



THE ARCHITECTURE OF AID FOR THE ENVIRONMENT

A TEN YEAR STATISTICAL PERSPECTIVE



Rocio Castro and Brian Hammond
October 2009

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**CONCESSIONAL FINANCE AND GLOBAL PARTNERSHIPS VICE PRESIDENCY
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Abstract

The environment has been high on the agenda ever since the Rio Earth Summit in 1992. With the focus now on climate change and the successor to the Kyoto Protocol, there is heightened attention to the costs of climate change mitigation and adaptation for developing countries. And yet there has been little analysis of current aid for the environment and the architecture to deliver it. This report addresses that gap. It shows that nearly US\$100 billion of environment aid has been committed over the past decade, around a third of it for water supply and sanitation. The environment's share of global aid has averaged 15 percent between 1998 and 2007. The fastest growing sub-sectors have been renewable energy and water resources management, reflecting attention to climate change. DAC provided US\$32 billion for climate change over the decade, reaching US\$4.3 billion in 2007. The World Bank dramatically increased its financing for climate change in fiscal year 2008, with US\$700 million committed by IBRD and US\$50 million by IDA. The proliferation of actors and programs has increased twice as fast as that for total aid. It has matched proliferation in the health sector, with an average 49 percent increase in the number of donors working on the environment in each country. Some 38 countries have 15 or more donors providing environment aid. IDA now has environment programs in 67 countries, compared to 30 ten years ago. As funding is scaled up after Copenhagen, there is a need to make the fullest use of existing institutions and avoid creating new ones in order not to overburden countries with yet more institutions and initiatives. Failure to do so will undermine the effectiveness of the aid being provided, and limit the development and environmental results achieved.

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Abbreviations and Acronyms

AF	Adaptation Fund
AfDF	African Development Fund
AsDF	Asian Development Fund
BNPP	Bank Netherlands Partnership Program
CER	Certified Emission Reduction
CPF	Carbon Partnership Facility
CPIA	Country Policy and Institutional Assessment
CRS	Creditor Reporting System
DAC	Development Assistance Committee
EC	European Commission
ENRM	Environment and Natural Resources Management
FCPF	Forest Carbon Partnership Facility
GEF	Global Environment Facility
IADB	Inter-American Development Bank
IBRD	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
IDA	International Development Association
IDB	Inter-American Development Bank
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
IFC	International Finance Corporation
ISDR	International Strategy for Disaster Reduction
IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature
LDCF	Least Developed Countries Fund
MDG	Millenium Development Goals
MIGA	Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
ODA	Official Development Assistance
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
PPCR	Pilot Program for Climate Resilience
SCCF	Special Climate Change Fund
SPA	Strategic Priority on Adaptation
TFESSD	Trust Fund for Environmentally & Socially Sustainable Development
UK	United Kingdom
UN	United Nations
UNCBD	United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity
UNCCD	United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
US	United States
WB	World Bank

The Architecture of Aid for the Environment

A ten-year statistical perspective

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Executive Summary

1. In the run-up to the United Nations Climate Change Conference in Copenhagen in December 2009, there is much discussion of the financing requirements to help developing countries meet the challenges posed by climate change. This report examines the existing volume of official aid for the environment (and for climate change) and the architecture associated with its delivery. Any expansion of aid to the environment after Copenhagen needs to draw on the lessons for aid effectiveness of the rapid expansion of aid to the health sector earlier this decade. These include the need to avoid a further proliferation of channels and institutions delivering aid. As this report shows, there is already a plethora of donors, agencies and channels. The fullest possible use should be made of these channels and, if possible, they should be rationalized to reduce the administrative burden on developing countries and on donors.
2. **Nearly US\$100 billion of aid (at constant 2007 prices) was committed to the environment over the past decade.** This comprised three components, namely (i) core environment aid—US\$56 billion; (ii) aid to water supply and sanitation—US\$33.2 billion; and (iii) other aid with a “principal” environment focus—US\$8.2 billion.
3. **Taking all the above components together, the share of the environment in total sector allocable aid averaged 15 percent over the period.** If projects with environment sustainability as a “significant” objective are added (US\$50 billion), the average share would go up to over 20 percent. But despite all the attention to environment issues, **aid to the environment has not kept pace** with the 8 percent annual rise in sector allocable aid. On the broadest definition it grew at 5 percent per annum. Its share has thus declined from 18 to 14 percent of sector allocable aid over the period 1998 – 2007.
4. Looking at **core environment aid**, the following breakdown is apparent.
 - Most core environment aid goes to general environment protection (35 percent), followed by water resources management (26 percent), agriculture, forestry and fishing (18 percent), urban development (13 percent) and just 8 percent for renewable energy. The main growth sectors have been renewable energy and water resources management, possibly reflecting an increasing focus on climate change adaptation and mitigation. Agriculture, forestry and fishing were static, while urban development declined over the decade.
 - Far East Asia receives 25 percent, Sub-Saharan Africa 22 percent, and South and Central Asia 16 percent.
 - The multilateral share is 31 percent, just below the 32 percent for all aid, with a further 5 percent channeled through multilateral agencies. Multilaterals are above average in fisheries and urban development with a 40 percent share, and took a near two thirds share of renewable energy in 2006 and 2007.
 - Two thirds of core environment aid is provided by seven donors—Japan (16 percent), IDA (14 percent), European Commission (9 percent), Germany (9 percent), United States (9 percent), France (6 percent) and the Netherlands (6 percent). Donors giving the most importance to core environment aid are Asian Development Fund (17 percent, compared to an average of 9 percent for all donors), Finland (16 percent), Denmark (16 percent), Japan (16 percent), IDA (12 percent), Sweden (12 percent) and Inter-American Development Bank (12 percent).
5. **Climate change aid from DAC bilateral donors (plus the European Commission) amounted to around US\$ 32 billion over the past decade.** This was US\$4.3 billion in 2007. The top five providers of aid to combat climate change in the past three years were: Japan (46 percent), Germany (24 percent), European Commission (9 percent), France (9 percent), and Denmark (5 percent). Because the focus is on “mitigation”, main recipients were middle income or IDA-blend countries: India (15 percent), China (11 percent), Turkey (9 percent), Indonesia (9 percent), Vietnam (4 percent), and Egypt (4 percent).
6. **There has been considerable donor proliferation supporting the environment at country level.** In 2005-07, 38 partner countries had 15 or more donors providing aid to the environment. The average number of donors per partner went up from 6.3 to 8.4 over the decade. The 25 donors reporting since 1995 have

established an *additional* 410 environment donor/recipient partnerships (calculated by adding up the number of donors working in each country) in the period. The number of these environment partnerships amounted to 1,571 during 2005-2007 (sum of the number of donors working in each of 153 countries). In 693 (44 percent) of these partnerships, the donor was not a major player (those collectively providing the top 90 percent of environment aid to the country) and was operating “below average” (measured as those receiving below the donor’s share of global environment aid). Concentration by donors on “above average” partners has fallen from 60 to 46 percent in ten years.

7. **This proliferation is equal to that in the health sector—both well above the total for all sectors.** For total sector allocable aid the number of partnerships increased by 22 percent over the decade. In contrast for core environment aid the increase was 49 percent, the same rise as in the health sector. Subtracting the Hirschman-Herfindahl concentration index from one is another measure of fragmentation. The index rose slightly from 0.68 in 1995-97 to 0.73 in 2005-07 for total sector allocable aid, but from 0.44 to 0.61 for core environment aid.

8. **Available data show that DAC bilateral donors (and the EC) are mainstreaming the environment across sectors.** The number of sub-sectors with activities marked with environment objectives has increased by 40 percent since 2004. New areas include research, training, trade and business services and post-conflict work. There are no similar data available to make the same analysis for multilateral donors.

9. **In practice, the environment aid architecture is even more complex than suggested by 31 donors operating 1,571 environment partnerships.** 31 donors provide aid from 97 agencies, an average of 3 each. 16 donors report 905 channels covering just 17 percent of the total environment aid provided. There are literally thousands of channels being used to deliver environment aid. There are also many more donors and agencies, but this report covers only those reporting to the DAC Creditor Reporting System. Therefore, it excludes some 30 or more non-DAC bilateral donors and dozens of small multilateral agencies operating environmental aid programs.

10. **IDA has expanded from having environment programs in 30 countries ten years ago to 67 countries in 2005-07.** In 9 countries IDA provided over half their core environment aid (and over 80 percent in Gambia and Nigeria). IDA environment aid focuses on up to 11 sub-sectors per year; power from renewable sources has supplanted urban and river development and water resources protection.

11. **In conclusion, official development finance for the environment is big business, with thousands of actors and annual commitments approaching US\$15 billion.** But it has not kept pace with the average increase in aid programs, losing share to aid for health and population and government services. There have been some successes—ozone and drinking water—but major challenges remain to tackle climate change. Proliferation in environment aid actors is equal to that in health. There is a need to make the fullest use of existing institutions and avoid creating new ones in order not to overburden countries with yet more institutions and initiatives. The World Bank will continue to have a major role in managing special funds and exploiting synergies. Aid for climate change mitigation starts from a low base—only some US\$4 billion annually from the EC and DAC bilateral sources. **This is by far short of the large sums being discussed to meet the needs for mitigation and adaptation.**

A. Introduction

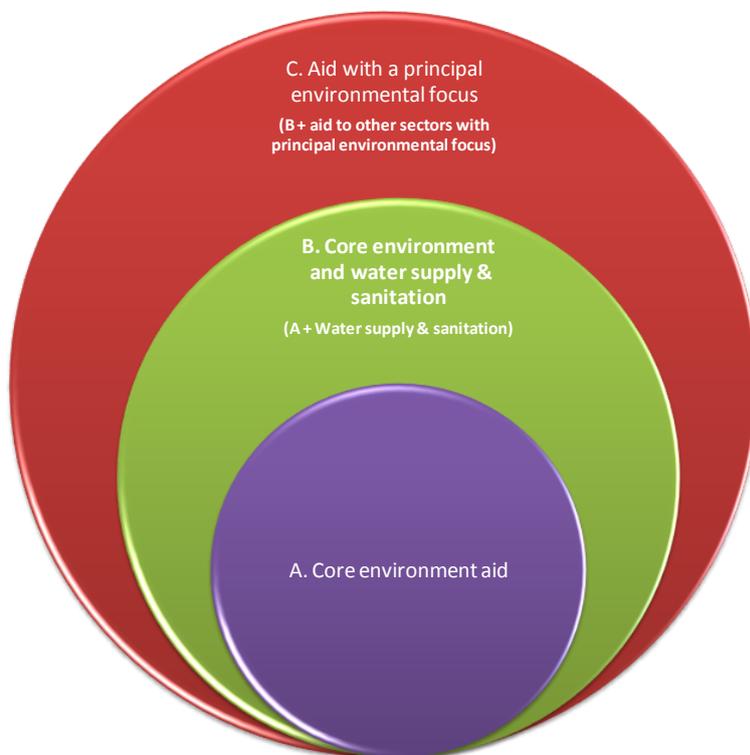
1. There is increasing focus on the environment in general, and climate change in particular, as countries discuss how to combat climate change and how to help developing countries meet the environmental challenges they face. The environment has been included in the poverty reduction strategies of many countries, but have donors responded by providing more support and mainstreaming the environment in their assistance?
2. This report reviews statistical evidence on aid for the environment. Its aim is to provide an overview of recent trends in volumes of aid and fragmentation of players in the environment field. The focus is on providing the basic data as a backdrop to further policy analysis, rather than on drawing policy conclusions or making policy recommendations, though suggestions for policy follow-up are made in the concluding section.
3. With the exception of Sections I, J and K, all data were derived from self-reporting by donors and multilateral agencies to the OECD DAC's Creditor Reporting System (CRS). The quality of CRS reporting has improved over the decade studied in this report. Coverage has improved from 70 percent to near 100 percent of commitments over the period, which is why the report uses commitment and not disbursement data. Reporting by multilateral agencies, other than by the European Commission (which is a DAC member), is voluntary. This report includes CRS multilateral commitment data for IDA, the regional development banks, UNDP, UNICEF and IFAD. Some of these data are taken from annual reports of the agencies, so the quality and consistency of coding by sector are not as good as they could be. Nevertheless, they are the most comparable data available and permit comparison of IDA and other multilateral outflows with those from bilateral donors. See **Appendix 1** for the full methodology.
4. With the exception of IBRD lending in Section I, this report covers flows of Official Development Assistance (ODA). It includes contributions to the Global Environment Facility (Section J). Contributions to other environment and climate funds are included, but without separate identification, to the extent that they are earmarked and reported as bilateral environment aid. The report does not cover private flows. It thus excludes philanthropic flows, as well as those from the commercial carbon markets.

Box 1 - Aid for the environment in this report has three components:

- A. **Core environment aid:** aid to sectors that—by their nature—are entirely or principally focused on environment issues. This environment focus was assessed in an objective way as described in Appendix 1. Most of the analysis uses this *narrow* definition.
- B. **Core environment and water supply & sanitation aid:** *in addition* to component A, some tables in this report include access to drinking water and sanitation as part of a *broader* definition of environment aid. This is in line with Millennium Development Goal 7 that includes water and sanitation in the concept of environmental sustainability.
- C. **Aid with a 'principal' environment focus:** *in addition* to component B, Tables 1 and 4 in this report include aid to non-environment sectors with explicit environmental objectives. Aid that is intended to improve the physical or biological environment or develop capacity to integrate environmental concerns in development objectives is scored by bilateral donors with environment and Rio markers. This component includes aid that scores 'principal' for one or more of these markers (i.e. the project would not have been undertaken without the environmental objective).

5. Environment is a cross-cutting theme of development programs. This makes it harder to have standard definitions and comparable data than in sectors with clearer boundaries such as education and health. This report uses three components. A *narrow* definition of environment aid includes only the core component. A *broader* definition covers water supply and sanitation as well as core environment aid. The *broadest* definition combines core environment, water supply and sanitation and aid to other sectors with a principal environment focus, as shown in **Figure 1** below.

Figure 1 – Components of Aid for the Environment



6. The World Bank’s Environment and Natural Resources Management (ENRM) theme¹, which is used in the analysis in Sections I to K of World Bank concessional and non-concessional lending and the Global Environment Fund, seems to fall somewhere between the two components. It includes water resources management, and sanitation and sewerage, but not explicitly the physical infrastructure for water supply. Sensitivity analysis of the results shows that the trends are very similar for core environment aid and for water supply and sanitation.

7. The report is subdivided into twelve sections. This Introduction is followed by Section B, giving the overall trends for each component and by sector and region. Section C compares bilateral and multilateral shares, and Section D shows who the principal donors are. Section E provides insights into aid in support of the three Rio Conventions. Section F examines the extent of mainstreaming of environment. Section G provides some innovative analysis of the proliferation in the number of donors and partnerships they support, along with the profusion of agencies providing environment aid. Section H looks at the channels used to provide the aid. Section I examines World Bank support for the environment through IDA and IBRD lending as well as Trust Funds. Sections J and K examine the role of the Global Environment Facility and its two main implementing agencies (other than the World Bank)—the United Nations Development Programme and the United Nations Environment Programme. Section L provides some concluding remarks for policy follow-up.

¹ For a full analysis of World Bank environment-related lending and trust fund grants, including through the main implanting agencies of the Global Environment Facility, see “Financial Flows for Environment: World Bank, UNDP, UNEP”, Uwe Steckhan, World Bank (2009).

B. Overall Trends

Environment aid by component

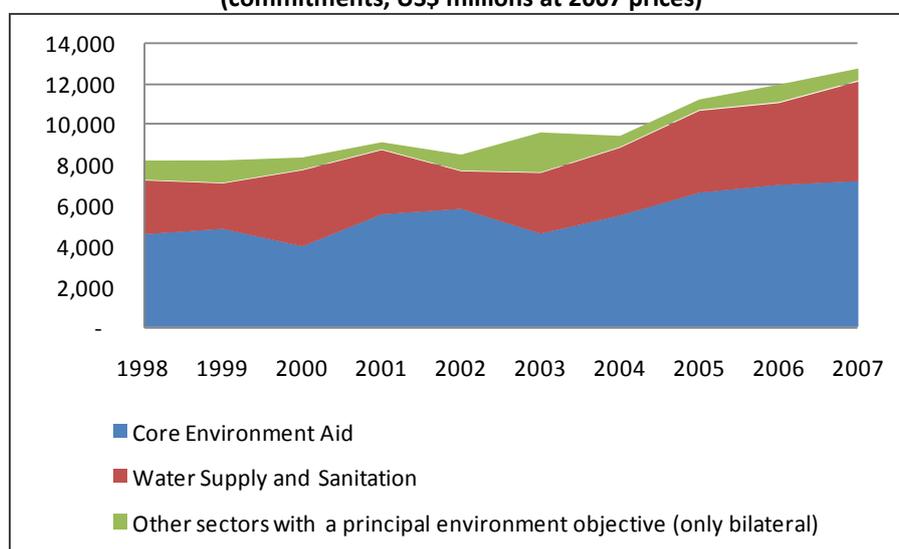
8. **Aid for the environment grew by about 50 percent between 1998 and 2007.** Table 1 and Figure 2 show that, in absolute terms, core environment ODA² has been growing steadily over the last decade, with a couple of dips in 2000 and 2003. The average growth rate in real terms was 5 percent per year to reach some US\$7.2 billion in 2007. The growth of ODA for water and sanitation was higher, at 7 percent p.a., to reach US\$4.9 billion in 2007. In contrast, aid with a principal environmental focus has fluctuated over the decade, declining by 5 percent per year on average, to be a third lower in real terms at US\$0.6 billion in 2007. The total of these three components was US\$12.8 billion in 2007, with just under US\$100 billion committed over the decade to 2007.

Table 1 – Aid for environment by component, 1998-2007
(commitments, US\$ millions at 2007 prices)

Types of ODA	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	Total
Core Environment Aid	4,592	4,862	3,998	5,585	5,854	4,625	5,526	6,657	7,043	7,229	55,970
Water Supply and Sanitation	2,673	2,256	3,770	3,184	1,865	3,009	3,358	4,060	4,058	4,937	33,169
Other sectors with a principal environment objective (only bilateral)	949	1,104	597	350	787	1,967	551	515	865	593	8,278
Total	8,214	8,222	8,365	9,119	8,506	9,601	9,434	11,232	11,966	12,760	97,417
Share of total Sector Allocable ODA	18%	16%	16%	17%	15%	15%	12%	15%	14%	14%	15%

Source: OECD-DAC Creditor Reporting System

Figure 2 – Aid for environment by component, 1998-2007
(commitments, US\$ millions at 2007 prices)



Source: OECD-DAC Creditor Reporting System

9. *For reference*, aid to other sectors that was marked to have a ‘significant’ environmental focus remained steady at about US\$5 billion a year over the decade. This aid falls outside the scope of the methodology adopted for this report.

² This report uses data on commitments of Official Development Assistance (ODA) unless otherwise specified. The terms ODA and aid are used interchangeably. Except where noted otherwise, all the data are expressed in US dollars at 2007 prices and exchange rates.

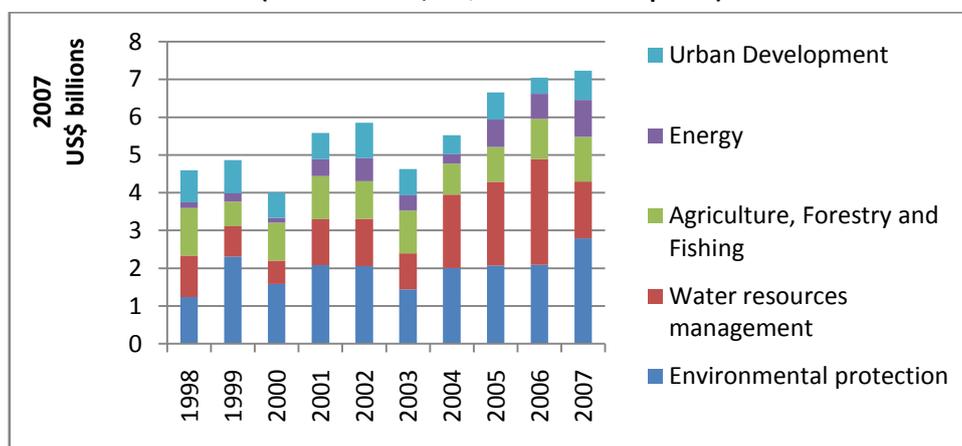
10. In relative terms, ODA for environment on the broadest definition declined from 18 to 14 percent of total sector allocable ODA³ over the period, as aid to other sectors, notably health, grew faster. Aid for core environment plus water supply and sanitation declined from 16 to 14 percent of sector allocable aid.

Environment aid by sector

11. **Figure 3** shows the major sectors within core environment aid. General environment protection accounted for 35 percent over the decade, followed by water resources management (26 percent), agriculture, forestry and fishing (18 percent) and urban development (13 percent). Just 8 percent was committed for renewable energy activities. The main growth sectors have been renewable energy—tripled over the decade—and water resources management—up 150 percent. This probably reflects an increasing focus on climate change adaptation and mitigation. In contrast, agriculture, forestry and fishing were static at around US\$1 billion, while urban development declined by 20 percent over the decade.

12. **Table A.1** in the Annex shows the amount of aid for core environment and water supply and sanitation in detail by subsector from 1998 to 2007. The water sector accounts for the largest share using this broader definition, 53 percent in total and 37 percent for water supply and sanitation alone.

**Figure 3 – Core environment aid by major sector
(commitments, US\$ billion at 2007 prices)**



Source: OECD-DAC Creditor Reporting System

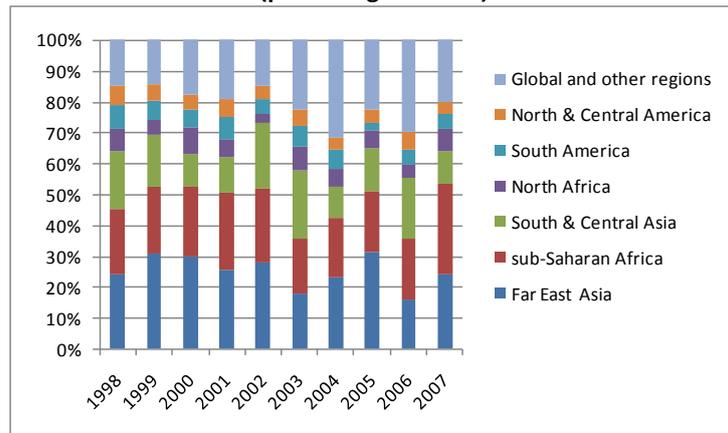
Environment aid by region

13. Core environment aid went mainly to three regions: Far East Asia (25 percent), sub-Saharan Africa (22 percent) and South and Central Asia (16 percent)—see **Figure 4. Table A.2** in the Annex provides details by sector and region.

14. There was some variability over the decade: for Far East Asia between 16 and 30 percent, sub-Saharan Africa between 18 and 29 percent, South and Central Asia between 10 and 22 percent. The shares for North Africa, South America and North and Central America varied between 3 and 9 percent over the period. There was a spike of 32 percent for global and other regions in 2004, due to US\$700 million committed for water resource management in the Middle East, and one of 30 percent in 2006 due to US\$400 million for regional Africa programs in the same sector.

³ ODA allocable to sectors, which excludes general budget support, debt relief, humanitarian aid, administrative costs of donors, support to NGOs and other aid not allocated by sector.

**Figure 4 – Core environment aid by region, 1998-2007
(percentage of total)**

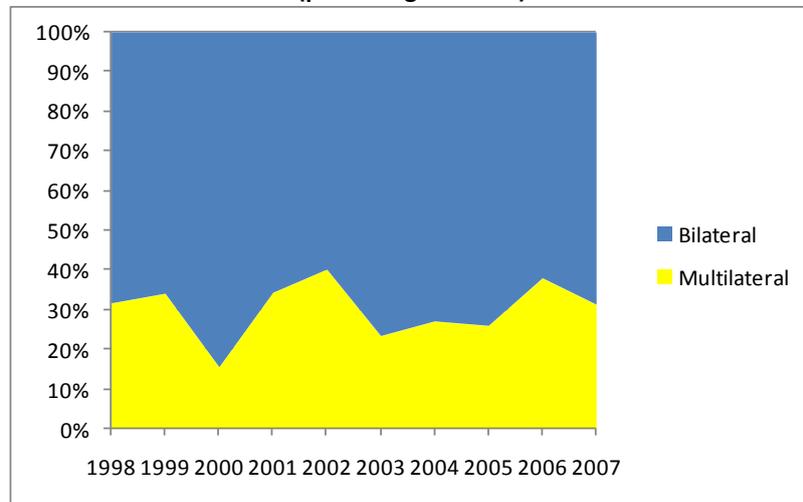


Source: OECD-DAC Creditor Reporting System

C. Bilateral vs. Multilateral Aid

15. The share of multilateral aid for core environment oscillated around the average of 31 percent for the period, with peaks (40 percent in 2002) and troughs (16 percent in 2000) in annual commitments, as shown in **Figure 5**.

**Figure 5 – Bilateral and multilateral shares of aid for core environment, 1998-2007
(percentage of total)**



Source: OECD-DAC Creditor Reporting System

16. The multilateral share is similar for water supply and sanitation; averaging 29 percent for the period with a range of 17 to 42 percent (see **Table 2** below for details). This is in line with the average multilateral share of 32 percent for all sector allocable aid. This does not take account of environment aid *channeled* through multilateral agencies (for example World Bank and UNDP trust funds), which is reported as bilateral aid in line with the DAC convention that non-core contributions to multilateral agencies earmarked for specific regions or purposes are reported as bilateral aid. An additional 5 percent of aid for core environment and water supply and sanitation is estimated to be channeled through multilateral agencies (see Section H below).

Table 2 – Aid for core environment and water supply & sanitation, 1998-2007
(commitments, US\$ billion at 2007 prices)

Type	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	Total
Core Environment Aid	4,592	4,862	3,998	5,585	5,854	4,625	5,526	6,657	7,043	7,229	55,970
<i>of which</i>											
Bilateral	3,137	3,203	3,376	3,667	3,501	3,541	4,027	4,926	4,365	4,963	38,707
Multilateral	1,455	1,658	622	1,918	2,353	1,084	1,499	1,731	2,677	2,266	17,263
Water Supply and Sanitation	2,673	2,256	3,770	3,184	1,865	3,009	3,358	4,060	4,058	4,937	33,169
<i>of which</i>											
Bilateral	2,058	1,880	2,943	1,969	1,289	1,918	1,938	3,125	2,961	3,544	23,624
Multilateral	615	376	827	1,215	575	1,091	1,420	935	1,097	1,393	9,545

Source: OECD-DAC Creditor Reporting System

17. The major multilateral players are the World Bank Group and the European Commission.

18. **Table 3** presents the relative shares of multilateral and bilateral donors by broad sector for core environment aid. (**Table A.3** in the Annex provides the bilateral shares by detailed subsector.) Some interesting trends are clear. For example, multilaterals provided no aid for power generation by renewable sources in 1998 to 2001, or in 2004, but in 2006 and 2007 they accounted for nearly two thirds of aid to this sector. Multilaterals provided just 24 percent of aid to forestry, with nearly all aid for forestry policy provided by bilateral donors. Their share of general environment protection was also low at 22 percent, with bilaterals providing nearly all the aid for biosphere protection, environmental research and training. In contrast, multilateral agencies provided 39-40 percent of aid for water resources management, fishery development and urban development. While over the decade their share of environmental aid to agriculture was average at 33 percent, they accounted for over 50 percent in 1998, 2003 and 2007.

Table 3 – Bilateral and multilateral shares of aid for core environment by broad sector, 1998-2007
(percentage of total)

Sector	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	Total
Water Resources Management											
Multilateral	19%	35%	14%	48%	54%	21%	33%	29%	56%	44%	39%
Bilateral	81%	65%	86%	52%	46%	79%	67%	71%	44%	56%	61%
Energy											
Multilateral	1%	10%	0%	21%	73%	17%	0%	15%	48%	54%	35%
Bilateral	99%	90%	100%	79%	27%	83%	100%	85%	52%	46%	65%
Agriculture											
Multilateral	59%	19%	6%	16%	1%	51%	38%	22%	16%	54%	33%
Bilateral	41%	81%	94%	84%	99%	49%	62%	78%	84%	46%	67%
Forestry											
Multilateral	41%	19%	19%	23%	46%	9%	33%	17%	27%	8%	24%
Bilateral	59%	81%	81%	77%	54%	91%	67%	83%	73%	92%	76%
Fishing											
Multilateral	32%	49%	16%	73%	52%	31%	46%	46%	7%	44%	40%
Bilateral	68%	51%	84%	27%	48%	69%	54%	54%	93%	56%	60%
General Environment Protection											
Multilateral	17%	35%	14%	28%	17%	21%	20%	21%	21%	20%	22%
Bilateral	83%	65%	86%	72%	83%	79%	80%	79%	79%	80%	78%
Other Multisector											
Multilateral	50%	45%	25%	54%	55%	30%	32%	47%	31%	22%	40%
Bilateral	50%	55%	75%	46%	45%	70%	68%	53%	69%	78%	60%

Source: OECD-DAC Creditor Reporting System

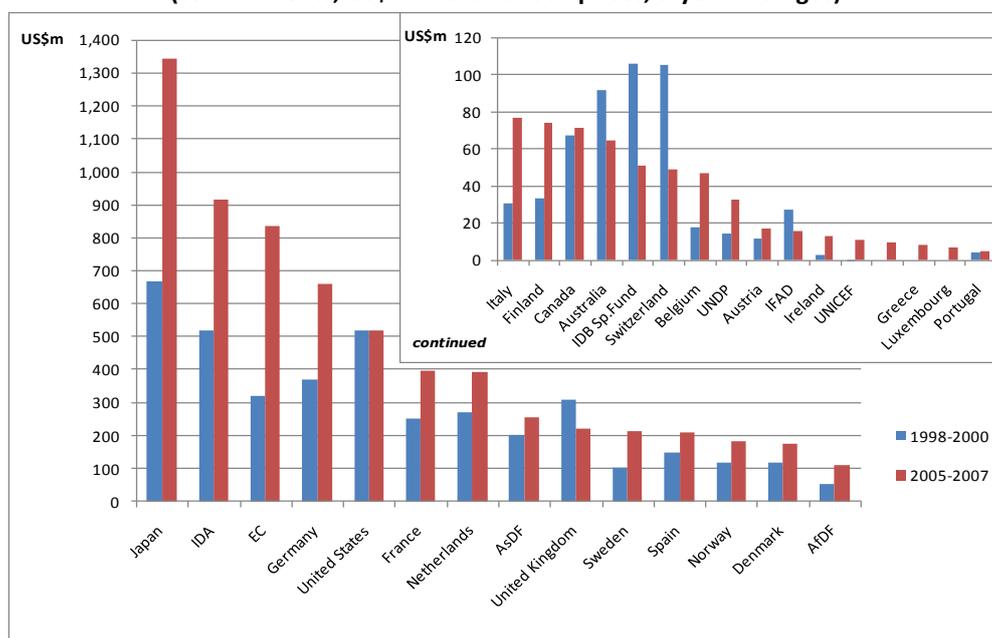
D. Main Players

19. **Figure 6** shows that core environment aid is dominated by Japan (16 percent average for the decade), Germany (9 percent), United States (9 percent), France (6 percent) and the Netherlands (6 percent) among bilateral donors and IDA (14 percent) and the European Commission (9 percent) among multilateral organizations. These seven players account for two thirds of total core environment aid. With the exception of the US, they all increased their environment aid in the past decade. Sweden, the African Development Fund, Italy, Finland, Belgium, UNDP and Ireland all more than doubled their environment aid over the decade. In contrast, Switzerland and IDB halved their aid for environment by the end of the decade, with the United Kingdom, Australia, and IFAD also providing less.

20. A different picture emerges in terms of the importance given to core environment aid compared to other sectors. By the end of the decade (average 2005-07) the donors giving most importance to core environment aid were the Asian Development Fund (17 percent compared to an average of 9 percent for all donors), Finland (16 percent), Denmark (16 percent), Japan (16 percent), IDA (12 percent), Sweden (12 percent) and the Inter-American Development Bank (12 percent). The largest increases in shares were for Japan (+7 percentage points) and IDA (+5 percentage points). In contrast, Switzerland dropped from top donor by share in 1998-2000 (18 percent) to just 7 percent in 2005-07. Of the seven largest players, only the US had a below average share, reducing from 8 percent in 1998-2000 to just 3 percent ten years later.

21. **Table A.4** in the Annex shows the top ten donors of core environment aid and water and sanitation in each of the broad sectors.

Figure 6 – Core environment aid by donor, 1998-2000 and 2005-2007
(commitments, US\$ millions at 2007 prices, 3-year averages)



Source: OECD-DAC Creditor Reporting System

E. Bilateral and EC Aid in Support of the Rio Conventions

22. The developed countries that signed the three Rio Conventions⁴ in 1992 committed themselves to assist developing countries in the implementation of these Conventions. Since 1998, the Development Assistance Committee has monitored aid targeting the objectives of the Rio Conventions through its Creditor Reporting System (CRS) and its “Rio markers”. Every aid activity reported to the CRS should be screened and marked as

⁴ The Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), the Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD), and the Convention on Biological Diversity (UNCBD).

either (i) targeting the Conventions as a “principal objective” or a “significant objective”, or (ii) not targeting the objective. Reporting covers all but one member of the DAC. With the exception of the EC, multilateral agencies do not yet make use of the Rio markers in their reporting.

Box 2 - Official development finance to combat climate change [†]

DAC members (bilateral and the EC) have provided around US\$32 billion in ODA to combat climate change over the past decade. * In 2007 this is estimated at US\$4.3 billion.

The top five providers of climate change aid over the past three years are Japan (46 percent), Germany (24 percent), the European Commission (9 percent), France (9 percent) and Denmark (5 percent); together they account for 93 percent of the total. The main beneficiaries of this aid were India (15 percent), China (11 percent), Turkey (9 percent), Indonesia (9 percent), Vietnam (4 percent), Egypt (4 percent), Tunisia (3 percent), Morocco (3 percent), and Azerbaijan (3 percent).

In addition, IDA and IBRD lending together committed an average of US\$250 million per year over the past five years for climate change. However in fiscal year 2008, IBRD alone made major commitments of non-concessional climate change loans, amounting to over US\$700 million.

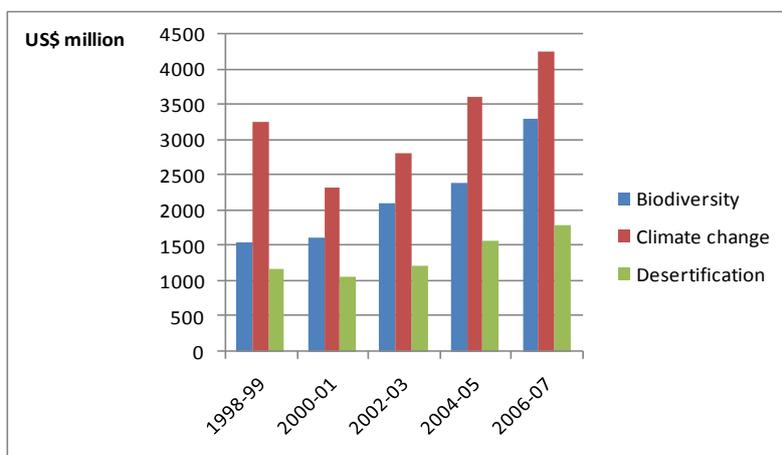
[†] The marker used to assess climate change-related aid—described in Appendix 1—is used to measure aid for mitigation, not adaptation. The DAC Secretariat is examining how to measure adaptation projects.

* This is a best estimate based on incomplete reporting by some members in some years.

23. Using the Rio markers, the DAC Secretariat estimates that in 2007 **DAC members committed some US\$3.5 billion for biodiversity-related aid, US\$4.3 billion for climate-change-related aid and US\$1.7 billion for desertification-related aid.**⁵

24. **Figure 7** shows the smooth evolution in aid for biodiversity over the past decade, with a rather more uneven pattern for aid to counter climate change, which has only recently regained its level of a decade ago.

Figure 7 – Trends in DAC members’ bilateral aid targeting the objectives of the Rio Conventions, 1998-2007 (commitments, US\$ millions at constant 2007 prices, two year averages)



Source: *Measuring aid targeting the objectives of the Rio Conventions*, published by the Development Assistance Committee Secretariat in May 2009 (see www.oecd.org/dataoecd/46/13/42819225.pdf for the full report). Includes data for 1998 to 2001 from a special pilot study in 2002 (see www.oecd.org/dataoecd/2/20/1944468.pdf) that are no longer in the online data series and so not in Table 4

Note: Covers 22 DAC members that reported in 2006/2007. There are some data gaps in previous years and partial data for some members. Reporting by Germany and the Netherlands for 2007 was delayed; their data for 2006 are extrapolated to 2007.

F. Mainstreaming

25. There have been major calls to ‘mainstream’ the environment in policy debate and aid programs over the past decade, including in the World Bank’s 2001 Environment Strategy. Is there any statistical evidence that this has happened? This section first examines DAC members and then IDA.

⁵ Includes 2006 data for Germany and The Netherlands extrapolated to 2007.

Box 3 - Overview of architecture of environment aid

Aid to environment is no different from aid to other sectors—there are too many actors. This is adding to the administrative burden on countries and donors. It impedes aid effectiveness. The average partner country has 17 donors out of the 23 members and 10 major multilateral agencies that report to the DAC. Adding up the number of donors in each country for the 153 countries that receive ODA shows that there are 2,617 **donor/recipient partnerships**. These all need to be maintained through policy dialogue, planning, coordination, accounting and reporting. In 1,571 (60 percent) of these partnerships donors are providing environment aid.

But the individual size of the projects and programs that constitute these partnerships varies enormously. At one extreme four donors annually provide over US\$10 million core environment aid each on average per partner, while at the other extreme there are 11 donors whose average environment aid per partner is less than US\$1 million. This **variation in the size and importance of each partnership** can be seen in the matrix in **Table A.5**.

Table 5 shows that the majority of donor/recipient partnerships are in the ‘**long tail**’ of donors providing the last 10 percent of environment aid to each partner. Moreover, the number of such partnerships has increased faster in the past decade than the number in which the donor is in the top 90 percent of providers. **Figure 10** shows the 35 countries with 10 or more donors in this ‘long tail’.

This plethora of partnerships is just the starting point of showing the complexity of the architecture of aid for the environment. As shown at the end of Section G below, each donor operates through an average of 3 agencies and in Section H that they use literally thousands of channels. And this is without considering the 30 or more bilateral donors that are not DAC members and dozens of small multilateral agencies operating environmental aid programs.

As aid to the environment is scaled up in response to the challenges of climate change, it is important to make full use of all existing channels and preferably try to rationalize the number of channels, just as for total aid, by a better division of labor.

* This avoids penalizing small donors by using shares rather than absolute amounts.

26. A proxy for mainstreaming is the environment and Rio markers in the CRS; these are used only by bilateral donors and the EC. They provide an insight on the number of sub-sectors in which programs are being marked as having a principal or significant environment focus. Over the past decade the EC and bilateral donors have scored activities for the environment in 138 (80 percent) of the 171 CRS sector-specific purpose codes. Donors have been scoring the environment in more sub-sectors in recent years. From 1998 to 2004, activities were scored for between 62 and 81 sub-sectors. Since then the figures have been 96 in 2005, 93 in 2006 and 101 in 2007, which equates to a 40 percent increase over the 1998-2004 average.

27. Unsurprisingly, commitments to core environment sub-sectors score in every year. But some examples of broadening over the past 4 to 6 years are: technological research & development, business support services and institutions, basic nutrition and trade policy. There is evidence of some mainstreaming of the environment into education and training programs in recent years as well as into civilian peace-building, conflict prevention and resolution activities (for which codes were recently introduced). In contrast, coal-fired power plant activities scored in every year between 1998 and 2002, but none since.

28. Within the 30 sub-sectors that make up core environment aid, there is no sign of an overall move to be operating in more sub-sectors. The 22 donors with full CRS reporting throughout the decade operated in an average of 13 to 15 sub-sectors. But this masks shifts by donors; Japan broadened its focus from operating in 12 to 22 sub-sectors, Germany from 20 to 28, the US from 12 to 20 and Sweden from 10 to 17. At the other extreme, the UK narrowed its focus from 23 to 10 sub-sectors, the Netherlands from 25 to 19 and France from 18 to 13.

29. Thus the proliferation of donors **within core environment aid**, examined in Section G, is not a sign of branching out environment programs into more sub-sectors, simply of more actors adding to the burdens on partner countries.

Table 4 – IDA commitments to core environment and water and sanitation by sector, 1995 - 2007
(commitments, US\$ millions at 2007 prices)

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	Total	Share	No. of years
Water supply & sanit. - large syst.	183.7	170.9	283.0	131.6	180.7	180.6	381.7	317.4	421.7	1074.8	394.3	300.9	540.2	4561.6	29.3%	13
Environmental policy and admin. management	113.9	156.8	114.0	56.6	71.1	11.3	82.6	91.6	9.9	45.3	0	46.2	1.2	800.6	5.1%	12
Urban development and management	161.7	179.7	210.3	89.5	347.6	36.6	245.2	390.9	28.9	63.8	100.6			1854.6	11.9%	11
Water resources policy/admin. mgmt	212.4	69.9			200.0		290.1	410.8	50.6	120.7	113.9	698.9	346.0	2513.3	16.1%	10
Forestry policy & admin. management	98.2		71.0		12.0			65.7		17.0	1.1	61.1	24.6	350.8	2.3%	8
Waste management/disposal	5.6		134.2					25.3	8.6		13.2	8.1	26.0	221.0	1.4%	7
Forestry development		10.0	28.8	198.2				151.7	26.4	44.7	29.7			489.5	3.1%	7
Flood prevention/control	62.8	37.4					51.1			7.7	14.3	94.4	135.7	403.4	2.6%	7
Agricultural land resources			382.4	263.5					80.6		11.0	6.9	48.7	793.0	5.1%	6
Bio-diversity				84.9	42.4	7.8		44.3	45.8	29.4				254.5	1.6%	6
Power generation/renewable sources								421.5	67.0		35.2	276.7	497.4	1297.7	8.3%	5
Water resources protection		363.0		44.0			242.7							649.7	4.2%	3
River development	443.2	32.8							7.7					483.7	3.1%	3
Agricultural extension		38.8		20.5									148.6	207.9	1.3%	3
Site preservation					10.0	6.9		7.0						24.0	0.2%	3
Basic drinking water supply and basic sanitation			24.2										64.9	89.0	0.6%	2
Agrarian reform	426.0			19.7										445.7	2.9%	2
Fishery development					37.3			7.9						45.2	0.3%	2
Biomass												1.6		1.6	0.0%	1
Plant/post-harvest prot. & pest control										67.3				67.3	0.4%	1
Forestry research										5.7				5.7	0.0%	1
Biosphere protection									7.6					7.6	0.0%	1
Grand Total	1707.5	1059.2	1247.9	908.5	901.1	243.1	1293.5	1934.1	754.7	1476.3	713.4	1494.8	1833.1	15567.3	100.0%	
<i>No. of sectors</i>	9	9	8	9	8	5	6	11	11	10	9	9	10			

Source: OECD-DAC Creditor Reporting System

30. The World Bank and other multilateral agencies do not report the environment marker to the CRS, so it is not possible to measure the degree to which environmental objectives have been included in projects outside the environment theme. There is, though, little evidence of mainstreaming IDA commitments to more environmental sub-sectors over the past decade. **Table 4** shows that there were major IDA commitments to the environment in 1995 and 1996, with large commitments to river development (in Bangladesh, China and India), agrarian reform (Côte d'Ivoire, Honduras, India and Senegal) and water resource protection (India). Thereafter the effect of the replenishment cycle is very evident in the periodicity of commitments, with very few in 2000, a peak in 2002 and 2004 and then resurgence in 2006 and 2007.

31. IDA made commitments in 22 sub-sectors during the period, but half of these sub-sectors featured in only 3 or fewer of the past 13 years. The three main sectors, with commitments in nearly every year, were water supply, water resource management and urban development, together accounting for 58 percent by value. But it is noticeable that IDA made no commitments to urban development in 2006 or 2007, when environment commitments picked up again. Water resources protection and river development have hardly featured in the past few years. In contrast, as a possible sign of concern about climate change, commitments to power generation from renewable sources have figured strongly since 2002, with 8.3% of commitments over the period (15.8% of the total since 2002) for projects in 29 different countries.

Box 4 - Measuring fragmentation, proliferation and concentration

Often the number of donor activities has been used as a measure of fragmentation. However the way donors report to the CRS does not permit such analysis, as some donors aggregate activities in the same sector and country, while others split them. Moreover, an increase to a project in the second and subsequent years after the first commitment is recorded in CRS as a separate activity. Thus DAC statistics do not currently provide a measure of the number of activities (e.g. projects) that donors are financing.

In this report *fragmentation* is measured by the number of donors working in each country and their share of environment aid. A large number of donors, many of them providing only a small share of the total aid received, is a sign of fragmentation. *Proliferation* is when the number of donors is becoming more fragmented over time. *Concentration for a partner country* is when it has very few donors providing environment aid, or one donor providing the lion's share of the aid it receives. *Concentration for a donor* is measured by the percentage of partners where the donor is operating above its share of global environment aid.

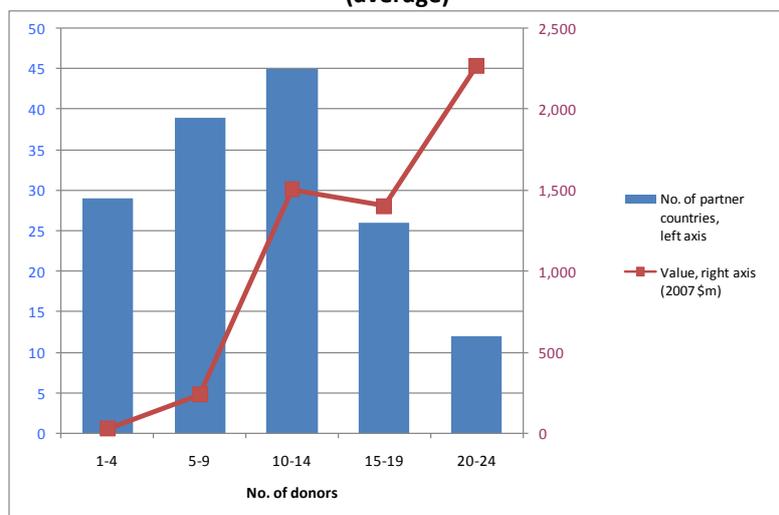
Most of this section examines the number of **donor/recipient partnerships**, which is calculated by adding up the number of donors working in each ODA-eligible country. For the 25 donors reporting in both 1995-97 and 2005-07, the number of these partnerships for all sector allocable aid increased by 22 percent, to 2,480. In contrast for core environment aid the increase was 49 percent, to 1,243, showing more proliferation for the environment than for total aid. This was equivalent to the increased proliferation in the health sector, which also rose by 49 percent to 1,360 partnerships.

Another measure of fragmentation is obtained by subtracting the Hirschman-Herfindahl donor concentration index from 1 (see Box 2 in *Aid architecture: an overview of the main trends in official development assistance flows*, World Bank, February 2007). For all sector allocable aid, this index rose from 0.68 in 1995-97 to 0.73 in 2005-07, showing a slight increase in fragmentation. In contrast fragmentation of core environment aid went from 0.44 to 0.61 in the same period (the higher the index the greater the degree of donor fragmentation).

G. Fragmentation and Proliferation

32. This section provides an overview of donor fragmentation and concentration at the country level. As can be seen in **Fig.8** in 2005-07, 38 countries had more that 15 or more donors providing core environment aid. At the other extreme, there were 29 countries with only 1-4 donors providing environment aid to a total value of just US\$29 million.

Figure 8 – Distribution of partner countries by number of donors and amount of core environment, 2005-2007 (average)



Source: OECD-DAC Creditor Reporting System

Note: Based on 31 donors reporting environment aid in 2005-07

Proliferation of partnerships and programs

33. **Table 5 and Figure 9** show proliferation from the perspective of partner countries over the ten years from 1995-97 to 2005-07. For the 25 donors reporting in both periods, the average number of donors per partner went from 6.3 to 8.4. But it is in terms of the multiplicity of donor/recipient partnerships that we see the real proliferation. If there were a better division of labor among donors, we would expect to see a reduction in the number of partnerships providing the bottom 10 percent of environment aid to each country. Instead, as the chart shows, the growth in the numbers providing the bottom 10 percent of aid to each country outstripped the growth in the numbers providing the top 90 percent; the only exception was countries with 1-4 donors. By starting environment activities in new countries during the decade, the 25 donors established an additional 410 partnerships, 168 of them in the top 90 percent of aid receipts, but 242 in the bottom 10 percent.

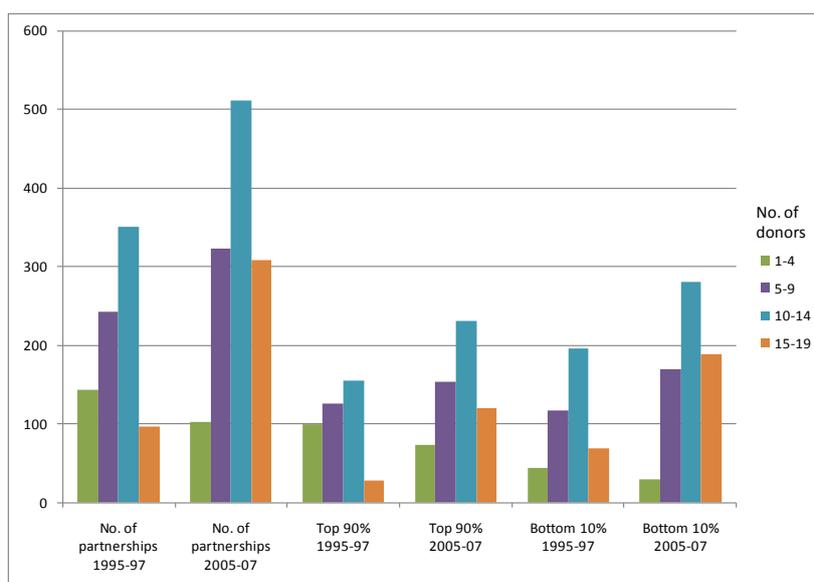
34. While larger sums possibly require more administration, it is nonetheless fair to assume that around half the administrative burden falling on agricultural, environment and development co-operation ministries is for just 10 percent of the funds they receive. Rationalization of these complex partnerships could reduce administrative burdens for both partners and donors, with minimal effect on the amount of aid provided.

Table 5 – Number of partner countries and partnerships by number of donors providing core environment aid (three years’ average for 1995-97 and 2005-07)

No. of donors	No. of partnerships		of which providing top 90% of aid		of which providing bottom 10% of aid	
	1995-97	2005-07	1995-97	2005-07	1995-97	2005-07
1-4	143	102	99	73	44	29
5-9	243	322	126	153	117	169
10-14	350	511	155	230	195	281
15-19	97	308	28	120	69	188
Total	833	1243	408	576	425	667

Source: OECD-DAC Creditor Reporting System

Figure 9 – Number of partnerships by number of donors providing core environment aid (three years’ average for 1995-97 and 2005-07)



Source: OECD-DAC Creditor Reporting System

Note: Based on 25 donors reporting environment aid in both 1995-97 and 2005-07

Proliferation of number of donors in each sector

35. **Table 6** shows the number of bilateral DAC donors and multilateral organizations active in aid for core environment and water supply and sanitation out of the 30 reporting to the Creditor Reporting System⁶. Nearly all donors had water and sanitation programs, as well as assisting with environment and water resources policy. At the other extreme, five or fewer donors are working with ocean, wind or geothermal power, as well as energy research, forestry services and fuel wood. The number of donors working in biomass tripled to 12, and five or more additional donors started working in the sub-sectors of basic drinking water supply and basic sanitation, waste management, environmental education, water resources policy, biodiversity and environmental research.

Table 6 – Number of donors active in ODA for core environment and water supply and sanitation, 1998-2007

Sector	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Water supply & sanitation										
Basic drinking water supply and basic sanitation	17	18	21	23	22	23	23	25	26	27
Water supply & sanit. - large syst.	22	23	23	24	21	21	24	23	23	26
Core environment aid										
Environmental policy and admin. mgmt	21	24	22	25	27	27	27	26	25	25
Water resources policy/admin. mgmt	20	20	21	22	26	23	28	26	28	25
Agricultural land resources	20	18	18	19	20	22	21	21	21	22
Bio-diversity	15	20	16	17	19	21	21	21	23	22
Environmental education/training	12	13	13	17	14	17	19	16	20	22
Waste management/disposal	14	18	15	17	22	20	21	23	23	22
Forestry policy & admin. management	14	17	19	15	19	20	23	20	21	21
Urban development and management	20	22	20	19	22	20	23	23	24	21
Environmental research	11	16	14	14	15	14	17	18	17	20
Power generation/renewable sources	11	12	11	11	14	14	13	11	16	20
Forestry development	16	16	15	17	18	18	18	19	18	19
Biosphere protection	13	16	14	17	15	20	16	19	19	18
Fishery development	14	16	13	16	19	20	18	19	17	17
Water resources protection	14	14	14	17	18	18	19	15	17	17
Site preservation	11	13	12	13	19	15	15	14	15	16
Flood prevention/control	6	11	13	8	12	6	11	14	12	15
Biomass	4	3	4	5	5	5	7	11	12	13
Agricultural extension	11	9	10	12	9	13	12	10	17	12
Forestry research	8	10	7	7	9	12	12	9	12	12
Plant/post-harvest prot. & pest ctrl	9	12	11	13	13	15	17	10	16	12
Solar energy	9	10	13	10	11	8	10	11	14	12
River development	10	13	12	13	15	12	13	14	16	11
Agrarian reform	5	7	8	6	9	10	10	8	11	10
Forestry education/training	7	7	6	6	7	7	8	10	11	9
Energy research	6	6	5	9	8	8	5	6	7	5
Forestry services	4	5	2	3	1	2	4	5	7	5
Wind power	5	3	5	5	6	8	8	7	5	5
Geothermal energy	2	4	3		3	1	5	5	4	4
Fuelwood/charcoal	3	4	3	6	3	6		2	1	3
Ocean power			1						1	

Source: OECD-DAC Creditor Reporting System Note: In 1998, only 24 donors reported to the CRS. By 2004 the table covers 30 donors.

⁶ In 1998, only 24 donors reported to the CRS. Ireland and UNICEF started reporting from 2000, Luxembourg from 2001, Greece and New Zealand (resumed) from 2002, and UNDP from 2004. Korea now also reports to the CRS; data for Korea are included in Sections G and H, which thus analyse the data for 31 countries.

Concentration or proliferation by donor?

36. **Table 7** shows the proliferation of donor/recipient partnerships in aid to the environment over the past ten years. More partner countries are receiving core environmental aid, up from 132 in 1995-97 to 151 in 2005-07 (i.e. all the countries on the DAC List of Aid Recipients except Anguilla and Tokelau). But there has been an explosion in the number of partnerships, up from 833 to 1,243 (for the 25 donors reporting in both periods).⁷ As a result the concentration ratio (the percentage of partners where the donor is operating above their share of global environment aid) has dropped, from 60 percent in 1995-97 to just 46 percent in 2005-07. In other words in more than half of all partnerships, donors are diluting their efforts by providing less than their share of global environment aid. Moreover, this is a trait that applies only to the bilateral donors: the multilateral agencies all achieved a concentration ratio of over 50 percent.

⁷ Six more donors reported to the CRS in 2005-07 than in 1995-97—Greece, Ireland, Korea, Luxembourg, UNDP and UNICEF. Combined they provided just 1.7 percent of aid to the environment and yet accounted for a further 328 partnerships (21 percent of the total of 1,571).

Table 7 – Number of partners and concentration ratios by donor—country-specific core environment aid (three year averages for 1995-97 and 2005-07)

	1995-97					2005-07					Change from 1995-97 to 2005-07				
	Number of partners receiving environment aid	No. of above average partners	Concentration ratio (% of partners above average)	Country-specific core environment aid (2007US\$ million)	Donors' share of global environment aid (in %)	Number of partners receiving environment aid	No. of above average partners	Concentration ratio (% of partners above average)	Country-specific core environment aid (2007US\$ million)	Donors' share of global environment aid (in %)	Number of partners receiving environment aid	No. of above average partners	Concentration ratio (% points)	Country-specific core environment aid (2007US\$ million)	Donors' share of global environment aid (% points)
Australia	28	18	64%	49	1.1	28	21	75%	43	0.8	0	3	11	-6	-0.3
Austria	21	15	71%	7	0.1	36	17	47%	11	0.2	15	2	-24	4	0.1
Belgium	52	34	65%	17	0.4	41	27	66%	43	0.8	-11	-7	0	26	0.4
Canada	62	32	52%	95	2.1	57	23	40%	45	0.8	-5	-9	-11	-50	-1.2
Denmark	31	23	74%	177	3.8	30	17	57%	165	3.0	-1	-6	-18	-13	-0.8
EC	60	35	58%	192	4.2	78	57	73%	465	8.5	18	22	15	273	4.4
Finland	21	15	71%	29	0.6	46	17	37%	54	1.0	25	2	-34	26	0.4
France	49	29	59%	200	4.3	93	44	47%	332	6.1	44	15	-12	132	1.8
Germany	35	26	74%	270	5.8	99	35	35%	496	9.1	64	9	-39	226	3.3
Greece						58	46	79%	6	0.1					
Ireland						34	18	53%	11	0.2					
Italy	44	16	36%	62	1.3	60	17	28%	76	1.4	16	1	-8	14	0.1
Japan	41	18	44%	1140	24.7	127	23	18%	1337	24.5	86	5	-26	197	-0.1
Korea						40	14	35%	28	0.5					
Luxembourg						29	19	66%	6	0.1					
Netherlands	71	42	59%	305	6.6	38	22	58%	253	4.6	-33	-20	-1	-52	-2.0
New Zealand	14	12	86%	2	0.0	18	13	72%	5	0.1	4	1	-13	4	0.1
Norway	46	24	52%	70	1.5	66	29	44%	81	1.5	20	5	-8	11	0.0
Portugal	1	1	100%	0.1	0.001	9	8	89%	4	0.1	8	7	-11	4	0.1
Spain	38	24	63%	26	0.6	70	35	50%	189	3.5	32	11	-13	162	2.9
Sweden	37	16	43%	74	1.6	46	21	46%	83	1.5	9	5	2	9	-0.1
Switzerland	33	23	70%	43	0.9	45	22	49%	27	0.5	12	-1	-21	-16	-0.4
United Kingdom	52	30	58%	184	4.0	53	20	38%	108	2.0	1	-10	-20	-76	-2.0
United States	46	24	52%	316	6.8	105	39	37%	382	7.0	59	15	-15	65	0.2
AfDF	7	7	100%	16	0.4	13	11	85%	101	1.8	6	4	-15	84	1.5
AsDF	6	6	100%	165	3.6	12	11	92%	254	4.7	6	5	-8	89	1.1
IDA	30	22	73%	1118	24.2	67	40	60%	737	13.5	37	18	-14	-381	-10.7
IDB Sp.Fund	4	4	100%	47	1.0	4	4	100%	51	0.9	0	0	0	5	-0.1
IFAD	4	4	100%	19	0.4	2	2	100%	15	0.3	-2	-2	0	-3	-0.1
UNDP						99	55	56%	32	0.6					
UNICEF						68	39	57%	10	0.2					
Grand Total	132				100.0	151				100.0	19				
Total partnerships (25 donors)	833	500	60%	4622		1243	575	46%	5357		410	75	-14	735	
Total partnerships (31 donors)						1571	766	49%	5451						

Source: OECD-DAC Creditor Reporting System

37. Of the 410 new partnerships created, only 75 were ‘above average’. Belgium, Canada, Denmark and the Netherlands made a positive effort to concentrate their aid on fewer partners. But instead of focusing more on ‘above average’ partners, they cut the number of these; for Canada and Denmark even reducing their concentration ratio. The United Kingdom added just one partner, but reduced its number of above average partners by 10, dropping its concentration ratio by 20 percentage points to just 38 percent. Australia and the EC were the only donors to increase their concentration ratios, to 75 percent and 73 percent respectively. The EC increased its country-specific environment aid the most—up US\$273 million—to move from 7th to 4th largest donor in the sector. France, Germany, Japan and Spain also each increased their core environment aid by over US\$100 million, but each focused their aid less, in two cases more than halving their concentration ratio—Germany to 35 percent and Japan to 18 percent, the lowest for all donors. Austria, Finland and Switzerland also reduced their concentration ratios by more than 20 percentage points, from a high of 70 percent in 1995-97 to below 50 percent by 2005-07.

38. IDA recorded the largest fall in core environment aid over the decade, as measured using 3-year averages. Its country-specific commitments fell from US\$1.1 billion in 1995-97 to US\$0.7 billion in 2005-07. This in part reflects variability due to the IDA replenishment cycle, with its commitments varying between just US\$63 million in 2000 to US\$1.6 billion in 2002. Over the decade it moved from environment programs in 30 partners, to programs in 67 partners. As a result, IDA’s concentration ratio fell from 73 percent to 60 percent over the period.

Fragmentation by partner

39. **Figure 10** shows the 35 countries that each had 10 or more donors who collectively provided just 10 percent of their total receipts of core environment aid in 2005-07. India and China provide the most extreme case of fragmentation. India had 23 donors, with Japan (49 percent), IDA (20 percent), Germany (15 percent) and the UK (10 percent) providing 93 percent of their total environment aid and 19 other countries making up the remaining 7 percent. China had 22 donors, with Japan (71 percent), Germany (11 percent), Italy (8 percent) and Australia (2 percent) providing 91 percent of their total environment aid and 18 countries providing the remaining 9 percent.

40. But within this picture of fragmentation, there are examples of overconcentration, which may limit choice and innovation. Chile, Iraq, Nigeria and Rwanda have just two donors that together provide 90 percent or more of their core environment aid, with 10 or 11 other donors providing the remainder.

41. The matrix in **Table A.5** provides the complete picture of which donors are working in which partner countries, showing their share of total core environment aid provided to each partner. The matrix identifies those countries that are considered to be in a situation of conflict or fragility (“fragile states”), that is low-income countries scoring 3.2 or below on the World Bank’s Country Policy and Institutional Assessment (CPIA).

Figure 10 – Fragmentation: countries with 10 or more donors providing less than 10 percent of their core environment aid (2005-2007)



Source: OECD-DAC Creditor Reporting System

Profusion of agencies

42. Another way to look at the aid architecture is the number of donor agencies delivering environment aid. The 31 donors in this study provided aid from 97 agencies – i.e. an average of 3 each. Thus there are many more actors than donor countries, each with their own advice and possibly different reporting requirements, with which partner countries need to work. Thirteen of the 31 donors—Australia, Ireland, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Portugal, IDA, IADB, AfDF, AsDF, UNDP, UNICEF and IFAD—used just one agency. Seven donors had 5 or more agencies providing environment aid—Austria (8), France (5), Germany (5), Greece (7), Spain (11), US (9), and Japan (6).

43. **Table A.6** in the Annex shows the agencies for each donor and the share of total core environment aid provided by each. **Table 8** shows the top 9 agencies—providing over US\$200 million each in 2005-07 and accounting for two thirds of the total. At the other extreme, 47 agencies combined provided only 1.2 percent of the total.

Table 8 – Top 9 agencies delivering core environment aid, 2005-2007

	Average US\$m 2005-07 (constant US\$2007)	Agency share within donor	Share of total core environmental aid	Cumulative share
Japan Bank for International Cooperation	1,154	86.2%	21.2%	21.2%
IDA	737	100.0%	13.5%	34.7%
Germany's Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau KfW	317	63.8%	5.8%	40.5%
Asian Development Bank, Special Fund	254	100.0%	4.7%	45.1%
Netherlands Ministry of Foreign Affairs (DGIS)	253	100.0%	4.6%	49.8%
French Development Agency (AFD)	244	73.6%	4.5%	54.3%
European Development Fund	238	51.1%	4.4%	58.6%
US Agency for International Development	234	61.2%	4.3%	62.9%
European Commission	208	44.7%	3.8%	66.7%

Source: OECD-DAC Creditor Reporting System

H. Channels

44. Reporting by channel was introduced by DAC in 2006. **Table 9** shows data for 2006 and 2007. Coverage reached over 80 percent only in 2007 so the comments below refer exclusively to 2007.

45. The public sector (78 percent) is still by far the preferred channel for ODA directed to the environment. It includes not only central and local authorities of partner countries, but also activities managed directly by donors. IDA aid is channeled through the public sector; at present no channel is specified for UNDP aid. The second most used channel is NGOs and civil society (6 percent) and the third is UN Agencies, Funds and Conventions (3 percent).

46. The table shows that DAC members channeled some US\$550 million of their aid earmarked for the environment in 2007 through multilateral institutions (UN, World Bank, Regional Banks and other multilaterals) as noted in Section C.

47. **Table A.7** in the Annex lists 34 agencies that work in the environment field and that are eligible to receive ODA contributions from DAC members. It briefly describes their mandate, the year in which they were set up and a range to give an idea of the size of funding they manage. Some are major players, such as the Global Environment Facility (see Section K below), the Montreal Protocol and UN Habitat. Some have been around for decades, notably the IUCN, founded in 1948. Eight new agencies were created in the 1990s, including the GEF. A decade then went by with no new ones. Then two were established in 2007—the Global Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy Fund, and the Special Fund for Climate and Environmental Protection in Central Europe.

48. The environment sector needs to draw on the lessons for aid effectiveness of the rapid expansion of aid to the health sector earlier this decade. These include the need to avoid a further proliferation of channels and institutions delivering aid. The fullest possible use should be made of existing channels, including in meeting the demand for institutions to tackle climate change. If possible, they should be rationalized to reduce the administrative burden on developing countries and on donors.

**Table 9 – ODA to core environment and water supply and sanitation by channel, 2006-2007
(commitments US\$ millions at 2007 prices)**

Channel	2006	2007
Public sector	7006	8,785
NGOs & Civil Society	520	395
Public Partnerships and Networks	11	35
Other Multilateral Institutions	199	103
UN Agencies, Funds and Commissions	237	305
European Institutions	0	-
World Bank Group	67	101
Regional Banks	91	43
Other	887	478
No channel specified	2081	1,922
Total	11,101	12,166

Source: OECD-DAC Creditor Reporting System

49. As well as reporting the type of channel used, some DAC donors are now reporting the name of the public body, NGO or private company used to channel delivery of the aid. The coverage is still very partial at 17 percent of core environment aid as **Table 10** shows. Nevertheless, the 16 donors reporting used over 900 channels to deliver their environment aid; that is over 56 each.

Table 10 – Number of channels used by bilateral donors for core environment aid in 2005-07

Donor	Average 2005-07 (US\$m at 2007 prices)			No of channels
	With channel recorded	Total	Coverage	
Norway	77	81	95%	172
Netherlands	226	253	89%	139
Spain	57	189	30%	134
Denmark	165	165	100%	73
Austria	11	11	99%	69
Canada	35	45	78%	63
Finland	11	54	21%	61
Belgium	36	43	83%	33
Greece	3	6	42%	33
Luxembourg	6	6	100%	30
Australia	28	43	64%	29
United States	124	382	33%	20
Japan	88	1,338	7%	18
Ireland	2	11	19%	14
Korea	29	29	100%	13
Switzerland	3	27	12%	4
Total reporting channel	901	2,684	34%	905
Other donors		2,771	0%	
Total country-specific	901	5,451	17%	905

Source: OECD-DAC Creditor Reporting System

50. In other words the number of actors involved in aid delivery is a large multiple of the number of donors, as **Table 11** illustrates.

**Table 11 – Number of actors delivering environment aid, 2005-2007
(CRS reporters only)**

Donors	Agencies	Channels of delivery
31	97	Thousands

Source: OECD-DAC Creditor Reporting System

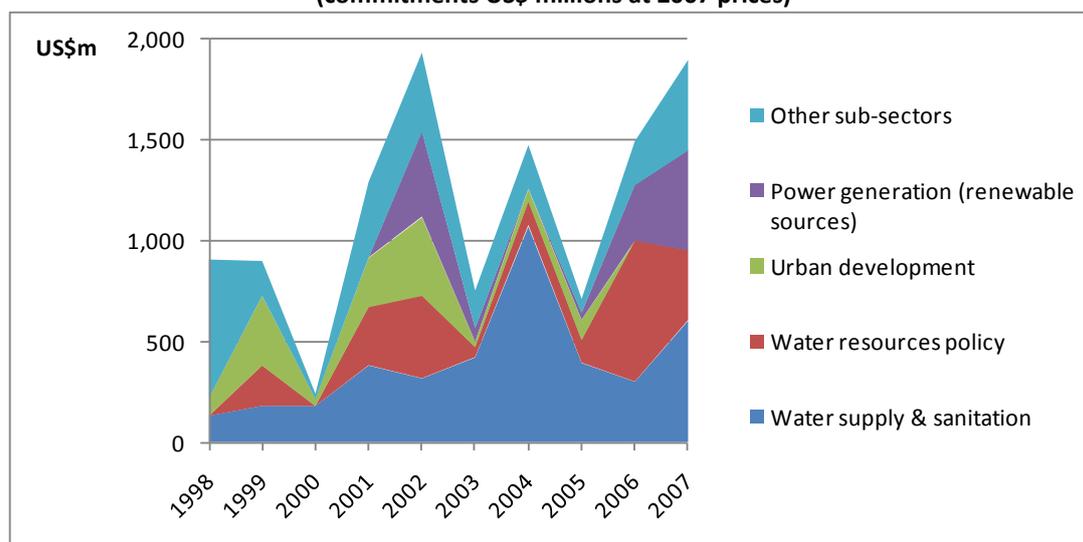
51. In practice there are many more donors and agencies, as this report covers only those reporting to the CRS. It excludes some 30 or more non-DAC bilateral donors and dozens of small multilateral agencies operating environmental aid programs.

I. World Bank Group Aid to Environment

International Development Association

52. IDA commitments are particularly lumpy, due to the 3-year replenishment cycle and the size of projects it funds, as **Figure 11** shows (see **Table 4** in Section F for more detail). Commitments peaked in 2002 at US\$1.9 billion, recovering to US\$1.8 billion in 2007. Water supply and water resource management dominate, with a move into renewable power projects in recent years at the expense of urban development.

Figure 11 – Trends in IDA’s aid for core environment and water supply and sanitation by sub-sector, 1998-2007 (commitments US\$ millions at 2007 prices)



Source: OECD-DAC Creditor Reporting System

53. IDA funded **country-specific** environment programs in 67 countries in 2005-07, totaling an annual average of US\$737 million (in 2007 US\$), as shown in **Figure 11** and **Table 12**. In 20 countries, it provided 10 percent or less of total core aid to the environment. But in 11 countries IDA provided over half the total environment aid received (between 50 and 63 percent for Angola, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Cameroon, Guinea, Liberia, Malawi, Mexico, Rwanda, and Uganda; 80 percent for the Gambia; and 87 percent for Nigeria).

Table 12 – IDA’s share of country-specific core environment aid by no. of partners and value (commitments, annual averages 1995-97 and 2005-07)

Share of total core environment aid	1995-97		2005-07	
	No of partner countries	Value (Constant US\$2007 million)	No of partner countries	Value (Constant US\$2007 million)
<=10%	4	23	20	34
10-25%	5	83	23	371
25-50%	7	449	13	125
50-75%	7	307	9	164
75-100%	7	256	2	43
	30	1,118	67	737

Source: OECD-DAC Creditor Reporting System

54. **Table 12** shows a major expansion in the number of IDA programs in ten years, while at the same time reducing their average value. In 1995-97, IDA had core environment programs in just 30 countries, but they totaled US\$1.1 billion (in 2007 US\$), some 50 percent more than ten years later. Part of the difference is also a number of regional IDA programs in 2005-07. IDA was the major player in most of the countries with

programs; in only 9 did it provide less than 25 percent of total aid to the environment, and in 7 it provided over 75 percent of the total. IDA reduced six programs by over US\$50m—India (-US\$212m), Pakistan (-US\$145m), Côte d’Ivoire (-US\$109m), Senegal (-US\$81m), China (-US\$57m) and Tanzania (-US\$51m). On the other hand it started a program in Indonesia worth US\$82m on average over 2005-07 as well as others in Nigeria (US\$41m), Mexico (US\$33m), Afghanistan (US\$30m), Cameroon (US\$26m) and Ethiopia (US\$26m). It also substantially increased its programs in Kenya (+US\$28m), Uganda (+US\$37m) and Vietnam (+US\$36m).

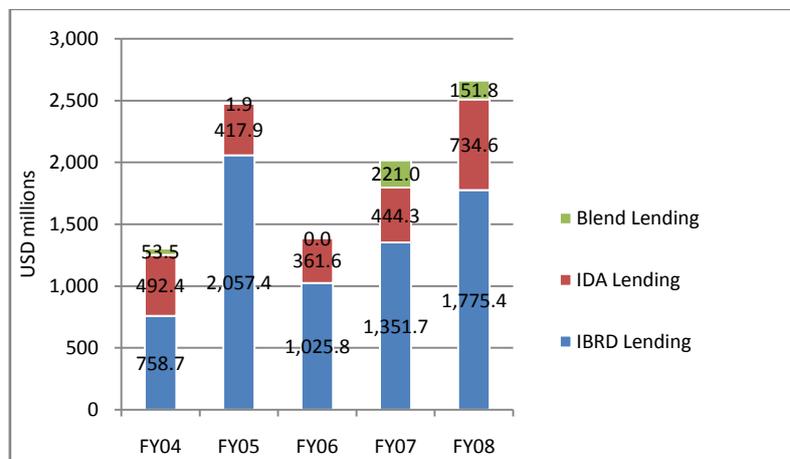
55. In 10 countries (Benin, Brazil, Chile, China, Ghana, Mongolia, Niger, Serbia, Solomon Islands and Yemen) IDA is both below its share of global aid to the environment and in the bottom 10 percent of donors to that country (see **Table A.5**). These countries combined received just US\$16.5 million core environment aid (2.2 percent of the total) from IDA.

*IBRD and IDA finance for the environment*⁸

Note that in this sub-section, the figures include IBRD non-concessional lending, as well as IDA lending. They are thus not comparable with the rest of the paper which covers ODA concessional flows only. Moreover the data are from World Bank sources, in current prices, according to their own classifications and by financial year, as explained in footnote 8.

56. **In addition** to concessional lending to IDA and blend countries of US\$600—700 million per year, IBRD commitments of non-concessional loans have averaged around US\$1.4 billion annually over the past five years.

Figure 12 – World Bank ENRM Lending by Country’s Borrowing Eligibility, 2004-2008 (commitments, US\$ millions at current prices)



Source: World Bank Project Portfolio Database; includes all Environment Projects with at least one ENRM sub-theme; data does not include GEF and Montreal Protocol Projects

⁸ Unlike the analysis in the rest of the report, which is based on reporting to the DAC for calendar years, this section uses data from World Bank sources. It includes non-concessional lending by the IBRD and is based on the Bank’s financial year, which runs from 1 July to 30 June. Thus FY08 is for the period 1 July 2007 to 30 June 2008. The analysis also uses the Bank’s own methodology for classifying aid according to Themes, with funds assigned the Environment and Natural Resources Management Theme being considered as environment related, and so differs from the methodology used in the rest of the report. Moreover the figures in this and the following sections are in current prices, not constant 2007 prices. However, as inflation was low in the period and this multilateral funding is all dollar-denominated, so there is no volatility in exchange rate, the difference from constant price data is relatively small. So while the figures are of the same orders of magnitude, they cannot be compared between the two parts of the report. For fuller analysis see the corresponding note “Financial Flows for Environment: World Bank, UNDP, UNEP”.

57. World Bank lending is categorized according to themes, with up to five themes being assigned to the loans for individual projects. Project amounts are classified along these themes for the purpose of tracking the intended share of themes.⁹ World Bank environmental funding represents lending for projects with an Environment and Natural Resources Management (ENRM) theme. **Figure 12** depicts World Bank lending commitments that are marked as ENRM related over the last five fiscal years.

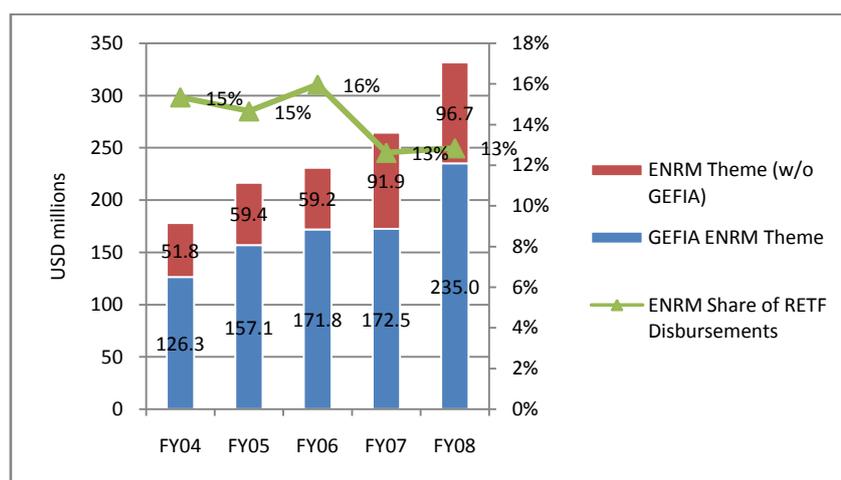
58. Overall ENRM lending accounted for an average of 9 percent of all Bank lending during FY04-08. Annually, environmental lending commitments averaged US\$1.97 billion with an average of 75 projects with an ENRM component approved annually. In FY08, environment related commitments peaked at US\$2.66 billion.

- IBRD countries accounted for an average of US\$1.39 billion of mainly non-concessional lending, or about 70 percent of the Bank’s environmental lending, with a majority going to the East Asia Pacific and Latin America and Caribbean region. The bulk of IBRD environment lending was directed to Water Resources Management and Pollution Management and Environmental Health, although the share of Climate Change surged to 40 percent in FY08 up from an average of 8 percent in the preceding four fiscal years.
- IDA countries (including lending to blend countries) averaged US\$516 million annually or 27 percent of total environment related lending, mostly directed to the Sub-Saharan Africa region. In terms of themes, Water Resources Management plays an even larger role in lending to IDA countries, averaging 30 percent during FY04-08, growing to a share of 45 percent in FY08.

Recipient Executed Trust Funds

59. The World Bank manages a growing number of Trust Funds on behalf of donors. **Disbursements**¹⁰ from recipient executed trust funds (RETFs) reached US\$2.6 billion in FY08, having grown an average of 18 percent per year over the past five years. RETF disbursements for the environment have grown about five percentage points slower. Over the five years they accounted for 14 percent of all RETF disbursements, averaging US\$244 million and reaching US\$332 million in FY08. Disbursements from the GEF trust fund (see Section J) make up the majority (71 percent on average) of all RETF environment disbursements, as shown in **Figure 13**.

Figure 13 – World Bank Recipient Executed Trust Fund grants (ENRM theme), 2004-2008 (disbursements, US\$ millions at current prices)



Source: CFPTP Trust Fund Data Analysis Group

⁹ World Bank Themes are: Economic Management, Public Sector Governance, Rule of Law, Financial and Private Sector Development, Trade and Integration, Social Protection and Risk Management, Social Development, Gender, and Inclusion, Human Development, Urban Development, Rural Development, Environment and Natural Resources Management.

¹⁰ RETF figures are based on disbursement data, as a detailed breakdown of trust fund data is not available on a commitment basis.

60. Non-GEF disbursements averaged US\$72 million over the period, to reach US\$97 million in FY08. This is in line with Table 9 above, which showed that DAC donors channeled US\$101 million of environment aid through World Bank Trust Funds in 2007.

J. Global Environment Facility

61. The GEF is a major source of grant funding for the global environment¹¹. The GEF provides grants for projects related to six focal areas (Biodiversity, Climate Change, International Waters, Land Degradation, the Ozone Layer, and Persistent Organic Pollutants).

62. Donor nations commit funds to the GEF in four year replenishment cycles, with the third GEF replenishment covering the period from July 1, 2002 to June 30, 2006 (FY03 through FY06), and the fourth from FY07 through FY10. Donors committed US\$3.13 billion to the fourth replenishment.

63. **In addition** to the amounts analyzed in the previous sections, DAC member countries contributed just over US\$5 billion to the Global Environment Facility from 1998 to 2007 as shown in **Table 13**.

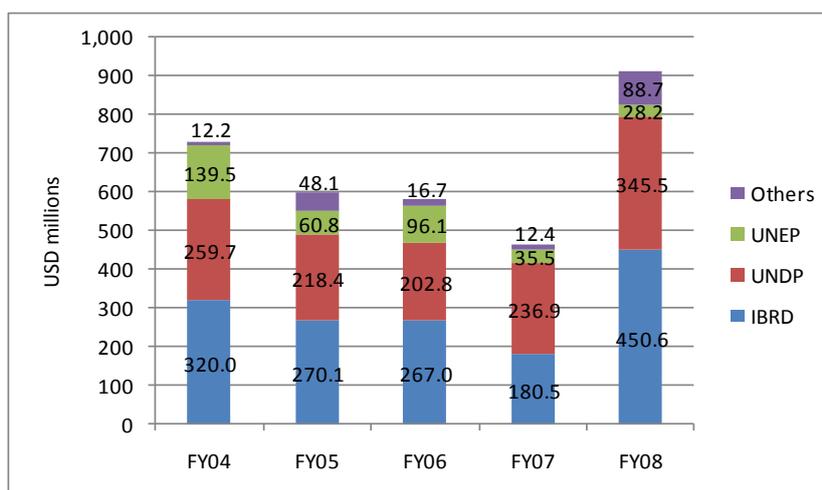
Table 13 – DAC countries' contributions to the Global Environment Facility, 1998-2007
(commitments, US\$ millions at 2007 prices)

	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	Total
DAC countries	421	430	375	583	377	810	413	507	524	634	5074

Source: OECD-DAC Creditor Reporting System

64. Since its inception in 1991 the World Bank, UNDP, and UNEP have been the three initial implementing agencies of the GEF. They were complemented by seven more agencies in 1999, but remain the major recipients of GEF funds. GEF made average commitments of US\$657 million to its ten implementing agencies during FY04-08, reaching US\$913 million in fiscal year 2008, as shown in **Figure 14**.¹²

Figure 14 – GEF Trustee Commitments, by Implementing Agencies, 2004-2008
(commitments, US\$ millions at current prices)



Source: CFPMI; reflects initial Trustee commitments less cancellations and unused amounts from financially closed projects; includes stand alone projects, projects attached to Programmatic Initiatives, fees and project preparation activities; does not include project and fee amounts pending Agency approval

¹¹ Source: GEF: About the GEF (http://www.thegef.org/interior_right.aspx?id=50)

¹² In terms of **funding decisions**, out of which to make future commitments, the amount for the World Bank dropped almost 50 percent in FY08 to US\$236 million.

65. The World Bank, UNDP and UNEP account on average for 95 percent of all commitments, with the World Bank alone covering an average of 45 percent of all commitments; 49 percent (US\$451 million) in FY08. The UNDP accounts on average for 39 percent of all commitments, and the UNEP on average for 11 percent, with declining shares through FY08.

K. UN Development Programme and UN Environment Programme¹³

UNDP

66. UNDP's environment related activities made up an average of 11 percent of UNDP's **expenditures**—US\$298 million in 2007. GEF grants amounted to US\$272 million, providing a majority of the funding and accounting for an average of 6 percent of UNDP's income. Non-GEF commitments are reported by UNDP to the CRS and included in the earlier sections; they amounted to an average of US\$32 million in 2005-07. UNDP activities have a stronger focus on biodiversity than World Bank GEF grants or lending commitments, with an average share of 28 percent.

UNEP

67. It is assumed that all of UNEP's activities are environment related. While UNEP's income has remained largely flat at an average of US\$268 million during CY04-07, GEF commitments to UNEP have declined significantly over the last years, going down from US\$140 million in fiscal year 2004 to US\$36 million in fiscal year 2007. In calendar year 2007 UNEP's income totaled US\$280 million, with GEF commitments adding about 13 percent to its budget. Other than core contributions to UNEP, DAC member commitments channeled through UNEP are probably included within the US\$305 million of total environment aid shown as being channeled through UN agencies, funds and commissions in 2007 (see Table 10).

L. Concluding Remarks

68. **The environment has received increased attention since the Rio Earth Summit in 1992.** That attention has accelerated in the new century with a major focus on tackling climate change and especially its impact on developing countries. But in practice aid for the environment has not kept pace with the dialogue. On the broadest definition environment aid has declined from 18 to 14 percent of sector allocable aid over the past decade. By 2007, commitments of aid for core environment and water supply & sanitation were US\$12 billion. This compares to US\$15.5 billion for each of health and population and general government services, US\$11 billion for education, and US\$8 billion for each of transport and other productive sectors.

69. **Has the near US\$100 billion of aid to the environment over the past decade been effective?** This report is not the place to examine this in detail. But it is worth remarking on some major achievements¹⁴. Through the efforts of developing and developed countries alike, there has been a global 97 percent reduction since 1986 in the consumption of substances that deplete the Earth's protective ozone layer. (In contrast, the challenge for reducing carbon dioxide emissions is daunting—in 2006 they were 31 percent above the 1990 level.) The world is well on its way to meeting the 2015 MDG target to halve the proportion of the population without sustainable access to safe drinking water, though some countries, and particularly people in rural areas, still face enormous challenges. Deforestation remains a major problem, but at least the net global loss of forest area has slowed down—in 2000-2005 it was estimated at 7.3 million hectares per year, down from 8.9 million hectares per year in 1990-2000.

¹³ For a fuller analysis of UNDP and UNEP aid for the environment see the corresponding note "Financial Flows for Environment: World Bank, UNDP, UNEP".

¹⁴ Source: Millennium Development Goals Report, 2009, http://mdgs.un.org/unsd/mdg/Resources/Static/Products/Progress2009/MDG_Report_2009_En.pdf

70. **How complex is the aid architecture for environment?** Aid for environment has seen a proliferation in the number of donors working in each country equal in scale to the better-documented explosion in the number of actors in the health sector. In short, there is scope for a much better division of labor and a need to draw on the lessons of the health sector. This proliferation *within* the environment sector is not a result of ‘mainstreaming’—donors have not been moving into more sub-sectors. There is, though, some evidence of more attention to environment objectives *outside* the environment sector, for example in education and training, which is encouraging if the issues are to receive more attention in future.

71. **What are the lessons from other sectors?** In preparing for the Copenhagen conference, environment policymakers need to draw on the lessons for aid effectiveness of the rapid expansion of aid to the health sector earlier this decade¹⁵. These include the need to avoid a further proliferation of channels and institutions delivering aid. The fullest possible use should be made of existing channels and, if possible, they should be rationalized to reduce the administrative burden on developing countries and on donors.

72. **What is the role of multilateral institutions?** IDA, the EC and the Asian Development Fund are already major players in providing environment aid. In addition there are 34 ODA-eligible agencies in the environment field (see Table A.7). It is encouraging that no new environment agencies were set up from 1997-2006. But in preparatory talks for the Copenhagen conference, there is a plethora of initiatives and suggestions for new funds, some of which would be used to channel ODA. **Table 14** below lists seven Trust Fund Instruments for which the World Bank acts as Trustee, and the scale of resources they might manage in the future. There are also private funds and a developing carbon market, both of which are outside the scope of this paper, but merit further analysis to have a full picture of development financing for the environment.

73. **What about aid for climate change?** EC and DAC bilateral aid for the climate change regained its 1998-99 level only in 2004-05. In 2007 it was about US\$4.3 billion per year. About half of this aid is outside the environment sector, mainly in transport and non-renewable energy through the adoption of cleaner technologies.

74. In summary, official development finance for the environment is big business, with thousands of actors and annual commitments approaching US\$15 billion. But, in common with the health sector, it needs to rationalize the number of actors and channels through a better division of labor. Otherwise, as funding is set to increase post-Copenhagen, there is a danger that developing countries will be further overburdened with a plethora of competing actors, funds and initiatives, which will undermine the effectiveness of the aid being provided and limit the development and environmental results achieved.

¹⁵ See lessons from “Health as a Tracer Sector” (www.oecd.org/dac/effectiveness/health) and a report on “Lessons for Development Finance from Innovative Financing in Health” (www.oecd.org/dataoecd/20/28/41564327.pdf).

Table 14 – Main Trust Fund Instruments for Financing Climate Action¹⁶ (A=Adaptation; M=Mitigation)

Adaptation Fund US\$ 300-600 million (est.) by 2012	A	Funding comes from a 2 percent levy on CER issuance. WB is trustee for AF, and has no operational role. The Fund has received approx. 6 million CERs to date worth approx. US\$100 million.
Carbon Funds and Facilities (CDM, JI, AAU/GIS) US\$2.3 billion plus ¹⁷	M	12 funds and facilities, of which 2 recent facilities: (i) the Forest Partnership Facility (FCPF), to pilot a market mechanism to provide incentives for reducing emissions from deforestation and land degradation; (ii) the Carbon Partnership Facility (CPF), to use carbon finance to catalyze a transformation toward low-carbon economic development.
Climate Investment Funds (total pledges US\$ 6 bn.)	M	The Clean Technology Fund (about US\$ 5 billion in pledges): to finance scaled-up demonstration, deployment, and transfer of low-carbon technologies - investment plans endorsed for three countries: Egypt, Mexico and Turkey.
	A	The Strategic Climate Fund (about US\$ 1 billion in pledges) (i) Pilot Program for Climate Resilience (PPCR) to help build climate resilience in core development.
	M	(ii) Forest Investment Program (under design). (iii) Program to Scale up Renewable Energy for Low Income Countries (under design).
Global Environment Facility (GEF) US\$ 250 million per year ¹⁸	M (A)	Largest source of grant-financed mitigation resources. SPA (US\$ 50 million till 2010) is a funding allocation within the GEF TF to support pilot and demonstration projects that address local adaptation needs and generate global environmental benefits in all GEF focal areas. Recipient executed.
UNFCCC GEF-administered Special Funds	A	Least Developed Countries Fund (LDCF), ~ US\$ 177 million pledged, helps in the preparation and financing of implementation of national adaptation programs of action (NAPAs) to address the most urgent adaptation needs in the least developed countries Special Climate Change Fund (SCCF), ~ US\$ 85 million pledged, supports adaptation and mitigation projects in all developing countries, with a large emphasis on adaptation.
Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery	A	Partnership within the UN International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (ISDR), focusing on building capacities to enhance disaster resilience and adaptive capacities in changing climate.
Trust Funds and Partnerships	M A	Grant financing for climate change knowledge products, capacity building, upstream project work or pilots.

Some instruments are Bank executed (i.e. TFs and Partnerships such as TFESSD and BNPP), others Recipient executed (i.e. Adaptation Fund and GEF).

¹⁶ In addition, WBG is deploying efforts to increase resources mobilization, maximize leverage and impact of existing resources and instruments on core development finance, for instance through: (i) Green Bond, to raise funds on capital markets for climate-friendly initiatives; (ii) exploit synergies between funding mechanisms (e.g. improving energy efficiency of building chillers - a major source of power demand in some developing countries - and accelerating phasing out of ozone depleting substances, building on synergies between Montreal Protocol Fund, Carbon Finance and GEF support); (iii) maximize leverage of available resources through innovative combination of instruments (e.g. combination with risk-management tools, such as Carbon Delivery Guarantee (IFC), Carbon Insurance Product (MIGA) or other in-house Guarantees, or with frontloading mechanism of future carbon finance revenues).

¹⁷ US\$ in FCPF and CPF still to be determined.

¹⁸ Over 2006–2010. In addition, some US\$ 15 million from the Special Climate Change Fund (a GEF-administered UNFCCC Special Fund) are available for technology transfer. With respect to WB engagement, cumulative GEF resources committed to mitigation projects reached US\$ 1.64 billion at mid-FY08, with a leverage (on IBRD/IDA resources) of roughly 2.2.

Annex – Detailed Tables

Table A.1 – Aid for core environment and water supply & sanitation by subsector (commitments, US\$ millions at 2007 prices, 1998-2007)

Sectors	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	Total
General environment protection	1,235	2,305	1,577	2,081	2,053	1,434	2,007	2,069	2,091	2,788	19,642
Environmental policy and admin. mgmt	697	1,134	461	1,260	1,350	906	1,031	1,157	1,306	1,504	10,807
Bio-diversity	299	399	274	268	336	263	543	270	264	316	3,232
Biosphere protection	116	336	194	253	137	64	100	167	127	372	1,866
Flood prevention/control	39	238	467	188	100	10	21	186	101	400	1,750
Environmental research	19	38	38	36	44	36	176	217	215	59	879
Site preservation	40	122	105	34	52	100	39	30	37	41	600
Environmental education/training	23	38	38	42	35	56	97	42	42	96	508
Water resources management	1,096	810	621	1,214	1,253	957	1,944	2,217	2,801	1,509	14,422
Water resources policy/admin. mgmt	326	408	393	574	808	537	1,561	1,148	2,168	914	8,837
River development	524	227	32	40	192	175	110	861	302	101	2,564
Waste management/disposal	80	129	159	332	112	193	122	110	183	427	1,847
Water resources protection	166	47	37	268	141	52	151	98	147	67	1,174
Agriculture	606	254	298	420	251	416	322	237	401	495	3,698
Agricultural land resources	398	177	213	266	199	334	159	143	111	132	2,130
Agricultural extension	45	19	46	35	20	24	43	42	221	179	675
Agrarian reform	126	40	8	32	17	33	8	33	55	147	500
Plant/post-harvest prot. & pest ctrl	36	18	32	86	15	25	112	18	14	37	393
Forestry	507	289	593	610	554	608	432	569	561	611	5,335
Forestry development	369	97	292	240	324	494	157	407	290	430	3,099
Forestry policy & admin. management	93	153	214	291	206	89	248	150	242	147	1,832
Forestry research	17	23	11	43	9	11	19	6	14	29	182
Forestry services	18	11	62	3	1	7	0	1	8	1	113
Forestry education/training	8	2	10	13	12	2	8	5	6	4	70
Fuelwood/charcoal	1	4	4	21	3	5	-	0	0	0	38
Fishing	149	101	115	113	193	114	67	119	103	79	1,153
Fishery development	149	101	115	113	193	114	67	119	103	79	1,153
Energy	155	224	125	450	611	399	252	723	664	981	4,584
Power generation/renewable sources	45	103	77	58	456	169	31	277	450	802	2,469
Wind power	48	55	5	51	57	155	134	136	104	138	883
Solar energy	37	12	22	331	72	69	16	70	59	10	699
Geothermal energy	1	51	0	-	3	0	65	216	11	8	354
Biomass	4	1	13	6	15	3	5	17	24	21	111
Energy research	20	2	7	4	8	3	1	6	16	2	68
Ocean power	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	0
Other multisector	845	878	669	698	939	696	502	723	422	767	7,137
Urban development and management	845	878	669	698	939	696	502	723	422	767	7,137
Core environment total	4,592	4,862	3,998	5,585	5,854	4,625	5,526	6,657	7,043	7,229	55,970
Water supply & sanitation	2,673	2,256	3,770	3,184	1,865	3,009	3,358	4,060	4,058	4,937	33,169
Water supply & sanit. - large syst.	1,853	1,784	2,583	2,374	1,126	1,958	2,439	3,107	2,934	3,937	24,093
Basic drinking water supply and basic sanitation	820	472	1,187	810	739	1,051	919	953	1,124	1,000	9,076
Environmental sustainability total	7,265	7,118	7,768	8,769	7,718	7,634	8,883	10,717	11,101	12,166	89,139

**Table A.2 - ODA to core environment and water supply & sanitation subsectors by region
(commitments, US\$ millions at 2007 prices, 1998-2007)**

Sector and Region	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	Total
Water Supply & Sanitation	3,769	3,066	4,391	4,398	3,118	3,966	5,301	6,277	6,859	6,446	47,591
Sub-Saharan Africa	929	784	688	1,171	713	992	1,701	1,206	1,813	2,289	12,287
Far East Asia	932	777	1,261	729	601	631	831	1,733	1,080	846	9,421
South & Central Asia	482	307	407	980	745	1,099	457	902	1,521	1,535	8,435
Middle East	450	292	357	499	385	387	1,175	1,226	964	419	6,154
North Africa	424	186	379	497	212	204	347	309	397	387	3,343
North & Central America	203	236	416	104	96	175	78	161	372	365	2,206
Europe	151	124	304	234	139	276	201	246	85	220	1,980
South America	95	278	500	62	113	76	302	96	165	139	1,825
Unspecified	36	34	49	56	78	96	131	268	148	161	1,057
Africa	6	3	3	6	12	14	71	63	275	8	461
Oceania	55	39	24	48	11	5	5	58	20	43	307
Asia	5	8	3	12	7	11	3	6	18	32	104
America	1	0	-	0	6	0	0	2	0	1	10
Energy	155	224	125	450	611	399	252	723	664	981	4,584
Far East Asia	47	87	29	53	387	79	73	211	64	16	1,045
Sub-Saharan Africa	50	22	17	104	51	49	19	116	39	496	962
South & Central Asia	8	92	28	196	146	29	14	235	40	148	935
North Africa	2	7	16	40	9	141	126	123	100	196	760
North & Central America	14	1	4	21	3	45	2	7	85	61	245
South America	5	1	5	17	3	33	2	2	106	14	188
Africa	0	-	0	1	-	0	-	7	96	10	114
Unspecified	27	1	20	16	9	1	9	5	8	4	100
Middle East	0	0	2	0	0	20	0	0	43	7	73
Europe	1	1	0	0	0	1	2	1	37	23	67
America	-	1	2	1	-	-	4	-	35	1	44
Oceania	0	8	-	-	0	0	0	17	0	2	28
Asia	1	3	-	-	3	0	1	0	10	4	22
Agriculture	606	254	298	420	251	416	322	237	401	495	3,698
Sub-Saharan Africa	117	63	92	68	64	171	110	128	157	166	1,135
South & Central Asia	290	25	37	28	71	109	25	24	108	97	812
Far East Asia	18	42	123	233	35	26	43	48	11	162	741
Unspecified	9	16	7	51	18	10	15	9	95	5	235
North Africa	123	56	6	1	4	4	6	3	2	3	207
Africa	18	8	9	1	20	36	95	0	0	5	192
South America	9	19	9	16	19	22	10	8	8	12	130
North & Central America	5	21	8	7	15	26	5	6	11	19	124
Europe	2	1	0	1	0	2	4	2	5	12	31
Oceania	0	1	5	10	1	5	2	1	1	4	30
Middle East	4	0	2	3	0	3	1	1	1	6	22
Asia	0	2	2	-	1	2	5	7	0	3	22
America	11	0	0	-	1	0	2	0	-	-	15
Forestry	507	289	593	610	554	608	432	569	561	611	5,335
Far East Asia	184	37	134	204	155	300	126	120	187	191	1,638
South & Central Asia	71	27	122	61	194	140	88	225	121	225	1,273
Sub-Saharan Africa	96	99	171	177	113	86	70	154	95	56	1,117
Unspecified	41	37	14	42	33	23	35	20	55	85	384
South America	53	29	26	88	25	27	38	6	40	30	364
North & Central America	33	24	65	11	24	6	50	16	24	4	254
Europe	12	2	4	1	1	17	12	16	8	15	87
Oceania	1	22	20	1	2	3	1	2	7	1	59
North Africa	6	0	34	14	0	0	1	1	1	0	57
Asia	5	7	3	4	4	2	7	1	1	2	37
America	2	1	1	6	3	1	0	1	20	0	35
Africa	4	3	0	0	1	3	3	8	3	1	26
Middle East	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	5

**Table A.2 (continued) - ODA to core environment and water supply & sanitation subsectors by region
(commitments, US\$ millions at 2007 prices, 1998-2007)**

Fishing	149	101	115	113	193	114	67	119	103	79	1,153
Sub-Saharan Africa	22	35	34	73	98	34	34	33	15	12	390
South & Central Asia	64	38	41	2	19	10	2	36	33	2	248
Far East Asia	40	2	10	10	43	29	6	26	10	41	217
Unspecified	11	3	8	7	2	2	3	2	28	6	73
Oceania	0	2	5	15	8	8	9	5	6	5	63
South America	3	16	3	3	7	8	4	3	4	2	51
North & Central America	7	0	5	1	4	9	4	3	4	4	41
Europe	0	-	0	0	8	6	4	0	0	0	20
North Africa	0	0	2	1	2	2	1	2	3	5	19
Middle East	0	-	5	-	0	0	0	8	0	0	14
Africa	2	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	1	1	9
Asia	-	3	2	0	-	-	-	0	0	-	5
America	-	-	0	0	0	0	1	1	-	0	2
General Environment Protection	1,235	2,305	1,577	2,081	2,053	1,434	2,007	2,069	2,091	2,788	19,642
Far East Asia	276	840	680	559	623	223	619	505	392	718	5,435
Sub-Saharan Africa	329	345	305	336	382	242	294	507	418	513	3,670
Unspecified	118	177	116	277	263	269	404	422	567	409	3,021
South & Central Asia	159	420	91	154	181	198	184	118	126	195	1,828
South America	92	157	119	193	208	183	190	129	122	192	1,586
North & Central America	99	171	70	210	157	105	92	156	132	113	1,305
North Africa	69	41	57	131	119	60	67	24	84	231	883
Europe	15	11	62	33	22	78	53	64	155	281	774
Asia	34	42	4	74	28	14	25	41	12	24	299
Middle East	23	29	8	31	13	10	30	45	30	47	266
Africa	8	31	6	35	18	35	29	19	13	28	223
America	10	23	40	17	25	9	6	8	24	20	183
Oceania	2	19	20	29	12	7	15	31	17	15	167
Other Multisector	845	878	669	698	939	696	502	723	422	767	7,137
Sub-Saharan Africa	196	184	169	269	442	59	151	167	109	156	1,902
South & Central Asia	133	194	50	54	153	323	114	151	140	45	1,357
Far East Asia	51	160	74	66	169	19	67	139	27	275	1,048
North Africa	68	111	177	56	7	142	20	87	7	51	726
Europe	122	29	35	29	71	29	34	72	13	26	460
North & Central America	104	23	40	50	44	23	29	66	72	5	455
South America	135	38	52	45	6	5	56	8	14	5	365
Middle East	9	81	16	79	16	58	12	10	3	76	361
Unspecified	25	47	36	29	30	17	16	15	27	37	280
America	0	2	-	3	-	0	0	6	0	69	81
Asia	-	5	10	14	-	15	1	0	0	9	54
Africa	-	0	7	2	2	5	2	0	9	10	37
Oceania	2	2	2	1	-	0	0	0	0	3	11
Total	7,265	7,118	7,768	8,769	7,718	7,634	8,883	10,717	11,101	12,166	89,139

Table A.3 – Bilateral shares of aid for core environment and water supply & sanitation by subsector (% of total, 1998-2007)

Sector and subsector	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	Total
Water Supply & Sanitation	78%	79%	79%	59%	60%	67%	61%	75%	61%	68%	68%
Basic drinking water supply and basic sanitation	95%	94%	82%	62%	94%	64%	83%	78%	76%	85%	80%
River development	99%	99%	61%	39%	36%	90%	54%	99%	88%	94%	89%
Waste management/disposal	62%	84%	88%	99%	72%	68%	69%	55%	85%	81%	80%
Water resources policy/admin. mgmt	63%	36%	86%	47%	35%	78%	67%	48%	33%	39%	49%
Water resources protection	70%	99%	96%	8%	100%	86%	82%	100%	71%	76%	67%
Water supply & sanit. - large syst.	69%	80%	76%	62%	53%	63%	48%	77%	72%	68%	68%
Energy	99%	90%	100%	79%	27%	83%	100%	85%	52%	46%	65%
Biomass	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	96%	93%	100%	98%
Energy research	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	10%	100%	100%	92%
Geothermal energy	100%	68%	100%		100%	100%	100%	79%	100%	100%	82%
Ocean power			100%						100%		100%
Power generation/renewable sources	100%	100%	100%	100%	7%	60%	100%	81%	39%	34%	45%
Solar energy	98%	44%	99%	72%	69%	100%	100%	100%	30%	100%	76%
Wind power	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Agriculture	41%	81%	94%	84%	99%	49%	62%	78%	84%	46%	67%
Agricultural land resources	84%	26%	93%	100%	100%	100%	63%	100%	43%	78%	77%
Agricultural extension	26%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	91%	17%	70%
Agrarian reform	23%	90%	93%	100%	100%	40%	87%	63%	93%	41%	67%
Plant/post-harvest prot. & pest ctrl	100%	90%	90%	25%	89%	62%	11%	100%	50%	75%	50%
Forestry	59%	81%	81%	77%	54%	91%	67%	83%	73%	92%	76%
Forestry development	45%	88%	92%	99%	51%	90%	66%	92%	91%	100%	82%
Forestry policy & admin. management	89%	100%	100%	100%	55%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	91%
Forestry research	96%	72%	57%	59%	57%	94%	67%	58%	48%	68%	63%
Forestry services	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	70%	100%	100%	100%	97%
Forestry education/training	99%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Fuelwood/charcoal	100%	100%	100%	10%	10%	100%		100%	0%	100%	45%
Fishing	68%	51%	84%	27%	48%	69%	54%	54%	93%	56%	60%
Fishery development	68%	51%	84%	27%	48%	69%	54%	54%	93%	56%	60%
General environment protection	83%	65%	86%	72%	83%	79%	80%	79%	79%	80%	78%
Bio-diversity	69%	51%	89%	100%	80%	80%	83%	78%	73%	95%	79%
Biosphere protection	100%	99%	100%	100%	99%	86%	85%	100%	80%	93%	96%
Environmental education/training	100%	85%	100%	90%	100%	100%	99%	100%	100%	100%	98%
Environmental policy and admin. mgmt	84%	66%	87%	59%	81%	75%	72%	71%	81%	80%	75%
Environmental research	100%	100%	92%	100%	99%	94%	100%	95%	100%	100%	98%
Flood prevention/control	100%	30%	89%	73%	70%	65%	60%	89%	6%	54%	65%
Site preservation	100%	55%	32%	96%	82%	90%	100%	81%	100%	64%	72%
Other multisector	50%	55%	75%	46%	45%	70%	68%	53%	69%	78%	60%
Urban development and management	50%	55%	75%	46%	45%	70%	68%	53%	69%	78%	60%
Total	72%	71%	81%	64%	62%	72%	67%	75%	66%	70%	70%

Table A.4 – Top 10 donors by sector (commitments, US\$ millions at 2007 prices, 1998-2007)

Sector	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	Total
Water Supply & Sanitation	3,188	2,402	3,523	3,838	2,557	3,269	4,617	5,513	6,125	5,823	40,854
Japan	1,083	580	1,506	519	316	982	632	1,955	1,232	1,916	10,720
IDA	176	381	181	915	753	489	1,196	521	1,008	977	6,596
Germany	591	374	568	547	309	439	474	435	548	592	4,876
United States	256	236	138	525	102	119	1,045	1,088	840	431	4,779
EC	247	216	397	401	169	445	484	818	810	491	4,478
France	208	309	248	162	301	221	208	131	283	383	2,454
Netherlands	179	98	82	161	198	141	170	230	491	357	2,107
AsDF	236	20	103	255	184	182	156	149	277	266	1,826
AfDF	72	32	60	184	122	163	200	82	487	234	1,637
United Kingdom	141	158	241	170	102	89	53	103	148	175	1,380
Energy	141	212	116	409	598	347	247	685	642	902	4,299
Germany	12	94	37	251	54	62	120	350	232	147	1,358
IDA					421	67		35	278	497	1,299
Japan	5				47	114	53	188	13	2	422
Spain	35	35	8	4	9	57	57	12	48	145	410
EC	1	23	0	94	23	0		65	41	2	248
Denmark	14	12	5	6	16	16	8	27	1	58	162
Netherlands	30	15	25	34	10	2	4	5	14	10	148
United States	22		34	13	6	21	1	0	1	3	103
Norway	17	4	1	6	10	10	4	2	4	36	94
France	4	30	5	1	3			0	9	2	55
Agriculture	547	203	193	368	187	271	267	186	210	409	2,842
IDA	304					81	67	11	7	197	667
Germany	25	87	25	60	84	52	57	42	49	15	496
Japan	13	7	70	161		21	27	20	43	116	477
EC	13	30	19	53	2	9	28		14	41	210
Netherlands	44	32	15	18	22	30	7	2	13	2	185
Switzerland	4	36	32	19	36	23	32				183
United States	110				5	4	2	32	1	23	177
Australia	3	6	32	30	21	17	6	34	5	4	158
AfDF	13			13		33	27	41	19		146
Sweden	17	5	2	15	17	1	13	4	59	9	143
Forestry	467	198	494	558	502	565	343	536	466	562	4,691
Japan	13	6	41	107	73	385	98	296	210	379	1,608
IDA	198	12			217	26	67	31	61	25	638
Germany	76	47	94	52	73	63	28	48	36	42	560
United Kingdom	82	27	174	55	35	23	24	20	15	2	458
Netherlands	47	47	30	109	27	23	47	27	60	28	445
EC	9	32	50	107	25	7	53	7	40	22	354
Finland	29	4	12	29	21	4	15	22	19	26	180
United States	9		43	38	8	9	7	25	20	1	162
AfDF		8	27	35	13	21		57			160
Australia	4	16	24	25	8	4	2	3	3	37	126
Fishing	132	42	103	104	165	104	58	113	89	62	972
AfDF		9		51	66	13	25	18			182
United Kingdom	51	23	50		0	1	0	0	1		127
Japan	21	2	7	7	7	39	10	8	9	8	118
Spain	3	2	2	8	50	6	7	6	10	8	102
AsDF	20				27	14				35	96
Norway		0	8	2	14	6	2	19	29	11	92
EC	1	1	18	17	0	8	6	15	7	-	73
Denmark			9			4	2	21	31		68
IFAD	27			15				22			64
Sweden	9	5	9	4	1	12	6	3	2		50
General Environment											
Protection	993	1,736	1,206	1,610	1,593	1,132	1,636	1,758	1,788	2,246	15,699
Japan	167	449	526	326	368	106	231	322	244	459	3,198
United States	215	336	136	201	343	205	213	295	247	320	2,510
EC	37	280	175	238	120	176	232	305	267	360	2,191
France	41	36	40	202	216	126	202	162	278	342	1,645
Germany	105	203	128	165	129	127	220	144	125	197	1,543
Netherlands	121	85	92	172	121	157	198	206	211	177	1,540
IDA	141	123	26	134	143	63	82	14	141	137	1,005
Norway	72	85	47	64	41	63	98	98	81	132	780
Denmark	62	95	5	64	68	68	79	130	71	84	726
Sweden	34	43	31	45	45	40	81	80	125	38	561
Other Multisector	748	829	578	638	797	674	456	629	394	706	6,451
IDA	89	348	37	245	391	29	64	101			1,303
France	169	9	137	117	51	187	146	101	75	125	1,116
United Kingdom	18	228	23	38	92	203	41	1	84	40	768
AsDF	114		27	67	28	118	55	98	38	30	576
Germany	13	31	73	19	129	39	84	95	46	38	568
IDB Sp.Fund	208	27	52	47	13		32	55	68		500
United States	103	156	167	47	4	4	1	2	2	1	486
EC	15	9	50	18	82	63	2	41	22	137	438
Japan		7				5	4	105	14	286	421
Sweden	19	15	13	40	6	29	26	31	45	50	274

Table A.5 – Fragmentation of country-specific core environment aid average commitments at 2007 prices, 2005-2007

Notes on interpreting the matrix

The matrix provides a complete picture of which donors are working in which partner countries, showing their share of total core environment aid provided to each partner. It covers country-specific commitments only and so excludes regional and global programs that cover more than one country. It also excludes small partnerships where the donor was providing less than US\$5,000 to a subsector in a country over the period 2005-07.

The matrix contains the following information:

- a. Core environment aid to 153 partner countries from 23 DAC donors, Korea and 7 multilateral organizations; three-year average for 2005 - 2007 (column 5) and average per donor (column 6);
- b. number of donors per country (column 2);
- c. number of countries per donor (row 2);
- d. each donor's core environment ODA (row 5), average environment ODA per country (row 6) and country's share of global environment ODA from all donors (row 7); and
- e. each donor's share of total core environment ODA to each country - in percentages (main part of the matrix).

The matrix uses highlighting to denote three categories:

- a. Category A (shaded solid grey or with vertical lines) - "above average" partners. These are partners to which the donor extends more than its share of global environment ODA (as given in row 7).
- b. Category B (shaded solid grey or with horizontal lines) - "main donors". These are donors that cumulatively provide over 90% of environment ODA to the country in question.
- c. Category A and B (shaded solid grey) - donors that are in both categories. These are donors that extend more than their share of global environment ODA to that partner **and** cumulatively provide over 90% of environment ODA to that partner).¹⁹

The matrix can be read as follows:

- **Albania** had 15 donors in 2005-07 (column 2); it received environment ODA of US\$30 million (column 5). Over 90% of its aid was from just 7 donors (column 3) and for 6 of those donors, Albania was a partner that received an above average share of their environment ODA (column 4); 8 donors collectively provided less than 10% of its environment aid (unshaded and vertically shaded cells).
- **Austria** provided 3.6% of Albania's core environment aid, which is above Austria's 0.2% share of global environment ODA (row 7) and so is shaded with vertical lines. Austria had 36 partners (row 2), and in 17 of them (row 3), it gave above its average 0.2% share of global environment ODA; in 5 of them (row 4) it was also among the donors that cumulatively provided over 90% of environment ODA (shaded solid grey).
- **European Commission** provided 12.7% of Albania's environment ODA, which is above the EC's 8.5% share of global environment ODA (row 7). It is shaded solid grey as it was also among the donors that cumulatively provided over 90% of environment ODA to Albania.

¹⁹ As a measure of concentration, donors that individually provide over 50% of aid to a partner are shaded in dark grey.

Key:

Category A applies to donors (columns). It highlights "above-average" partners for that donor in the considered sector; i.e. the donor extends more than its average share of global sectoral CPA to that partner (Row 7).
 Solid grey when the donor is also in Category B (one of the donors cumulatively providing over 90% of sectoral CPA to that partner). Vertical lines when it is in the last decile of donors in the considered sector to that partner.

Dark Grey: donor provides over 50% of sectoral CPA to a partner.

Category B applies to partners (rows). It highlights donors that are main players for that partner in a specific sector; i.e. those cumulatively providing over 90% of sectoral CPA to that partner.
 Solid grey when the donor is also in Category A (extends more than its average share of global CPA to that partner). Horizontal lines when extends less than its average share of global sectoral CPA to that partner.

* Fragile State

Cells with data, but without highlighting, denote that the donor is in the last decile of donors to that country and sector, and for that specific sector, the country is not an above-average partner for that donor.

Percentages (row sum to 100%)

Region/Partners	Number of donors in the sector	Donors in Cat. B	Donors in Cat. A & B	Sectoral ODA (USD Million)	Average Sectoral ODA per donor (USD Million)	Donors																										Grand Total						
						Australia	Austria	Belgium	Canada	Denmark	EC	Finland	France	Germany	Greece	Ireland	Italy	Japan	Korea	Luxembourg	Netherlands	New Zealand	Norway	Portugal	Spain	Sweden	Switzerland	United Kingdom	United States	AfDF	AsDF		IDA	IDB Sp.Fund	IFAD	UNDP	UNICEF	
Ghana	18	8	7	67	4	-	0.0	4.4	6.1	0.4	2.8	0.0	18.5	4.6	-	-	-	2.0	-	10.2	-	0.0	-	-	-	0.0	8.3	18.7	20.2	-	3.1	-	-	0.6	0.0	100.0		
Guinea*	10	5	4	12	1	-	-	-	0.2	-	7.5	-	2.4	-	-	-	-	1.2	6.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	57.3	-	-	3.3	2.5	100.0		
Guinea-Bissau*	6	3	3	4	1	-	-	-	-	43.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17.1	2.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	35.3	-	-	-	1.5	100.0			
Kenya	21	8	7	183	9	-	-	1.7	0.1	2.0	13.0	3.4	15.2	2.7	-	-	-	1.6	-	4.7	-	0.2	0.0	0.1	19.2	-	0.0	4.6	12.3	-	18.4	-	0.3	0.0	100.0			
Lesotho	6	4	4	1	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21.2	-	-	-	-	2.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.0	35.2	-	-	-	-	-	22.2	-	100.0			
Liberia*	9	3	2	8	1	-	-	-	-	-	4.5	0.8	-	-	-	-	-	3.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.3	33.1	-	-	53.3	-	-	0.1	1.9	100.0				
Madagascar	12	5	3	35	3	-	-	-	-	6.9	0.2	13.6	30.9	-	-	-	-	0.3	3.5	-	-	-	-	0.6	-	34.6	-	-	-	6.9	-	-	1.3	0.1	100.0			
Malawi	10	4	3	18	2	-	-	-	3.0	-	-	-	0.9	-	-	-	-	0.3	-	3.1	-	-	-	-	15.7	3.3	-	-	60.1	-	-	1.1	1.6	100.0				
Mali	17	10	8	27	2	-	-	4.2	3.4	11.1	-	7.3	19.6	-	-	-	1.4	0.1	-	2.7	22.1	-	0.5	2.6	2.4	2.4	-	2.9	-	14.7	-	-	2.6	0.2	100.0			
Mauritania	10	3	3	12	1	-	-	1.1	0.4	-	-	-	14.8	50.3	-	-	-	-	3.3	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.7	0.1	100.0			
Mauritius	5	2	1	1	0	-	-	-	-	77.5	-	5.7	-	-	-	-	-	1.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.8	-	100.0			
Mayotte	2	1	1	10	5	-	-	-	-	92.9	-	7.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0			
Mozambique	20	8	7	55	3	-	0.4	-	0.1	17.3	-	0.2	10.3	2.6	-	-	-	0.9	1.8	1.5	-	-	-	-	13.3	-	0.9	0.9	8.7	14.9	3.8	0.0	2.8	0.2	19.0	-	0.1	100.0
Namibia	12	5	5	10	1	-	0.7	-	-	2.4	2.5	7.6	64.1	-	-	-	-	-	0.2	-	1.5	-	-	-	0.3	-	-	-	9.4	-	-	-	0.9	-	100.0			
Niger	13	5	4	21	2	-	-	0.2	-	8.4	6.0	-	40.4	0.2	-	-	-	1.5	0.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.4	-	-	32.5	-	2.1	-	5.8	0.2	100.0			
Nigeria	13	2	2	47	4	-	0.0	-	4.0	-	-	-	0.2	0.8	-	-	-	-	2.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.3	0.2	1.9	-	87.3	-	2.7	0.1	100.0				
Rwanda	13	2	2	26	2	-	0.2	27.4	0.0	-	-	-	2.2	-	-	-	-	0.9	0.2	-	-	-	-	-	0.0	-	2.5	-	63.3	-	2.6	0.2	-	100.0				
St. Helena	1	1	1	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0			
Sao Tome & Principe*	6	3	3	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20.0	-	-	-	-	2.4	-	-	1.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.0	-	-	100.0			
Senegal	18	6	4	93	5	-	0.2	2.6	0.9	-	21.7	-	16.4	4.7	-	-	-	0.1	3.0	0.0	0.0	31.1	-	-	-	-	5.9	0.1	0.0	-	11.0	-	0.5	0.3	100.0			
Seychelles	4	3	3	3	1	-	-	-	-	51.9	-	20.9	-	-	-	-	-	0.4	-	-	26.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0		
Sierra Leone*	9	5	3	6	1	-	0.1	-	-	12.8	-	9.1	-	-	-	-	-	0.7	-	4.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8.4	-	-	-	0.7	100.0			
Somalia*	3	3	3	1	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	57.5	6.6	-	-	8.4	-	-	-	-	100.0			
South Africa	19	5	4	104	5	0.1	0.2	3.5	0.2	14.0	47.0	1.1	21.3	5.2	-	-	-	0.2	0.4	0.0	-	-	28.2	-	-	28.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	49.3	22.6	-	100.0		
Sudan*	12	5	5	14	1	-	-	-	-	9.8	30.5	0.3	-	-	-	-	-	0.2	0.8	0.2	1.1	-	-	-	-	12.3	-	-	30.6	7.2	-	-	2.2	4.8	100.0			
Swaziland	4	2	1	0	0	-	-	-	-	68.8	-	-	3.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.2	4.2	100.0			
Tanzania	20	8	6	64	3	-	0.1	2.1	-	20.7	1.7	12.3	-	7.1	-	-	-	0.7	0.5	4.9	0.0	0.3	-	-	-	2.4	-	0.0	1.2	-	7.3	4.2	-	0.8	0.1	100.0		
Togo*	9	2	2	12	1	-	-	0.5	-	67.6	-	30.7	0.5	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	0.3	0.1	-	-	-	-	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	100.0			
Uganda	16	5	3	78	5	-	0.3	1.0	-	1.5	12.3	-	4.0	2.1	-	-	-	1.3	0.3	0.3	-	-	-	-	0.1	-	0.9	-	-	3.0	12.8	-	59.9	-	0.1	0.2	100.0	
Zambia	15	9	8	46	3	-	-	-	-	9.7	9.9	9.3	-	5.3	-	-	-	9.9	-	1.0	-	2.0	-	-	-	28.1	-	-	3.2	-	0.9	0.5	3.9	13.6	-	2.4	0.2	100.0
Zimbabwe*	13	8	5	3	0	-	7.0	-	2.8	-	25.7	-	5.8	2.9	-	-	-	0.2	-	8.6	-	-	0.8	-	-	-	25.7	-	8.7	5.7	-	-	4.9	1.1	-	100.0		
N. & C. America	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0		
Anguilla	1	1	1	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0		
Antigua & Barbuda	3	2	2	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	83.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0		
Barbados	4	3	2	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0		
Belize	9	5	4	13	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.8	21.1	-	-	-	-	-	4.4	2.7	-	-	-	-	9.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0		
Costa Rica	12	5	4	4	0	-	0.2	-	-	-	-	0.9	3.5	4.9	0.3	-	-	0.1	27.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.4	-	-	2.8	-	19.4	-	-	-	-	100.0		
Cuba	1	1	1	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0		
Dominica	11	5	4	14	1	-	-	-	-	1.1	15.7	17.6	-	0.3	25.9	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.2	-	-	17.2	-	-	6.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0		
Dominican Republic	10	3	2	19	2	-	-	-	0.6	-	-	0.2	5.6	-	-	-	-	0.1	6.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	23.6	0.1	-	61.5	-	-	-	0.0	-	-	100.0		
El Salvador	2	2	2	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0		
Grenada	2	2	2	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0		

Key:

Category A applies to donors (columns). It highlights "above-average" partners for that donor in the considered sector; i.e. the donor extends more than its average share of global sectoral CPA to that partner (Row 7).
 Solid grey when the donor is also in Category B (one of the donors cumulatively providing over 90% of sectoral CPA to that partner). Vertical lines when it is in the last decile of donors in the considered sector to that partner.

Dark Grey: donor provides over 50% of sectoral CPA to a partner.

Category B applies to partners (rows). It highlights donors that are main players for that partner in a specific sector; i.e. those cumulatively providing over 90% of sectoral CPA to that partner.
 Solid grey when the donor is also in Category A (extends more than its average share of global CPA to that partner). Horizontal lines when extends less than its average share of global sectoral CPA to that partner.

* Fragile State

Cells with data, but without highlighting, denote that the donor is in the last decile of donors to that country and sector, and for that specific sector, the country is not an above-average partner for that donor.

Percentages (rows sum to 100%)

Region/Partners	Number of donors in the sector	Donors in Cat. A	Donors in Cat. B	Sectoral ODA (USD Million)	Average Sectoral ODA per donor (USD Million)	Donors (Columns)																											Grand Total			
						Australia	Austria	Belgium	Canada	Denmark	EC	Finland	France	Germany	Greece	Ireland	Italy	Japan	Korea	Luxembourg	Netherlands	New Zealand	Norway	Portugal	Spain	Sweden	Switzerland	United Kingdom	United States	AIDF	AsDF	IDA		IDB Sp.Fund	IFAD	UNDP
Guatemala	14	3	2	22	2	-	0.1	0.3	0.3	-	0.3	-	2.0	-	0.1	-	3.6	-	0.1	63.5	-	0.9	-	22.6	1.0	0.1	-	5.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0
Haiti*	17	5	3	41	2	-	-	0.9	1.3	15.9	0.1	13.3	1.6	0.0	0.1	0.6	0.1	-	0.0	-	1.8	-	2.7	-	1.0	-	6.4	-	-	-	-	53.4	0.7	-	100.0	
Honduras	15	6	3	35	2	-	-	1.0	0.8	32	33.6	-	8.8	-	-	0.5	0.5	-	-	0.1	-	15.8	-	0.5	-	4.9	-	-	6.8	23.3	-	0.2	0.1	100.0		
Jamaica	7	2	2	12	2	-	-	1.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25.6	-	-	-	-	1.0	-	100.0			
Mexico	12	4	3	53	4	-	0.1	-	0.6	-	0.0	3.5	3.0	-	-	-	0.2	5.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.8	-	0.3	19.3	-	62.3	-	0.1	-	100.0		
Montserrat	1	1	1	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0		
Nicaragua	20	6	4	42	2	-	0.8	0.5	0.8	23.6	1.3	1.6	0.1	3.6	-	0.1	0.9	2.6	-	0.2	0.9	-	1.5	-	25.5	0.0	-	1.0	-	-	34.3	-	0.4	0.1	100.0	
Panama	7	3	3	6	1	-	-	-	0.8	-	-	-	2.7	-	-	-	-	30.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	43.8	-	-	20.2	-	1.6	0.2	100.0			
St. Kitts-Nevis	1	1	1	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0		
St. Lucia	2	2	2	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	35.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0		
St. Vincent & Grenadines	3	3	3	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12.1	-	-	-	-	100.0		
Trinidad & Tobago	4	4	4	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	24.1	-	-	-	-	-	12.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23.3	-	-	40.5	-	100.0		
Turks & Caicos Isl.	1	1	1	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	100.0		
South America	Argentina	13	6	6	5	0	-	-	6.2	-	2.3	0.3	6.4	15.0	-	-	9.2	37.2	0.1	0.6	-	-	-	17.2	-	1.0	3.6	-	-	0.8	-	-	-	100.0		
Bolivia	19	8	5	43	2	-	0.0	1.7	1.5	2.7	-	0.0	7.7	16.9	-	-	1.8	3.8	-	0.0	23.9	-	0.0	-	9.6	1.3	2.7	0.0	13.7	-	12.4	-	0.0	100.0		
Brazil	21	7	5	57	3	-	1.6	0.2	0.7	-	11.0	0.0	5.9	39.7	1.4	0.1	3.4	5.4	-	0.1	0.4	-	9.7	0.1	5.6	-	0.2	0.4	13.2	-	0.6	-	0.4	100.0		
Chile	13	2	1	21	2	-	-	0.2	0.2	-	2.1	0.1	2.1	85.5	-	-	0.1	5.4	-	0.1	-	-	0.2	-	1.0	-	-	0.5	-	2.6	-	-	-	100.0		
Colombia	16	6	3	41	3	-	0.9	-	-	8.0	-	1.4	18.8	-	0.1	0.1	4.3	0.0	0.0	41.3	-	0.0	-	8.0	-	1.8	-	2.0	-	13.2	-	-	0.1	100.0		
Ecuador	16	6	4	19	1	-	0.0	2.8	0.1	-	1.3	0.2	4.6	19.8	-	-	0.0	7.0	-	0.1	0.1	0.1	-	23.7	0.1	9.5	-	29.6	-	-	0.9	-	100.0			
Guyana	10	2	2	17	2	-	-	-	5.4	-	49.5	-	-	0.0	0.1	-	-	1.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.8	0.2	-	-	41.5	-	1.1	0.3	100.0	
Paraguay	8	4	4	3	0	-	-	-	0.7	-	-	0.8	35.9	-	-	-	25.4	1.1	-	-	-	-	-	9.2	-	-	26.4	-	-	-	0.5	-	-	100.0		
Peru	17	7	5	21	1	-	-	1.6	2.9	-	-	1.4	6.1	10.5	-	0.1	1.5	3.7	0.5	0.2	-	-	-	36.6	1.4	5.7	0.1	23.8	-	-	3.8	-	-	-	100.0	
Suriname	3	1	1	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.2	-	-	0.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0		
Uruguay	11	5	3	5	0	-	-	-	4.4	-	0.7	5.8	2.3	-	-	1.9	15.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	22.3	-	0.2	0.1	-	-	46.0	-	1.1	-	100.0		
Venezuela	8	1	1	6	1	-	-	-	-	-	0.8	0.1	1.2	-	-	-	4.4	-	-	-	-	1.6	-	91.5	-	0.1	-	0.4	-	-	-	-	-	100.0		
Middle East	Iran	8	3	3	2	0	-	-	-	-	0.5	21.4	1.4	-	-	-	8.8	62.6	-	-	-	-	0.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.2	0.7	-	100.0		
Iraq*	12	2	1	132	11	-	-	-	0.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.0	0.6	0.3	0.1	-	0.2	-	0.0	1.2	-	-	83.2	-	11.3	-	0.0	0.1	100.0			
Jordan	10	3	2	60	6	-	-	-	0.2	-	-	19.7	7.5	1.0	-	0.0	0.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.2	-	0.2	-	67.3	-	-	0.2	-	100.0			
Lebanon	14	8	8	19	1	-	-	-	3.4	-	12.8	0.3	2.1	11.5	4.8	-	35.1	1.8	-	-	-	-	3.6	-	4.1	-	-	2.5	-	17.3	-	0.6	0.1	100.0		
Oman	3	2	2	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	84.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0		
Palestinian Admin. Areas	17	7	4	37	2	-	0.1	-	-	5.9	-	0.1	14.8	7.2	0.0	0.0	0.4	8.8	-	-	-	1.3	0.7	5.1	5.9	0.2	1.9	38.8	-	-	-	-	-	100.0		
Saudi Arabia	2	1	1	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	94.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0		
Syria	11	2	2	12	1	-	-	-	0.0	-	-	0.1	46.6	0.1	0.0	0.0	49.7	-	-	-	-	-	0.4	2.2	-	-	0.1	-	-	0.8	-	0.1	0.5	100.0		
Yemen	9	6	5	14	2	-	-	-	-	18.1	-	6.3	26.1	-	-	1.1	8.1	-	-	23.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.8	-	10.0	1.7	-	100.0		
S.&C. Asia	Afghanistan*	14	5	3	79	6	-	-	-	2.9	-	1.1	6.9	-	0.4	-	2.2	0.0	-	-	-	0.3	-	2.1	-	2.7	14.5	-	28.9	37.6	-	0.1	0.5	100.0		
Armenia	12	5	4	16	1	-	-	-	2.6	0.1	-	0.0	7.0	0.5	-	-	1.5	-	-	-	-	7.4	-	5.2	-	1.4	34.5	-	-	38.8	-	1.0	-	100.0		
Azerbaijan	9	3	3	11	1	-	-	-	-	0.1	-	-	12.9	0.4	-	-	0.3	7.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	-	74.7	-	-	-	0.3	100.0		
Bangladesh	19	7	5	201	11	0.1	-	0.5	10.1	-	-	-	9.3	-	0.2	-	19.8	0.3	0.0	19.2	-	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	12.3	0.8	11.1	13.1	-	2.4	0.3	100.0			
Bhutan	9	3	3	11	1	-	0.6	-	1.4	4.0	-	0.8	-	-	-	-	3.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	9.2	-	-	-	79.7	-	-	1.2	0.1	100.0			
Georgia	10	3	3	11	1	-	-	-	-	0.1	2.9	-	43.7	-	-	-	0.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9.2	-	-	43.2	-	2.8	0.3	100.0			
India	23	4	4	461	20	0.1	0.0	-	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	15.4	-	0.0	0.0	48.5	-	0.0	0.0	0.6	-	0.0	0.2	0.6	9.6	4.4	-	-	19.7	-	0.3	0.0	100.0	

Key:

Category A applies to donors (columns). It highlights "above-average" partners for that donor in the considered sector; i.e. the donor extends more than its average share of global sectoral CPA to that partner (Row 7).
 Solid grey when the donor is also in Category B (one of the donors cumulatively providing over 90% of sectoral CPA to that partner). Vertical lines when it is in the last decile of donors in the considered sector to that partner.

Dark Grey: donor provides over 50% of sectoral CPA to a partner.

Category B applies to partners (rows). It highlights donors that are main players for that partner in a specific sector; i.e. those cumulatively providing over 90% of sectoral CPA to that partner.
 Solid grey when the donor is also in Category A (extends more than its average share of global CPA to that partner). Horizontal lines when extends less than its average share of global sectoral CPA to that partner.

* Fragile State

Cells with data, but without highlighting, denote that the donor is in the last decile of donors to that country and sector, and for that specific sector, the country is not an above-average partner for that donor.

Percentages (rows sum to 100%)

Region/Partners		Number of donors in the sector	Donors in Cat. B	Donors in Cat. A & B	Sectoral ODA (USD Million)	Average Sectoral ODA per donor (USD Million)	Australia	Austria	Belgium	Canada	Denmark	EC	Finland	France	Germany	Greece	Ireland	Italy	Japan	Korea	Luxembourg	Netherlands	New Zealand	Norway	Portugal	Spain	Sweden	Switzerland	United Kingdom	United States	AFDF	AsDF	IDA	IDB Sp.Fund	IFAD	UNDP	UNICEF	Grand Total	
Far East Asia	Kazakhstan	8	4	3	6	1	-	-	-	-	-	59.7	1.1	-	6.4	-	-	-	3.6	-	-	-	-	12.4	-	-	-	0.6	11.5	-	-	-	-	-	4.6	-	100.0		
	Kyrgyz Rep.	12	6	5	4	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.5	0.2	0.9	-	-	-	5.0	-	-	-	-	7.4	-	-	24.1	15.7	1.5	23.2	-	-	10.3	-	-	11.2	0.2	100.0	
	Maldives	7	2	2	3	0	-	-	-	62.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	29.5	3.5	0.7	100.0		
	Myanmar (Burma)*	8	2	2	4	0	0.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	83.5	0.2	-	-	-	1.1	-	-	-	6.5	0.9	-	-	-	-	-	0.2	7.0	100.0		
	Nepal	16	7	6	38	2	-	1.4	-	0.3	2.1	-	8.0	-	16.2	-	-	-	0.0	4.9	0.2	0.1	-	24.4	-	-	-	5.5	6.6	-	14.4	15.6	-	-	0.2	0.1	100.0		
	Pakistan	18	5	3	66	4	0.2	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	0.4	5.6	-	-	0.2	0.3	11.7	0.2	-	-	0.5	-	-	0.1	0.7	0.6	0.2	-	36.0	23.0	-	-	1.6	0.8	100.0	
	Sri Lanka	20	6	5	49	2	1.6	0.0	-	3.9	-	-	16.2	0.1	0.8	0.2	-	-	0.3	2.3	0.1	-	4.1	0.3	10.1	-	0.8	0.6	0.0	0.1	-	-	28.3	30.1	0.1	-	100.0		
	Tajikistan	13	4	3	27	2	-	-	-	7.2	-	-	-	-	-	1.1	-	-	-	4.2	-	0.3	-	-	0.8	-	-	0.0	0.4	0.1	3.8	-	55.3	26.1	-	-	0.4	0.2	100.0
	Turkmenistan	4	3	3	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	55.5	15.2	-	-	100.0	
	Uzbekistan*	6	2	2	12	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.8	-	-	-	3.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9.1	-	2.5	-	100.0	
	Cambodia*	15	6	3	38	3	1.2	-	0.3	0.4	35.0	-	-	5.1	5.5	-	2.4	-	-	32.7	2.2	-	-	0.4	-	0.6	-	-	-	8.6	-	-	4.8	-	0.8	0.1	100.0		
	China	22	4	4	509	23	1.8	0.2	0.0	0.8	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.9	10.9	-	-	-	7.7	70.7	0.1	-	0.2	1.3	-	1.3	0.9	0.1	0.3	0.4	-	-	1.4	-	-	0.2	0.0	100.0	
	Indonesia	22	6	4	364	17	1.1	-	0.0	1.2	5.8	0.2	0.1	0.4	2.0	-	-	-	-	52.0	0.5	-	5.9	0.2	1.3	-	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.1	2.5	-	3.2	22.6	-	-	0.2	0.0	100.0
	Korea, Dem.	6	4	4	0	0	11.5	-	-	4.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	8.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8.7	63.0	100.0		
	Laos*	15	6	4	24	2	0.9	-	1.2	0.6	-	-	4.4	6.7	1.1	-	-	-	-	9.9	52.3	0.5	-	-	0.4	-	-	15.1	-	0.6	-	-	4.4	-	-	1.6	0.3	100.0	
	Malaysia	10	1	1	234	23	0.0	-	-	-	1.0	-	-	0.0	0.0	-	-	-	-	98.7	-	-	0.0	-	-	0.0	-	-	0.0	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	-	100.0	
	Mongolia	14	5	3	41	3	-	-	-	0.0	-	-	-	0.9	5.3	-	-	-	0.0	12.2	11.8	0.6	-	-	-	0.2	1.5	-	0.0	-	24.2	5.1	-	-	-	0.5	-	100.0	
	Philippines	20	5	4	134	7	8.4	-	0.3	0.1	3.0	-	1.4	0.0	2.8	-	-	0.0	0.1	63.2	0.2	-	4.3	0.7	0.3	-	6.6	0.3	0.0	0.0	7.8	-	-	-	-	0.4	-	100.0	
	Thailand	17	6	4	17	1	1.5	-	0.5	0.1	22.5	-	2.1	41.5	1.1	-	-	0.4	0.2	18.2	0.2	-	-	-	4.1	-	0.6	1.8	-	0.0	2.7	-	-	-	-	2.5	-	100.0	
	Timor-Leste*	7	2	1	10	1	85.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	2.8	-	6.3	-	-	0.1	-	4.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.5	-	100.0		
Viet Nam	23	7	5	273	12	0.8	-	1.2	0.1	3.3	-	3.1	1.7	6.1	-	-	-	0.0	15.8	1.0	0.0	6.4	0.1	0.6	-	0.2	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.1	-	41.3	16.6	-	-	0.2	0.1	100.0	
Oceania	Cook Islands	2	1	1	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7.6	-	-	-	92.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	
	Fiji	11	4	4	4	0	14.8	-	-	-	-	34.7	-	0.5	1.6	0.3	-	0.2	33.0	0.3	-	-	10.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.0	-	-	-	-	3.9	-	-	100.0	
	Kiribati*	6	3	2	2	0	4.0	-	-	-	-	44.9	-	-	-	0.9	-	-	-	24.1	2.8	-	-	23.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	
	Marshall Islands	5	3	2	3	1	3.0	-	-	-	-	61.0	-	-	-	-	0.4	-	-	22.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	
	Micronesia, Fed. Sts.	5	3	2	5	1	0.8	-	-	-	-	44.1	-	-	-	0.2	-	-	-	15.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	39.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	
	Nauru	4	3	2	3	1	55.0	-	-	-	-	32.7	-	-	-	-	0.5	-	-	11.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	
	Niue	3	2	2	1	0	6.4	-	-	-	-	86.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	
	Palau	6	2	2	2	0	0.3	-	-	-	-	40.4	-	-	-	-	0.5	-	-	54.0	-	-	-	-	-	4.0	-	-	-	0.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0
	Papua New Guinea*	9	4	3	3	0	44.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11.3	0.5	-	-	8.7	2.8	-	-	1.2	-	-	-	-	-	0.6	-	-	28.5	-	-	-	-	1.6	-	100.0
	Samoa	8	3	2	4	1	6.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.3	-	-	-	16.4	-	-	0.3	-	-	0.2	-	-	0.9	-	73.3	-	-	-	-	2.1	-	100.0	
	Solomon Islands*	8	4	3	3	0	6.4	-	-	-	-	47.8	-	-	-	-	0.4	-	-	21.2	1.4	-	-	16.8	-	-	-	-	0.2	-	-	5.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0
	Tokelau	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	
	Tonga*	4	3	3	2	1	26.2	-	-	-	-	32.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.8	-	-	-	38.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0
Tuvalu	2	1	1	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.1	-	-	95.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0		
Vanuatu*	5	3	3	1	0	43.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28.7	-	0.9	-	-	26.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0		
Wallis & Futuna	1	1	1	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0		

Table A.6: Agencies used to deliver core environment aid by each donor, 2005-07

Agency	Average US\$m 2005-07 (constant US\$2007)	Agency share within donor	Share of total core environmental aid
Federal Ministry of Finance	3.237	30.2%	0.059%
Various ministries	0.017	0.2%	0.000%
Federal Ministry of Foreign Affairs	0.018	0.2%	0.000%
Provincial governments, local communities	0.404	3.8%	0.007%
Austrian Development Agency	6.788	63.3%	0.124%
Education and Science Ministry	0.076	0.7%	0.001%
Ministry for Agriculture and Environment	0.090	0.8%	0.002%
Miscellaneous	0.099	0.9%	0.002%
AUSTRIA	10.728	100.0%	0.197%
Directorate General for Co-operation and Development	40.876	94.4%	0.749%
Official Federal Service of Finance	0.256	0.6%	0.005%
Flanders Official Regional Ministries	1.107	2.6%	0.020%
Walloon Official Regional Ministries	1.072	2.5%	0.020%
BELGIUM	43.310	100.0%	0.794%
Ministry of Foreign Affairs	99.591	60.5%	1.826%
Danida	65.011	39.5%	1.192%
DENMARK	164.601	100.0%	3.018%
Ministry of Finance, Economy and Industry	10.306	3.1%	0.189%
French Development Agency AFD	244.212	73.6%	4.477%
Ministry of Foreign Affairs	12.343	3.8%	0.226%
Ministry of Education, Higher Education and Research	62.809	18.9%	1.151%
Miscellaneous	2.070	0.6%	0.038%
FRANCE	331.739	100.0%	6.082%
Bundesministerium für Wirtschaftliche Zusammenarbeit und Entwicklung BMZ	81.378	16.4%	1.492%
Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau KfW	317.141	63.8%	5.814%
Federal States & Local Governments	2.670	0.5%	0.049%
Federal Ministries	14.191	2.9%	0.260%
Deutsche Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit GTZ	81.437	16.4%	1.493%
GERMANY	496.818	100.0%	9.108%
Direzione Generale per la Cooperazione allo Sviluppo DGCS	15.085	19.9%	0.277%

Agency	Average US\$m 2005-07 (constant US\$2007)	Agency share within donor	Share of total core environmental aid
Central administration	7.186	9.5%	0.132%
Local administration	1.878	2.5%	0.034%
Artigiancassa	51.619	68.1%	0.946%
ITALY	75.768	100.0%	1.389%
NETHERLANDS Ministry of Foreign Affairs (DGIS)	253.239	100.0%	4.643%
Norwegian Agency for Development Co-operation NORAD	9.516	11.7%	0.174%
Ministry of Foreign Affairs	71.301	87.8%	1.307%
NORFUND	0.415	0.5%	0.008%
NORWAY	81.232	100.0%	1.489%
PORTUGAL Institute for Portuguese Development Aid	3.752	100.0%	0.069%
Ministry of Foreign Affairs	0.269	0.3%	0.005%
Swedish International Development Authority Sida	82.735	99.6%	1.517%
Miscellaneous	0.035	0.0%	0.001%
SWEDEN	83.039	100.0%	1.522%
Swiss Agency for Development and Co-operation	24.067	89.9%	0.441%
State Secretariat for Economic Affairs	2.598	9.7%	0.048%
Swiss Agency for the Environment, Forests and Landscape	0.091	0.3%	0.002%
SWITZERLAND	26.757	100.0%	0.491%
Department for International Development DFID	106.450	98.5%	1.952%
Miscellaneous	1.661	1.5%	0.030%
UNITED KINGDOM	108.111	100.0%	1.982%
FinnFund	0.593	1.1%	0.011%
Ministry of Foreign Affairs	53.748	98.9%	0.985%
FINLAND	54.341	100.0%	0.996%
IRELAND Department of Foreign Affairs	11.060	100.0%	0.203%
LUXEMBOURG Ministry of Foreign Affairs	5.790	100.0%	0.106%
Ministry of Foreign Affairs	4.149	67.6%	0.076%
Ministry of National Economy	0.050	0.8%	0.001%

Agency	Average US\$m 2005-07 (constant US\$2007)	Agency share within donor	Share of total core environmental aid
Ministry of the Interior, Public Administration and Decentralisation	0.156	2.5%	0.003%
Ministry of the Environment, Land Planning and Public Works	0.366	6.0%	0.007%
Ministry of National Education and Religions	0.089	1.4%	0.002%
Ministry of Agriculture	0.022	0.4%	0.000%
Miscellaneous	1.305	21.3%	0.024%
GREECE	6.137	100.0%	0.113%
Instituto de Credito Oficial	78.315	41.4%	1.436%
Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries, and Food	0.724	0.4%	0.013%
Ministry of Foreign Affairs	82.656	43.7%	1.515%
Ministry of Education, Culture and Sports	0.017	0.0%	0.000%
Ministry of Industry and Energy	0.634	0.3%	0.012%
Ministry of Environment	3.692	2.0%	0.068%
Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs	0.110	0.1%	0.002%
Ministry of Public Administration	0.033	0.0%	0.001%
Autonomous Governments	18.533	9.8%	0.340%
Municipalities	3.908	2.1%	0.072%
Miscellaneous	0.421	0.2%	0.008%
SPAIN	189.042	100.0%	3.466%
Canadian International Development Agency CIDA	39.795	87.7%	0.730%
International Development Research Centre IDRC	5.578	12.3%	0.102%
CANADA	45.373	100.0%	0.832%
Agency for International Development	233.589	61.2%	4.282%
Department of Agriculture	1.777	0.5%	0.033%
Department of Defense	93.587	24.5%	1.716%
Department of Interior	15.838	4.1%	0.290%
State Department	2.330	0.6%	0.043%
Trade and Development Agency	3.768	1.0%	0.069%
African Development Foundation	0.371	0.1%	0.007%
Millennium Challenge Corporation	4.706	1.2%	0.086%
Miscellaneous	25.840	6.8%	0.474%
UNITED STATES	381.806	100.0%	7.000%
Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries	11.139	0.8%	0.204%
Ministry of Foreign Affairs	34.561	2.6%	0.634%
Japanese International Co-operation Agency JICA	135.663	10.1%	2.487%
JBIC	1153.957	86.2%	21.156%
Other Ministries	2.243	0.2%	0.041%
Prefectures	0.614	0.0%	0.011%
Ordinance-designed Cities	0.041	0.0%	0.001%
JAPAN	1338.218	100.0%	24.534%

Agency	Average US\$m 2005-07 (constant US\$2007)	Agency share within donor	Share of total core environmental aid
EximBank	12.404	43.0%	0.227%
KOICA	11.580	40.1%	0.212%
Miscellaneous	4.862	16.9%	0.089%
KOREA	28.846	100.0%	0.529%
AUSTRALIA Australian Agency for International Development	43.332	100.0%	0.794%
NEW ZEALAND International Aid and Development Agency	5.160	100.0%	0.095%
IDA	736.764	100.0%	13.507%
Inter-American Development Bank, Special Fund	51.413	100.0%	0.943%
African Development Fund	100.733	100.0%	1.847%
Asian Development Bank, Special Fund	254.262	100.0%	4.661%
European Commission	207.692	44.7%	3.808%
European Development Fund	237.711	51.1%	4.358%
European Investment Bank	19.476	4.2%	0.357%
EUROPEAN COMMISSION	464.879	100.0%	8.523%
UNDP	32.376	100.0%	0.594%
UNICEF	10.525	100.0%	0.193%
IFAD	15.489	100.0%	0.284%
Grand Total	5454.639		100.000%

Table A.7: Multilateral Environment Agencies eligible to receive ODA contributions

Acronym	Agency Name	Mandate	Starting year	Volume (\$,millions)
Agriculture & Fishing (environment agencies only)				
ICIPE	International Centre of Insect Physiology and Ecology	To develop strategies to deal with harmful and useful arthropods.	1970	50-99
BI	Biodiversity International	To promote research on the use and conservation of agricultural biodiversity, to create more productive, resilient and sustainable harvests.	1974	20-49
ICARDA	International Centre for Agricultural Research in Dry Areas	To improve the welfare of poor people and alleviate poverty through research and training in dry areas of the developing world.	1977	20-49
ICRISAT	International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics	To conduct innovative agricultural research and capacity building for sustainable development.	1972	20-49
DLCO-EA	Desert Locust Control Organisation for Eastern Africa	To promote the most effective control of desert locust in the region.	1962	10-19
GCDT	Global Crop Diversity Trust	To ensure the conservation and availability of crop diversity for food security worldwide.	---	0-9
Environment				
GEF	Global Environment Facility	To help developing countries fund projects and programs that protect the global environment.	1991	500-999
Montreal Protocol	Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol	To provide funds to help developing countries comply with their obligations to phase out the use of ozone-depleting substances.	1990	100-499
UN Habitat	UN Human Settlements Programme	To promote socially and environmentally sustainable towns and cities with the goal of providing adequate shelter for all.	1978	100-499
UNEP	UN Environment Programme	To provide leadership and encourage partnership in caring for the environment.	1972	50-99
IUCN	International Union for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources	To find pragmatic solutions to environmental and development challenges.	1948	50-99
GEEREF	Global Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy Fund	To provide global risk capital through private investment for use of environmentally sound technologies helping to bring secure, clean and affordable energy to local people.	2007	50-99
UNFCCC	UN Framework Convention on Climate Change	To support cooperative action by states to combat climate change and its impact on humanity and ecosystems.	1994	20-49
ICRAF	World Agroforestry Centre	To advance our knowledge of the complex role of trees in livelihoods and the environment.	1978	20-49
IWMI	International Water Management Institute	To improve the management of land and water resources for food, livelihoods and nature.	1984	20-49
GWP	Global Water Partnership	To support countries in the sustainable management of their water resources.	1996	10-19
IIED	International Institute for Environment and Development	To work for more sustainable and equitable global development.	1971	10-19
IISD	International Institute for Sustainable Development	To promote change towards sustainable development.	1990	10-19
WMO	World Meteorological Organization	To provide world leadership in expertise and international cooperation in weather, climate, hydrology and water resources and related environmental issues.	1951	10-19
CIFOR	Centre for International Forestry Research	To contribute to the well-being of people in developing countries, particularly in the tropics, through collaborative strategic and applied research in forest systems and	1993	10-19

Acronym	Agency Name	Mandate	Starting year	Volume (\$,millions)
		forestry.		
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change	To serve as an objective source of information about climate change.	1988	10–19
ITTO	International Tropical Timber Organisation	To promote the conservation and sustainable management, use and trade of tropical forest resources.	1986	10–19
MRC	Mekong River Commission	To cooperate in all fields of sustainable development, utilisation, management and conservation of the water and related resources of the Mekong River Basin.	1995	10–19
UNCCD	UN Convention to Combat Desertification	To combat desertification and mitigate the effects of drought.	1994	10–19
CEI Climate Fund	Central European Initiative - Special Fund for Climate and Environmental Protection	To promote projects in the area of climate and environment protection in the non-EU CEI Member States.	2007	0–9
ISC	International Seismological Centre	To determine earthquake locations and to search for new earthquakes previously unidentified by individual agencies.	1970	0–9
AGID	Association of Geoscientists for International Development	To provide a continuing forum for persons concerned with the role of the geosciences in international development.	1974	0–9
CITES	Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora	To ensure that international trade in specimens of wild animals and plants does not threaten their survival.	1975	0–9
EPPO	European and Mediterranean Plant Protection Organisation	To assist member states in protecting plants and preventing the spread of dangerous pests.	1951	0–9
IOC	Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission	To further our understanding of the ocean and coastal areas.	1960	0–9
SPREP	Pacific Regional Environment Programme	To promote cooperation, environmental protection and sustainable development in the Pacific islands region.	1982	0–9
ELCI	Environmental Liaison Centre International	To make information a useful tool to measurably improve the environment.	1972	0–9
ENDA	Environmental Development Action in the Third World	To invest in community based development organisations.	1972	0–9
SOPAC	Pacific Islands Applied Geoscience Commission	To provide services to promote sustainable development in member countries.	---	0–9

Appendix 1 – Methodology

Sources

All data in Sections A to I (IDA only) were derived from OECD DAC's Creditor Reporting System (CRS). They refer to commitments in US\$ millions at constant 2007 prices and cover the period 1998-2007. Data in the rest of Section I and J and K were calculated by World Bank staff and the sources are quoted under each table.

Components of aid for the environment

The paper uses three components: A. core environment aid, B. water supply & sanitation, and C. other (bilateral) aid with a principal environment focus.

Components A and B use selected CRS sector codes as shown below. This approach allows the inclusion of multilateral aid in the bulk of the analysis, even though multilateral agencies are not yet using the environment and Rio policy markers. Moreover, it allows for more comparable time series as it eliminates the effect of increased coverage of environmental marking by bilateral donors over time. It thus differs from data produced by the OECD-DAC on aid to the environment, which relies solely on the environmental markers and is thus limited to bilateral and EC aid only.

- A. Data on component C are available only for bilateral donors (excluding USA and France that mark only a fraction of their aid from an environmental perspective). With the exception of the EC, multilateral donors are not yet using the DAC's environment marking system. **Core Environment aid**

The following are considered as the core environment sub-sectors. They were chosen as *bilateral* reporting over the period 1998 to 2007 had (with two exceptions) recorded 65% or more (by value) of aid to the sub-sector as having a *principal or significant objective* of improving environmental sustainability (the shares are given in parenthesis).

Sector: Water Supply & Sanitation (part)

Subsectors

(referred to as "Purposes" in CRS terminology)

Water Resources Policy/Admin. Mgmt (73%)

River Development (92%)

Waste Management/Disposal (83%)

Water Resources Protection (82%)

Sector: Energy

Subsectors

Power Generation/Renewable Sources (64%)

Wind Power (98%)

Solar Energy (52%)

Geothermal Energy (89%)

Biomass (66%)

Ocean Power (n.a.)

Energy Research (84%)

Sector: Agriculture

Subsectors

Agricultural land resources (84%)

Agricultural Extension (77%)

Agrarian Reform (77%)

Plan/Post Harvest Protection and Pest Control (68%)

Sector: Forestry

Subsectors

Forestry Development (94%)

Forestry Policy & Admin. Management (81%)

Forestry Research (82%)

Forestry Services (97%)

Forestry Education/Training (93%)

Fuelwood/Charcoal (93%)

Sector: Fishing

Subsectors

Fishery Development (66%)

Biosphere Protection (100%)

Flood Prevention/Control (100%)

Environmental Research (100%)

Site Preservation (100%)

Environmental Education/Training (100%)

Sector: General Environment Protection

Subsectors

Environmental Policy and Admin. Mgmt (100%)

Bio-Diversity (100%)

Sector: Other Multisector

Subsectors

Urban Development and Management (65%)

B. Aid for Water and Sanitation

Sector: Water Supply & Sanitation (part)

Subsectors

Basic drinking water supply and basic sanitation (61%)

Water Supply & sanitation – Large Systems (83%)

C. (Bilateral and EC) Aid with a Principal Environmental Objective

Environment Marker

Data collection on the policy objectives of aid is based on a marking system with three values:

- principal objective;
- significant objective;
- not targeted to the policy objective.

Principal (primary) policy objectives are those which can be identified as being fundamental in the design and impact of the activity and which are an explicit objective of the activity. They may be selected by answering the question: would the activity have been undertaken without this objective?

Significant (secondary) policy objectives are those which, although important, are not one of the principal reasons for undertaking the activity.

The score **not targeted** means that the activity has been screened against, but was found not be targeted to, the policy objective.

For component C only aid with a principal environment objective is included in the analysis.

Definition

An activity should be classified as:

- **environment-oriented (score Principal or Significant)** if: a) It is intended to produce an improvement, or something that is diagnosed as an improvement, in the physical and/or biological environment of the recipient country, area or target group concerned; **or** b) It includes specific action to integrate environmental concerns with a range of development objectives through institution building and/or capacity development.

Criteria for eligibility

Environment-oriented if:

- a) The objective is explicitly promoted in activity documentation; **and**
- b) The activity contains specific measures to protect or enhance the physical and/or biological environment it affects, or to remedy existing environmental damage; **or**
- c) The activity contains specific measures to develop or strengthen environmental policies, legislation and administration or other organizations responsible for environmental protection.

Rio Markers

The Rio markers allow for the identification of activities that target the objectives of the three Rio Conventions:

- a) • United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity (UNCBD);
- b) • United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC); and
- c) • United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD).

The same scoring of principal and significant applies as for environment-related aid.

Definition

An activity should be classified as:

- **Biodiversity-related** (score Principal or Significant) if it promotes at least one of the three objectives of the Convention: the conservation of bio-diversity, sustainable use of its components (ecosystems, species or genetic resources), or fair and equitable sharing of the benefits of the utilization of genetic resources;
- **Climate change-related** (score Principal or Significant) if it contributes to the objective of stabilization of greenhouse gas (GHG) concentrations in the atmosphere at a level that would prevent dangerous anthropogenic interference with the climate system by promoting efforts to reduce or limit GHG emissions or to enhance GHG sequestration.
- **Desertification-related** (score Principal or Significant) if it aims at combating desertification or mitigating the effects of drought in arid, semi arid and dry sub-humid areas through prevention and/or reduction of land degradation, rehabilitation of partly degraded land, or reclamation of desertified land.

Criteria for eligibility

Biodiversity - the activity contributes to:

- a) protection or enhancing ecosystems, species or genetic resources through in situ or ex-situ conservation, or remedying existing environmental damage; **or**
- b) integration of bio-diversity concerns with recipient countries. Development objectives through institution building, capacity development, strengthening the regulatory and policy framework, or research; **or**
- c) developing countries efforts to meet their obligations under the Convention.

The activity will score **principal objective** if it directly and explicitly aims to achieve one or more of the above three criteria.

Climate Change - the activity contributes to:

- a) the mitigation of climate change by limiting anthropogenic emissions of GHGs, including gases regulated by the Montreal Protocol; **or**
- b) the protection and/or enhancement of GHG sinks and reservoirs; **or**
- c) the integration of climate change concerns with the recipient countries. development objectives through institution building, capacity development, strengthening the regulatory and policy framework, or research; **or**
- d) developing countries efforts to meet their obligations under the Convention.

The activity will score **principal objective** if it directly and explicitly aims to achieve one or more of the above four criteria.

Desertification - the activity contributes to:

- a) protecting or enhancing dryland ecosystems or remedying existing environmental damage; **or**
- b) integration of desertification concerns with recipient countries. development objectives through institution building, capacity development, strengthening the regulatory and policy framework, or research; **or**
- c) developing countries efforts to meet their obligations under the Convention.

The activity will score **principal objective** if it directly and explicitly relates to one or more of the above criteria, including in the context of the realization of national, sub-regional or regional action programs.

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