-sector	Adaptation and mitigation
United States	Small Project Assistance (SPA) Program with Peace Corps – Basic Education	0.075	Basic education	Adaptation and mitigation
United States	Small Project Assistance (SPA) Program with Peace Corps – Clean Productive Environment	0.050	General environment protection	Adaptation and mitigation
United States	Small Project Assistance (SPA) Program with Peace Corps – Natural Resources and Biodiversity	0.050	General environment protection	Adaptation and mitigation
United States	U.S. Forest Service Interagency Agreement – Clean Productive Environment	0.950	General environment protection	Adaptation and mitigation

A.7 Grenada

During 2010–2015, a total of **US$ 1.6 million** in finance was allocated to Grenada for activities that principally targeted climate change objectives. This was all in the form of grants.

Of the total, 65% (US$ 1.03 million) supported mitigation activities, 35% (US$ 0.53 million) was for adaptation, and a very minor amount (US$ 0.01 million) targeted both objectives simultaneously.

The largest sources of climate finance for Grenada were the Global Environment Facility (GEF), which targeted the energy sector, and Spain, which allocated funding for disaster prevention and preparedness.

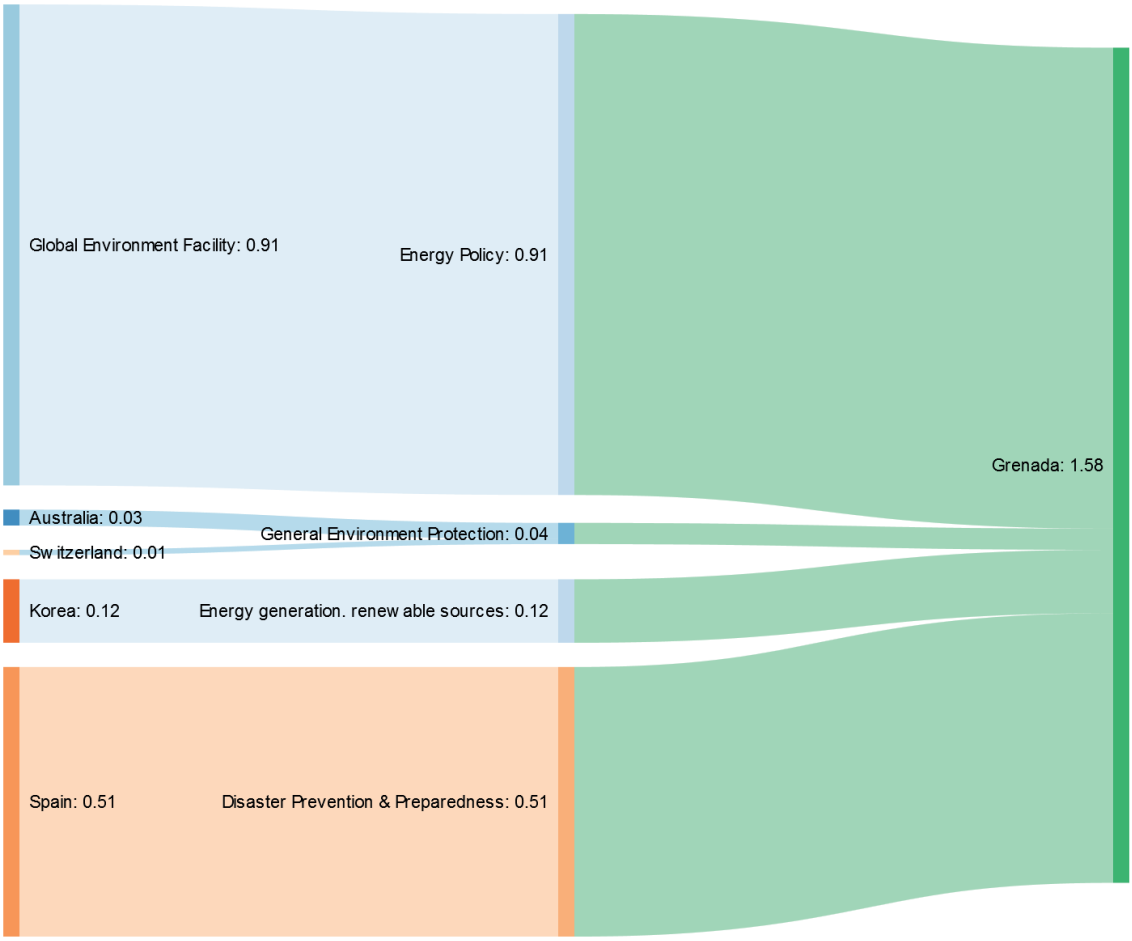

Figure A7: Sources of climate finance and sectoral distribution, Grenada (million US$)

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

Although climate finance commitments for the 2010–2015 period total US$ 1.6 million, actual disbursements registered in the CRS data total US$ 5.03 million, giving a disbursement ratio of 318%. The reason for this is unclear, but it is possibly due to a delay in spending funds committed prior to 2010.

Table A7 lists individual climate finance contributions to Grenada in the period 2010–2015. The title of the project/intervention is as listed in the CRS database.

Table A7: Climate finance commitments to Grenada, 2010–2015

Source	Title of project/activity in CRS	Amount (US$ million)	Sector in CRS	Adaptation / mitigation
Global Environment Facility	Sustainable Energy for the Eastern Caribbean (SEEC) Program	0.91	Energy policy	Mitigation
Korea	Renewable Energy for Rural Households and Agribusiness Enterprises Project	0.12	Energy generation, renewable sources	Mitigation
Australia	Small Island Developing States Community-based Adaptation Program	0.03	General environment protection	Adaptation
Spain	East Caribbean. Strengthening governments DRR	0.51	Disaster prevention and preparedness	Adaptation
Switzerland	UNFCCC Preparatory Process leading to the UNFCCC COP 17 in Durban (Ministerial Consultations & Pre-COP in South Africa)	0.01	General environment protection	Adaptation and mitigation

A.8 Guyana

During 2010–2015, a total of **US$ 391 million** in finance was allocated to Guyana for activities that principally targeted climate change objectives. All of this has been in the form of grants.

Of the total, just over 92% (US$ 361.56 million) supported mitigation activities, 7% (US$ 27.09 million) was for adaptation, and the remainder (US$ 2.38 million) targeted both objectives simultaneously.

The largest source of climate finance for Guyana was Norway, followed by the EU, Japan and Germany. Norway and Germany both targeted their commitments to the forest sector, though both are labelled "general environment protection" in the CRS data. A significant portion of the Norwegian commitment is actually in the form of results-based payments, which means that the level of final disbursement depends on the achievement of specific performance milestones; the amount noted here is a maximum. The EU contribution was delivered as budget support, for "sea and river defence". Japanese support categorized under "general environment protection" targeted rehabilitation of a major facility for water supply and flood control. The only other commitment of any note is a grant from the Global Environment Facility of US$ 5 million for the energy sector.

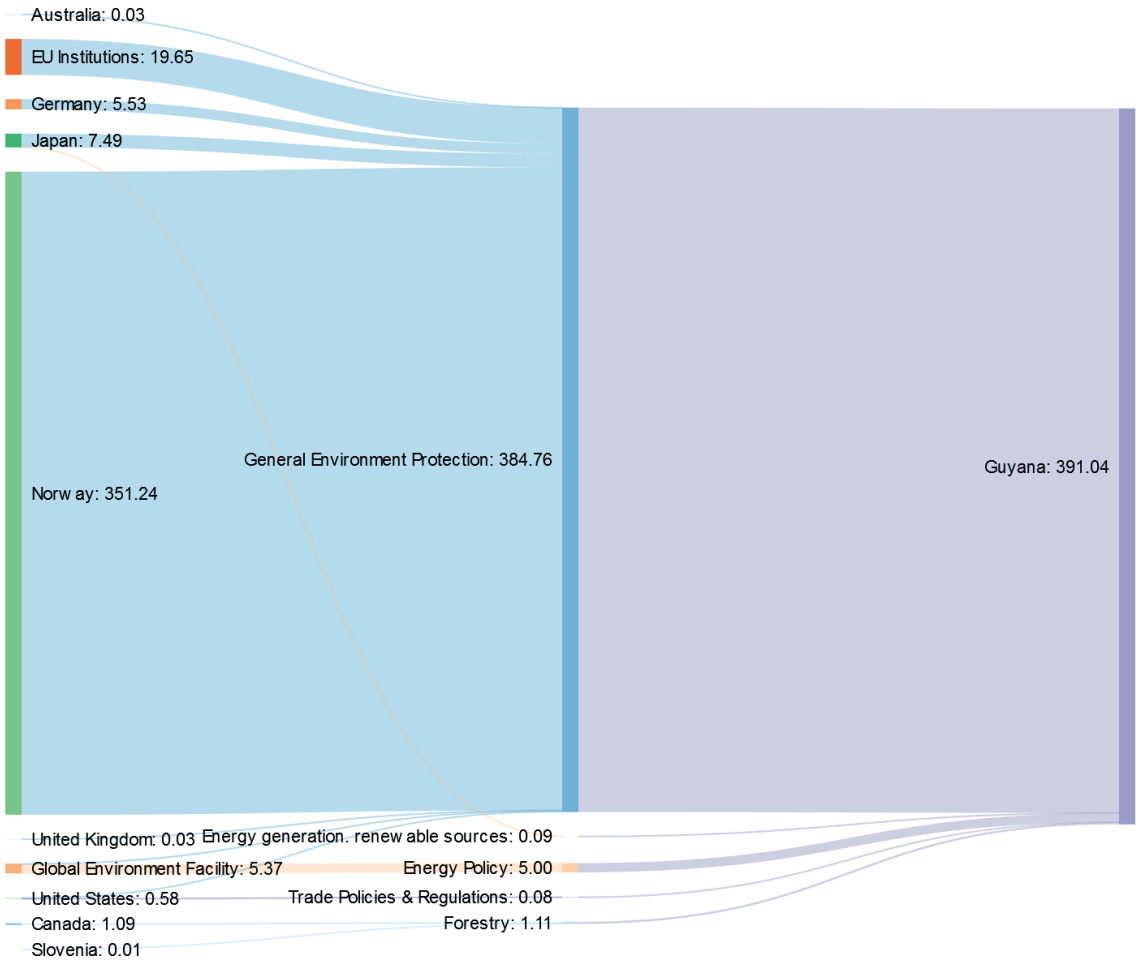

Figure A8: Sources of climate finance and sectoral distribution, Guyana (million US$)

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

For the 2010–2015 period, the disbursement ratio (disbursed amounts compared with committed amounts in the same period) for Guyana was 49% (US$ 190.52 million).

Table A8 lists individual climate finance contributions to Guyana in the period 2010–2015. The title of the project/intervention is as listed in the CRS database.

Table A8: Climate finance commitments to Guyana, 2010–2015

Source	Title of project/activity in CRS	Amount (US$ million)	Sector in CRS	Adaptation / mitigation
Canada	Support to the Forest Carbon Partnership Facility's Readiness Fund / Appui au Fonds de préparation du Fonds de partenariat pour le carbone forestier	1.09	Forestry	Mitigation
Germany	Conservation of Tropical Forest – Guyana Protected Area System (GPAS)	5.53	General environment protection	Mitigation
Global Environment Facility	Sustainable Energy Program	5.00	Energy policy	Mitigation
Global Environment Facility	Enabling Activities For The Stockholm Convention On Persistent Organic Pollutants (Pops): Development of A National Implementation Plan	0.37	General environment protection	Mitigation
Japan	The Project for Installing Photovoltaic System in St. Ignatius Secondary School	0.08	Energy generation, renewable sources	Mitigation
Norway	2011-2015 Framework Agreement	0.44	General environment protection	Mitigation
Norway	Conservation International Guyana	1.73	General environment protection	Mitigation
Norway	Guyana MRVS Support	2.95	General environment protection	Mitigation
Norway	Guyana REDD-Plus Investment Fund	248.16	General environment protection	Mitigation
Norway	REDD Compass: Community-powered Assessment of Ecosystem – Guyana	0.32	General environment protection	Mitigation
Norway	REDD+ for People and Nature – phase II – Guyana	0.19	General environment protection	Mitigation
Norway	Results-Based Payments to Guyana	95.21	General environment protection	Mitigation
Norway	Verification REDD+ performance indicators, Guyana-Norway partnership	0.47	General environment protection	Mitigation

Source	Title of project/activity in CRS	Amount (US$ million)	Sector in CRS	Adaptation / mitigation
Slovenia	Capacity-Building – Providing Training for the Forestry Sector to Improve Cooperation with the Local Population	0.01	Forestry	Mitigation
Spain	Joint program: VNU: Energy access at community level for MDG achievement in Hinterland Area	0.00	Energy generation, renewable sources	Mitigation
Australia	Small Island Developing States Community-based Adaptation Program	0.03	General environment protection	Adaptation
EU Institutions	Sea and River Defence Sector Budget Support Programme	19.65	General environment protection	Adaptation
Japan	The Project for the Rehabilitation of the East Demerara Water Conservancy	3.63	General environment protection	Adaptation
Japan	The Project for the Rehabilitation of the East Demerara Water Conservancy(2)	3.79	General environment protection	Adaptation
United Kingdom	Iwokrama: training manuals	0.00	General environment protection	Adaptation
Norway	Development of Guyana's Climate Resilience Strategy and Action Plan	0.58	General environment protection	Adaptation and mitigation
Norway	Implementing the Guyana LCDS Outreach Programme	1.19	General environment protection	Adaptation and mitigation
United Kingdom	Iwokrama: training manuals	0.00	General environment protection	Adaptation and mitigation
United Kingdom	Private Sector Forum: Law Carbon, High Growth: Opportunities for the Private Sector	0.00	General environment protection	Adaptation and mitigation
United Kingdom	Training Manual & Toolkit on Climate Change and Role of the Forest	0.01	General environment protection	Adaptation and mitigation
United Kingdom	Youth Resource Book and Video Series on Biodiversity and Climate Change	0.02	General environment protection	Adaptation and mitigation
United States	Forest Resources Management – Trade and Investment Capacity	0.08	Trade Policies & Regulations	Adaptation and mitigation
United States	Forest Resources Management – Clean Productive Environment	0.50	General environment protection	Adaptation and mitigation

A.9 Haiti

During 2010–2015, a total of **US$ 162.4 million** in finance was allocated to Haiti for activities that principally targeted climate change objectives. Of this, US$ 147.9 million was in the form of grants, with the remaining US$ 14.5 million delivered as ODA loans from the Climate Investment Funds for renewable energy.

Of the total, 33% (US$ 54.39 million) supported mitigation activities, 59% (US$ 95.09 million) was for adaptation, and 8% (US$ 12.96 million) targeted both objectives simultaneously.

Haiti has been allocated climate finance from a diversity of different sources. The largest contributions have come from Germany, Japan, the Climate Investment Funds, and the Global Environment Facility (GEF). There has also been a considerable spread across different sectors receiving the funding, among which the largest recipients have been renewable energy, transport, and disaster prevention and preparedness. The general environment protection category includes activities targeting energy and agriculture, as well as the Ridge to Reef program of the GEF and the EU's Global Climate Change Alliance program.

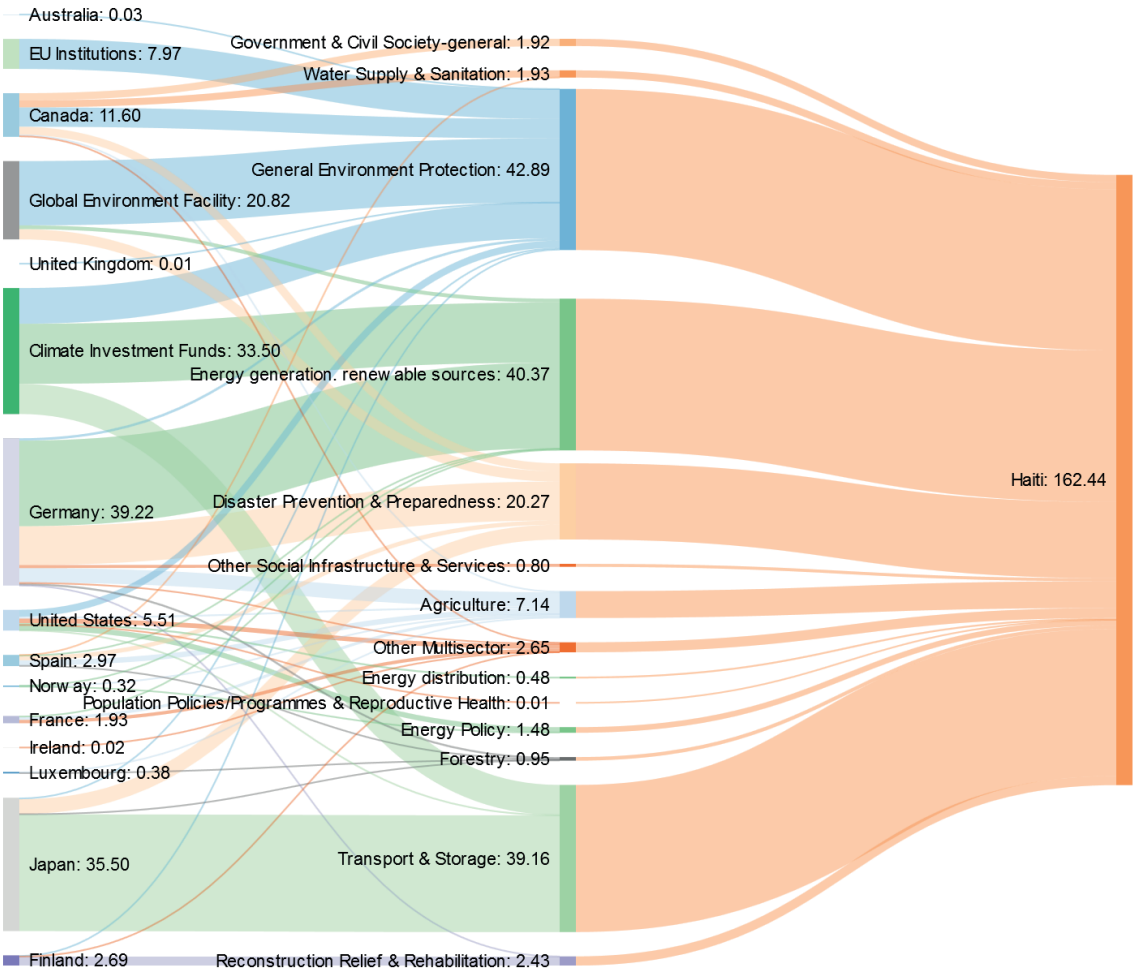

Figure A9: Sources of climate finance and sectoral distribution, Haiti (million US$)

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

For the 2010–2015 period, the disbursement ratio (disbursed amounts compared with committed amounts in the same period) for Haiti was 31% (US$ 50.13).

Table A9 lists individual climate finance contributions to Haiti in the period 2010–2015. The title of the project/intervention is as listed in the CRS database.

Table A9: Climate finance commitments to Haiti, 2010–2015

Source	Title of project/activity in CRS	Amount (US$ million)	Sector in CRS	Adaptation / mitigation
Germany	Environmental policies and management of natural resources in Latin America	0.02	General environment protection	Mitigation
Canada	Climate Change Adaptation Facility / Mécanisme pour l'adaptation au changement climatique	0.86	Water supply and sanitation	Adaptation
Canada	Local Governance for Risk and Disaster Management in Haiti / Gouvernance locale pour la gestion des risques et des désastres en Haïti	1.42	Government and civil society – general	Adaptation
Germany	Improvement of rural habitat after earthquake at Petit-Goâve region	0.80	Other social infrastructure and services	Adaptation
Climate Investment Funds	Centre Artibonite Regional Development Project	8.00	Transport and storage	Adaptation
Japan	The Project for Reconstruction of the Bridges of the Croix-des-Missions and the Route Neuve	30.35	Transport and storage	Adaptation
Japan	The Project for Reconstruction of the Bridges of the Croix-des-Missions and the Route Neuve (Detailed Design)	0.72	Transport and storage	Adaptation
United States	Construction Contracting and Knowledge Management Support Project	0.01	Transport and storage	Adaptation
United States	Construction Contracting and Knowledge Management Support Project – Administration and Oversight	0.07	Transport and storage	Adaptation
Germany	Enlargement of sustainable agriculture initiations among small holder farmers in Coupe à l Inde, Gény Paillé und Cruautte	0.24	Agriculture	Adaptation
Germany	Further support for mainstreaming agroecology in 7 parishes of Nippes Region, Haiti	0.33	Agriculture	Adaptation
Germany	Improvement of food security and resilience capacities of vulnerable population	0.70	Agriculture	Adaptation
Germany	Integrated food security to strengthen resilience in Arcahaie, Haiti	2.16	Agriculture	Adaptation
Germany	Integrated rural development by soil improvement and sustainable small scale farming / Mahotière	0.14	Agriculture	Adaptation

Source	Title of project/activity in CRS	Amount (US$ million)	Sector in CRS	Adaptation / mitigation
Germany	Strengthening resilience of vulnerable communities towards climate change through protection of natural resources, livelihood and WASH in Belle Anse	0.24	Agriculture	Adaptation
Germany	Strengthening resilience of vulnerable communities towards climate change through protection of natural resources, livelihood, WASH – Belle Anse/Haiti	0.07	Agriculture	Adaptation
Norway	Reforestation project	0.07	Agriculture	Adaptation
Spain	ND	0.03	Agriculture	Adaptation
Germany	Integrated agroforestry with soil improvement and sustainable land use for small farmer groups Diocese Les Cayes	0.17	Forestry	Adaptation
Germany	Integrated sustainable agroforestry for small farmer groups in 5 parishes, Diocese Cap Haïtien	0.36	Forestry	Adaptation
Australia	Small Island Developing States Community-based Adaptation Program	0.03	General environment protection	Adaptation
Canada	Climate Change Adaptation Facility / Mécanisme pour l'adaptation au changement climatique	2.02	General environment protection	Adaptation
Climate Investment Funds	Climate Proofing of Agriculture in the Centre-Artibonite Loop	4.50	General environment protection	Adaptation
Climate Investment Funds	Strengthening Hydro-Meteorological Services Project	5.00	General environment protection	Adaptation
Finland	Frame Agreement with NGO (Finn Church Aid)	0.28	General environment protection	Adaptation
Germany	Adaptation to climate change and protection of biodiversity, Haiti	0.64	General environment protection	Adaptation
Global Environment Facility	Ecosystem Approach to Haiti Cote Sud	6.42	General environment protection	Adaptation
Global Environment Facility	Increasing Resilience of Ecosystems, Communities and Anthropic Threats Through a Ridge to Reef Approach to BD Conservation and Watershed Management	9.32	General environment protection	Adaptation
Finland	Haitian Mobile School for Do-it-yourself Construction	0.03	Other multi-sector	Adaptation
France	Aménagements Bassins Versants et Produc.	0.88	Other multi-sector	Adaptation

Source	Title of project/activity in CRS	Amount (US$ million)	Sector in CRS	Adaptation / mitigation
Germany	Integrated rural and sustainable development focussing on agroecological approaches for small farmer groups, Diocese of Port-de-Paix	0.20	Other multi-sector	Adaptation
Finland	Reconstruciton of Haiti, UNDP Debris Management	0.53	Reconstruction relief and rehabilitation	Adaptation
Finland	Reconstruction of Haiti, UNDP School Building project	1.85	Reconstruction relief and rehabilitation	Adaptation
Germany	Education of the gang Association MARK	0.05	Reconstruction relief and rehabilitation	Adaptation
Canada	Local Governance for Risk and Disaster Management in Haiti / Gouvernance locale pour la gestion des risques et des désastres en Haïti	2.13	Disaster prevention and preparedness	Adaptation
Germany	Building the resilience to disasters of institutions and communities in Haiti with full participation of vulnerable groups	1.33	Disaster prevention and preparedness	Adaptation
Germany	Food security of the rural population in the hillsides in North-East-Haiti through climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction	5.31	Disaster prevention and preparedness	Adaptation
Germany	Strengthening of disaster resiliance of the rural population of the municipalities Petit-Goave and Grand-Goave, Departement Ouest, Haiti	2.78	Disaster prevention and preparedness	Adaptation
Japan	TC aggregated activities	0.02	Disaster prevention and preparedness	Adaptation
Japan	The Project for Supporting Disaster Resilience	3.92	Disaster prevention and preparedness	Adaptation
Spain	Own call of interest XIII: PROJECT Training and orientation towards earthquake risk reduction: Earthquake Haiti III	0.02	Disaster prevention and preparedness	Adaptation
Spain	Own call XIV: Earthquake Haiti IV	0.01	Disaster prevention and preparedness	Adaptation
Spain	Own call: Institutional Strengthening Project State University of Haiti in the area of Seismology and Earthquake Engineering II.	0.01	Disaster prevention and preparedness	Adaptation
Spain	Project reduction of structural vulnerability and improving habitability in Haiti: Haiti-Quake II	0.05	Disaster prevention and preparedness	Adaptation
Spain	Reduction of disaster risk in the basin of Mapou, Belle-Anse district.	1.03	Disaster prevention and preparedness	Adaptation

Source	Title of project/activity in CRS	Amount (US$ million)	Sector in CRS	Adaptation / mitigation
Spain	International projects-EDULINK II: RENet Renewal energies education network	0.03	Energy generation, renewable sources	Adaptation and mitigation
United States	Forest Resources Management – HIV/ AIDS	0.01	Population policies/ programmes and reproductive health	Adaptation and mitigation
France	Technique de securité alimentaire + agrico	0.75	Agriculture	Adaptation and mitigation
Luxembourg	Accord-Cadre 2010-2014 ONG: Objectif Tiers Monde ASBL	0.04	Agriculture	Adaptation and mitigation
Luxembourg	Accord-Cadre OBJECTIF TIERS MONDE ASBL 2010-2014: Enveloppe 2010	0.04	Agriculture	Adaptation and mitigation
Luxembourg	Accord-cadreOBJECTIF TIERS MONDE ASBL 2010-2014	0.07	Agriculture	Adaptation and mitigation
Luxembourg	Appui à la production agricole et son acheminement vers les marchés à Lavial	0.02	Agriculture	Adaptation and mitigation
Luxembourg	Renforcement de la sécurité alimentaire à Beau-Séjour	0.03	Agriculture	Adaptation and mitigation
Norway	Environmental sustainability in vulnerable areas, Macaya	0.07	Agriculture	Adaptation and mitigation
Spain	Other funding to IOM.	1.39	Agriculture	Adaptation and mitigation
United States	Forest Resources Management – Administration and Oversight	0.01	Agriculture	Adaptation and mitigation
United States	Global Environmental Management Support II (GEMS II) – Program Design and Learning	0.46	Agriculture	Adaptation and mitigation
Japan	Project for reforestation and construction of flood-control walls in Ennery	0.10	Forestry	Adaptation and mitigation
Luxembourg	Accord-Cadre 2010-2014 ONG: Objectif Tiers Monde ASBL	0.01	Forestry	Adaptation and mitigation
Luxembourg	Accord-Cadre OBJECTIF TIERS MONDE ASBL 2010-2014: Enveloppe 2010	0.05	Forestry	Adaptation and mitigation
Luxembourg	Accord-cadreOBJECTIF TIERS MONDE ASBL 2010-2014	0.09	Forestry	Adaptation and mitigation
Luxembourg	Conservation du sol et reboisement à Port-Salut	0.01	Forestry	Adaptation and mitigation
Luxembourg	Programme de reboisement par l'éducation à Gros-Cheval	0.02	Forestry	Adaptation and mitigation
Spain	MAPOU project.	0.14	Forestry	Adaptation and mitigation

Source	Title of project/activity in CRS	Amount (US$ million)	Sector in CRS	Adaptation / mitigation
EU Institutions	Alliance Mondiale contre le Changement Climatique – Haïti	7.97	General environment protection	Adaptation and mitigation
Japan	Le projet d'installation des seuils anti-inondation et de reboisement a Platon	0.10	General environment protection	Adaptation and mitigation
Japan	Le projet d'installation des seuils anti-inondation et de reboisement a Savane Ronde	0.10	General environment protection	Adaptation and mitigation
Japan	Project for disaster prevention	0.10	General environment protection	Adaptation and mitigation
Japan	Project for reforestation and for preservation of a ravine in Saint George	0.09	General environment protection	Adaptation and mitigation
United Kingdom	Housing Expo in Haiti	0.01	General environment protection	Adaptation and mitigation
Ireland	MISEAN CARA – Governence – Support to Irish based NGOS – IMRS – GENERAL – Organisational development for Missionary Oblates-Rural development1GOV-Governance-ZZ-NOT ANALYSED	0.02	Other multi-sector	Adaptation and mitigation
United States	Evaluation, Research and Communication Land Tenure TO – Program Design and Learning	0.10	Other multi-sector	Adaptation and mitigation
United States	Forest Resources Management – Administration and Oversight	0.49	Other multi-sector	Adaptation and mitigation
United States	Global Environmental Management Support II (GEMS II) – Program Design and Learning	0.13	Other multi-sector	Adaptation and mitigation
United States	PASA with the US Forest Service – Administration and Oversight	0.52	Other multi-sector	Adaptation and mitigation
United States	Desk Study – Microgrid Development Assessment and Ranking, through Energy and Security Group, LLC	0.48	Energy distribution	Mitigation
Climate Investment Funds	Modern Energy Services for All	16.00	Energy generation, renewable sources	Mitigation
France	FASEP 988B (PHASE B)-PARC PHOTOVOLTAIQUE	0.30	Energy generation, renewable sources	Mitigation
Germany	Rehabilitation of the Hydro Power Plant Peligre	13.90	Energy generation, renewable sources	Mitigation
Germany	Rehabilitation of the hydropower plant Peligre	8.87	Energy generation, renewable sources	Mitigation

Source	Title of project/activity in CRS	Amount (US$ million)	Sector in CRS	Adaptation / mitigation
Global Environment Facility	Emergency program for solar power generation and lighting for Haiti, as a consequence of the Earthquake in Port au Prince.	1.00	Energy generation, renewable sources	Mitigation
Norway	SustaSustainable Livelihood and Alternative Energy Sources, Grande Anse	0.09	Energy generation, renewable sources	Mitigation
Spain	ND	0.17	Energy generation, renewable sources	Mitigation
Norway	Joint ACT Climate Change/Disaster Risk Reduction Programme in Haiti	0.09	Energy policy	Mitigation
United States	Energy Utility Partnership – USEA – Modern Energy Services	1.00	Energy policy	Mitigation
United States	Technical Assistance for ECREEE and West Africa Power Pool – Modern Energy Services	0.39	Energy policy	Mitigation
Canada	Contribution to Food Security – Adaptation to Climate Change / Contribution à la sécurité alimentaire – Adaptation aux changements climatiques	0.30	Water supply and sanitation	Mitigation
Canada	Local Development – Nord-Est – Adaptation to Climate Change / Développement local – Nord-Est – Adaptation aux changements climatiques	0.37	Water supply and sanitation	Mitigation
Canada	Support for Local Development and Agroforestry in Nippes – Adaptation to Climate Change / Appui au developpement local et à l'agroforesterie de Nippes – Adaptation au changement climatique	0.30	Water supply and sanitation	Mitigation
Spain	ND	0.09	Water supply and sanitation	Mitigation
Canada	Local Development – Nord-Est – Adaptation to Climate Change / Développement local – Nord-Est – Adaptation aux changements climatiques	0.28	Government and civil society – general	Mitigation
Canada	Support for Local Development and Agroforestry in Nippes – Adaptation to Climate Change / Appui au développement local et à l'agroforesterie de Nippes – Adaptation au changement climatique	0.23	Government and civil society – general	Mitigation
Canada	Local Development – Nord-Est – Adaptation to Climate Change / Développement local – Nord-Est – Adaptation aux changements climatiques	0.28	Agriculture	Mitigation
Spain	Building of a garden centre in Beausejour, Haiti.	0.001	Forestry	Mitigation

Source	Title of project/activity in CRS	Amount (US$ million)	Sector in CRS	Adaptation / mitigation
Canada	Contribution to Food Security – Adaptation to Climate Change / Contribution à la sécurité alimentaire – Adaptation aux changements climatiques	1.20	General environment protection	Mitigation
Canada	Expert service and training to rebuild the 'Centre national de Météorologie' of Haiti	0.31	General environment protection	Mitigation
Canada	Local Development – Nord-Est – Adaptation to Climate Change / Développement local – Nord-Est – Adaptation aux changements climatiques	0.65	General environment protection	Mitigation
Canada	Support for Local Development and Agroforestry in Nippes – Adaptation to Climate Change / Appui au développement local et à l'agroforesterie de Nippes – Adaptation au changement climatique	0.98	General environment protection	Mitigation
Global Environment Facility	Developing Core Capacity for MEA Implementation in Haiti	1.36	General environment protection	Mitigation
United States	Laboratory Tech Support for GCC and Clean Energy – Department of Energy (DOE) – Clean Productive Environment	1.83	General environment protection	Mitigation
Canada	Local Development – Nord-Est – Adaptation to Climate Change / Développement local – Nord-Est – Adaptation aux changements climatiques	0.28	Other multi-sector	Mitigation
Germany	Risk Analysis, Disaster Prevention and Preparedness for the poor, rural population in two communities of the department Nippes	0.93	Disaster prevention and preparedness	Mitigation
Global Environment Facility	Strengthening Climate Resilience and Reducing Disaster Risk in Agriculture to Improve Food Security in Haiti Post Earthquake	2.73	Disaster prevention and preparedness	Mitigation

A.10 Jamaica

During 2010–2015, a total of **US$ 62.5 million** in finance was allocated to Jamaica for activities that principally targeted climate change objectives. Of this, US$ 46.75 million was in the form of grants, with the remaining US$ 15.75 million delivered as ODA loans from the Climate Investment Funds.

Of the total, just under 9% (US$ 5.5 million) supported mitigation activities, nearly 87% (US$ 54.15 million) was for adaptation, and the remaining 4% (US$ 2.85 million) targeted both objectives simultaneously.

A diversity of sources have contributed climate finance for Jamaica. The largest commitments have come from the Climate Investment Funds, followed by the United States, the Adaptation Fund, and the Global Environment Facility (GEF). The funding categorized in the CRS under "general environment protection" from the Climate Investment Funds is that from the Pilot Program for Climate Resilience. The largest commitments under the multi-sector category include activities targeting agriculture, coastal and water sectors.

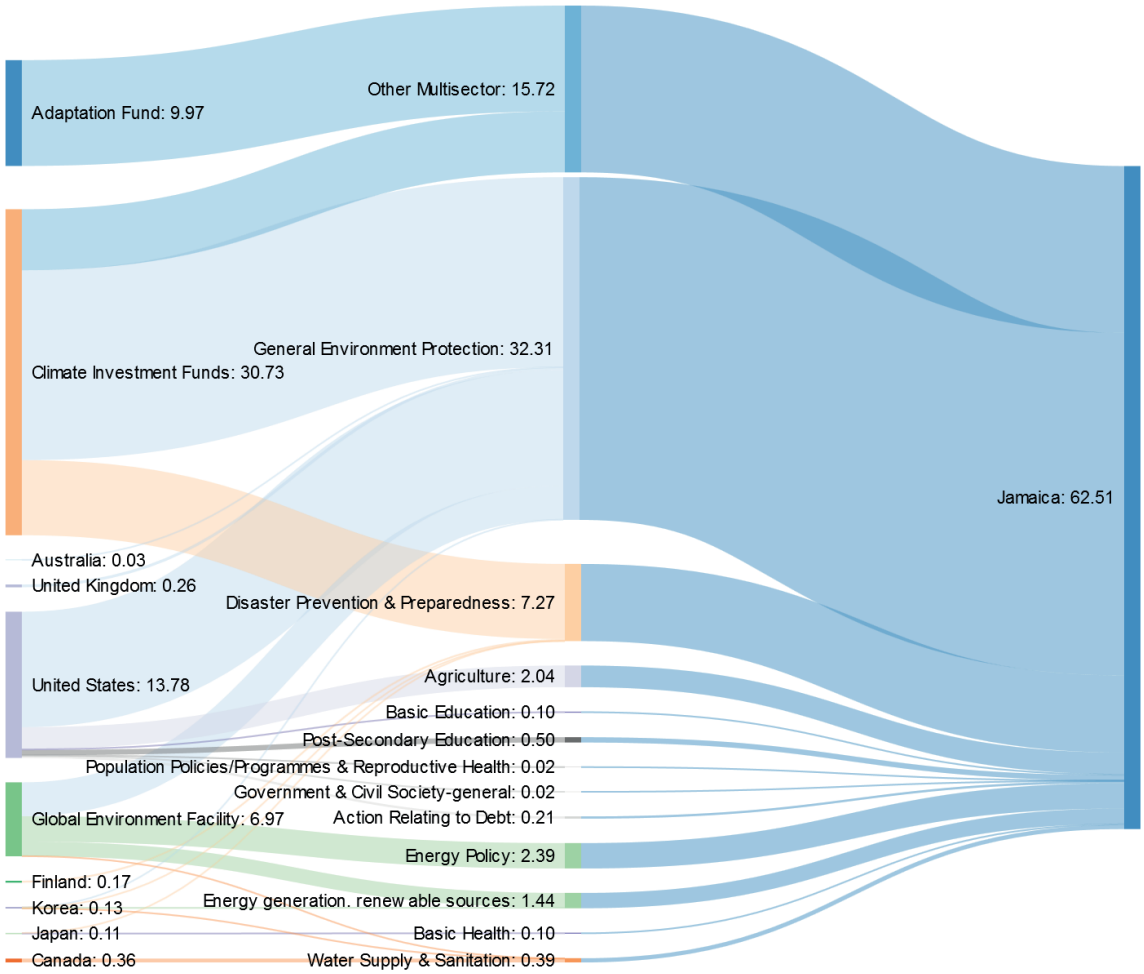

Figure A10: Sources of climate finance and sectoral distribution, Jamaica (million US$)

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

For the 2010–2015 period, the disbursement ratio (disbursed amounts compared with committed amounts in the same period) for Jamaica was 40% (US$ 25.21 million).

Table A10 lists individual climate finance contributions to Jamaica in the period 2010–2015. The title of the project/intervention is as listed in the CRS database.

Table A10: Climate finance commitments to Jamaica, 2010–2015

Source	Title of project/activity in CRS	Amount (US$ million)	Sector in CRS	Adaptation / mitigation
Finland	ICI project for capacity building for Meteorological Service of Jamaica	0.08	Disaster prevention and preparedness	Mitigation
Global Environment Facility	Deployment of Renewable Energy and Improvement of Energy Efficiency in the Public Sector	1.36	Energy generation, renewable sources	Mitigation
Global Environment Facility	LGGE Promoting Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy in Buildings in Jamaica	2.39	Energy policy	Mitigation
Global Environment Facility	Implementing Integrated Land Water and Wastewater Management in Caribbean SIDS	0.02	Water supply and sanitation	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)	0.35	General environment protection	Mitigation
Global Environment Facility	Third National Communication (TNC) and Biennial Update Report to the UNFCCC	0.85	General environment protection	Mitigation
Japan	The project for the Repair of Hurricane Damage to the Annotto Bay Hospital	0.10	Basic Health	Mitigation
Korea	Energy Engineering Management(Jamaica)	0.08	Energy generation, renewable sources	Mitigation
Korea	Korea-Mexico Joint Training on Climate Change and Low Carbon Green Growt	0.002	General environment protection	Mitigation
United States	Enhancing Capacity for Low Emission Development Strategies – Clean Productive Environment	0.06	General environment protection	Mitigation
United States	Tropical Forest Conservation Act (TFCA) [Agriculture – PL-480]	0.21	Action relating to debt	Mitigation
Adaptation Fund	Enhancing the Agricultural Sector and Coastal Areas	9.97	Other multi-sector	Adaptation
Australia	Small Island Developing States Community-based Adaptation Program	0.03	General environment protection	Adaptation
Canada	Sustainable Water Management under Climate Change in Small Island States of the Caribbean	0.36	Water supply and sanitation	Adaptation

Source	Title of project/activity in CRS	Amount (US$ million)	Sector in CRS	Adaptation / mitigation
Climate Investment Funds	Adaptation Program and Financing Mechanism for the Pilot Program For Climate Resilience Jamaica	17.90	General environment protection	Adaptation
Climate Investment Funds	Financing water adaptation in Jamaica's new urban housing sector	5.75	Other multi-sector	Adaptation
Climate Investment Funds	Improving Climate Data and Information Management Project	7.08	Disaster prevention and preparedness	Adaptation
Finland	ICI project for capacity building for Meteorological Service of Jamaica	0.09	Disaster prevention and preparedness	Adaptation
Global Environment Facility	Building Climate Resilience of Urban Systems through Ecosystem-based Adaptation (EbA) in Latin America and the Caribbean.	2.00	General environment protection	Adaptation
Japan	TC aggregated activities	0.002	Government and civil society – general	Adaptation
Japan	TC aggregated activities	0.01	Disaster prevention and preparedness	Adaptation
Korea	Water Resources Management for Responding to Climate Change	0.01	Water supply and sanitation	Adaptation
Korea	Professional Capacity Building for Ecosystems Management	0.03	General environment protection	Adaptation
Korea	Ocean Observation and Hydrographic Surveying	0.01	Disaster prevention and preparedness	Adaptation
United States	Small Project Assistance (SPA) Program with Peace Corps – Basic Education	0.07	Basic education	Adaptation
United States	Jamaica Rural Economy and Ecosystems Adapting to Climate cHange (Ja REEACH) – Higher Education	0.50	Post-secondary education	Adaptation
United States	Jamaica Rural Economy and Ecosystems Adapting to Climate cHange (Ja REEACH) – Agricultural Sector Capacity	2.02	Agriculture	Adaptation
United States	Jamaica Rural Economy and Ecosystems Adapting to Climate cHange (Ja REEACH) – Clean Productive Environment	8.23	General environment protection	Adaptation
United States	Jamaica Rural Economy and Ecosystems Adapting to Climate cHange (Ja REEACH) – Natural Resources and Biodiversity	0.07	General environment protection	Adaptation
United States	Small Project Assistance (SPA) Program with Peace Corps – Clean Productive Environment	0.02	General environment protection	Adaptation

Source	Title of project/activity in CRS	Amount (US$ million)	Sector in CRS	Adaptation / mitigation
United Kingdom	Global Climate Generation	0.26	General environment protection	Adaptation and mitigation
United States	Small Project Assistance (SPA) Program with Peace Corps – Basic Education	0.03	Basic education	Adaptation and mitigation
United States	Small Project Assistance (SPA) Program with Peace Corps – HIV/AIDS	0.02	Population policies/ programmes and reproductive health	Adaptation and mitigation
United States	Small Project Assistance (SPA) Program with Peace Corps – Civic Participation	0.02	Government and civil society – general	Adaptation and mitigation
United States	Small Project Assistance (SPA) Program with Peace Corps – Agricultural Sector Capacity	0.02	Agriculture	Adaptation and mitigation
United States	Climate Economic Analysis for Development, Investment and Resilience (CEADIR) – Clean Productive Environment	1.50	General environment protection	Adaptation and mitigation
United States	Forest Resources Management – Clean Productive Environment	0.18	General environment protection	Adaptation and mitigation
United States	PASA with the US Forest Service – Clean Productive Environment	0.10	General environment protection	Adaptation and mitigation
United States	Small Project Assistance (SPA) Program with Peace Corps – Clean Productive Environment	0.02	General environment protection	Adaptation and mitigation
United States	U.S. Forest Service Interagency Agreement – Clean Productive Environment	0.71	General environment protection	Adaptation and mitigation

A.11 Saint Kitts and Nevis

During 2010–2015, a total of **US$ 0.1 million** in finance was allocated to Saint Kitts and Nevis for activities that principally targeted climate change objectives. This comes from a combination of four different sources each making very small allocations. Individual transactions as small as US$ 1000 have been registered in the CRS database, shown in Table A11.

Figure A11: Sources of climate finance and sectoral distribution, Saint Kitts and Nevis (million US$)

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

Table A11 lists individual climate finance contributions to Saint Kitts and Nevis in the period 2010–2015. The title of the project/intervention is as listed in the CRS database.

Table A11: Climate finance commitments to Saint Kitts and Nevis, 2010–2015

Source	Title of project/activity in CRS	Amount (US$ million)	Sector in CRS	Adaptation / Mitigation
Global Environment Facility	Implementing Integrated Land Water and Wastewater Management in Caribbean SIDS	0.006	Water supply and sanitation	Mitigation
Japan	TC aggregated activities	0.014	Energy policy	Mitigation
Australia	Small Island Developing States Community-based Adaptation Program	0.026	General environment protection	Adaptation
Australia	Caribsave Climate Change Risk Atlas	0.041	General environment protection	Adaptation and Mitigation
United Kingdom	Energy and the Environment	0.001	General environment protection	Adaptation and Mitigation
United Kingdom	Sixth Biennial Caribbean Environmental Forum and Exhibition: The Green Economy	0.012	General environment protection	Adaptation and Mitigation

A.12 Saint Lucia

During 2010–2015, a total of **US$ 36.7 million** in finance was allocated to Saint Lucia for activities that principally targeted climate change objectives. Of this, US$ 21.7 million was in the form of grants, with the remaining US$ 15 million delivered as ODA loans from the Climate Investment Funds.

Of the total, over 94% (US$ 34.65 million) was for adaptation, while around 5% (US$ 2.05 million) supported mitigation activities, and a minor amount (US$ 0.01 million) targeted both objectives simultaneously.

The largest single sources of climate finance for Saint Lucia was the Climate Investment Funds, which targeted activities in disaster prevention and preparedness. The other main contributors have been the EU, also in the disaster sector, and the Global Environment Facility (GEF).

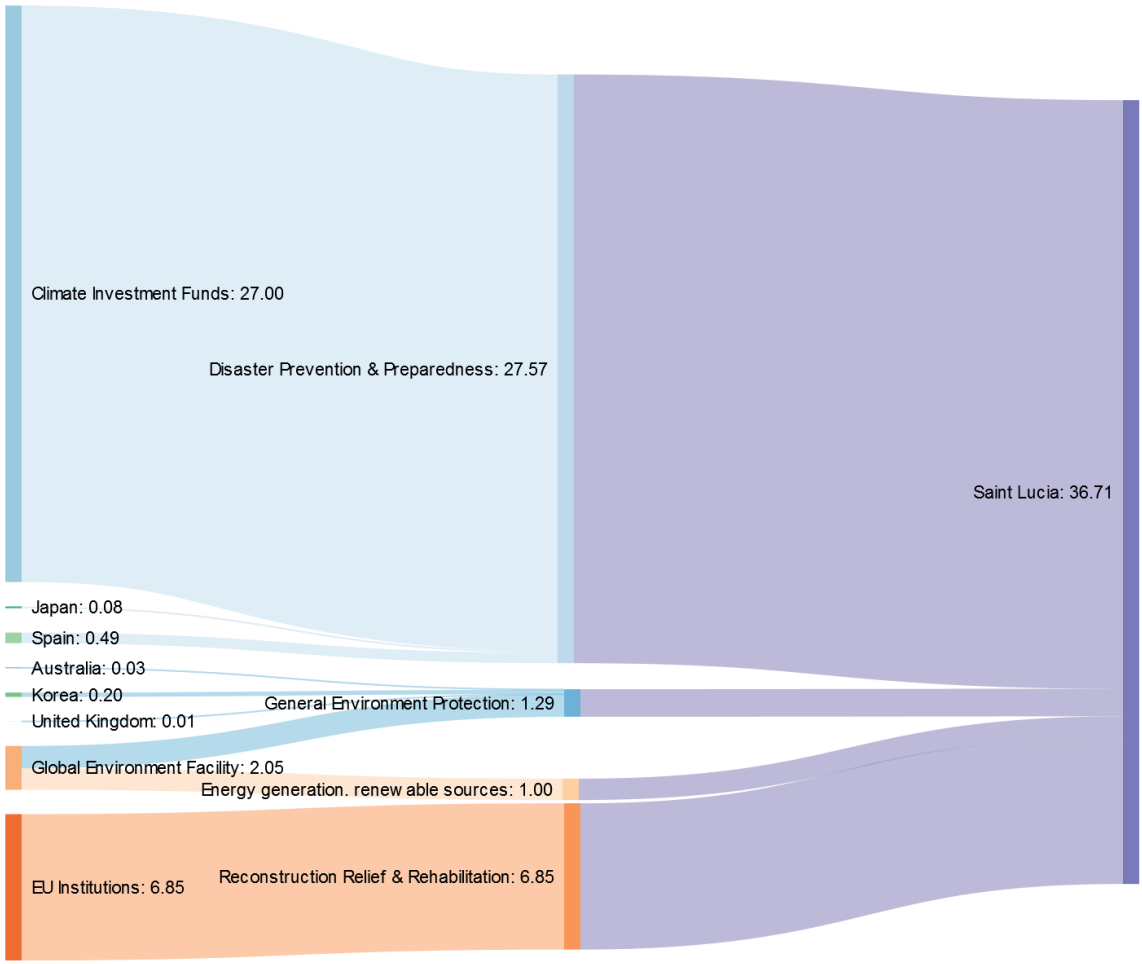

Figure A12: Sources of climate finance and sectoral distribution, Saint Lucia (million US$)

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

For the 2010–2015 period, the disbursement ratio (disbursed amounts compared with committed amounts in the same period) for Saint Lucia was very low, around 2% (US$ 0.82 million).

Table A12 lists individual climate finance contributions to Saint Lucia in the period 2010–2015. The title of the project/intervention is as listed in the CRS database.

Table A12: Climate finance commitments to Saint Lucia, 2010–2015

Source	Title of project/activity in CRS	Amount (US$ million)	Sector in CRS	Adaptation / mitigation
Global Environment Facility	Geothermal Resource Development in Saint Lucia	1.000	Energy generation, renewable sources	Mitigation
Global Environment Facility	Implementing Integrated Land Water and Wastewater Management in Caribbean SIDS	0.004	Water supply and sanitation	Mitigation
Global Environment Facility	Increase St. Lucia's Capacity to Monitor MEA Implementation and Sustainable Development	1.050	General environment protection	Mitigation
Australia	Small Island Developing States Community-based Adaptation Program	0.026	General environment protection	Adaptation
Climate Investment Funds	Disaster Vulnerability Reduction Project	27.000	Disaster prevention and preparedness	Adaptation
EU Institutions	Saint Lucia Post Trough Infrastructure Rehabilitation Programme	6.850	Reconstruction relief and rehabilitation	Adaptation
Japan	TC aggregated activities	0.005	Government and civil society – general	Adaptation
Japan	The Project for Constructing the Main Drainage in Laborie-Augier Community	0.080	Disaster prevention and preparedness	Adaptation
Korea	Strengthening of Flood Early Warning and Hydrological Data Collection Sy	0.197	General environment protection	Adaptation
Spain	East Caribbean. Strengthening governments DRR	0.493	Disaster prevention and preparedness	Adaptation
United Kingdom	Environmental Tool Kits regional distribution	0.001	General environment protection	Adaptation and mitigation
United Kingdom	One Planet Centre Film Screening in St Lucia	0.003	General environment protection	Adaptation and mitigation
United Kingdom	Youths Environment Forum	0.011	General environment protection	Adaptation and mitigation

A.13 Saint Vincent and the Grenadines

During 2010–2015, a total of **US$ 15.2 million** in finance was allocated to Saint Vincent and the Grenadines for activities that principally targeted climate change objectives. This was all in the form of grants.

Of the total, around 19% (US$ 2.92 million) supported mitigation activities, 81% (US$ 12.24 million) was for adaptation, and a minor amount (US$ 0.04 million) targeted both objectives simultaneously.

The largest single sources of climate finance for Saint Vincent and the Grenadines was the EU, followed by the Climate Investment Funds and Global Environment Facility (GEF). The bulk of the funding has targeted the disaster sector, but also includes GEF commitments for the energy sector.

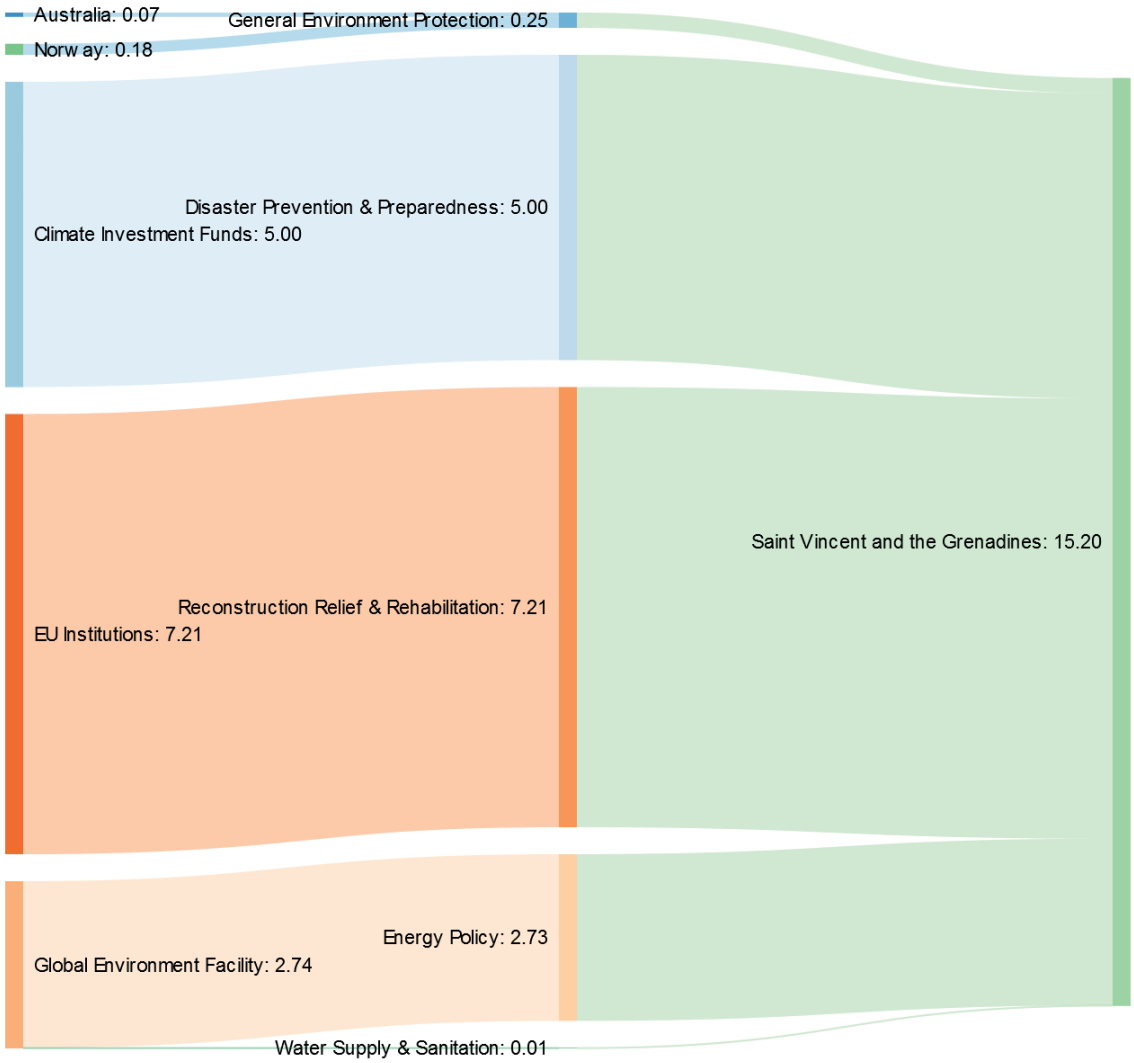

Figure A13: Sources of climate finance and sectoral distribution, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines (million US$)

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

For the 2010–2015 period, the disbursement ratio (disbursed amounts compared with committed amounts in the same period) for Saint Vincent and the Grenadines was very low, less than 4% (US$ 0.56 million).

Table A13 lists individual climate finance contributions to Saint Vincent and the Grenadines in the period 2010–2015. The title of the project/intervention is as listed in the CRS database.

Table A13: Climate finance commitments to Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, 2010–2015

Source	Title of project/activity in CRS	Amount (US$ million)	Sector in CRS	Adaptation / mitigation
Global Environment Facility	Promoting access to clean energy services in Saint Vincent	1.73	Energy policy	Mitigation
Global Environment Facility	Sustainable Energy for the Eastern Caribbean (SEEC) Program	1.00	Energy policy	Mitigation
Global Environment Facility	Implementing Integrated Land Water and Wastewater Management in Caribbean SIDS	0.01	Water supply and sanitation	Mitigation
Norway	Grant to AOSIS	0.18	General environment protection	Mitigation
Australia	Small Island Developing States Community-based Adaptation Program	0.03	General environment protection	Adaptation
Climate Investment Funds	Additional Financing to the Regional Disaster Vulnerability Reduction Program	5.00	Disaster prevention and preparedness	Adaptation
EU Institutions	Saint Vincent & the Grenadines Post Trough Infrastructure Rehabilitation Programme	7.21	Reconstruction Relief & Rehabilitation	Adaptation
Australia	Caribsave Climate Change Risk Atlas	0.04	General environment protection	Adaptation and Mitigation

A.14 Suriname

During 2010–2015, a total of **US$ 28.7 million** in finance was allocated to Suriname for activities that principally targeted climate change objectives. Of this, US$ 14.9 million was in the form of grants, with the remaining US$ 13.87 million delivered as ODA loans from France.

Of the total, 23% (US$ 6.51 million) supported mitigation activities, 60% (US$ 17.22 million) was for adaptation, and 17% (US$ 4.93 million) targeted both objectives simultaneously.

France was the largest single source of climate finance for Suriname, providing ODA loans for the water supply and sanitation sector. The other main contributors were the Global Environment Facility (GEF), which funded renewable energy, the Netherlands and the EU. The EU commitments categorized under "general environment protection" is the Global Climate Change Alliance program, and the Dutch contributions under this category were to WWF Guianas.

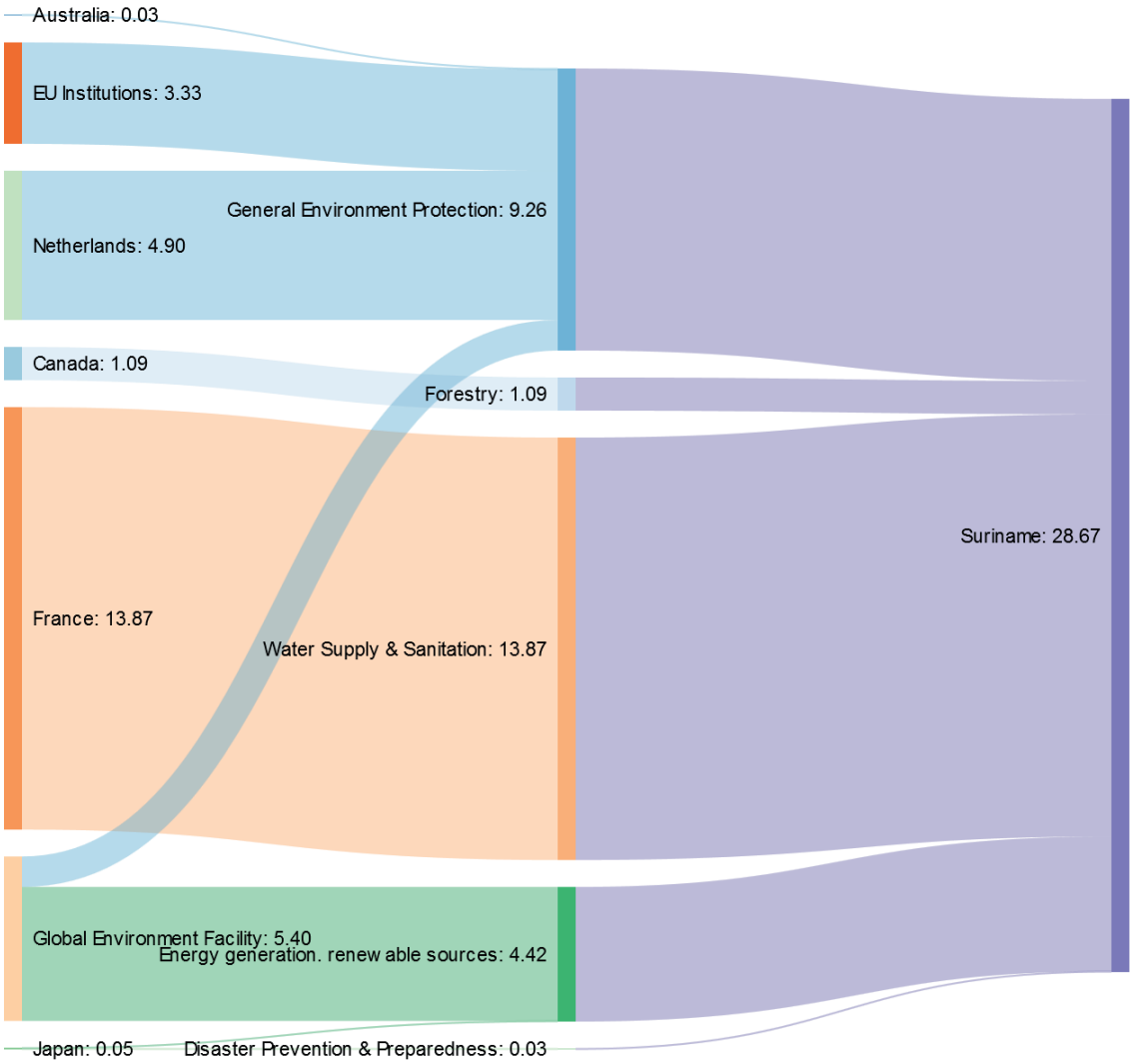

Figure A14: Sources of climate finance and sectoral distribution, Suriname (million US$)

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

For the 2010–2015 period, the disbursement ratio (disbursed amounts compared with committed amounts in the same period) for Suriname was very low, at just under 10% (US$ 2.79 million).

Table A14 lists individual climate finance contributions to Suriname in the period 2010–2015. The title of the project/intervention is as listed in the CRS database.

Table A14: Climate finance commitments to Suriname, 2010–2015

Source	Title of project/activity in CRS	Amount (US$ million)	Sector in CRS	Adaptation / mitigation
Canada	Support to the Forest Carbon Partnership Facility's Readiness Fund / Appui au Fonds de préparation du Fonds de partenariat pour le carbone forestier	1.09	Forestry	Mitigation
Global Environment Facility	Development of Renewable Energy, Energy Efficiency and Electrification of Suriname	4.40	Energy generation, renewable sources	Mitigation
Global Environment Facility	Mainstreaming Global Environment Commitments for Effective National Environmental Management	1.00	General environment protection	Mitigation
Japan	TC aggregated activities	0.02	Energy generation, renewable sources	Mitigation
Australia	Small Island Developing States Community-based Adaptation Program	0.03	General environment protection	Adaptation
EU Institutions	Global Climate Change Alliance Suriname	3.33	General environment protection	Adaptation
France	APPUIà LA PRODUCTION D'EAU POTABLE	13.87	Water supply and sanitation	Adaptation
Japan	TC aggregated activities	0.002	Government and civil society – general	Adaptation
Japan	The Project for Improvement for Disasters in Vulnerable Communities and Schools	0.03	Disaster prevention and preparedness	Adaptation and Mitigation
Netherlands	WWF GUIANAS 2012-2016	4.90	General environment protection	Adaptation and Mitigation

A.15 Trinidad and Tobago

During 2010–2015, a total of **US$ 0.1 million** in finance was allocated to Trinidad and Tobago for activities that principally targeted climate change objectives. This is primarily a commitment from Finland for disaster prevention and preparedness.

Figure A15: Sources of climate finance and sectoral distribution, Trinidad and Tobago (million US$)

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

Table A15 lists individual climate finance contributions to Trinidad and Tobago in the period 2010–2015. The title of the project/intervention is as listed in the CRS database.

Table A15: Climate finance commitments to Trinidad and Tobago, 2010–2015

Source	Title of project/activity in CRS	Amount (US$ million)	Sector in CRS	Adaptation / mitigation
Finland	ICI project for capacity building for Meteorological Services of Trinidad & Tobago	0.09	Disaster prevention and preparedness	Adaptation
United Kingdom	Public Awareness Television Documentary on Climate Change and Disaster Risk Management in the Caribbean	0.01	General environment protection	Adaptation and Mitigation

A.16 Regional climate finance commitments

During 2010–2015, a total of **US$ 148.2 million** in finance was reported as allocated to the "West Indies region" for activities that principally targeted climate change objectives. This is all in the form of grants.

Of the total, only a small amount (US$ 0.99 million) supported mitigation activities only. The largest share, 59% (US$ 87.14 million), was provided for adaptation, while almost 41% (US$ 60.04 million) targeted both objectives simultaneously.

Various different sources provided funding tagged as "regional". The largest was Canada, followed by the EU, United Kingdom, and Climate Investment Funds. The main sectors receiving support through regionally tagged contributions were disaster prevention and renewable energy. Some of the larger contributions reported under the "general environment protection" category include: several activities supporting community adaptation (Canada, the UK, Australia), an "investment plan for the Caribbean regional track" (Climate Investment Funds), the Global Climate Change Alliance program in the Eastern Caribbean states (EU), the Canadian Climate Fund for the Private Sector in the Americas (Canada) and support to CARICOM (Greece).

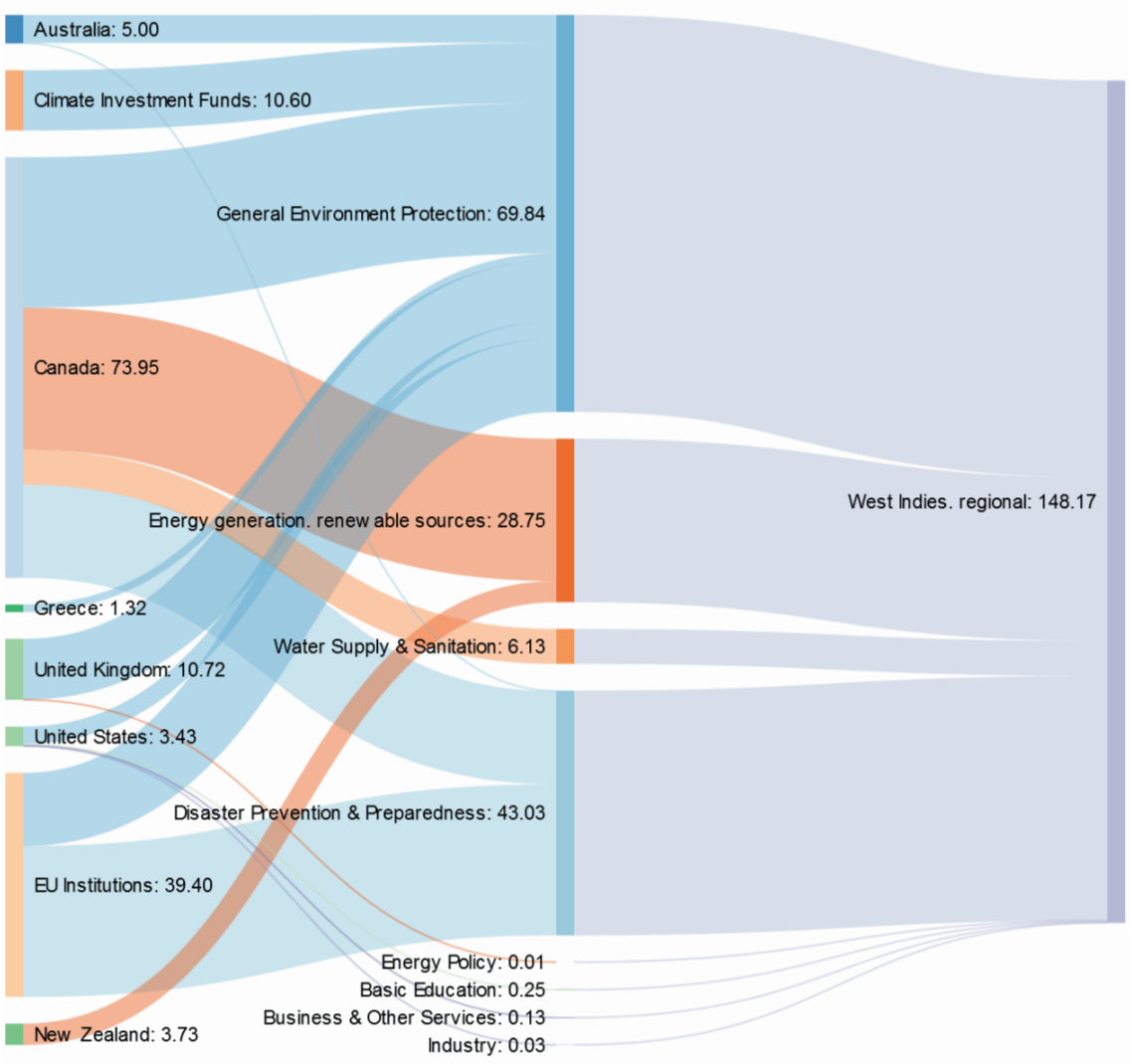

Figure A16: Sources of climate finance and sectoral distribution, West Indies regional (million US$)

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

For the 2010–2015 period, the disbursement ratio (disbursed amounts compared with committed amounts in the same period) for regional allocations was 78% (US$ 115.92 million).

Table A16 lists individual climate finance contributions tagged as regional in the period 2010–2015. The title of the project/intervention is as listed in the CRS database.

Table A16: Climate finance commitments to 'West Indies region', 2010–2015

Source	Title of project/activity in CRS	Amount (US$ million)	Sector in CRS	Adaptation / mitigation
Australia	UNDP Low Emission Capacity Building Programme	0.52	General environment protection	Mitigation
United Kingdom	Catalysing transformation in Caribbean energy markets	0.01	Energy policy	Mitigation
United Kingdom	Sustainable Energy for the Eastern Caribbean (SEEC)	0.46	General environment protection	Mitigation
Australia	SIDS Community-based Adaptation Program	3.10	General environment protection	Adaptation
Australia	Small Island Developing States Community-based Adaptation Program	0.05	General environment protection	Adaptation
Canada	Sustainable Water Management under Climate Change in Small Island States of the Caribbean	1.09	Water supply and sanitation	Adaptation
Canada	Water Resources and Climate Risks: Tools for Decision-Makers	0.04	Water supply and sanitation	Adaptation
Canada	Community Disaster Risk Reduction Program / Programme de réduction des risques liés aux catastrophes dans les collectivités	5.00	General environment protection	Adaptation
Canada	Community Disaster Risk Reduction Program / Programme de réduction des risques liés aux catastrophes dans les collectivités	15.01	Disaster prevention and preparedness	Adaptation
Climate Investment Funds	Investment Plan for the Caribbean Regional Track	10.60	General environment protection	Adaptation
EU Institutions	GLOBAL CLIMATE CHANGE ALLIANCE (GCCA) PROJECT ON CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION AND SUSTAINABLE LAND MANAGEMENT IN THE EASTERN CARIBBEAN	12.85	General environment protection	Adaptation
EU Institutions	ACP-EU Natural Disaster Risk Management in the CARIFORUM	26.55	Disaster prevention and preparedness	Adaptation
New Zealand	Caribbean Geothermal Energy Support	3.73	Energy generation. renewable sources	Adaptation

Source	Title of project/activity in CRS	Amount (US$ million)	Sector in CRS	Adaptation / mitigation
United Kingdom	Caribbean Climate Change. Tourism and Livelihoods	1.11	General environment protection	Adaptation
United Kingdom	Community Disaster Risk Reduction Fund	3.17	General environment protection	Adaptation
United Kingdom	SMART Health Care Facilities in the Caribbean (RDEL)	1.46	General environment protection	Adaptation
United States	Small Project Assistance (SPA) Program with Peace Corps – Basic Education	0.25	Basic Education	Adaptation
United States	Small Project Assistance (SPA) Program with Peace Corps – Workforce Development	0.13	Business & Other Services	Adaptation
United States	Program for Building Regional Climate Change Capacity in the Caribbean – Clean Productive Environment	2.99	General environment protection	Adaptation
Australia	Coral Reef Management	0.78	General environment protection	Adaptation and mitigation
Australia	Direct Assistance Program 2010 – 2014	0.46	General environment protection	Adaptation and mitigation
Australia	Caribsave Climate Change Risk Atlas	0.10	Disaster prevention and preparedness	Adaptation and mitigation
Canada	Canadian Climate Fund for the Private Sector in the Americas / Fonds canadien pour le climat pour le secteur privé dans les Amériques	25.02	Energy generation. renewable sources	Adaptation and mitigation
Canada	Canadian Climate Fund for the Private Sector in the Americas / Fonds canadien pour le climat pour le secteur privé dans les Amériques	5.00	Water supply and sanitation	Adaptation and mitigation
Canada	Canadian Climate Fund for the Private Sector in the Americas / Fonds canadien pour le climat pour le secteur privé dans les Amériques	20.02	General environment protection	Adaptation and mitigation
Canada	Caribbean Disaster Risk Management Program – Knowledge Sharing / Programme de gestion des risques liés aux catastrophes dans les Cara´bes – Partage de	0.05	General environment protection	Adaptation and mitigation
Canada	Climate Finance Tracking Workshops	0.05	General environment protection	Adaptation and mitigation

Source	Title of project/activity in CRS	Amount (US$ million)	Sector in CRS	Adaptation / mitigation
Canada	Enhancing Knowledge and Application of Comprehensive Disaster Management / Amélioration et mise en oeuvre de la gestion intégrée des catastrophes naturelles	1.32	General environment protection	Adaptation and mitigation
Canada	Caribbean Disaster Risk Management Program – Knowledge Sharing / Programme de gestion des risques liés aux catastrophes dans les Cara´bes – Partage de	0.05	Disaster prevention and preparedness	Adaptation and mitigation
Canada	Enhancing Knowledge and Application of Comprehensive Disaster Management / Amélioration et mise en oeuvre de la gestion intégrée des catastrophes naturelles	1.32	Disaster prevention and preparedness	Adaptation and mitigation
Greece	FINACING CARICOM	1.32	General environment protection	Adaptation and mitigation
United Kingdom	CARIBSAVE	0.02	General environment protection	Adaptation and mitigation
United Kingdom	CCCCC to COP 17	0.003	General environment protection	Adaptation and mitigation
United Kingdom	Climate Change Conference	0.0002	General environment protection	Adaptation and mitigation
United Kingdom	Climate smart and disaster resilient health care facilities in the Caribbean	0.70	General environment protection	Adaptation and mitigation
United Kingdom	CPDC is a series of climate change workshops and development of a policy toolkit	0.02	General environment protection	Adaptation and mitigation
United Kingdom	DFID Caribbean – Strategic Programme Review	0.02	General environment protection	Adaptation and mitigation
United Kingdom	Dissemination of CARIBSAVE Climate Change film series and risk atlas	0.01	General environment protection	Adaptation and mitigation
United Kingdom	Financial Aid – Overseas Territories Environment Programme 2010-2014	0.34	General environment protection	Adaptation and mitigation
United Kingdom	IDEAS Energy Enterprise Innovation Contest for the Caribbean	0.17	General environment protection	Adaptation and mitigation
United Kingdom	Improving climate change resilience in Caribbean communities through the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRCS)	0.47	General environment protection	Adaptation and mitigation

Source	Title of project/activity in CRS	Amount (US$ million)	Sector in CRS	Adaptation / mitigation
United Kingdom	Micro Insurance for Farmers	2.38	General environment protection	Adaptation and mitigation
United Kingdom	Not for Profit Org – Overseas Territories Environment Programme 2010-2014	0.18	General environment protection	Adaptation and mitigation
United Kingdom	Renewable Energy Development	0.08	General environment protection	Adaptation and mitigation
United Kingdom	Supporting Overseas Territory participation in climate change negotiations	0.10	General environment protection	Adaptation and mitigation
United Kingdom	Third Caribbean Sustainable Energy Forum (CSEF III) and Exhibition	0.02	General environment protection	Adaptation and mitigation
United Kingdom	UNDP SIDS Sustainable Energy Conference	0.01	General environment protection	Adaptation and mitigation
United States	Small Project Assistance (SPA) Program with Peace Corps – Strengthen Microenterprise Productivity	0.03	Industry	Adaptation and mitigation
United States	Small Project Assistance (SPA) Program with Peace Corps – Clean Productive Environment	0.03	General environment protection	Adaptation and mitigation

SEI - Headquarters
Stockholm
Sweden
Tel: +46 8 30 80 44
Executive Director: Johan L. Kuylenstierna
info@sei-international.org

Visitors and packages:
Linnégatan 87D
115 23 Stockholm, Sweden
Letters:
Box 24218
104 51 Stockholm, Sweden

SEI - Africa
World Agroforestry Centre
United Nations Avenue, Gigiri
P.O. Box 30677
Nairobi 00100
Kenya
Tel: +254 20 722 4886
Centre Director: Stacey Noel
info-Africa@sei-international.org

SEI - Asia
15th Floor
Witthyakit Building
254 Chulalongkorn University
Chulalongkorn Soi 64
Phyathai Road, Pathumwan
Bangkok 10330
Thailand
Tel: +(66) 2 251 4415
Centre Director: Niall O'Connor
info-Asia@sei-international.org

SEI - Oxford
Florence House
29 Grove Street
Summertown
Oxford, OX2 7JT
UK
Tel: +44 1865 42 6316
Centre Director: Ruth Butterfield
info-Oxford@sei-international.org

SEI - Stockholm
Linnégatan 87D, 115 23 Stockholm
(See HQ, above, for mailing address)
Sweden
Tel: +46 8 30 80 44
Centre Director: Louise Karlberg
info-Stockholm@sei-international.org

SEI - Tallinn
Lai str 34
10133 Tallinn
Estonia
Tel: +372 627 6100
Centre Director: Lauri Tammiste
info-Tallinn@sei-international.org

SEI - U.S.
Main Office
11 Curtis Avenue
Somerville, MA 02144
USA
Tel: +1 617 627 3786

Davis Office
400 F Street
Davis, CA 95616
USA
Tel: +1 530 753 3035

Seattle Office
1402 Third Avenue, Suite 900
Seattle, WA 98101
USA
Tel: +1 206 547 4000

Centre Director: Michael Lazarus
info-US@sei-international.org

SEI - York
University of York
Heslington
York, YO10 5DD
UK
Tel: +44 1904 32 2897
Centre Director: Lisa Emberson
info-York@sei-international.org

Stockholm Environment Institute

SEI is an independent, international research institute. It has been engaged in environment and development issues at local, national, regional and global policy levels for more than a quarter of a century. SEI supports decision making for sustainable development by bridging science and policy.

sei-international.org

Twitter: @SEIresearch, @SEIclimate