Norwegian Climate Finance 2012

Highlights

- Norway's bilateral climate finance was 954 million USD in 2012, while the level in the two preceding years was USD 682 and USD 705 million, respectively.. In 2006 the share of bilateral climate finance in the overall Official Development Assistance (ODA) budget was around 3 %, which by 2012 had increased to 18 %. During the same period, the total ODA budget also increased from an already high level.

- Norway pledged USD 1 billion for REDD+ for the fast start period. This commitment has been fulfilled.

- The main priorities for Norwegian Climate Finance in recent years have been on reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation and promotion of renewable energy and energy conservation/efficiency. Adaptation to climate change is another priority, with particular focus on food security and disaster risk reduction.

- The Norwegian Government has long emphasised the strong links between environment and development. The current policy is available in the White Paper "Towards Greener Development" (2010-2011). The budget for climate change mitigation and adaptation assistance has increased strongly over the past 5-6 years.

- In 2012, Norwegian multilateral core support to organisations that have been classified as climate relevant was USD 371 million. For the fast start period as a whole, this figure is almost USD 1.1 billion.

- The largest share of bilateral climate finance, due to our main focus on REDD+ and renewable energy, is going to mitigation activities - USD 779 million in 2012. At the same time, efforts are being made to scale up financial assistance for adaptation, which has increased from USD 67 million in 2010 to USD 85 million in 2012. Support for activities classified as both mitigation and adaptation increased from USD 29 million to 91 million over the same period.

- Energy production and consumption is one of the largest sources of emissions of climate gases. Norwegian assistance to clean energy use public financial sources to mobilize and incentivize commercial investments that lead to increased energy access, energy efficiency and climate change mitigation in developing partner countries. Last year the total amount channelled bilaterally and through multilateral institutions to support such activities reached approximately USD 300 million.

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This report, while focusing on 2012, also gives aggregate figures for the whole Fast Start period. As will be seen, there has been a significant increase in such assistance over the period.

1. General

In Decision 1/CP.16 relevant parties were invited to submit information on the resources provided for the fast start period (2010-2012). Reference is made to our reports covering 2010 and 2011. Norway is pleased to submit the information below on actual disbursements in

2012. All numbers are ODA contributions; non-ODA contributions to various climate change activities are not included. All Norwegian assistance mentioned in this report is on a grant basis (no loans).

The main goal of Norway's ODA is poverty reduction, equitable distribution of social and economic goods and sustainable development. The strong interdependence between environment and development has been emphasised by the Government, and the budget for climate change adaptation and mitigation has increased strongly over recent years.

It should also be noted that efforts are being made, where relevant, to integrate climate change concerns into all development efforts. This is not captured in the report or in the numbers. It is sometimes difficult to single out assistance for adaptation from more general development assistance, which often also contributes to improving resilience to climate change.

Fast start finance should reflect an enhanced effort by governments around the world. Norwegian total ODA has not only exceeded 0.7 % of Gross National Income (GNI) for many years, but in fact oscillated around 1 % in the last few years. All our climate finance can be counted beyond the 0.7 % threshold. Moreover, we have steadily increased the volume of our ODA budget as the economy has been growing, so that the increase in climate finance has not reduced other ODA.

In last year`s report, we concluded that it is very difficult to report accurately on the percentages of core funding to multilateral organisations that is climate related, and, in turn, how much of this was for mitigation and adaptation, respectively. Especially in view of the likely unfortunate consequences of subjective estimates - different countries assigning different percentages to one and the same organisation - we therefore then decided to simply present the overall core support to those multilateral organisations that **we** classified as *climate relevant,* in the sense that core support could be assigned to climate change activities. We have followed the same procedure this year, recognising its shortcomings but still wishing to indicate where climate support has taken place.

We still believe it could be worthwhile to look into the possibility of having the multilateral organizations make their own estimates of these percentages, to avoid discrepancies between countries in the way estimates are made.

2. Adaptation

Assistance for climate change adaptation has been scaled up over the last two to three years as a matter of Government priority. In the table on page 10, it can be seen that the total amount for adaptation assistance (main and significant objective) increased from USD 67 million in 2010 via USD 76 million in 2011 to USD 85 million in 2012, an increase of almost 30% over the fast start period. The areas where assistance has increased the most are disaster risk reduction and food security. Support for climate services, mainly through the WMO, has also increased since 2010, as has support for national adaptation planning, inter alia through the Least Developed Country Fund (LDCF) and the Pilot Programme for Climate Resilience (PPCR).

Africa received the largest share of this support, about 40 % of the total adaptation budget in 2012. Among countries, Haiti, Mozambique and India received the highest amount of funding for climate change adaptation in 2012.

3. REDD+ activities in 2012 and for the Fast Start period 2010-12.

The Government of Norway's International Climate and Forest Initiative (NICFI) constitutes by far the largest part of Norway`s mitigation assistance. The Initiative supports development of an international REDD + architecture for achieving cost-effective and verifiable reductions in greenhouse gas emissions from deforestation and forest degradation in developing countries (REDD +). The initiative promotes the development of international climate finance mechanisms and works closely with other donors, multilateral organizations and REDD + countries to reach its goals.

In 2012, Norway disbursed approximately USD 441 million to REDD+ related activities. NICFI worked closely with committed developing forest countries and multilateral REDD+ initiatives, such as the Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF), the UN-REDD programme, the Forest Investment Programme (FIP) under CIF (Climate Investment Funds) and the Congo Basin Forest Fund (CBFF) to finance REDD+ activities. During the period 2010-2012, Norway disbursed a total of approximately USD 1.227 billion.

Bilateral partnerships

In August 2008, Norway's Prime Minister Jens Stoltenberg announced that Norway will contribute 1 billion USD to Brazil's Amazon Fund if Brazil reduces deforestation in its Amazon region. Norway's contributions are results-based, in line with the Amazon Fund's incentive structure. The Amazon Fund finances projects that contribute to implementing Brazil's plans to reduce deforestation. The record low deforestation results achieved in 2011 prompted a Norwegian commitment of USD 167 million in 2012. To date, Norway's commitment to the Amazon Fund is approximately USD 592 million, of which around USD 569 million were disbursed in the 2010- 2012 period.

In November 2009, Norway and Guyana signed a Memorandum of Understanding declaring the two countries' determination to provide a working example of how partnerships between developed and developing countries can reduce deforestation and forest degradation also in countries with minor deforestation. Norway contributed approximately USD 65.8 million to support Guyana's REDD+ Investment Fund in 2010 and 2011. In 2012, approximately USD 0.4 million was disbursed to Conservation International for its work on MRV (Measurement, Reporting and Verification) activities in Guyana. A total of USD 66.2 million was disbursed in the years 2010- 2012.

In May 2010, Norway and Indonesia agreed to enter into a partnership to support Indonesia's efforts to reduce emissions from deforestation and degradation of forests and peat lands. In 2012, Norway disbursed USD 2.9 million for Indonesia related activities. In the 2010 - 2012 period, Norway`s contribution to Indonesia was approximately USD 34.6 million.

Through a Memorandum of Understanding signed in May 2010, Mexico and Norway agreed to work together on climate, forests and environment. Norway supported Mexico with approximately USD 7.5 million in 2011 to reinforce REDD+ readiness in Mexico and enabling south-south cooperation. This is also the sum disbursed in the 2010 – 2012 period.

In 2009, Tanzania and Norway entered into an agreement on support for REDD activities. In the period 2010 – 2012, Norway disbursed a total of USD 28.5 million under this agreement.

Norway's collaboration with Brazil (the Amazon Fund), Guyana, Tanzania, Indonesia and Mexico should have profound effects and produce fast results, demonstrating that reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation in developing countries is possible. The

collaboration with Brazil, Guyana and Indonesia exemplify bilateral partnerships where payments are made for results in reduction of CO_2 emissions from deforestation and forest degradation on a national scale.

Multilateral collaboration and support to civil society

The Forest Investment Program (FIP) under the CIF provides financing at scale to a limited number of pilot countries to support the implementation of their national REDD+ strategies. Over time, the intention is to help countries access larger and more sustainable results-based REDD+ payments. FIP has selected eight pilot countries. In 2010 and 2011, Norway contributed USD 48 and 58.3 million, respectively, to the FIP. For the Fast Start period, the total is USD 106.3 million.

The UN-REDD Programme is a collaborative partnership bringing together the expertise of the UN Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO), the UN Development Program (UNDP) and the UN Environment Program (UNEP). The Programme has 35 member countries. Through its global activities UN-REDD contributes to the development of methodology and building of capacity within areas such as REDD+ governance, MRV, biodiversity and green economic development. In 2012, Norway contributed USD 32.8 million to the UN-REDD Programme. For the 2010 – 2012 period, the total is USD 85.8 million.

In May 2010, the interim REDD+ Partnership was established at the Oslo Climate and Forest Conference. The Partnership, now comprised of 75 countries, has contributed to closer cooperation among tropical forest countries and donors to reduce deforestation and forest degradation. The partnership has provided an important forum for dialogue among parties involved in the UNFCCC process. It has also promoted transparency around REDD+ financing through the development of the Voluntary REDD+ Database (VRD) to track fast-start finance for REDD+ and carrying out gap analysis of financing for REDD+ activities.

The Carbon Fund of the World Bank`s Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF) is piloting performance based payments for verified emission reductions from REDD+ programs. In 2012, Norway disbursed approximately USD 150 million for this purpose, this also being the total contribution during the 2010 – 2012 period.

Strategic partnerships have also been set up with selected NGOs and research institutions. These are intended to promote innovation and to encourage systematic knowledge dissemination and debate on the need for a new climate regime that includes deforestation and forest degradation. In 2012, approximately USD 30.5 million was channelled through the Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation (Norad) for such activities. For the 2010 – 2012 period, the total was USD 90.3 million.

An overview of disbursements for 2010 - 2012 is given below[1]:

Year	**2010**	**2011**	**2012**	**2010-2012 (TOTAL)**

[1] These figures do not correspond to funds actually used at country level during the period; there are at any time substantial balances kept in various facilities for Norwegian funds.

Projects	**Disbursed* (USD)**	**Disbursed* (USD)**	**Disbursed* (USD)**	**Disbursed* (USD)**
UN-REDD Programme	33 mill	20 mill	32, 8 mill	85.8 mill
Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (readiness)	9.3 mill	-	-	9.3 mill
Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (carbon fund)	-	-	150 mill	150 mill
Forest Investment Programme	48 mill	58.3 mill	-	106.3 mill
Congo Basin Forest Fund	26.6 mill	-	25.8 mill	52.4 mill
Support to Civil society (Norad)	27 mill	30 mill	33.3 mill	90.3 mill
Brazil (BNDES) set aside on promissory note	236 mill	166.6 mill	166.6 mill	569.2 mill
DR Congo R-PP	-	-	4.3 mill	4.3 mill
Mexico	-	7.5 mill	-	7.5 mill
Guyana (World Bank)	29.4 mill	36.4 mill	0.4 mill	66.2 mill
Indonesia	30.7 mill	0.9 mill	2.9 mill	34.5 mill
Vietnam	-	-	8.3 mill	8.3 mill
Myanmar	-	-	0.09 mill	0.09 mill
Tanzania	7.3 mill	9.7 mill	11.5 mill	28.5 mill
Other projects	2.8 mill	6.3 mill	5.2 mill	14.3 mill
Total disbursed	450.1 mill	335.7 mill	441.2 mill	1226.99 mill

*Figures are based on an average exchange rate of 1 USD = 6 NOK. In other tables, average rates may have been calculated slightly differently, giving rise to minor inconsistencies.

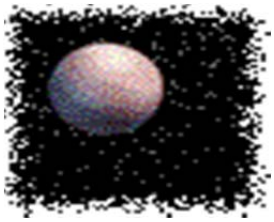
A detailed breakdown of Norwegian Fast-start Finance for REDD+ may be found at the Voluntary REDD+ Database website (https://reddplusdatabase.org).

4. Energy

Norwegian assistance to clean energy use public sources to finance ways that mobilize and incentivize commercial investments that lead to increased energy access and energy efficiency in development partner countries. Social and environmental considerations are included, as well as strong involvement of civil society, private- and public actors. Last year the total amount channelled bilaterally and through multilateral institutions to support these activities reached NOK 1.8 billion or approximately USD 300 million. This figure includes Norfund's investment in renewable energy. Norfund is the commercial investment instrument in Norwegian development assistance (Development Finance Institution). Africa (East) followed by a few countries in Asia are the largest recipients of Norwegian assistance to clean energy.

Acknowledging that access to energy is a necessity in the fight against poverty and a prerequisite for economic development, the Clean Energy for Development Initiative was launched in 2007. In 2011, The Prime Minister of Norway and the United Nations Secretary-General initiated the International Energy and Climate Initiative - Energy+. Norway is also an active supporter of the UN Secretary General's initiative Sustainable Energy for All (SE4All). All these initiatives support, in different ways, efforts to achieve universal access to sustainable energy and reduce greenhouse gas emissions in developing partner countries.

In order to ensure reliable access to energy, it is crucial to contribute to building up sound, efficient and well-functioning institutions in the energy sector. Support is therefore provided to government institutions, to power utilities, regional and multilateral bodies, the private sector, as well as civil society.



The following table shows assistance for the energy sector in the period 2010-2012 that was coded with the climate markers:

		2010	2011	2012	Total
		US$ mill.	US$ mill.	US$ mill.	US$ mill.
Climate change mitigation (only)	Main objective	59	139	228	426
	Significant objective	28	41	56	125

Total mitigation		**88**	**180**	**284**	**552**
Climate change adaptation (only)	Main objective	0	0	0	1
	Significant objective		2	10	13
Total adaptation		**0**	**3**	**11**	**13**
Both climate change mitigation and adaptation			**7**	**9**	**15**
Total bilateral aid directed at climate change		**88**	**189**	**304**	**581**

Engaging the private sector

Despite the robust economic growth seen over the past decade in many emerging markets, investment in new generating capacity has often failed to meet the growth in demand. As a result, many countries have to rely on emergency solutions, often through installing large volumes of diesel or heavy fuel oil generators.

The only way to overcome the major challenges of ensuring global access to electricity services is to accelerate investment in long-term solutions making use of the renewable energy resources available in each country. Norway aims at leveraging funds for the reduction of energy poverty. Public and donor funds are not alone able to finance the significant amounts needed to boost energy sector development; thus Norwegian assistance for clean energy uses public sources to mobilise and incentivise commercial investment that lead to increased energy access and energy efficiency.

5. The numbers

The report covers our bilateral (including support to non-governmental organisations) and multilateral support for climate change action in developing countries. It should be noted that the information, as in last year's report, is based on the OECD/DAC reporting system, which uses markers for climate change mitigation and adaptation. The markers indicate degree of relevance only. Consequently, the figures should be interpreted with caution.

While a large part of our total climate finance is allocated to REDD+ and renewable energy programmes, both of which are classified as mitigation, several REDD projects may have strong adaptation components, since forest conservation in many cases will increase climate change resilience. Also, renewable energy projects may promote climate change adaptation. In these cases, both markers have been used. This has been part of a conscious effort to ensure more consistent use of (especially) the adaptation marker since 2010. For 2011, we reported that the numbers for adaptation were too low, since not all disaster risk reduction (DRR) assistance was included. In 2012, the adaptation marker was used also for DRR. In our view, there is clearly a need for better guidance on what to include under adaptation.

It should also be noted that the term "bilateral" includes multi-bilateral assistance, i.e. bilateral assistance carried out through multilateral channels/organisations/funds. This applies to agreements with multilateral organisations where the contributions are "earmarked" for climate change activities. Only core support to such organisations is counted as "multilateral"

in the system. Thus, for example, contributions to funds like the Least Developed Countries Fund (LDCF) and the Special Climate Change Fund (SCCF) are included in the multilateral figures.

Bilateral climate finance

The table below shows total bilateral 2012 finance directed at climate change to be USD 851 million, compared to USD 734 million in 2011[2].

A large share of bilateral climate finance is going to REDD+ and renewable energy, which are both defined as climate change mitigation. Efforts have been made in the past few years to scale up assistance for adaptation. It is also very difficult to single out assistance for climate change adaptation from more general development assistance, which contributes to making countries more resilient towards climate change impacts.

The following table, and the one below, also include contributions through some multilateral channels like for example, the Climate Investment Funds (the Strategic Climate Funds SREP, PPCR and FIP), GEEREF, REEEP, etc.

Norwegian bilateral assistance directed at climate change mitigation and adaptation 2010-2012[1]

		2010	2011	2012	Total
		USD mill	USD mill	USD mill	USD mill
Climate change mitigation (only)	Main objective	532	490	691	1 712
	Significant objective	56	77	88	222
Total mitigation		**587**	**567**	**779**	**1 934**
Climate change adaptation (only)	Main objective	15	24	28	67
	Significant objective	52	53	56	161
Total adaptation		**67**	**76**	**85**	**228**
Both climate change mitigation and adaptation		**29**	**61**	**91**	**181**
Total bilateral aid directed at climate change		**684**	**704**	**955**	**2343**

1) Based on Norwegian assistance agreements marked with the OECD/DAC policy markers climate change mitigation and climate change adaptation. The markers do not necessarily imply that the whole amount is spent on climate change actions, rather that the agreements also are directed at such actions.

Regional distribution of bilateral climate finance

The table below presents the above figures distributed by region. It shows, inter alia, that around 50 per cent of the adaptation assistance that can be tracked geographically was allocated to Africa, being directed at the most vulnerable countries.

Norwegian bilateral assistance directed at climate change mitigation and adaptation by region, 2010-2012[1]

		2010	2011	2012	Total
	Main Region	**USD 1000**	**USD 1000**	**USD 1000**	**USD 1000**
Mitigation (only)	Africa	69 514	78 258	88 000	235 772
	America	284 938	259 691	349 879	894 508

[2] See footnote 2.

	Asia	77 808	47 473	56 502	181 782
	Europe	7 210	6 934	5 682	19 826
	Not geographically allocated	147 580	175 338	278 961	601 879
	Oceania	165	54	58	277
	The Middle East		80		80
	Total mitigation	**587 215**	**567 828**	**779 082**	**1 934 125**
Adaptation (only)	Africa	31 760	48 092	32 855	112 707
	America	3 713	3 813	10 414	17 940
	Asia	11 873	10 868	21 593	44 334
	Europe		11	134	145
	Not geographically allocated	19 556	13 714	19 497	52 767
	The Middle East			184	184
	Total adaptation	**66 901**	**76 499**	**84 676**	**228 077**
Mitigation and adaptation	Africa	6 067	40 850	55 660	102 577
	America		74	2 869	2 943
	Asia	5 748	6 679	11 746	24 173
	Europe	1 092	9	1 106	2 206
	Not geographically allocated	15 842	13 422	19 826	49 091
	The Middle East	9			9
	Total mitigation and adaptation	**28 758**	**61 034**	**91 208**	**180 999**
	Total climate change related bilateral aid	**682 875**	**705 360**	**954 865**	**2 343 200**

1) Based on Norwegian assistance agreements marked with the OECD/DAC policy-markers climate change mitigation and climate change adaptation. The markers do not necessarily imply that the whole amount is spent on climate change actions, rather that the agreements also are directed at such actions.

2Norwegian bilateral assistance directed at climate change mitigation and adaptation by region and country, 2010-2012[1]

			2010	2011	2012	Total
	Main Region	**Recipient country**	**US$ 1000**	**US$ 1000**	**US$ 1000**	**US$ 1000**
Mitigation (only)	**Africa**	Africa Regional	957	2 329	2 105	5 391
		Angola	-109	0		-109
		Cameroon		58	138	196
		Congo, Dem. Rep.	3 350	3 600	3 575	10 525
		Eritrea	39	5		44
		Ethiopia	4 036	456	1 276	5 768
		Ghana	235	666	258	1 159
		Kenya	98	3 670	2 443	6 211
		Liberia	-147	878	624	1 356
		Madagascar	662	766	794	2 222
		Malawi	5 226	6 287	5 086	16 599
		Mozambique	1 545	1 908	2 011	5 464
		Nigeria	99	53	434	587
		South Africa	-81	1 278	3 448	4 645
		South of Sahara	30 578	7 564	35 402	73 544

		Regional				
		South Sudan		1 680	2 054	3 734
		Sudan	1 203			1 203
		Tanzania	9 704	8 725	11 442	29 871
		Togo	91	171	227	489
		Uganda	11 090	18 398	13 524	43 012
		Zambia	937	19 764	3 159	23 860
	Africa Total		**69 514**	**78 258**	**88 000**	**235 772**
	America	America Regional	414	441		855
		Brazil	236 479	212 579	309 655	758 713
		Chile	10 582	-12 159	32 126	30 550
		Cuba		128	2 064	2 192
		Dominican Republic		29		29
		Guatemala	156	1 857		2 014
		Guyana	29 230	39 072	392	68 694
		Haiti	1 820		807	2 627
		Mexico	0	8 029		8 029
		Nicaragua	3 333	2 039	1 701	7 074
		North & Central America Regional	-20			-20
		Panama	2 365	6 925	1 516	10 806
		Peru	579	624	1 618	2 822
		St.Vincent & Grenadines		125		125
	America Total		**284 938**	**259 691**	**349 879**	**894 508**
	Asia	Afghanistan		1 249	74	1 323
		Armenia	253	74	63	391
		Asia Regional	1 420	1 606	6 084	9 110
		Azerbaijan		457	471	928
		Bangladesh	205	319	50	574
		Bhutan	1 635	2 437	762	4 834
		Cambodia		17	46	63
		Central Asia Regional	132			132
		China	7 275	10 070	10 862	28 206
		Georgia	612	268	148	1 027
		India	5 740	3 105	8 058	16 902
		Indonesia	33 330	3 325	8 821	45 476
		Kazakhstan	422	835	585	1 841
		Kyrgyz Rep.		17		17
		Laos	53	6 830	66	6 950
		Malaysia		244	206	451
		Mongolia	165		64	230
		Myanmar (Burma)		62	447	509
		Nepal	12 118	7 150	10 194	29 463
		Pakistan	38	0		38

		Philippines	14 272	7 994	-2 432	19 834
		Sri Lanka	49	51	80	180
		Tajikistan	19	1 333	2 051	3 403
		Viet Nam	69	29	9 802	9 900
	Asia Total		**77 808**	**47 473**	**56 502**	**181 782**
	Europe	Albania	11			11
		Belarus	499	681	208	1 388
		Bosnia-Herzegovina	208			208
		Europe Regional	3 668	1 164	0	4 832
		Kosovo	861	729	1 113	2 704
		Macedonia (Fyrom)	1 401	1 588	1 562	4 550
		Montenegro			0	0
		Serbia			133	133
		Ukraine	562	2 771	2 666	5 999
	Europe Total		**7 210**	**6 934**	**5 682**	**19 826**
	Not geographically allocated	Global Unspecified	147 580	175 338	278 961	601 879
	Not geographically allocated Total		**147 580**	**175 338**	**278 961**	**601 879**
	Oceania	Papua New Guinea	165	54	58	277
	Oceania Total		**165**	**54**	**58**	**277**
	The Middle East	Palestine		80		80
	The Middle East Total			**80**		**80**
	Total mitigation (only)		**587 215**	**567 827**	**675 081**	**1 476 124**
Adaptation (only)	**Africa**	Africa Regional	510	3 404	2 910	6 824
		Angola			186	186
		Botswana	3			3
		Burundi	62		51	114
		Congo, Dem. Rep.	13	14	315	341
		Cote D'Ivoire		47		47
		Eritrea	533	214		747
		Ethiopia	5 144	5 083	342	10 569
		Ghana			2 081	2 081
		Kenya	86	669	801	1 557
		Madagascar	314	376	1 800	2 489
		Malawi	10 728	20 692	4 381	35 800
		Mali	2 204	5 073	5 633	12 910
		Mozambique	215	2 284	7 377	9 876
		Namibia			310	310
		Niger	1 431	1 469	1 451	4 351
		Nigeria			180	180
		Somalia	1 654		-25	1 629
		South Africa	178	109	42	329
		South of Sahara Regional	3 324	2 590	1 112	7 026

		South Sudan		4 104		4 104
		Sudan			171	171
		Tanzania	1 815	1 500	2 375	5 690
		Uganda	1 589	144	1 281	3 015
		Zambia	1 957	285	82	2 324
		Zimbabwe		36		36
	Africa Total		**31 760**	**48 092**	**32 855**	**112 707**
	America	America Regional	37		514	552
		Brazil	64	436	210	710
		Cuba	80			80
		Guatemala	116	143	181	439
		Haiti			8 201	8 201
		Nicaragua	3 375	3 235	1 308	7 918
		North & Central America Regional	41			41
	America Total		**3 713**	**3 813**	**10 414**	**17 940**
	Asia	Armenia		178	516	694
		Asia Regional	1 295	2 042	4 425	7 762
		Bangladesh	3 530	4 928	4 042	12 500
		Bhutan		21	37	58
		Cambodia	3	21	28	53
		China	658	432	203	1 293
		Georgia	74			74
		India	535	869	6 717	8 121
		Indonesia	993			993
		Laos	80	68	36	184
		Myanmar (Burma)	1 654		1 746	3 400
		Nepal	105	576	1 173	1 853
		North Korea			1 720	1 720
		Pakistan	1 489	408	82	1 979
		Philippines	59	68	52	178
		South & Central Asia Regional	194			194
		South Asia Regional	993	1 071		2 063
		Sri Lanka	38	14	102	154
		Thailand	45	59	128	232
		Viet Nam	128	113	586	827
	Asia Total		**11 873**	**10 868**	**21 593**	**44 334**
	Europe	Europe Regional			134	134
		Ukraine		11		11
	Europe Total			**11**	**134**	**145**
	Not geographically allocated	Global Unspecified	19 556	13 714	19 497	52 767
	Not geographically allocated Total		**19 556**	**13 714**	**19 497**	**52 767**
	The Middle East	Jordan			35	35

		Palestine			149	149
	The Middle East Total				**184**	**184**
	Total adaptation (only)		**66 901**	**76 499**	**84 676**	**228 077**
Mitigation and adaptation	**Africa**	Africa Regional	2 151	5 370	6 977	14 497
		Congo, Dem. Rep.			170	170
		Eritrea		97		97
		Ethiopia		73	16 205	16 278
		Kenya			279	279
		Liberia			8	8
		Malawi	901	1 434	4 948	7 284
		Mali	0	61	16	77
		Mozambique	357	5 094	1 981	7 433
		South Africa		491	254	745
		South of Sahara Regional	1 018	6 122	5 768	12 908
		Tanzania	1 640	9 588	9 149	20 378
		Uganda		32	846	878
		Zambia		12 488	9 059	21 547
	Africa Total		**6 067**	**40 850**	**55 660**	**102 577**
	America	America Regional			478	478
		Haiti		74	2 390	2 463
		North & Central America Regional			2	2
	America Total			**74**	**2 869**	**2 943**
	Asia	Afghanistan			602	602
		Armenia		71	430	501
		Asia Regional		895	1 427	2 323
		Bangladesh		196	258	454
		Bhutan			0	0
		China	728	408	1 337	2 473
		India	3 309	3 576	3 621	10 505
		Indonesia		49	257	306
		Myanmar (Burma)			153	153
		Nepal	57	0	774	831
		Pakistan		1 389	2 002	3 391
		Philippines			66	66
		Sri Lanka			509	509
		Viet Nam	1 654	95	309	2 059
	Asia Total		**5 748**	**6 679**	**11 746**	**24 173**
	Europe	Albania			310	310
		Europe Regional	132		478	610
		Macedonia (Fyrom)	960			960
		Serbia		9	171	179
		Ukraine			148	148
	Europe Total		**1 092**	**9**	**1 106**	**2 206**

	Not geographically allocated	Global Unspecified	15 842	13 422	19 826	49 091
	Not geographically allocated Total		**15 842**	**13 422**	**19 826**	**49 091**
	The Middle East	Syria	9			9
	The Middle East Total		**9**			**9**
	Total mitigation and adaptation		**28 758**	**61 034**	**91 208**	**180 999**
Total climate change related bilateral aid			**682 875**	**705 360**	**954 865**	**2 343 200**

1) Based on Norwegian assistance agreements marked with the OECD/DAC policy-markers climate change mitigation and climate change adaptation. The markers do not necessarily imply that the whole amount is spent on climate change actions, rather that the agreements are also directed at such actions.

Core support to multilateral institutions

Core Support to multilateral institutions partly or fully targeting climate change in 2010 - 2012 is presented in the table below, but without estimates on the share of these grants targeted for climate change in general, and to adaptation and mitigation in particular. For some, estimates are more accurate than for others. For example, we know that the climate change focal area of the GEF receives around 30 % of total resources in a given GEF period. The GEF climate funds` (LDCF and SCCF) deal with climate matters, as do all activities of the UNFCCC Secretariat. It is much more difficult to estimate the climate share of contributions to, for example, the UNDP or the WFP.

We believe the statistical values as such, and the value of the end product of this exercise, would improve if these percentages were one and the same across countries.

Norwegian multilateral contributions to organisations classified as climate relevant, 2010-2012 (mill. USD)

Agreement partner	2010	2011	2012	Total
UNDP - UN Development Programme	127	137	132	397
AFDF - African Development Fund	83	89	86	258
WFP - World Food Programme	24	26	25	75
CGIAR - Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research	16	20	19	55
UNEP - UN Environment Programme	17	18	17	52
GEF - Global Environment Facility	9	19	18	46
IFAD - International Fund for Agricultural Development	13	14	14	41
UN-HABITAT - United Nations Human Settlements Programme	13	14	14	41
ASDF - Asian Development Fund	10	11	10	31
NDF - Nordic Development Fund	3	10	8	21
GEF - LDCF - Least Developed Countries Trust Fund	4	9	3	17
AFDB - African Development Bank	0	6	6	12
IBRD - International Bank for Reconstruction and Development		6	5	11
UNFCCC - United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change	3	4	3	10
GEF - SCCF - Special Climate Change Fund	2	3	3	8
ASDB - Asian Development Bank	2	2	2	7
FAO - Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations	2	2	2	6
UNIDO - UN Industrial Development Organisation	1	1	1	3
UNISDR - UN International Strategy for Disaster Reduction	1	1	1	3
IDB - Inter-American Development Bank		1	1	1

Grand Total	**332**	**392**	**371**	**1 095**

6. Lessons learned

- Statistical difficulties, including imprecise Rio markers, as well as much leeway for individuals using the markers[3].

- For most investment channels, the process from developing investment plans to fully developed projects, including feasibility studies, etc., takes longer than one would expect at the outset. In addition, some newer channels take time to establish their operational procedures and management tools. Thus, with reference to the Fast Start Period, the phase of substantial disbursement for implementation has still not arrived. These experiences should not be taken lightly and be given full consideration in the on-going efforts to make the Green Climate Fund (and some national climate funds) operational.

- Private sector climate finance: A long way to go before adequate monitoring and measurement is possible. But efforts are being made.

[3] Although we note efforts by/among the Development Banks to harmonise classification of climate finance.