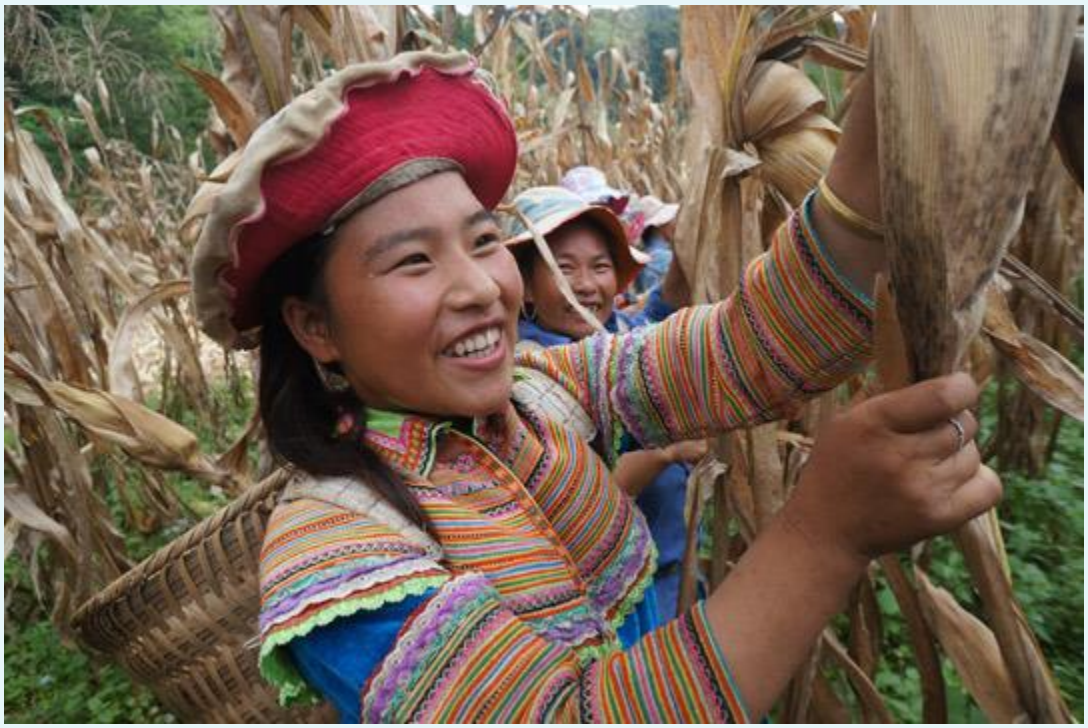

Irish Aid is working with ethnic minority communities in Vietnam. Photo: Irish Aid

VIETNAM CLIMATE ACTION REPORT FOR 2016

Resilience and Economic Inclusion Team | Irish Aid | November, 2017

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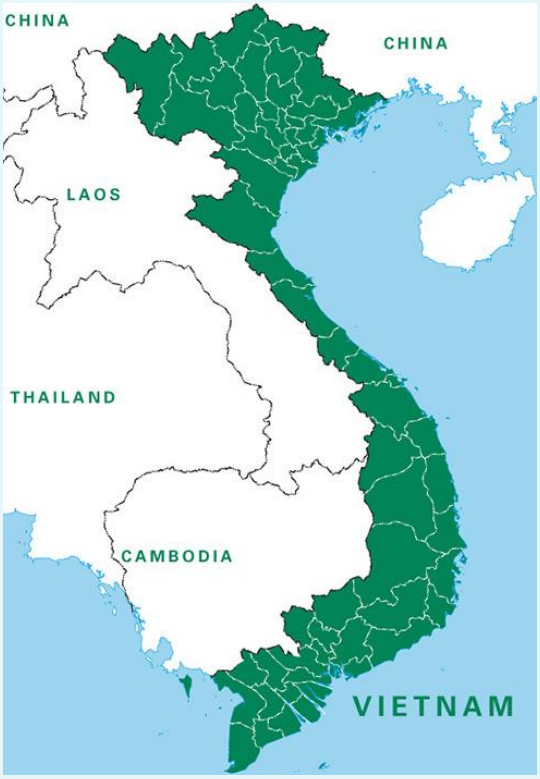
COUNTRY CONTEXT

Vietnam has a total land area of 329,569 square kilometre and an estimated population of over 92 million. Vietnam has the highest population density in Southeast Asia after Singapore, with a national average of 232 people/km2 and up to 1,000 people/km2 in the Northern Delta. Vietnam is one of the countries most severely affected by climate change. The Notre Dame Global Adaptation Initiative (ND-GAIN) Index ranks Vietnam as the 90th least vulnerable and 89th least ready to adapt to climate change, of the countries it covered for 2015. Since the country lies in the tropical cyclone belt, it is vulnerable to natural disasters, including typhoons, floods, droughts, saltwater intrusion and landslides. Over the past 50 years, the average temperature in Viet Nam has increased by approximately 0.5°C and the sea level has risen by about 20cm. Extreme climate events have increased both in frequency and intensity. Climate change has made hazards, especially storms, floods and droughts, more intense.

Country Statistics

- Population 2016(est)[1]: 92,701,100
- GNI per capita 2016[2]: $2,050
- HDI Rank 2016[3]: 115 out of 188 countries
- Vulnerability Rank 2015[4]: 90 out of 182 countries
- Climate Risk Index (CRI) 2015[5]: 8 out of 187 countries



Map of Vietnam: Irish Aid

1 http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SP.POP.TOTL?locations=VN

2 http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/NY.GNP.PCAP.CD?locations=VN

3 http://hdr.undp.org/en/countries/profiles/VNM

4 http://index.gain.org/country/viet-nam

5 The CRI indicates a level of exposure & vulnerability to extreme events, which countries should understand as warnings in order to be prepared for more frequent and/or more severe events in the future https://germanwatch.org/en/download/16411.pdf

Overview of Climate Finance in Vietnam in 2016

	Bilateral €	Civil Society
Climate Finance Adaptation (UNFCCC)	2,868,861	0
Climate Finance Mitigation (UNFCCC)	0	0
Climate Finance Cross-cutting (UNFCCC)	0	84,801
Biodiversity (UNCBD	0	84,801
Desertification (UNCDD)	76,000	84,801
Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR)	2,654,864	N/A
Total Climate Finance	2,868,861	84,800

Note: *Climate Finance, Biodiversity, Desertification and DRR amounts should not be aggregated as some disbursements have multiple co-benefits. A fuller explanation of the marking for climate adaptation, climate mitigation, cross-cutting and co-benefits is set out in the Annex on Methodology.*

In 2016, Ireland provided a total of €2,868,861 to Vietnam in climate finance through its bilateral aid programme. In addition, Ireland provided €84,801 in 2016 in climate finance to projects in Vietnam through its civil society programme. Climate relevant expenditure provided by Irish Aid to civil society organizations in 2016 was Rio marked and accounted for systematically for the first time, in cooperation with the project partners themselves. Projects funded directly by Irish Aid under the bilateral aid programme include 1/The National Targeted Programme on Sustainable Poverty Reduction Program (Programme 135), 2/ the Partnership for Ethnic Minorities' Equitable and Inclusive Development (P4EM), and 3/ From University to Community: preparing a generation of professionals in sustainable development. Civil Society partners Action Aid are helping to build resilience in supporting women in target areas so they can break the cycle of poverty and violence, and build economic alternatives. More detail is provided on these projects on pages 12 to 17, with data and methodology behind these figures available in the Annex to this report.

VIETNAM: CLIMATE CHANGE TRENDS AND POLICY FRAMEWORK

RECENT CLIMATE TRENDS IN VIETNAM

The Southern parts of the country sit close to the equator, experiencing a tropical climate whilst the Northern regions of Vietnam reach into the humid subtropics, where there is greater seasonal variation. The majority of rainfall in Vietnam is caused by monsoon circulations which bring heavy rains in May through to October in the North and South and from September to January in the central regions.

Average annual temperature in Vietnam has increased by 0.4^{O}C since 1960. The warming has been more rapid in the southern parts of Vietnam than the central and northern regions. The frequency of hot days and hot nights has increased significantly since 1960. There has been no apparent change to rainfall patterns since 1960. In Vietnam from April to August, current temperatures are already approaching critical levels during the susceptible stages of the rice plant growing season.(IPCC, 2014) [1].

PROJECTIONS OF FUTURE CLIMATE IN VIETNAM

The average annual temperature is projected to increase by 0.8 to 2.7^{O}C by the 2060s. The projected rate of warming is similar in all seasons and across all regions of Vietnam. All projections indicate substantial increases in the frequency of days and nights that are considered 'hot' in the current climate. Despite projected reductions in rainfall in the February – April period, annual rainfall is projected to increase due to larger increases in rainfall in the August – October period. The proportion of total rainfall that falls in heavy events annually is projected to increase though with variation between months. Whilst evidence indicates that tropical cyclones are likely to become, on the whole, more intense under a warmer climate as a result of higher sea-surface temperatures, there is great uncertainty in changes in frequency, and changes to storm tracks and their interactions with other features of climate variability such as El Nino.

GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS FOR VIETNAM

Vietnam's National Strategy on Climate Change (2011) recognises that Vietnam's plans to become a modern industrialised country by 2020 will result in higher greenhouse gas emissions

[1] McSweeney et al, (2010), UNDP climate change profile for Vietnam

but also the need to diversify its energy mix. As one of the fastest growing economies in South East Asia Vietnam's electricity demand is predicted to treble by 2020 and there is a commitment to ensure that rising energy demand is in part supplied from renewable sources.

The National Green Growth Strategy for Vietnam was also approved by Government in 2012, which sets out objectives towards a green economy, energy efficiency, GHG reduction and improvement of living standards. It includes the target to reduce the intensity of GHG emissions by 8-10% (as compared to the 2010 level) between 2011 and 2020; and reduce GHG emissions by at least 1.5% -2% a year until 2030. The strategy focuses on improving energy efficiency, changing the fuel structure in industry and transportation, increasing the proportion of new and renewable energy sources and the development of organic agriculture.

Under its Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (INDC), Vietnam's Business-As-Usual (BAU) scenario for Greenhouse House Gas emissions was developed based on the assumption of economic growth in the absence of climate change policies. The BAU starts from 2010 (the latest year of the national GHG inventory) and includes the energy, agriculture, waste and land use, land-use change and forestry sectors. GHG emissions in 2010 were 246.8 million tCO2e and projections for 2020 and 2030 (not included industrial processes) are 474.1 million tCO2e in 2020 and 787.4 million tCO2e in 2030. Through unconditional contributions that are measures that will be implemented using domestic resources, by 2030, Viet Nam will reduce GHG emissions by 8% compared to BAU. With conditional contributions which could be implemented if new and additional international financial support, technology transfer and capacity building are received, the contribution could be increased by up to 25% with international support.

CLIMATE CHANGE IMPACTS AND VULNERABILITY

Vietnam's Second National Communication submitted to the UNFCCC in 2010 describes scenarios of expected climate change impacts and identifies an adaptation response.

Vietnam's coastal lowlands are particularly vulnerable to sea-level rise which is already bound to occur based on existing emissions, though the extent is dependent on the rate of future global emissions. About 7% of Vietnam's agriculture land may be submerged due to sea-level rise. Peri-urban agriculturalists in the Vietnamese Mekong Delta are facing a multiple burden since they are often exposed to overlapping risks resulting from (a) socio-economic transformations, such as land title insecurity and price pressures, (b) local biophysical degradation, as peri-urban areas serve as sinks for urban wastes and (c) climate change impacts as they do not benefit from the inner-urban disaster risk management measures.

It is anticipated that annual flows of rivers in the North and North Central Coast of Vietnam will increase while annual flows of rivers in the south are expected to decrease. Adaptation measures need to focus on incorporating climate change in to planning new systems of reservoirs, dams and dykes which are part of water resources management in Vietnam. With sea-level rise, the Mekong delta will be most impacted. It is estimated that by 2100, 5,469km^2 of arable land will be lost and 168km^2 and 320km^2 of aquaculture and forest land will be submerged. Adaptation will require a choice between three categories of action: full protection, adaptation and withdrawal. In agriculture, short term measures for adaptation include controlling erosion, building reservoirs, and picking crops to suit new climatic conditions. Climate change is also expected to impact forestry with a reduction in native forest cover, increased risk of forest fires and increased pests. Establishing forest fire management and prevention, as well as further research will be important for adaptation in this sector. The National Communication also identified the need for improved urban planning to address heat load and drainage, and to reflect impacts of natural disasters. Improved weather forecasting and disaster and disease outbreak warnings with improved communication of these was identified as a national priority.

Observations of climate change in the lower Mekong river basin over the past 30-50 years include an increase in temperature, an increase in rainfall in the wet season and decreases in the dry season, intensified flood and drought events and sea level rise. Agricultural output has been noticeably impacted by intensified floods and droughts. Vietnam, along with Cambodia, is the most vulnerable to climate impacts on fisheries. The lower Mekong river basin supports the largest freshwater capture fishery in the world. Existing studies about future climate impacts in the Mekong basin share a set of common themes: increased temperature and annual precipitation; increased depth and duration of floods in the Mekong Delta; prolonged agricultural droughts in the south and east of the basin and sea-level rise; and salinity intrusion in the Mekong delta. Trans-boundary adaptation planning across the Lower Mekong Basin does not exist to date.

VIETNAM'S CLIMATE CHANGE POLICY FRAMEWORK

Vietnam has a range of policies, laws and strategies that support its action on climate change adaptation and mitigation. The principal ones are

- Law on Economical and Efficient Use of Energy (2010)
- National Climate Change Strategy (2011)
- National Green Growth Strategy (2012)
- Decision 1775/QD-TTg on "Management of GHG Emissions; management of carbon credit trading activities to the world market (2012)

- Resolution No.24-NQ/TW on "Pro-actively responding to climate change, enhancing natural resource management and environmental protection" (2013)
- Law on Natural Disaster Prevention and Control (2013)
- Law on Environment (2014)
- Renewable Energy Development Strategy (2014)
- National Action Plan to Implement the Paris Agreement and NDC (2016)

Vietnam has also initiated a Support Programme to Respond to Climate Change (SP-RCC), which is designed to attract international climate finance and intended to run until 2020. It has attracted financial support from development partners including the World Bank, Japan International Cooperation Agency, Austrian Department of Foreign Affairs, Agence Francaise de Developpement, and Canadian International Development Agency.

In partnership with the UNDP, Vietnam has secured a grant of US$ 29.5m from the Green Climate Fund for a project to improve the resilience of vulnerable coastal communities to climate change and related impacts. The project will strengthen storm and flood protection for coastal communities in Viet Nam through resilient housing, planting and rehabilitation of mangrove forests, and systematized climate risk assessments for the public and private sectors.

PROGRESS ON THE IMPLMENTATION OF THE NDC

Viet Nam submitted the INDC to UNFCCC in September 2015, signed the Paris agreement in April 2016 and ratified it in November 2016. The Prime Minister has issued a plan to implement the Paris Agreement with five objectives, including reducing greenhouse gas emissions and adapting to climate change.

In order to reach the GHG emission reduction target, the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment (MoNRE) together with other relevant ministries will conduct regular stocktaking of GHG emissions for 2014, 2016 and 2018. The MoNRE is also tasked to evaluate Vietnam's efforts in cutting down GHG emission stated in the National Climate Change Strategy and the Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (INDC), and engage in assessing the global efforts in 2018. In 2025 and 2030, Vietnam is expected to reduce GHG emission in transportation, construction, agriculture and rural development to implement INDC suitable to the specific conditions of the country. The goal is scheduled to be completed in 2030.

PROGRESS ON THE NATIONAL ADAPTATION PLAN

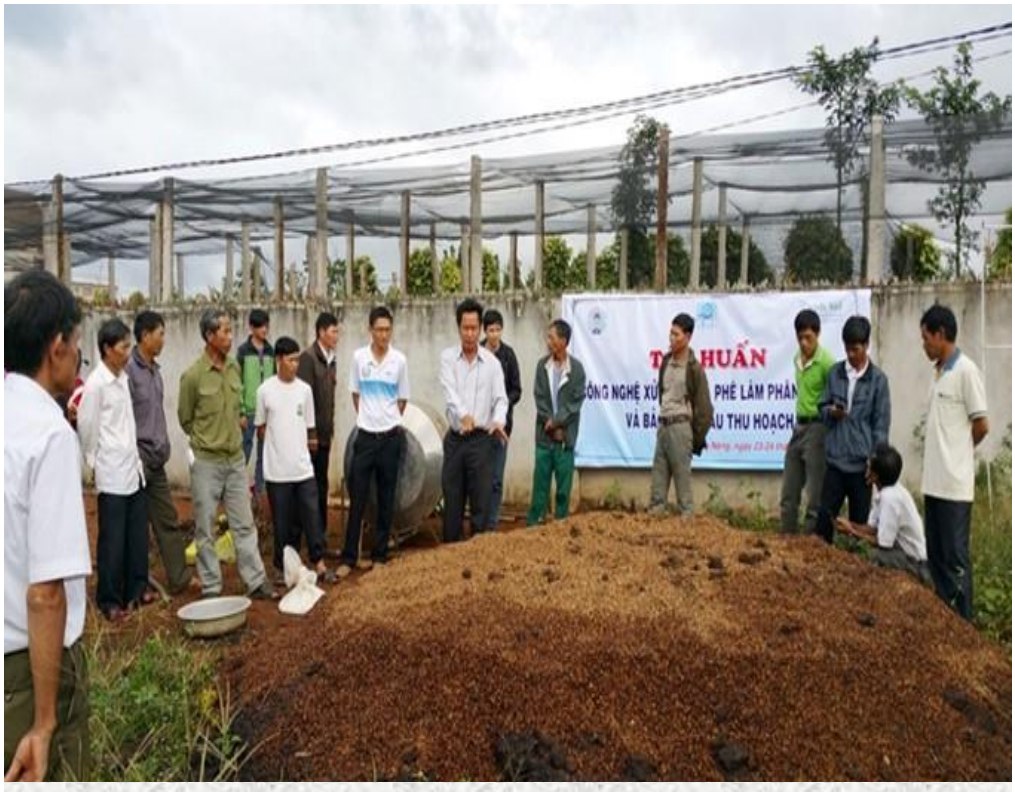
Under the Plan to Implement the Paris Agreement, the MoNRE, the Ministries of Agriculture and Rural Development, Planning and Investment, Finance, and Construction and localities will work together to build and complete a National Adaptation Plan by 2019.

Focus from 2016-2020 will be on reviewing and revising the policies related to adaptation, developing a national adaptation plan, national MRV system for adaptation action and updating the contribution to adaptation for the global assessment in 2018

For the 2021-2030 period, the Government will proactively respond to natural disasters and strengthen climate monitoring ensuring social security and response to sea level rise and floods in urban area.

CASE STUDY: IMPROVING SOIL AND WATER CONSERVATION THROUGH USE OF ORGANIC FERTILIZER

Environmental pollution is a significant problem the world over. While most of the focus is placed on polluting industries, toxins are a major source of environmental devastation, most of which are caused by modern crop production. Modern chemical-dependent farming methods strip soil of nutrients, destroy critical soil microorganisms, contribute to desertification and global climate change, and saturate farmlands with toxic pesticides, herbicides and fertilizers that then migrate into ground water, rivers, lakes and oceans causing contamination.



Dr. Pham Cong Tri – Tay Nguyen Science and Technology Institute of Agriculture and Forestry guiding members on how to compost the micro-organic fertilizer from the coffee pulp. Photo credit: Dak

Minh Toan Loi co-operative located in Ea Puk commune, Krong Nang district, Dak Lak province, has been conscious of chemical fertilisers, and has invented an organic and safe way for improving coffee production. Founded in 2012, the cooperative has 47 members, the majority of which consist of ethnic minority and poorer households, with an average coffee cultivated area of each household of 1.5 ha. The cooperative uses organic fertiliser instead of chemical fertilizers for group coffee pulp processing and production. Each member on average, harvests 6 tons of coffee beans per 1.5 ha and about 2 tons of coffee pulp. With the microbial fermentation technology that members implement from January to March

annually, they can use the microbial fertilizer for the rainy season after 2.5 months of composting.

Since 2015, members have received support training and have been able to improve the quality of coffee in accordance with international standards, especially Fairtrade standards. Simultaneously, with the knowledge from the trainings, members have gradually focused on improving coffee cultivation practices adopting more climate friendly practices, conscious of the effects of climate change which is being felt more and more in the Central Highland region. Some of the key challenges include lack of water in the dry season and declining soil quality.

Coffee farmers are able to make use of the by-products from the coffee pulp, with each household saving an average of 30% of the cost of buying chemical fertilizers, which is equivalent to 10 million VND (€387.23). This model has been applied by all members of the co-operative and is expanding to most of the households in the area. It saves money, minimizes the use of chemical fertilizers, improves soil quality, texture, and fertility, protects the environment and responds to climate change. The method also improved soil retention, reducing the need for irrigation. In the summer of 2017, the dryest season in history, many farmers were affected somewhat, but the effect was less compared to other areas. Thanks to improved soil quality in the region, coffee trees didn't die from the drought. The decrease in productivity is approximately only 10-15%, less than the average of 30% experienced in other regions including Dak Lak province.

KEY PARTNER COUNTRY'S BILATERAL PROJECTS AND PROGRAMMES

POVERTY REDUCTION PROGRAMME 2012-2015 (PROGRAMME 135)

The National Targeted Programme on Sustainable Poverty Reduction Program (Programme 135) focuses on 4 projects including: (i) to support the construction of infrastructures in poor districts and most disadvantaged communes in coastal areas and islands; (ii) to support the construction of infrastructures in most disadvantaged communes, frontier communes, safe zone communes and most disadvantaged villages; and (iii) the replication of poverty reduction models. Irish Aid provides earmarked budget support to the most disadvantaged communes in improving their basic infrastructure and accessibility to services for poor ethnic minorities. The infrastructure and services also support the climate resilience of these communities. ***Climate relevant funding provided by Irish Aid in 2016: €2,000,000.***

PARTNERSHIP FOR ETHNIC MINORITIES' EQUITABLE AND INCLUSIVE DEVELOPMENT (P4EM)

The Partnership for Ethnic Minorities' Equitable and Inclusive Development (P4EM) project is being implemented under cooperation of CARE International in Viet Nam and the Committee on Ethnic Minority Affairs (CEMA). The project focuses on strengthening government-civil society partnerships for addressing poverty and marginalization of ethnic minority population groups in line with Vietnamese government poverty reduction policy and programs. ***Climate relevant funding provided by Irish Aid in 2016: €75,000***

EMPOWERING ETHNIC MINORITY COMMUNITIES TO DELIVER LOCAL SOLUTIONS

'The programme "Empowering Ethnic Minority Communities to Deliver Local Solutions' is implemented by Plan International. The primary target group of the project is disadvantaged ethnic minority communities in remote areas of Vietnam. The programme is helping communities to become more resilient to disasters and climate change and a key feature is building strong partnerships with communities to develop drought resistant rice crops and alternative forms of livelihoods to cope with the changing environment. . ***Climate relevant funding provided by Irish Aid in 2016: €70,000***

CENTRE FOR RESEARCH ON INITIATIVES OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT (RIC)

This is a pilot of community-based operation and maintenance (O&M) of communal infrastructures in Programme 135. The objective of the project is to reduce poverty among

the poorest ethnic minority population of communes under Programme 135 in Hoa Binh Province by community empowerment measures that enable sustainable community-based Operations & Maintenance of communal infrastructures. The communities are empowered to be able to manage resources from Government to manage and ensure small scale infrastructure function effectively. ***Climate relevant funding provided by Irish Aid in 2016: €50,000***

CENTRE FOR DEVELOPMENT AND INTEGRATION (CDI)

The CDI aims to improve the livelihoods of the poor and ethnic minorities in the Central Highlands of Vietnam through engaging them into sustainable coffee production and pro poor market access (CPMA). Support is directed to coffee farmers who are vulnerable to 'life shocks' and loss of income due to effects such as crop losses from climate change. ***Climate relevant funding provided by Irish Aid in 2016: €67,500.***

RENOVATION OF SCHOOLS TO MAKE THEM SAFER DURING TYPHOON SEASONS IN QUANG TRI PROVINCE, CENTRAL VIETNAM

The purpose of the project is to renovate the damaged school infrastructure components that pose significant risks to students' safety in the typhoon season in Quang Tri province. The major construction works include: storm-resistance roofing, replacement of old doors and windows hinges and glass, re-painting of indoor, outdoor surface, re-painting of the doors and windows. Storm-resistance roofing (replacement of roofing frame, installation of new iron roof, top ceiling waterproofing) is the most important work of the school renovation projects. ***Climate relevant funding provided by Irish Aid in 2016: €34,865.***

FROM UNIVERSITY TO COMMUNITY: PREPARING A GENERATION OF PROFESSIONALS IN SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

The project contributes to the development of civil society in Vietnam by developing models of universities acting as development partners with towns/cities where they are based. The project seeks to i) prepare university students and recent graduates for careers or grassroots actions in sustainable development, ii) build a network among NGOs, universities, business and local government in research and training in sustainable development, and iii) To document a new model of transforming universities into development partners with cities/towns where they are based. The project is based in Hoi An city, Central Vietnam. ***Climate relevant funding provided by Irish Aid in 2016: €62,997.***

HELEN KELLER INTERNATIONAL: IMPROVED HOUSEHOLD FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION THROUGH ENHANCED HOMESTEAD FOOD PRODUCTION IN NORTH VIETNAM

The Enhanced Homestead Food Production (EHFP) Program's goal is to improve the nutrition and micronutrient status of mothers and children under five years of age in Tan Lang commune, Phu Yen district, Son La Province via: behaviour change communication (BCC), nutrition education and agricultural training, and the production and consumption of micronutrient rich foods by establishing homestead food production. There are strong policy linkages with the National Strategy on Climate Change. EHFP provides households with locally procured initial farming inputs, such as quality seeds, seedlings and saplings of vegetables and fruits, as well as quality breeds of improved local poultry. These inputs are complemented by the provision of agricultural training on improved year-round food production techniques, combined with on-going BCC strategies to ensure optimal health, nutrition and feeding practices among the target households. ***Climate relevant funding provided by Irish Aid in 2016: €8,500.***

ONE UN VIETNAM

The UN works with the Government and people of Vietnam to ensure a balance between economic, human and sustainable development objectives. The first of three focal areas includes the aim to "protect and improve the environment, take initiative to prevent natural disasters and effectively respond to climate change." The aim is to ensure that key national and sub-national agencies have resources to support implementation of relevant international conventions, and effectively address climate change adaptation, mitigation and disaster risk management. ***Climate relevant funding provided by Irish Aid in 2016: €500,000.***

MAPPING OF BILATERAL EXPENDITURE VIETNAM 2016

Project/Programme	Recipient/Beneficiary	2016 Actual Euros	Rio Marker Score Mitigation	Rio Marker Score Adaptation	Rio Marker Score Biodiversity	Rio Marker Score Desertification	Agriculture	Disaster Risk Reduction	Capacity Building	Technology Transfer	Forestry & Agroforestry	Climate Accounting Weight	Total Accounted Climate Amount	Mitigation Total	Adaptation Total	Cross cutting
Programme 135	Poor ethnic minorities in remote areas	4,000,000	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	50%	2,000,000	0	2,000,000	0
Partnership for Ethnic Minorities' Equitable and Inclusive Development (P4EM).	Pooer Ethnic Minorities - Care International	150,000	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	50%	75,000	0	75,000	0
Empowering Ethnic Minority Communities to Deliver Local Solutions'	Ddisadvantaged ethnic minority communities –Plan International	140,000	0	1	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	50%	70,000	0	70,000	0

Centre for Research on Initiatives of community Development (RIC)	Local community engaged in the initiatives	100,000	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	50%	50,000	0	50,000	0
Center for Development and Integration (CDI):	Ethnic minority farmers engaging in coffee production in Central Highlands of Vietnam	135,000	0	1	0	1	2	0	1	1	0	50%	67,500	0	67,500	0
Renovation of schools to make them safer during typhoon seasons in Quang Tri	Students in desaster proned areas in Quang Tri province	69,729	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	50%	34,865	0	34,865	0
From university to community: preparing a generation of professionals in sustainable development	200 students in 10 participating universities	125,994	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	50%	62,997	0	62,997	0
Helen Keller International: Improved Household Food Security and Nutrition through Enhanced	Poor ethnic minorities residing in the remote areas of North Vietnam	17000	0	1	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	50%	8,500	0	8,500	0

Homestead Food Production																
One UN Vietnam	UN agencies and counterparts	1,000,000	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	50%	500,000	0	500,000	0

Civil Society partners Action Aid are helping to build resilience in supporting women in target areas so they can break the cycle of poverty and violence, and build economic alternatives.

Project/ Programme	Irish Aid Funding in 2016 €	Climate Relevant €	Adaptation €	Mitigation €	Cross cutting €	Biodiversity €	Desertification €
Action Aid: To support women in target areas so they can break the cycle of poverty and violence, and build economic alternatives.	169,600	84,800	0	0	84,800	84,800	84,800

METHODOLOGY

The Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) Development Assistance Committee (DAC) Rio Marker methodology underpins the UNFCCC climate finance figures totals quoted on page three and in the tables above. The Rio Marker definitions were employed to identify and score disbursements as climate mitigation, adaptation or cross-cutting relevant. The Rio Markers and the anticipated Disaster Risk Management Marker[2] work on a three-score system. Activities can be identified with;

- Principal marker of 2
- Significant marker of 1
- Or not targeted; 0.

The choice of principle, significant or not-targeted relates to hierarchy of objectives, goals and intended outcomes in the programme or project design. A principle marker is applied if the marker policy is one of the principle objectives of the activity and has a profound impact on the design of the activity. A significant marker is applied if the marker policy is a secondary objective, or a planned co-benefit, in the programme or project design. The zero marker is applied to show that the marker policy was not targeted in the programme or project design. If this is unknown, the marker is left blank.

The mapped climate finance in this report includes financial support both for activities scored as 'principal' (2) and for activities scored as 'significant' (1). This report categorises disbursements as adaptation where the scoring against the adaptation marker exceeds the scoring against the mitigation marker and vice versa. Where scoring is equal (and >0) under both adaptation and mitigation markers, the disbursement is counted as cross-cutting. In reporting bilateral climate finance we place a different weight on support for principal and significant activities. In aggregating finance for principal and significant activities, 'principal' activities are weighted with a coefficient of 100% and 'significant' activities are weighted with a coefficient of 50%. Where an activity has both adaptation and mitigation benefits, or is cross-cutting, it is weighted according to its highest score i.e. weights in mitigation and adaptation are not aggregated.

Under OECD DAC reporting guidelines, disbursements can be marked for multiple Rio Markers and policy markers. This is critical as it reflects and recognises the importance of achieving as much as possible with limited resources. Many of the Irish climate relevant disbursements have multiple co-benefits and therefore are scored under more than one Rio Marker and in particular may be marked for both mitigation and adaptation. However, in reporting climate finance to the UNFCCC and the EU both formats only one column in which to identify if the activity supported is climate change mitigation, adaptation or cross-

[2] An OECD DRR marker definition is nearing completion but not yet agreed. Therefore we employed a simple approach by only marking or counting those projects or programmes where objectives and/or plans explicitly included and specified disaster risk management or disaster risk reduction components. Projects or programmes where early warning systems, or risk mitigation for natural hazards were specified in the activity documentation were also considered to be relevant to DRM.

cutting. A large share of Irish disbursements are marked for both mitigation and adaptation and could thus be considered as cross-cutting. However in most of these cases, one objective supercedes the other. Therefore in calculating total finance for adaptation and total finance for mitigation respectively, this report categorises all disbursements as adaptation where the scoring against the adaptation marker exceeds the scoring against the mitigation marker and vice versa. Where scoring is equal (and >0) under both adaptation and mitigation markers, the disbursement is counted as cross-cutting. This methodology means that amounts for mitigation, adaptation and crosscutting climate may be aggregated together for total climate finance. However, it is still *not* appropriate to aggregate climate with biodiversity or desertification finance as these categories contain overlaps.