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**SWEDISH CLIMATE AID:
WHAT DOES THE DATA TELL US?**

Otto Williams

Swedish Climate Aid: What Does the Data Tell Us?

Otto Williams

Working Paper, June 2023

to

The Expert Group for Aid Studies (EBA)

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Foreword by EBA

Climate change is a defining challenge of our era, and the world's nations, through the Paris Agreement, have pledged to tackle it through both emissions' mitigation and adaptation strategies.

Sweden has emphasised development cooperation as a key instrument to aid developing countries in their climate change responses. Successive Swedish administrations have prioritized aid directed towards climate change mitigation and adaptation. As of May 2023, the Swedish government adopted a new strategy for climate, environment, and biodiversity, allocating a budget of SEK 8 billion through 2026.

In this working paper, Otto Williams presents an analysis of Swedish climate aid, utilizing data reported to the OECD and Openaid. The report offers an initial insight into Swedish climate aid – including funding channels, sectors involved, primary recipients, and Sweden's partnerships in this domain. Notably, it reveals details about the financial aid for mitigation and adaptation initiatives, as well as their geographical and sector-wise distribution. Additionally, the paper contains case studies of Swedish climate aid portfolios in Zimbabwe and Bosnia and Herzegovina, helping us to understand the specifics of interventions supported by Sweden.

We anticipate that this working paper will be valuable not only to us at the EBA, but also to our colleagues at Sida and the MFA who work on climate-related issues within Swedish development cooperation.

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Stockholm, June 2023

Jan Pettersson, Managing Director

Introduction

Swedish climate aid is likely to increase in the coming years. In line with the commitments of the Paris Agreement, and in recognition of the central role that rich countries play in supporting climate change mitigation and adaptation efforts in low-income contexts, successive Swedish governments have pledged to increase climate spending. The previous Social Democrat government promised in 2021 to double Swedish climate aid by 2025 compared to 2019 levels, raising total climate aid spending to 15 billion SEK (c. 1.45 billion USD) annually by the middle of the decade, a nearly twofold increase on current levels of spending. Sweden's new government – while not reaffirming itself to the same level of spending – has similarly sought to increase climate aid, with the government's appropriation letter to the Swedish International Development Agency (Sida) for 2023 instructing the agency to boost levels of climate aid spending.¹

Despite this focus on the quantity of climate aid, little attention has been paid to the substance of it. This is despite the existence of a multitude of data sources on its composition; from Sweden's reporting to the OECD, its submission of Biennial Reports to the UNFCCC, to data made available (to limited degrees) on Openaid, a government website that publishes information on development cooperation. This report seeks to provide indicative answers to some of the questions those interested in both climate aid policy and practice might pose; for example, what does Swedish climate aid look like, what sectors does it work in, who are the largest recipients of climate aid, and who are Sweden's partners in this field? In doing so, it primarily relies on data made available by Sweden to the OECD and focuses on bilateral and regional flows to aid recipients, rather than Sweden's contributions to multilateral bodies, funds, and development banks, which are both harder to track and whose allocation is difficult to distinguish from that of other donors. Moreover, the bulk of Swedish climate aid is disbursed in the form of regional and bilateral flows. To ensure a broader view of climate aid and consider possible trends in the data, the years 2017–2021 are examined.

This Working Paper commences by explaining how Sweden measures climate-relevant development cooperation, before calculating the Swedish climate aid portfolio for the period examined. Key trends are then

¹ Regeringen, Regleringsbrev för budgetåret 2023 avseende Styrelsen för internationellt utvecklingssamarbete (Sida), 2023.

examined regarding the allocation of aid by geography and sector. To better understand what climate aid looks like in practice, common modalities of project/programme support are explored, with the study providing deep-dive analysis on the climate aid portfolios of two substantive recipients of climate aid: Bosnia and Herzegovina and Zimbabwe. By looking closely at the Swedish climate portfolios in both countries we are better able to understand what the Swedish climate aid portfolio consists of – i.e., the type and scope of interventions that work towards either climate aid mitigation or adaptation, or both.

The report concludes by suggesting possible avenues for additional study. These suggestions primarily relate to how climate change mitigation aid is allocated, with the data suggesting that mitigation aid is ineffectively allocated between countries, and how elements of the climate portfolio are calculated. Of particular interest – and concern – is how elements of the portfolio (those interventions with climate as a ‘significant objective’) are calculated, with a possible area of further research being the degree to which elements of the climate aid portfolio should be understood as working with climate, if at all. This may have potential consequences for how Sweden calculates its total climate aid portfolio.

Determining what is climate aid

To measure climate-relevant development cooperation, Sweden uses the OECD-DAC’s Rio marker system, which indicate whether development finance targets themes of the Rio Conventions. There are four Rio markers: i) Biodiversity, ii) Desertification, iii) Climate Change Mitigation and iv) Climate Change Adaption. All potentially relevant actions (often a project) are screened to determine whether the marker can be considered a principal, or significant, objective of the action. If an action is marked as either Climate Change Adaptation (CCA) or Climate Change Mitigation (CCM), a part or all of it can be considered climate aid.

To qualify as a ‘principal objective,’ the objective (for example, climate change adaptation) must be explicitly identified as fundamental to the design, or motivation for, the action. In short, the activity is unlikely to have been funded (or structured in the way that it is) but for that objective. To qualify as a ‘significant objective,’ the objective should be an important element of the project, though not central to the activity’s undertaking.

Table 1. OECD DAC Rio Markers

Rio Marker	Meaning
Principal	An activity can be marked as principal when the objective (climate change mitigation or adaptation) is explicitly stated as fundamental in the design of, or the motivation for, the activity.
Significant	An activity can be marked as significant when the objective (climate change mitigation or adaptation) is explicitly stated but it is not the fundamental driver or motivation for undertaking it.
Not targeted	The activity was examined but found not to target the objective (climate change mitigation or adaptation) in any significant way.

Source: OECD DAC Rio Markers for Climate Handbook. ²

100% of the value of an action can be attributed as climate aid if either Climate Change Adaptation or Climate Change Mitigation is recorded as the principal objective of the action. For actions where neither are found to be the principal objective, though either Climate Change Mitigation or Climate Change Adaptation are described as a significant objective, 40% of the action can be attributed as climate aid.

Table 2. Calculation of climate finance based on Rio Markers

Rio Marker	CCM (Principal)	CCM (Significant)	CCM (Not targeted)
CCA (Principal)	100% of action is climate finance	100% of action is climate finance	100% of action is climate finance
CCA (Significant)	100% of action is climate finance	40% of action is climate finance	40% of action is climate finance
CCA (Not targeted)	100% of action is climate finance	40% of action is climate finance	0% of action is climate finance

Key: CCA = Climate Change Adaptation; CCM = Climate Change Mitigation.

To note is that the screening of an action occurs at component – as well as project – level, so (rather than an entire project) in instances only a part of a project may be principally or significantly targeted towards climate change adaptation or climate change mitigation. Furthermore, interventions (or parts of an intervention) can be attributed with both markers – although in these instances, the value of the action should not be ‘double-counted’ as climate aid.

² [Revised climate marker handbook_FINAL.pdf \(oecd.org\)](#)

Swedish climate aid should be understood as the total value of interventions screened and attributed with a principal objective, in addition to 40% of the total value of interventions attributed with a significant marker, for either Climate Change Adaptation or Climate Change Mitigation, or both.

Calculating the Swedish climate aid portfolio

Within Sweden’s Fifth (draft) Biennial Report to the UNFCCC, published in March 2023, Sweden’s total climate aid for 2020 was reported at more than USD 800 million. The four most frequent channels reported for climate aid were:

1. multilateral climate change funds;
2. multilateral financial institutions;
3. specialised UN bodies, and;
4. contributions through bilateral, regional and other channels.

Table 3. Swedish climate aid (2020), by channel

Channel	Total disbursed 2020 (USD, M)
Multilateral climate change funds	140 386 636
Multilateral financial institutions, including regional development banks	156 995 067
Specialised United Nations bodies	22 169 143
Contribution through bilateral, regional, and other channels	486 673 461
Total	806 224 307

Source: Sweden. Fifth Biennial Reporting Common Tabular Format (BR-CTF). BR-CTF 5.

In examining Swedish climate aid, this mapping is concerned solely with this last category, which makes up most of climate aid: ‘contributions through bilateral, regional, and other channels’. The reason for this relates to the availability of disaggregated data on this last category of climate aid, difficulty in disaggregating the allocation of Swedish contributions to climate change funds and multilateral institutions from that of other donors, and the centrality of Swedish development policy and strategy in determining the allocation of bilateral and regional contributions.

Much of this aid – classified as ‘contributions through bilateral, regional, and other channels’ – is also reported by Sweden to the OECD as part of the Creditor Reporting System (CRS). A full description of CRS data and its properties is described in Annex 1 – Data, however, important to note is that the CRS data provides disaggregated information at the intervention (project/programme) level. The focus of the data is primarily financial, however, limited descriptive data is provided as well, in addition to information on the Rio Markers of each action. This entails that the data can be used to develop a rounded understanding of the climate aid portfolio; for example, amounts allocated, countries and regions of allocation, whether an intervention works with climate, biodiversity, gender and so on.

The data is nevertheless not flawless and does not correspond perfectly with Sweden’s reporting to the UNFCCC. For example, Sweden reported a total of USD 486.6 million as climate aid in 2020 in its most recent report to the UNFCCC, however, within the OECD CRS data the total amount of climate aid in 2020 can be calculated at USD 447.32 million.³ It nevertheless provides a sound basis for understanding the composition of the Swedish climate portfolio. Within the report, the CRS data is complemented by analysis of data from Openaid (see Annex 1 for details), a Swedish government website that publishes information on development cooperation. While not entirely comparable as a data source, it nevertheless allows for a more holistic picture of the Swedish climate portfolio. Where Openaid data is used, this is explicitly noted.

³ Most of this discrepancy is likely based on the exclusion within the OECD CRS data of Sweden’s capital contribution to Swedfund (USD 34.7 million).

The Swedish bilateral climate aid portfolio

Looking at disbursements across a five-year period within the CRS data (2017 to 2021), some USD 4.2 billion were disbursed for projects working with climate (as either a principal or significant objective). Of this, USD 2.44 billion can be considered climate aid. In the last year for which data is available, 2021, total disbursements were just short of USD 760 million, although when only 40% of ‘significant flows’ are counted total climate aid for 2021 was USD 484 million.

As seen in the table below, the vast bulk of these disbursements were actioned by Sida, the Swedish International Development Agency. Other Swedish government or state-owned actors that reported flows of climate aid include, inter alia, the Swedish Ministry for Foreign Affairs, Swedfund and the Swedish Research Council.

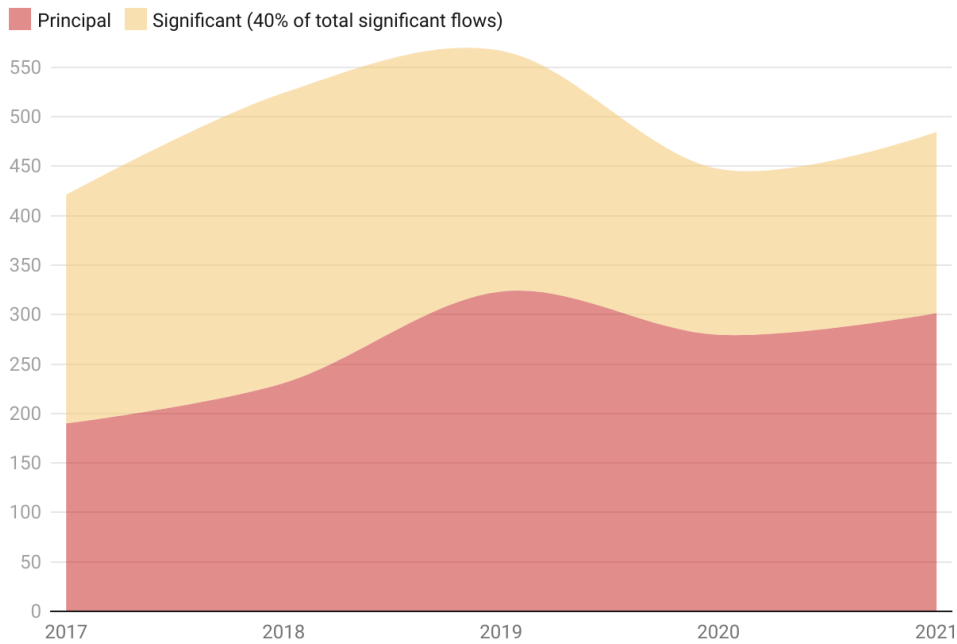
Table 4. Disbursements of climate aid (2017–2021) (Principal Marker and 40% of Significant Marker), by actor, USD million

Actor	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Sida	390.90	499.51	535.96	424.20	438.92
Ministry of Foreign Affairs	25.63	21.05	26.77	17.39	39.65
The Swedish Research Council	0.94	2.51	3.86	5.63	5.47
Ministry of the Environment	3.69	1.24	0.00	0.00	0.00
The Nordic Africa Institute	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.65
Swedish Civil Contingencies Agency	0.00	0.00	0.12	0.11	0.06
Swedfund	0.00	0.00	0.08	0.00	0.00
Total	421.16	524.31	566.83	447.32	484.75

Source: OECD CRS.

If only 40% of flows from interventions with climate as a significant objective are considered, in the last few years most climate aid has been comprised of interventions that have either CCM or CCA as a principal, as opposed to significant, objective (see Figure 1).

Figure 1. Climate aid by Rio Marker type (2017–2021), USD million



Source: OECD CRS.

The difference between the categories of climate aid changes markedly during the period of 2017 to 2021 (see Figure 1); in 2017 most climate aid was comprised of interventions with climate as a significant, rather than principal, objective. However, by 2021 this trend was completely reversed, with 62% of climate aid made up of interventions where climate is the principal objective. Interestingly, overall spending on climate in the last two years is lesser than in 2019, despite the government’s stated ambition of increasing spending on climate aid.

Figure 2 below illustrates that more aid works towards adaptation compared to mitigation, with a substantive amount of aid working towards both objectives (cross-cutting aid). To note, for the purpose of analysis climate aid has been attributed as cross-cutting if the intervention works towards both objectives at either the principal or significant level, though not in instances where one marker is noted as principal, and the other significant. For example, an intervention with climate change mitigation as a *principal* objective and climate change adaptation as a *significant* objective will be attributed as climate change mitigation, as opposed to cross-cutting (see Table 5).

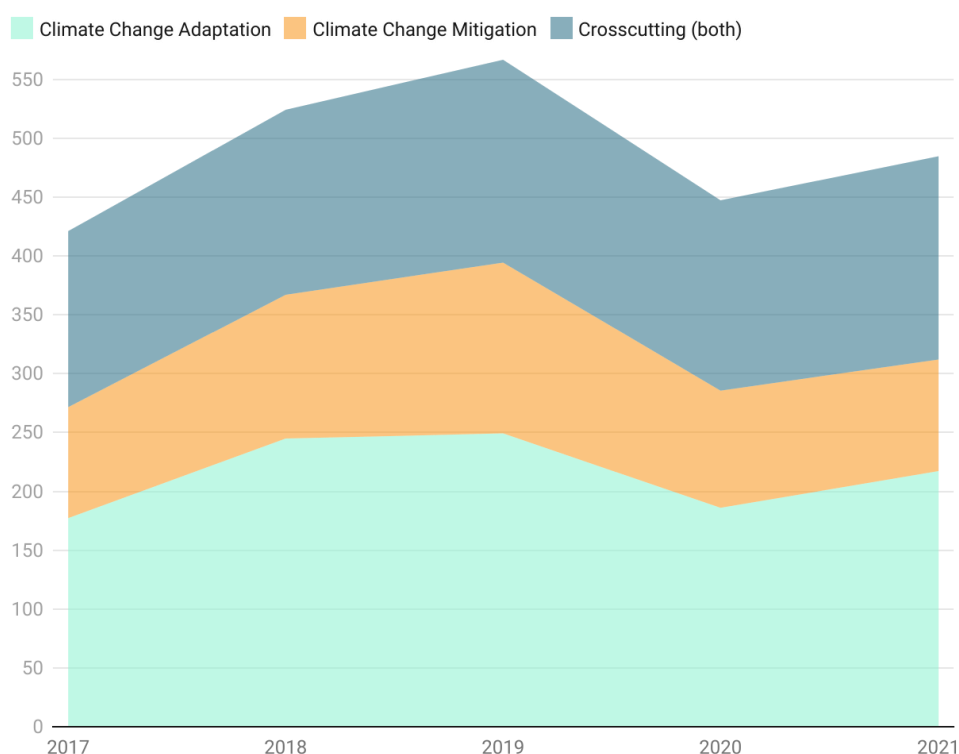
Table 5. Attribution of Cross-Cutting Aid in Analysis

Climate marker	CCM (Principal)	CCM (Significant)
CCA (Principal)	100% of action is Cross-Cutting	100% of action is CCA
CCA (Significant)	100% of action is CCM	40% of action is Cross-Cutting

Key: CCA = Climate Change Adaptation; CCM = Climate Change Mitigation.

Conversely, interventions that work with adaptation and mitigation as both a principal objective, or *both* a significant objective, have been labelled cross-cutting. This form of attribution allows for more nuanced analysis regarding the type of climate aid that Sweden provides. To note is that an alternative attribution of climate aid, wherein all climate aid with both markers is attributed as cross-cutting (irrespective of whether CCA or CCM is a principal or significant objective) entails a distribution of climate aid over the period wherein most aid works has cross-cutting objectives (54%), while only 15% of aid is targeted towards climate change mitigation (see Annex 4).

Figure 2. Climate aid by objective (2017–2021), USD million

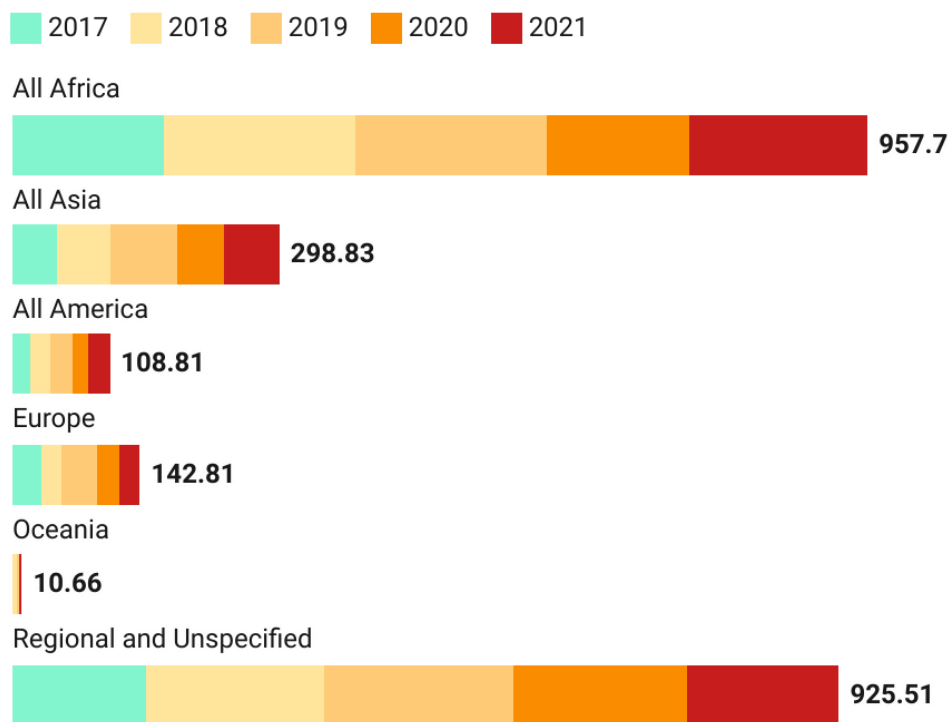


Source: OECD CRS.

That substantively more aid is allocated towards adaptation – rather than mitigation – is interesting for several reasons. Firstly, there is a political aspiration for a 50:50 balance of spending on mitigation and adaptation, and yet the trend of lopsided spending between adaptation and mitigation seems constant throughout the period. Secondly, globally, adaptation spending has tended to encompass 20–25% of climate aid, with the remaining amount of aid dedicated to mitigation. Bilateral and regional Swedish climate aid would, at least, appear to buck this general trend.⁴

In regard to the distribution of climate aid by geographic region, most aid is allocated to Africa – with countries in Sub-Saharan Africa accounting for over 90% of the share of aid allocated within the region (see Figure 3).

Figure 3. Climate aid by region, by year (USD million)



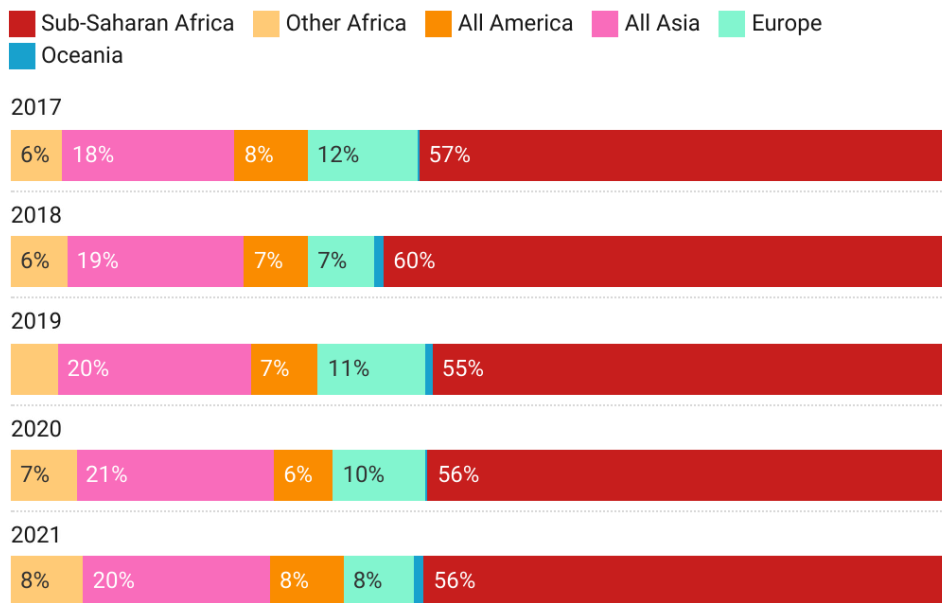
Source: OECD CRS.

Climate aid is more likely to go to the region than all Swedish aid in the period (39% of climate aid vs. 32% of all aid), though this might be explained by the presence in the region of many countries most vulnerable to climate change, as most climate aid is targeted towards climate change adaptation. Surprisingly, despite the region’s vulnerability to the impact of climate change, comparatively little aid is targeted towards Oceania, including on a per capita basis.

⁴ [COP26 Outcomes: Finance for Climate Adaptation | UNFCCC](#)

If Regional and Unspecified climate aid is excluded from the analysis, and Sub-Saharan Africa is separated from ‘All Africa’ (leaving ‘North of Sahara’ and ‘Africa’), the extent to which climate aid is dominated by interventions in Sub-Saharan Africa becomes yet clearer (Figure 4).

Figure 4. Climate aid by region 2017–2021 (% of total aid allocated), excluding Regional and Unspecified

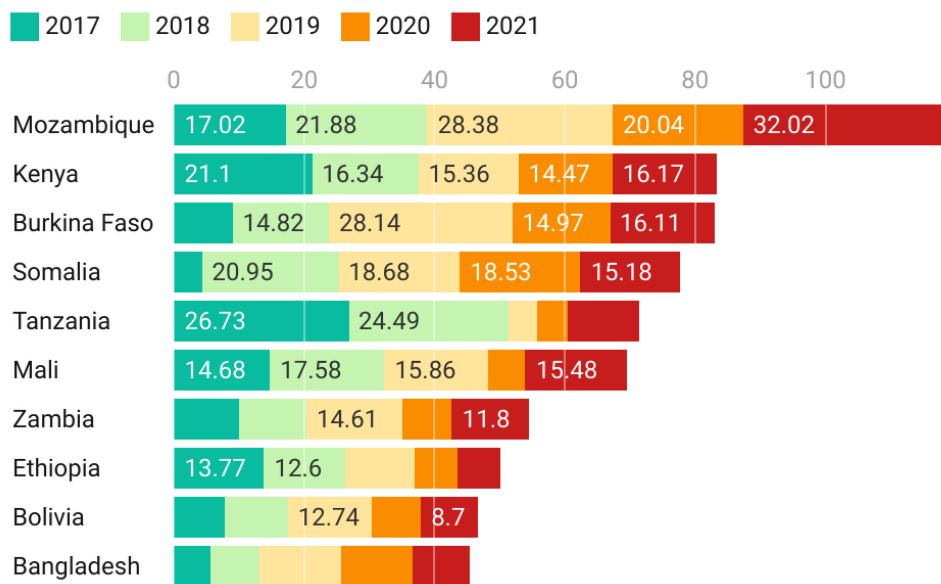


Source: OECD CRS.

This focus, however, is not so unrepresentative of Swedish aid in general (the same calculation for all aid reported to the OECD in the period is a little over 50%).

That most climate aid is focused on Sub-Saharan Africa is mirrored in the top bilateral recipients of climate flows in the period, with the top 8 recipients of climate aid being countries located in Sub-Saharan Africa (see Figure 5).

Figure 5. Recipient of climate aid, top 10 bilateral recipients (2017–2021)



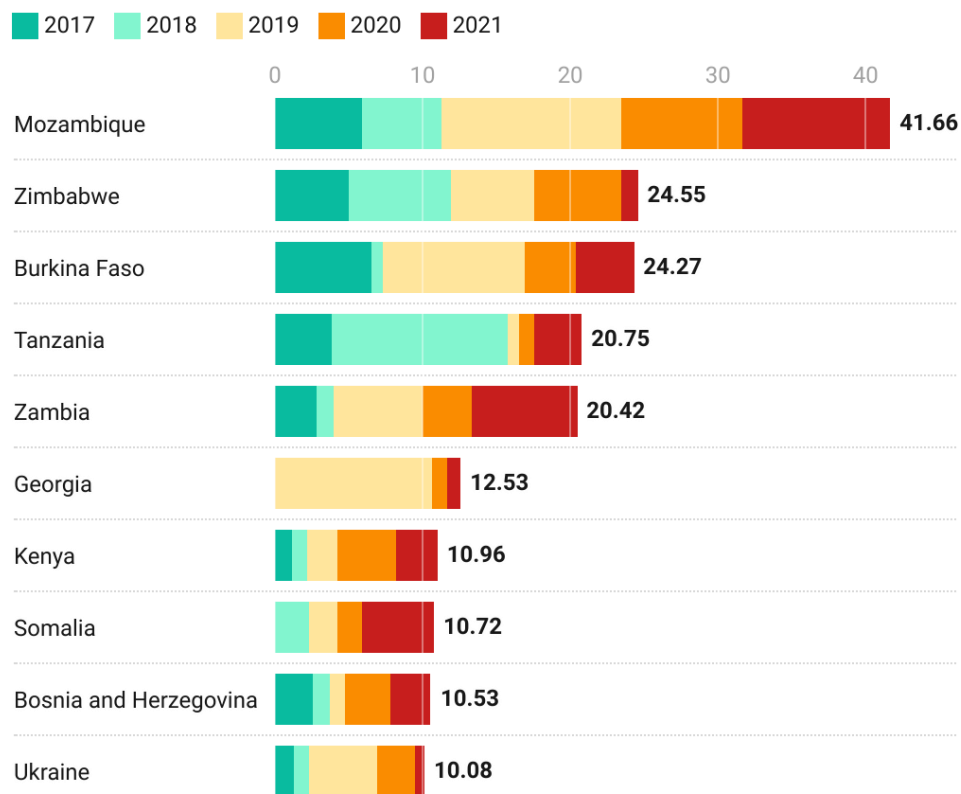
Source: OECD CRS.

Mozambique, in particular, receives substantive amounts of climate aid, with the only non-African top recipients being Bolivia and Bangladesh. Over the period 2017–2021 Sweden financed climate interventions in a total of 115 countries.

Climate mitigation aid goes to low emitting countries

Considering the allocation of mitigation aid separately, most of the recipients of mitigation aid are countries in Sub-Saharan Africa, with all top 5 recipients also being countries in the region.

Figure 6. Top 10 recipients of bilateral mitigation aid (principal objective) by million USD

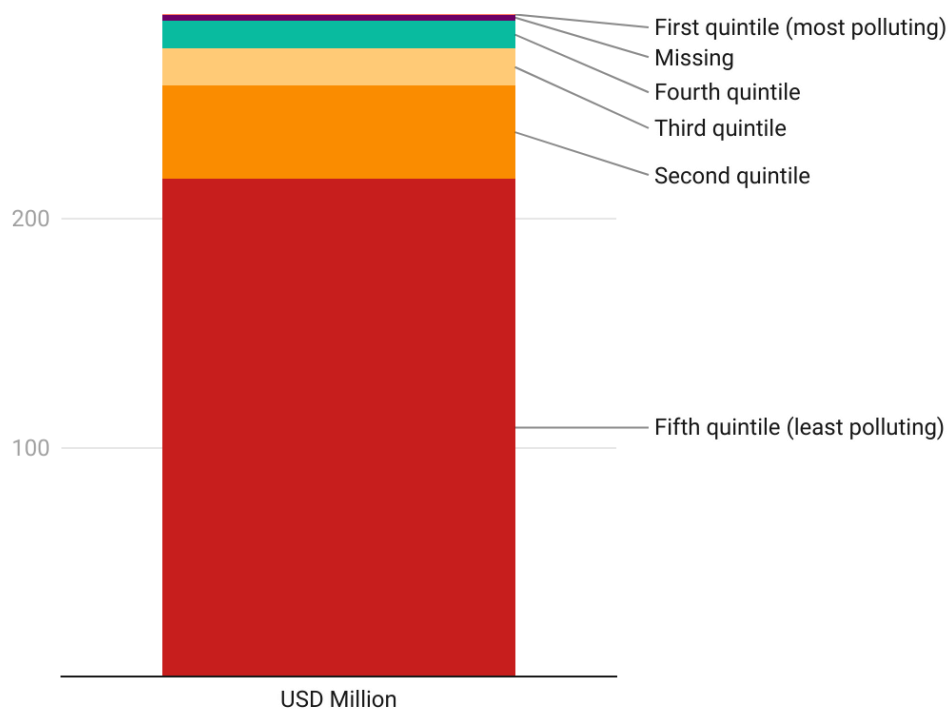


Source: OECD CRS.

This is perhaps surprising given the relatively low carbon footprint of many countries that make up the top 10 recipients. By mapping the disbursement of all mitigation aid against CO₂ emissions per capita,⁵ it becomes clear that aid is targeted primarily to those countries that – on a per capita basis – produce the least pollution (Figure 6).

⁵ CO₂ emissions (metric tons per capita) | Data (worldbank.org)

Figure 7. Mitigation aid allocation by CO2 emissions per capita, by quintile (2017–2021)



Source: OECD CRS, World Bank.

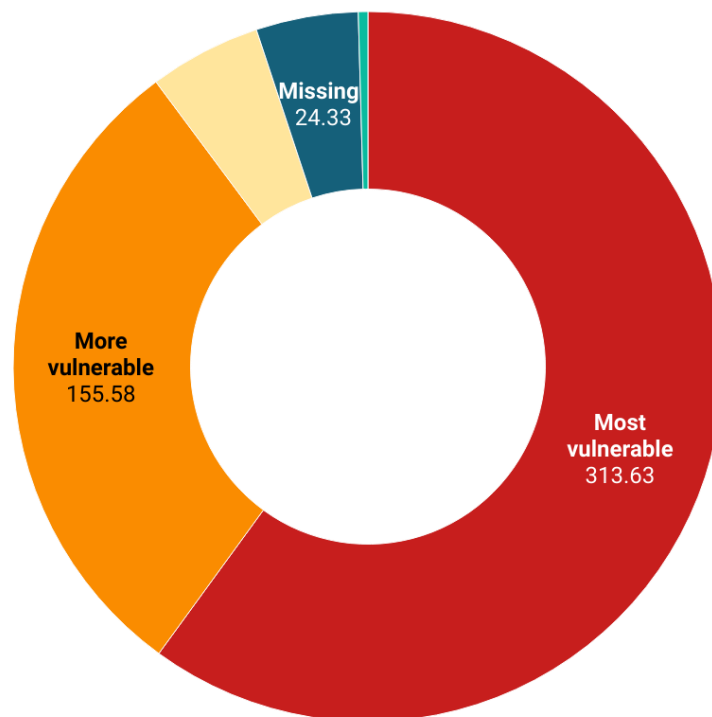
If cross-cutting aid is considered, the same relationship appears, with over half of mitigation aid flows and cross-cutting aid channelled to countries that, relative to their population size, emit least. This raises questions regarding the efficacy of mitigation aid allocation, particularly as many countries in the upper quintiles are ODA-eligible.

Adaptation aid to most vulnerable countries

By repeating the same exercise on aid that works towards climate change adaptation, using data on country vulnerability to climate change developed by the Notre Dame Global Adaptation Initiative, the inverse pattern emerges (see Figure 8), with adaptation aid targeted to the most vulnerable countries.

Figure 8. Adaptation aid allocation by country vulnerability, by quartile (2017–2021)

■ Most vulnerable ■ More vulnerable ■ Less vulnerable ■ Missing
■ Least vulnerable



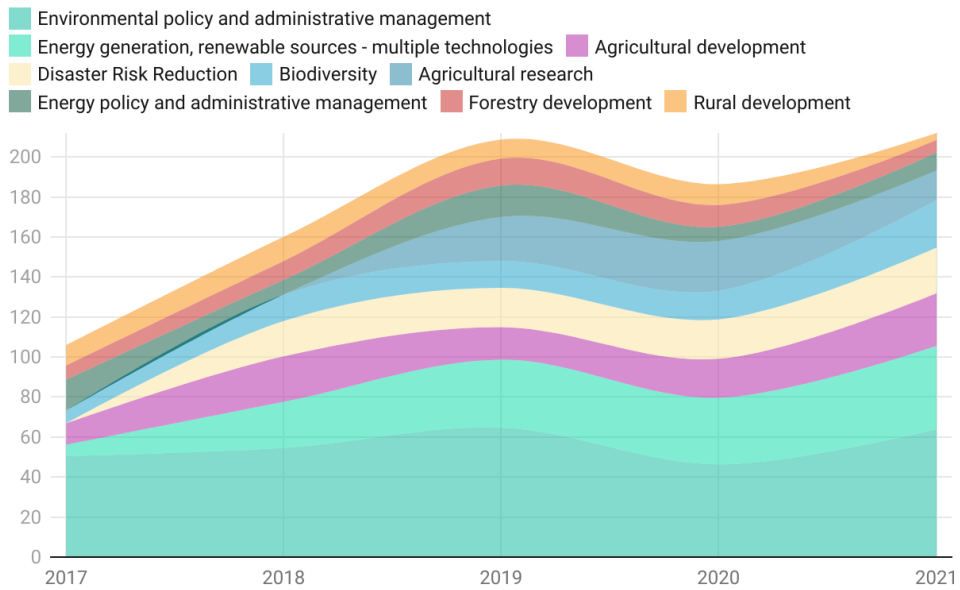
Source: OECD CRS, Notre Dame Global Adaptation Initiative.

This raises several possible questions regarding how climate change aid is allocated – chief of which is whether the process for allocating adaptation aid is more effective than that for mitigation, or whether relative needs do not determine the allocation of climate aid between countries.

Aid allocation by sector and channel

Looking at the purpose codes, which provide a more granular breakdown of sector-level data into various types of activities within the sector, we can see that – for interventions with climate as a principal objective – sectors such as ‘Environmental policy and administrative management’ and ‘Energy generation, renewable sources’ dominate the top 10 sectors that climate aid is channelled to (Figure 9). Most of these sectors are those that might be traditionally associated with climate change mitigation or adaptation projects – for example, energy policy, forestry, and disaster risk reduction.

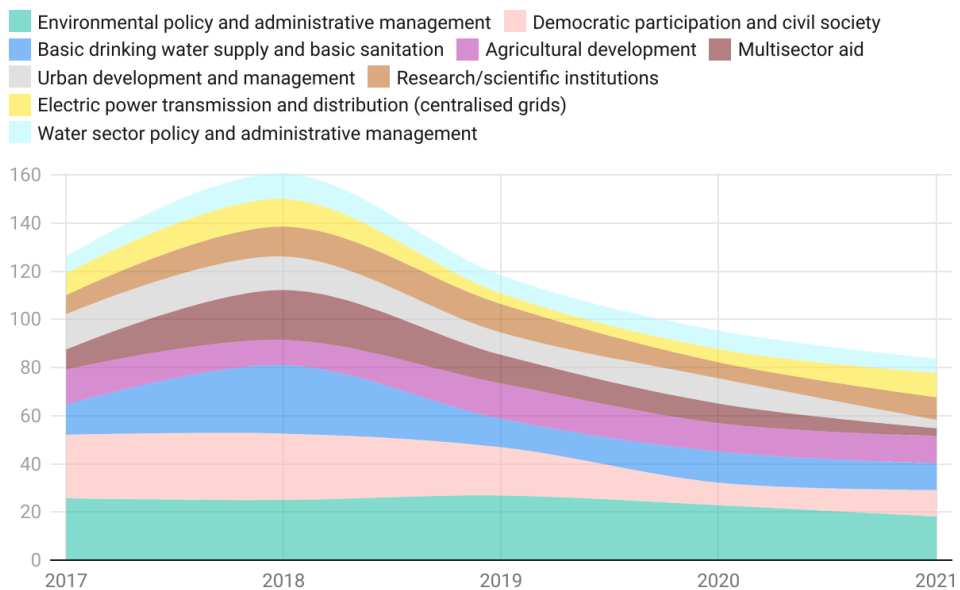
Figure 9. Purpose of climate aid, top 10 (2017–2021) – principal marker



Source: OECD CRS.

When the same exercise is completed for climate aid where CCM or CCA is recorded as a significant objective, a separate set of sectors emerge as those most frequently recorded (Figure 10). Most, although not all of these, are in sectors that might readily be associated with climate change (for example, water and agriculture), although the presence of ‘Democratic participation and civil society’ is noteworthy.

Figure 10. Purpose of climate aid, top 10 (2017–2021) – significant marker

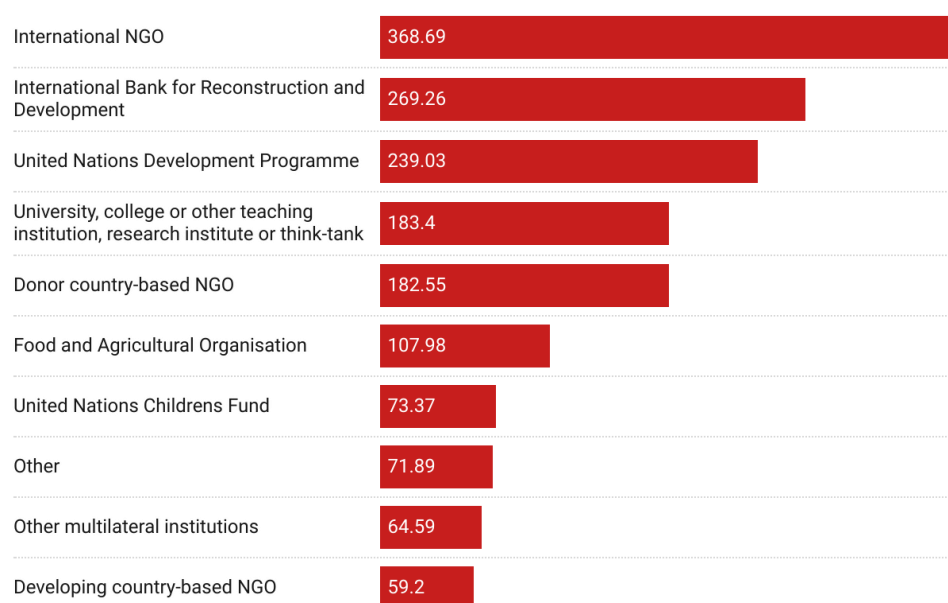


Source: OECD CRS.

A more granular breakdown of the types of projects financed with CCM or CCA as a principal, or significant, objective is explored in the Zimbabwe and Bosnia and Herzegovina deep-dive below.

In regard to the most frequent aid channel (implementing organisation), most bilateral climate aid is primarily channelled to NGOs and multilateral organisations, with the former comprised primarily of both Swedish and international NGOs. Projects implemented by the UNDP and World Bank make up a significant amount of climate funding over the period (over USD 500 million), while other multilateral bodies such as the FAO and UNICEF appear to be significant implementors of Swedish climate projects.

Figure 11. Top 10 aid channel (2017–2021), USD million

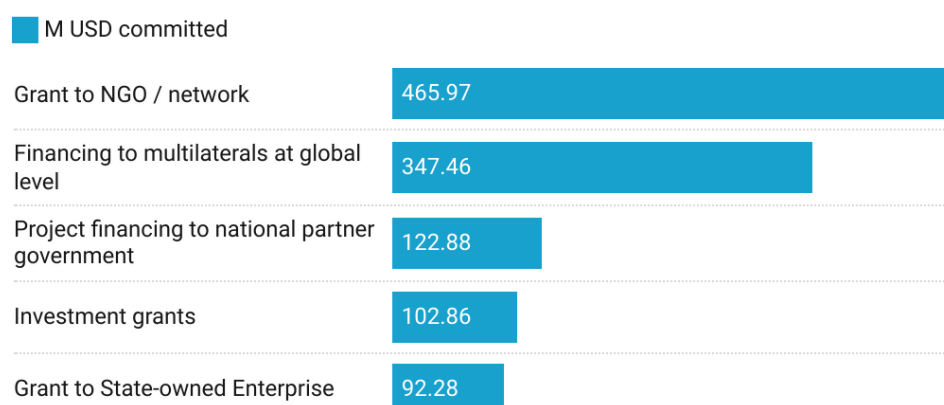


Source: OECD CRS.

Using Openaid data and looking at ongoing projects that work with climate,⁶ the picture is somewhat different however, with the highest volume of projects implemented primarily implemented by civil society organisations or networks of organisations (Figure 12 below). Multilateral actors are however also well represented, and clearly the bulk of climate aid is disbursed through these two channels.

⁶ See Annex 1 – Data for how interventions have been identified.

Figure 12. Top 5 aid channel (2017–2021), USD million committed



Source: Openaid.

In terms of *how* projects work (that is, the broader modality or purpose of the project) an analysis can be made using the same Openaid data and coding interventions by modality of support. The results show that technical assistance/capacity building (primarily to state actors and civil society) and investments in climate-friendly technologies emerge as the most frequently recorded types of climate project.

Table 6. Top 5 modality of support (ongoing projects), USD million committed (OpenAid)

Modality of support	USD million Committed	Number
Technical assistance / capacity building	372.43	63
Investments in climate friendly technologies	244.17	11
Support to policy development and research	206.99	30
Support to strategy / plan implementation.	181.22	9
Core support to NGO	159.70	15

Source: Openaid.

Technical assistance or capacity building projects typically worked towards strengthening the capacities of state actors – but also frequently civil society – in various relevant thematic areas, assisting the implementation of policy change, strategy implementation, or other institutional development activities. Investments in climate friendly technologies encompass a wide array of projects, such as large-scale rural electrification

projects, clean cooking facilities, energy efficient infrastructure, as well as – to a much lesser degree – investments in innovative technologies in the renewables sector.

Table 7. Examples of climate projects

Example of projects that work with technical assistance / capacity building	Examples of projects that work with policy development and research
Project name:	Project name:
Environment CATIE 2022–2025	Rights and Resources Initiative (RRI) 2018–2021
Long description, Openaid:	Long description, Openaid:
“The focus of the project is on capacity building at local level in Cuba. Municipalities will strengthen their capacity on climate governance, preservation of biodiversity and sustainable agriculture and these aspects will be incorporated in the local development plans. Small holders will strengthen their capacity on agroforestry and adaptation to climate change and agricultural value chains will be strengthened.”	“Rights and Resources Initiative (RRI) is a global think-tank and coalition with a wide network of collaborators that works through a combination of research, analysis and evidence-based advocacy... The overall objective of the programme is to “dramatically scale-up the recognition of the land and resource rights of indigenous peoples, local communities and women across the developing world and improve their livelihoods”.

Interestingly, looking across the narrative descriptions of most projects – even those that, for example, worked to facilitate private investment – these tend to be centred around developing human capacity. These often, in turn, aimed to support efforts to work towards climate adaptation or climate mitigation, with numerically few projects investing in infrastructure or new technologies: project modalities that are perhaps more traditionally associated with climate change programmes.

Country deep-dives (Zimbabwe and Bosnia and Herzegovina)

As noted earlier, OECD CRS data – which most of this analysis is premised on – is primarily concerned with financial flows. It does, however, provide limited descriptive data that can sometimes be used to understand the broader purpose or scope of a project (typically a paragraph or two on the intervention).

By looking at the descriptive information on climate interventions in the OECD CRS data for two countries – Zimbabwe and Bosnia and Herzegovina, both of which are substantive recipients of Swedish climate aid – it is possible to develop a deeper understanding on what differentiates what *principal* and *significant* climate projects look like.

Both countries have been selected for several reasons. Firstly, their climate aid portfolios are of a relatively comparative size – USD 34 million and USD 29 million, with 36 and 29 unique projects implemented over the period, respectively.⁷ Nevertheless, they are in different regions and have different ‘climate needs’ – Zimbabwe is among those countries most vulnerable to the impacts of climate change and Bosnia and Herzegovina the least. Conversely, Zimbabwe is among the lowest polluters (per capita) globally, while Bosnia and Herzegovina among the highest. Given these divergent climate profiles, the substance of the climate portfolios in both cases should plausibly provide a broad range of intervention types that can be examined. Lastly, the climate portfolios are substantive – yet not so large so as to be difficult to effectively analyse.

Interestingly, despite an apparent lack of effective allocation of climate aid between-countries when the data is considered at the aggregate level (notably in relation to mitigation aid), analysis of the climate aid portfolios of both countries reflects that – to an extent – a country’s respective climate profile may structure climate aid programming. This is particularly the case with Bosnia and Herzegovina: as one of the relatively highest emitting countries that Sweden provides climate aid to, climate aid over the period has increasingly been targeted towards climate change

⁷ Within the OECD CRS Data, typically multiple entries can relate to a singular project, with each year of implementation representing a separate entry, and multifaceted projects often having multiple entries within a single year. The ‘long description’ of these entries tends to be the same, or very similar, and can be used as a means of determining which entries are collectively a ‘project’.

mitigation, particularly through efforts to improve energy efficiency within multiple sectors. Comparatively little climate aid provided to Bosnia and Herzegovina was, in turn, provided for adaptation projects. In the case of Zimbabwe, evidence of a targeted approach is less clear. Although climate change adaptation aid makes up nearly half of the climate portfolio over the period (if 50% of cross-cutting aid is also considered), climate change mitigation aid still makes up slightly more of aid flows over the period. Perhaps of most concern, despite Zimbabwe’s status as a country most vulnerable to the impacts of climate change, only 5.2 M USD of 34.09 M USD of climate aid disbursed to Zimbabwe had climate change adaptation as its sole climate objective.

Swedish climate aid in Zimbabwe

Zimbabwe was the 13th largest recipient of Swedish climate aid over the period, with USD 34 million disbursed for interventions that worked with climate over the period. Disbursements for climate projects were relatively stable between years, though dipped somewhat in 2021, following the conclusion of the UNDP project Zimbabwe Resilience Building Fund.

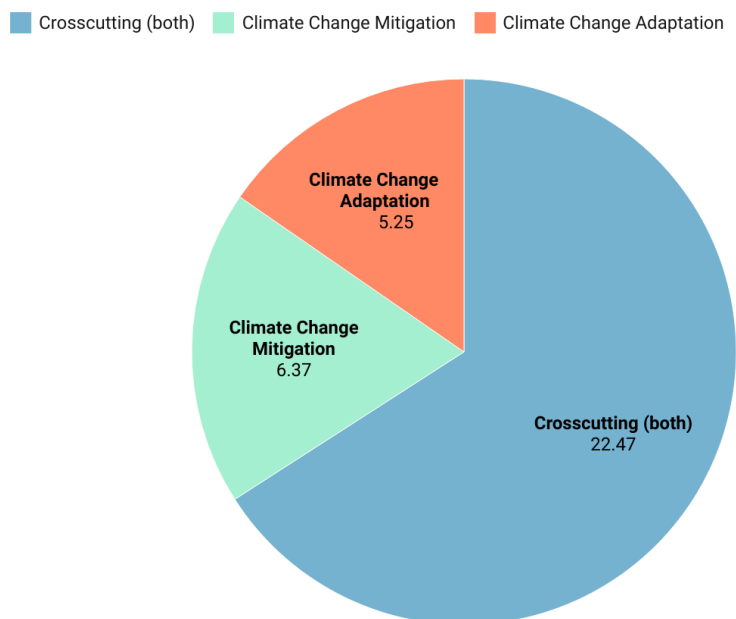
Table 8. Volume of climate aid in Zimbabwe, 2017–2021, USD million

Year	Principal	Significant	Total
2017	5.30	0.99	6.29
2018	7.44	2.17	9.61
2019	5.61	2.31	7.92
2020	5.88	1.22	7.10
2021	1.43	1.75	3.18
Total	25.65	8.44	34.09

Source: OECD CRS.

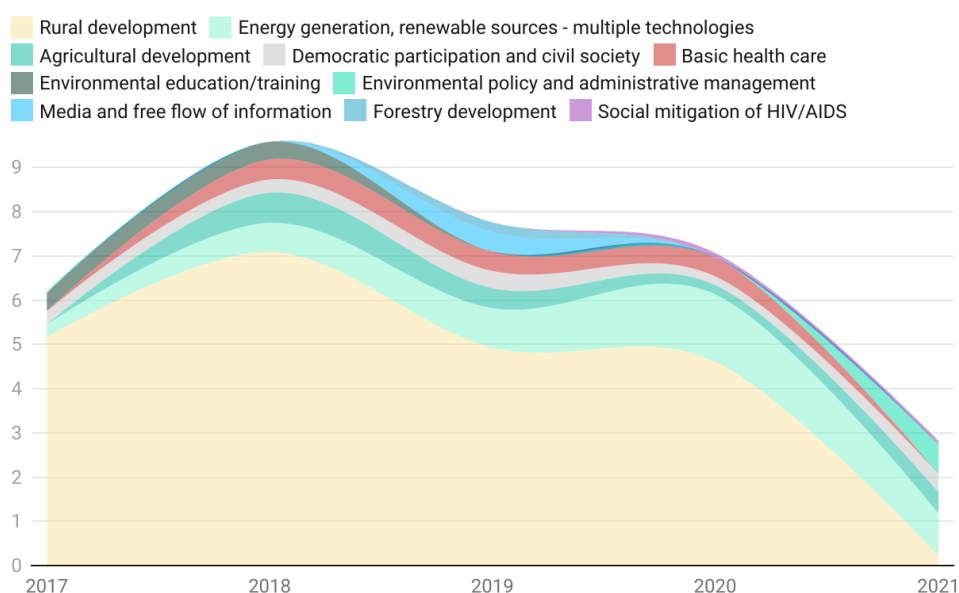
Of 36 climate projects implemented within the period, 16 of these had climate as a principal objective, with the remaining projects structured with climate as a significant objective. In terms of the composition of aid objective, two thirds of climate aid to Zimbabwe was cross-cutting, with roughly similar amounts of aid distributed among projects that work exclusively towards climate change mitigation or adaptation.

Figure 13. Climate Aid in Zimbabwe by Type 2017–2021 (Million, USD)



Looking at the top 10 purpose codes of these projects, we can see that climate aid to Zimbabwe has primarily been driven by rural development projects, but that a myriad of other sectors – such as ‘basic health care’, and ‘media and the free flow of information’ – also constitutes a substantive amount of aid flows (USD 1.3 million and 0.4 million respectively).

Figure 14. Purpose of climate aid, top 10 (2017–2021) Zimbabwe, USD million



Source: OECD CRS.

In terms of organisations responsible for implementing Sweden’s climate aid in Zimbabwe, looking at the Top 5 channels reported to the OECD, multilateral organisations and NGOs are responsible for implementing the bulk of aid, in line with trends in climate aid at the global level.

Table 9. Volume of climate aid in Zimbabwe, by channel 2017–2021, USD million

Channel (Top 5)	Disbursed
United Nations Development Programme	11.14
International NGO	6.73
Donor country-based NGO	4.32
Investment funds and other collective investment institutions	4.23
United Nations Department of Political and Peacebuilding Affairs	4.05

Source: OECD CRS.

Looking at the disaggregated data, the bulk of Zimbabwe’s climate aid (by principal objective) is made up of a single project, the UNDP project ZRBF, with USD 15 million (out of USD 25 million total) allocated to the intervention. The remaining aid is spread across some other 15 projects.

A list of all projects can be found in Annex 2.

**Example of Climate Project
(Cross-cutting – Principal Objective, both CCA & CCM)**

UNDP Zimbabwe Resilience Building Fund (ZRBF) (2017–2021)

Most of Zimbabwe’s climate aid in the period (principal purpose, both mitigation and adaptation) is driven by the inclusion in the data of the ZRBF project, with over 15 USD million disbursed during the period for this UNDP project. The aim of the project was to improve the resilience of households and communities vulnerable to the impact of climate change.

The project aimed to target 800,000 individuals and sought to improve food security and livelihood diversification. This was to be done, inter alia, through technical assistance aimed at improving the relevant policy framework in place, the introduction of early-warning signals, training in livelihood skills, and educating farmers through the use of agricultural extension workers.

Source: OECD CRS, project website.

Examining the stated purpose of three of these projects (see Table 10 below), the modalities of support broadly corroborates analysis of the Openaid data – with climate interventions providing (among other things) capacity building support to civil servants in selected government agencies, and supporting climate-friendly investments for both households (clean cooking alternatives) and small and medium-sized businesses (challenge fund for renewable energy and energy efficiency).

Table 10. Purpose of selection of climate projects (principal objective), Zimbabwe

Project Name	Value of Disbursements (2017–2021), using 40% rule	Climate Aid type (CCA, CCM, Cross-cutting)	Project purpose (summary of OECD CRS description)
ITP Climate 2015–2023, inc. related call-offs	206,715 USD	CCA	International Training Programme aimed at strengthening capacity of civil servants to develop policies, regulatory frameworks and other conditions for investments in renewable energy technologies.
REACH Challenge Fund	4,228,685 USD	CCM	Support for small and medium-sized companies to develop business models, services and products in renewable energy and energy efficiency that improve the lives of the poor.
Modern Cooking Facility for Africa	No value provided	CCM	The project aims to increase access to clean cooking alternatives by accelerating market entrance, development and scale up.

Source: OECD CRS.

Turning to projects that work with climate as a significant objective (Table 11 below), several projects appear to work with climate in quite direct ways through, for example, improving environmental governance. For others, the direct link is more difficult to discern based on the information provided on both Openaid and the CRS reporting system.

Table 11. Purpose of selection of climate projects (significant objective), Zimbabwe

Project Name	Value of Disbursements (2017–2021), using 40% rule	Climate Aid type (CCA, CCM, Cross-cutting)	Project purpose (summary of OECD CRS description)
Mashambanzou Care Trust	189,274 USD	CCM	The project aimed at improving the quality of life of people living with, and those affected by HIV and AIDS through treatment, care and support of individuals and knowledge sharing.
Green Economic Development Phase II	1,327,703 USD	CCA	The intervention works with the Ministry of Health and Child Care to assist implementation of the 2016–2020 National Health Strategy.
Zimbabwe Environmental Law Association Core Support	421,381 USD	CCA	Core support to the Zimbabwe Environmental Law Association, with the overarching aim of improving environmental governance, including through effective civic mobilisation.
FOJO/IMS ZimMedia21	441,113 USD	CC	Strengthening citizen engagement in marginalised rural and urban communities through innovative media and communication platforms in Zimbabwe programme
Diakonia contribution agreement 2021–2025 (CSO strategy)	132,735 USD	CCA	Framework agreement with Sida for the provision of sub-granting and capacity building support to civil society organisations in 24 partner countries.

Source: OECD CRS.

No direct reference to climate is provided in the narrative description of certain projects in data sources, as noted, and while this does not per se entail that climate does not feature as a significant element or component of the project, it does raise possible questions regarding the scope of projects that work with climate as a significant objective, and the extent to which they should be understood as climate-related.

For example, the project ‘Mashambanzou Care Trust’, works to improve the quality of care for those living with or affected by HIV in Zimbabwe. In a similar vein, the FOJO Media Institute’s project, ZimMedia21, aims to strengthen citizen engagement to contribute to democratic governance, with three outcome areas:

1. reducing information gaps in marginalised countries,
2. training to media professionals in producing high-quality public interest content, and
3. citizen and rights-centred media and policy reform.

Similarly, looking at data made available on the Sida CSO database for Zimbabwe, no projects implemented by Diakonia appear to work with climate change in the period, though the intervention is marked as ‘significant’ in the data.

Swedish climate aid in Bosnia and Herzegovina

In Bosnia and Herzegovina (BiH), which is the 15th largest recipient (of 115 countries) of Swedish climate aid, and the largest beneficiary of climate aid in Europe, 29 unique climate projects were identified, with 5 projects working with climate as a principal objective.

Over the period, nearly USD 30 million was disbursed across climate projects, with nearly two thirds of this concentrated on the 5 projects that worked with climate as a principal, as opposed to significant, objective. Most climate aid in BiH is focused on climate change mitigation (see Figure 15); apt given BiH’s status as one of the highest polluting recipients of Swedish bilateral aid, while being a country that is comparably least vulnerable to the effects of climate change.

Figure 15. Climate Aid in BiH by Type 2017–2021 (Million, USD)

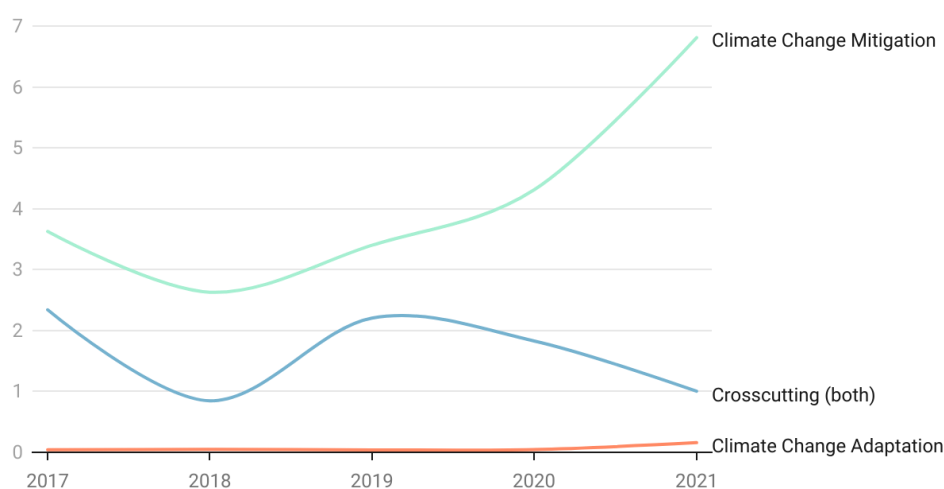


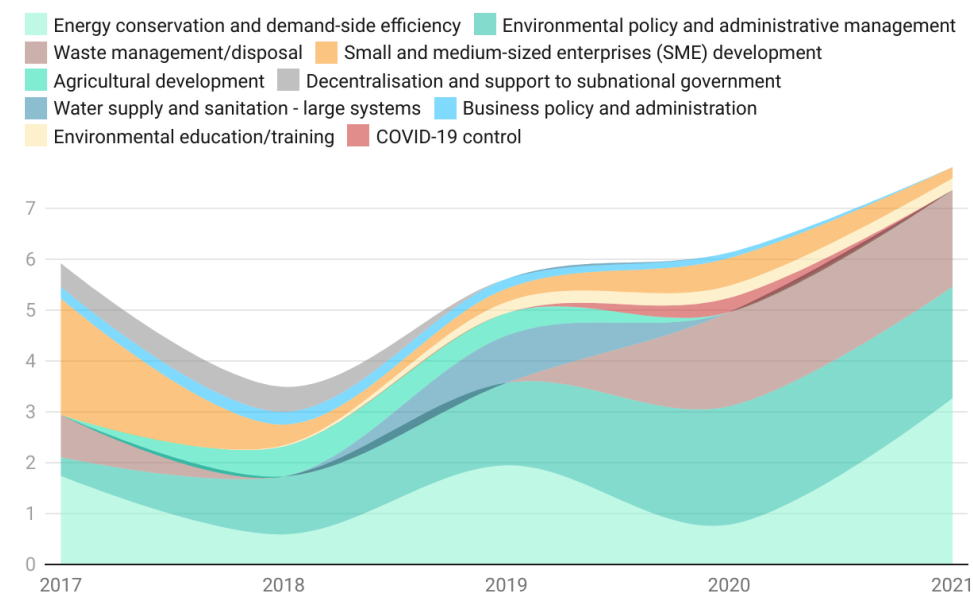
Table 12. Volume of climate aid in Bosnia and Herzegovina, 2017–2021, USD million

Year	Significant	Principal	Total
2017	2.57	3.44	6.01
2018	1.15	2.38	3.52
2019	0.92	4.72	5.64
2020	3.11	3.07	6.18
2021	2.78	5.19	7.97
All years (total)	10.53	18.80	29.33

Source: OECD CRS.

The amount of climate aid to BiH (Table 12 above) has steadily increased over the period, particularly in relation to climate aid with a principal objective. The share of climate aid with CCM or CCA (or both) as a principal, rather than significant, objective tended to steadily increase over the period, although in 2020 the inverse was true. Moreover, aid to BiH was increasingly directed towards climate change mitigation over the period, perhaps reflecting a more targeted approach wherein the climate needs of the recipient country inform programming.

Figure 16. Purpose of climate aid, top 10 (2017–2021) Bosnia and Herzegovina



Source: OECD CRS.

Looking at the distribution of climate aid by sector, most of it is clearly concentrated in sectors related to energy efficiency and environmental policy – something that is reflected in the project descriptions provided for in the CRS and Openaid data. For example, several projects during the period were focused overtly on improving energy efficiency in the public and private sectors, as well as improving energy efficiency at household level (see Table 13, for a list of all projects in Bosnia and Herzegovina see Annex 3). Moreover, this sector-level data reflects the steep increase of climate change mitigation aid that was channelled towards BiH over the period, with aid working towards climate change adaptation decreasing over the period (considering aid with both CCA or cross-cutting as a significant or principal objective).

Table 13. Purpose of selection of climate projects (principal objective), Bosnia and Herzegovina

Project Name	Value of Disbursements (2017–2021), using 40% rule	Climate Aid type (CCA, CCM, Cross-cutting)	Project purpose (summary of OECD CRS description)
Energy efficiency with UNDP	1,736,158	Cross-cutting	Establishment of a platform for energy efficiency, focusing on the public sector, and supporting the facilitation of private investment into the sector.
TF w EBRD on municipal environmental infrastructure	3,742,097	CCM	Establishing a Trust Fund to co-finance municipal environmental infrastructure projects in the country.
Air Quality Management in BIH	3,316,458	CCM	Working with government authorities to improve the management of air quality and the use of air quality data.
Building Long-term Sustainability for Integrated Solid Waste Management	0,829,883	CCM	Improving solid waste management throughout Bosnia and Herzegovina, through providing technical assistance to state actors, civic awareness and pilot investments.

Source: OECD CRS.

As noted previously, climate projects within BiH that work with climate as a principal objective are focused primarily on climate change mitigation – with a mixture of project modalities adopted. Most of these projects (in addition to those with a significant objective – see Table below) work towards CCM through improving energy efficiency, particularly in the public sector. To note is that few projects in BiH (see Annex 3 for a comprehensive list) would appear to support the development or adoption of innovative climate technologies that might serve to radically reduce the country-wide emissions. This analysis is, however, premised on descriptions

of the projects provided for within the OECD CRS Data, as opposed to analysis of (for example) project documents and evaluations, which would provide a more thorough understanding of the scope of project activities.

If we go on to look at projects where climate was a significant object it is, comparatively, clearer to see what the link between the stated projects aims and climate change mitigation and adaptation are. Much of the portfolio is directed towards supporting civil society to partake in climate-related lobbying, reducing pollution or improving energy efficiency (all projects in the portfolio are presented in Annex 3)

Table 14. Purpose of selection of climate projects (significant objective), Bosnia and Herzegovina

Project Name	Purpose
Environmental Lobbying and Advocacy CSO Network	The intervention aims to support civil society to influence key reforms related to implementation of the EU Environmental Acquis.
Green Economic Development Phase II	Improving and scaling up energy efficiency, particularly for municipalities and households, improving public awareness and the broader enabling environment.
Forum Syd frame 2014–2016 and extension 2017	Sub-granting to CSOs in Bosnia and Herzegovina. Based on the CSO database on Sida’s website, it is unclear which intervention.
Environmental Protection, REC - NEST	Supporting the participation of CSOs in Environmental Impact Assessments and Strategic Environmental Assessments
Energy Efficiency in Residential Sector, UNDP	The primary goal of the project is to build foundations for scaling-up investment in low-carbon residential buildings.
Municipal Environmental Governance, UNDP	The project supports municipalities to efficiently maintain and operate investments in wastewater treatment.
Energy Efficiency in Public Buildings	Supporting reforms to enhance the investment environment related to energy efficiency, particularly in the public sector.
Environmentally Sound Management of POPs	The project aims to prevent the release of Persistent Organic Pollutants in the environment through the improvement of health care waste management

Project Name		Purpose
Strengthening Communities in BiH	Local	The project supports community-led local development and revitalising community government, by improving local governance.
Challenge 2 Change		Challenge Fund that supports innovative projects that contribute to development and poverty alleviation.
FARMA II		Assisting agricultural producers to adopt EU and international food standards and new production techniques; assist authorities in implementing relevant regulations.

Source: OECD CRS.

As with the case of Zimbabwe, however, there are individual projects wherein the stated project aims and sub-components as outlined in the CRS data and Openaid data are difficult to associate with climate change adaptation or mitigation (i.e., interventions that aim to improve local governance, or sub-granting to CSOs not overtly working with climate issues). Again, this is not to suggest that the interventions do not definitively work with climate, though it nevertheless raises questions regarding the extent to which certain projects that have climate as a significant project objective should be considered ‘climate projects’ and reported as Swedish climate aid.

Summary and issues raised

This report has sought to provide descriptive analysis of the Swedish climate aid portfolio, providing the reader with an oversight on trends in the allocation and disbursement of climate aid. Based on the available data, it appears that Swedish bilateral and regional climate aid has decreased in recent years, having peaked in 2019. Substantively more aid is channeled to climate change adaptation as opposed to mitigation, with trends in the period remaining fairly constant.

Countries in Sub-Saharan Africa dominate the list of largest recipients over the period, including those countries that receive aid towards climate change mitigation. This raises questions regarding the effectiveness of aid allocation between countries, particularly as most countries in the region have – comparatively – lower carbon emissions than those countries that receive less mitigation aid.

Analysis of interventions on OpenAid reveal that most climate aid (by volume) works to provide capacity building / technical assistance (primarily to civil society and civil servants), with the majority of climate aid channelled to beneficiaries through multilateral organisations and international NGOs. Key issues raised by the analysis include:

Between country allocation of climate change mitigation aid. The analysis finds that progressively less mitigation aid is provided to countries the more that they emit (relative to their population size). This suggests that the process for allocating climate change mitigation aid could merit further research. Specifically, questions are raised regarding how Swedish mitigation aid is allocated, how country and global needs are considered and weighted against one another, and whether improved (and potentially impactful) methods could be adopted to ensure that mitigation aid is better targeted.

How climate change aid with climate as a ‘significant’ objective is coded. Looking at the narrative descriptions of certain contributions that work with climate change adaptation or mitigation as a ‘significant’ objective, the degree to which they can be understood as ‘climate contributions’ (based on the limited narrative information provided for in the OECD CRS data) might be questioned. Given the substantive amount of climate aid that is coded ‘significant’ – 38% of all climate aid in 2021 alone – this may have implications for the total size of the Swedish climate portfolio. It is worth noting that this issue is consistent with earlier research undertaken by EBA on the attribution of policy markers; with

previous analysis suggesting that there may be overuse – and therefore overattribution – of the environmental policy marker in the CRS system, with implications for the total size of the Swedish environment portfolio (Ahrensjö: 2016).⁸

Documented (or publicly available) motivation for each Rio Marker would serve to improve confidence in figures reported for the total amount of climate aid disbursed. However, in the absence of any such system a specific study analysing the project documents and reports of interventions reported by Sweden as climate aid to the UNFCCC would function to either underline the soundness of reporting, or alternatively shine light on possible issues in the reporting of climate aid. Given the gravity of the climate crises facing the globe, sound data that enables policymakers to understand what is being done – and where gaps in financing exist – is more important than ever, as is the need for interventions that work in targeted ways to improve both climate change adaptation and mitigation in low-income countries.

⁸ To note is that the environment marker should be understood as separate from the climate markers discussed in this report.

References

Ahrsjö, U. (2016), *Reclassification or Reprioritisation? The Sector Allocation of Swedish Official Development Assistance 1973–2013*. EBA Working Paper.

Government of Sweden (2023), *Sweden's Fifth Biennial Report under the UNFCCC*.

OECD DAC (2016), *OECD DAC Rio Markers for Climate Handbook*.

UNFCCC (2021), *COP26 Outcomes: Finance for Climate Adaptation*.

Annex 1. Data

The bulk of data in this report relies on OECD CRS data, made available by the OECD. The data, which is provided by donor nations, is disaggregated at intervention level, and provides information on each intervention in areas such as project sector, purpose, disbursement levels, whether an intervention should be classified as ODA or OOF, Rio Markers, etc. Limited descriptive data is also provided, in the form of a short narrative description on the project scope, for most projects. This report primarily relies on OECD CRS Data for Sweden for the years 2017–2021, the last year for which data is available.

Openaid, a government website run by Sida that provides information on development cooperation, was also used to determine the modalities of climate projects. Interventions funded under the *Strategy for Sweden's global development cooperation in the areas of environmental sustainability, sustainable climate and oceans, and sustainable use of natural resources* and over 20 sectors⁹ were considered for inclusion. Those projects ending on or after the 1st of January 2023 were included which, based on the narrative description, appeared to work with climate issues. In determining the modality and recipient of support, the narrative description was scanned and a modality of support (16 different kinds were identified) was attributed to each intervention. As several interventions were multifaceted (e.g., providing capacity building, alongside a small grant system), in these instances the component that was most elaborated on, or central to the project aims, was selected. For example, if a hypothetical project was a Challenge Fund that also provided capacity building support for grantees, the project would be tagged with 'Challenge Fund' rather than technical assistance/capacity building. Although not perfect, it nevertheless provided a means of classifying projects by type to determine the most common project modalities by both value and frequency. The same exercise was nevertheless repeated with each project provided with up to

⁹ General environmental protection; Biosphere protection; Bio–diversity; Environmental education/training; Environmental policy and administrative management; Environmental research; Flood prevention/control; Site preservation; Biofuel–fired power plants; District heating and cooling; Electric power transmission and distribution (centralised grids); Electric power transmission and distribution (isolated mini–grids); Energy conservation and demand–side efficiency; Energy education/training; Energy generation, non–renewable sources, unspecified; Energy generation, renewable sources – multiple technologies; Energy policy and administrative management; Energy regulation; Energy research; Energy sector policy, planning and administration; Hybrid energy electric power plants; Hydro–electric power plants; Marine energy; Solar energy for centralised grids; Solar energy for isolated grids and standalone systems; Wind energy.

three tags to reflect the multi-faceted nature of multiple interventions, however, the findings were broadly similar. In regard to determining the recipient of support, organisations that were recipients of Sida funding (implementing/contracting partners) were ascribed a tag based on their organisation form: e.g., multilateral organisation, Swedish government agency, consultancy, NGO, etc. Open-source data was used to determine organisational form when this was unclear.

Data on CO₂ emissions (metric ton) per capita was provided by the World Bank. An average of the last three years for which data was available was used, with countries divided into five quintiles based on the level of CO₂ emitted per capita, with the most polluting states in the upper quintile, and least polluting states in the lowest.

Data on climate change vulnerability was taken from the Notre Dame Global Adaptation Initiative's Country Index, a free open-source index developed to assist in the allocation adaptation aid. The index provides a summary of a country's vulnerability to the impact of climate change, in addition to its readiness to improve resilience, with each country score based on 75 variables and 45 indicators. Based on a weighting of scores, a vulnerability score is provided for each country, which divided countries into quartiles for the purpose of this analysis. Most vulnerable countries were placed in the highest quartile, and least vulnerable countries in the lowest.

Annex 2. List of all climate projects in Zimbabwe, 2017–2021

Significant Principle	Sum of disbursements, USD M. (inc. significant 40% rule)	CCM, CCA or CA	Project Title	Project description (from OECD CRS) (excerpts)
Principal	0.002025	CCM	PA-Reg-JUR support Crowdfunding	“Devfin Advisors shall respond to the questions asked by Sida’s lawyers regarding the crowdfunding guarantee initiative and complete a report compiling these questions. Furthermore, the guarantee agreements, in collaboration with Sida and in discussion with the crowdfunding platform, will be finalized.”
Principal	4.082720		OXFAM Climate Adaptation for Rural Livelihoods (CARL) 2018–2021	“The Climate Adaptation for Rural Livelihoods (CARL) in Zimbabwe project’s Theory of Change is premised on the belief that the capacity of rural households to absorb, adapt or transform in the face of increasing climate risk can be improved if there are changes in their access to a combination of livelihood assets at household (micro), watershed (meso) and national (macro) levels. The goal of the CARL project is to improve the well-being of Zimbabwe’s rural population and reduce poverty and food insecurity in the face of climate change. The underlying project development objective is to improve the climate resilience of agricultural production and rural livelihoods for 6,000 households in Buhera, Gutu and Bulilima Districts of Zimbabwe.”

Significant Principle	Sum of disbursements, USD M. (inc. significant 40% rule)	CCM, CCA or CA	Project Title	Project description (from OECD CRS) (excerpts)
Principal	0.206715	CCA	ITP309 Climate 2015–2023 Extension SMHI ITP 2020–22	“International Training Program on Security and Environment, to be procured 2011.”
Principal	0.188115	CCM	Centre for Science and Environment 2019–2024	“It is proposed that Sida will give core support to CSE for a 5-year period, 2019–2024, of a total of 120 million SEK. CSE does not channel any funds to third parties. The Centre for Science and Environment (CSE) is an Indian non-governmental, research-policy organisation established in 1980 with its office located in New Delhi, India. The main objectives are to create public awareness and policy change on environmental issues, equality and sustainable development. The work consists of research, advocacy, information, communication, training and capacity building in the areas of sustainable urban development, water and sanitation, sustainable industrialisation, renewable energy and climate change... They aim to deepen their engagement in the countries and areas where they have worked during phase 1. CSE also plans to somewhat expand their work in Africa and Asia, as well as to initiate a number of new programs focusing on capacity development, but they do not plan to set-up new offices.”

Significant Principle	Sum of disbursements, USD M. (inc. significant 40% rule)	CCM, CCA or CA	Project Title	Project description (from OECD CRS) (excerpts)
Principal	0.171186	CCA	Oxfam SeedsGROW 2, 2019–2024 – Oxfam Novib SeedsGROW 2, 2019–2024 eco	“The overall objective of SeedsGROW 2 is to contribute to a global food system that is just and sustainable, that supports the rights of small-scale food producers – men and women – that guarantees food and nutrition security and that promotes the sustainable management of natural resources and biodiversity within the context of a changing climate. The target groups for both SD = HS and GROW are indigenous peoples and small farmers – women, men and youths. The objective of the program is that indigenous people enjoy their rights and have the capacity to access, develop and use plant genetic resources to improve their food security, including food nutritional value, despite climate change.”
Principal	0.032061	CCM	UNDP Zimbabwe National Human Development Report 2016	“Support to UNDP Zimbabwe Human Development Report 2016: This is a report that tracks the country’s development progress as indicated by increased choices and freedoms to live long and healthy life, to be educated and enjoy decent standard of living. The 2016 Report will also look at climate change and human development.”

Significant Principle	Sum of disbursements, USD M. (inc. significant 40% rule)	CCM, CCA or CA	Project Title	Project description (from OECD CRS) (excerpts)
Principal	4.228685	CCM	AECF 2017–22 Renewable Energy and Adaptation to Climate Technologies (REACT) – REACT – Zimbabwe	“The objective of REACT is to stimulate small and medium-sized companies, to develop business models, services and products in renewable energy and energy efficiency that improve the lives of the poor. The idea is that companies supported by REACT are prepared to take risks, which they otherwise would not take. The ideas put forward by the companies, are identified through competitions in the respective countries.”
Principal Significant**	1.141124	CCM, CCA*	Practical Action Green Economic Development 2017–2022	“The project will contribute to sustainable green economic growth in Zimbabwe by enhancing agricultural productivity with renewable energy and water efficient technologies, in Gwanda Rural District. 919 smallholder farming households (i.e., 4,13 men, women & children direct beneficiaries) will increase their incomes and yields by 100%, through participation in horticulture and other value chains. The irrigation scheme beneficiary smallholders plus dryland farmers surrounding the irrigation schemes (a total of 919 smallholder farming households)”.

Significant Principle	Sum of disbursements, USD M. (inc. significant 40% rule)	CCM, CCA or CA	Project Title	Project description (from OECD CRS) (excerpts)
Principal	Missing	CCM	Modern Cooking Facility for Africa – Modern Clean Cooking Facility for Africa – Zimbabwe	“The purpose is to increased access to clean cooking alternatives (Tier 4 and above) by accelerating market entrance, development and scale up. The approach is catalytic procurement following the principles of BGFA and targets companies that offer clean cooking alternatives to underserved populations, using commercial business models. The program is implemented under one agreement with several country windows.”
Principal	0.028523	CCA	africa Loss And daMage nEtwork (FLAME)	“The purpose of this project is to develop the first ever Africa Network on Loss and Damage (L&D) from Climate Change. Such a network is urgently needed as many African nations will or already are experiencing adverse impacts from climate change which will exacerbate existing sustainable development challenges such as poverty and food insecurity, as most recently seen in Zimbabwe and Mozambique as a result of cyclone Idai. The aim of the FLAME network is to bring together Swedish L&D expertise with advanced African research on climate change impacts and policy solutions to mutually strengthen the international knowledge base and African scholarship in the L&D field.”

Significant Principle	Sum of disbursements, USD M. (inc. significant 40% rule)	CCM, CCA or CA	Project Title	Project description (from OECD CRS) (excerpts)
Principal	15.161908	CC	UNDP Zimbabwe Resilience Building Fund 2017–2021	“The ZRBF aims to increase the resilience of households and communities in Zimbabwe experiencing poverty and extreme poverty and food insecurity, primarily at the rural level, with a strong focus of gender equality and the integration of women and youths in the programme. Additionally, the programme will aim to target a minimum of 800 000 individuals and communities particularly vulnerable to the impacts of climatic change. It must be noted that the ZRBF, with gender equality at the heart of its programming will aim to target a minimum of 400 000 women in its programming.”

Significant Principle	Sum of disbursements, USD M. (inc. significant 40% rule)	CCM, CCA or CA	Project Title	Project description (from OECD CRS) (excerpts)
Principal	0.800837	CCA	UNICEF Green Innovations Hub	“UNICEF has applied to Sida for funding of 7 million SEK to carry out the Green Innovations Hub Programme in Zimbabwe during the period 2017–2020. The intervention aims to ignite creative ideas and unlock young potential to environmental sustainability and renewable energy through social innovation by 1) encouraging and motivating young innovators to devise solutions for emerging environmental and energy challenges in the country, 2) providing support to a new generation of social entrepreneurs in Zimbabwe conscious of the Environment, 3) contributing towards the creation of an enabling legal and policy framework for climate change adaptation and mitigation in Zimbabwe through the provision of a model for youth involvement and 4) upscaling and further developing previously funded projects in the pilot project.”
Principal	0.249272	CC	WWF 2018–2020 – frame	“WWF framework agreement 2018–2022”
Principal	0.518532	CC	WWF 2014–2016, extension 2017 – WWF South 2017	“WWF’s program contains capacity support to 204 CSOs, 185 CBOs and 97 coalitions, platforms and networks to strengthen the rights of local people and vulnerable groups to sustainable manage and use natural resources in about twenty countries.”

Significant Principle	Sum of disbursements, USD M. (inc. significant 40% rule)	CCM, CCA or CA	Project Title	Project description (from OECD CRS) (excerpts)
Significant	0.044245	CC	Living with microbes: Health literacy in education about antimicrobial resistance	“Antimicrobial resistance (AMR) has emerged as a sustainability issue, argued to be comparable in complexity and severity to climate change. The current COVID-19 pandemic illustrates the global ramifications for such health emergencies. The purpose of this research project is to study approaches to, and conditions for, Antimicrobial Resistance (AMR) education among health practitioners. Forms of AMR education that can enable health practitioners to support the development of health literacy capabilities among local communities in Zimbabwe are explored as part of the project. Drawing on the theoretical approaches of Health literacy capabilities and experiential learning, the project will use participatory research workshops as the data generating method. As such, the project has the dual purpose of building-capacity among workshop participants and generating data regarding AMR education.”
Significant	0.132735	CCA	Diakonia contribution agreement 2021–2025 (CSO strategy)	“The CSO program will be implemented through 24 country programs and about 160 local partners across Africa, Asia, the Middle East/North Africa and Latin America, as well as through a global program. Diakonias partners constitute religious and non-religious networks and civil society organizations, human rights defenders, coalitions and alliances.”

Significant Principle	Sum of disbursements, USD M. (inc. significant 40% rule)	CCM, CCA or CA	Project Title	Project description (from OECD CRS) (excerpts)
Significant	0.441112	CC	FOJO/IMS ZimMedia21	<p>“Fojo has applied to the Embassy for funding of 40 MSEK to carry out the ZimMedia21 Strengthening citizen engagement in marginalised rural and urban communities through innovative media and communication platforms in Zimbabwe programme in North and Central Mashonaland, Manicaland and Masvingo Provinces during the period 2019–2021. The intervention aims at informing citizens (women and men, girls and boys) to freely participate, interact and contribute to democratic governance and development. This is done through outcome 1: Information & communication gap narrowed in targeted marginalized rural and urban communities, with youth’s and women’s voices amplified and participation increased. Outcome 2: Targeted media professionally and financially strengthened to provide high-quality public interest content with a balanced presence of women and men. Outcome 3: Citizen and rights cantered media policy and law reform, and protection of safe journalistic working conditions, supported and enhanced. Fojo will implement the intervention through local selected media organisations in Zimbabwe. The intervention’s total budget is 40 MSEK and Sida will be the only donor.”</p>

Significant Principle	Sum of disbursements, USD M. (inc. significant 40% rule)	CCM, CCA or CA	Project Title	Project description (from OECD CRS) (excerpts)
Significant	0.020938	CCM	ForumCiv frame 2018–2022 – Forum Syd frame 2018–2022	“Forum Syd framework agreement 2018–2020 inkl My Right”
Significant	0.254244	CCM	Individuell Människohjälp 2015–2017 + 2018 – Individuell Människohjälp 2018	“Framework agreement with Individuell Människohjälp during the period 2015–2017 within the strategy for support via Swedish civil society organisations”
Significant	0.009760	CCM	Forum Syd frame 2014–2016 and extension 2017	“Framework support to Forum Syd for the three year period 2014–2016 + 2017.”
Significant	0.165858	CCA	FAO HUM 2017–2020 – FAO HUM 2018–2019	“Humanitarian assistance to FAO, 12 month projects in Somalia x2 and Ethiopia, multiyear support to the Sahel-crisis (Mali, Niger, Cameroon and Chad), Nigeria and the DPRK, in addition to support to SFERA and the global food security cluster.”

Significant Principle	Sum of disbursements, USD M. (inc. significant 40% rule)	CCM, CCA or CA	Project Title	Project description (from OECD CRS) (excerpts)
Significant	0.474279	CC	ICLD- Capacitating Local Leaders Zimbabwe – ICLD- Capacitating Local Leaders in Zimbabwe	“The intervention aims at training 28 plus minus newly elected women councillors, 10 elected male councillors as well as 10 selected Council officials, and 2 officials from Ministry of Local Government Public Works and National Housing (MoLG PW&NH). The ICLD will implement the intervention in partnership with Gender Links, Midlands State University and MoLG PW&NH.”
Significant	0.189274	CCM	Mashambanzou: The Dawn: New Day, New Opportunities & New Hope for PLWHA 2020–2022	“Mashambanzou has applied to Sida for funding of 6 417 500 million SEK to carry out the The Dawn: New Day, New Opportunities and New Hope for People Living with HIV and AIDS project in Harare, during the period 2020–2022. The intervention aims at improving the quality of life of people living with, and those affected by HIV and AIDS through treatment, care and support of individuals, empowering families with knowledge and skills to effectively respond to the shocks of the HIV/AIDS and improve community resilience in dealing with HIV/AIDS. The contribution will be core funding and there will be no forwarding of funds.”

Significant Principle	Sum of disbursements, USD M. (inc. significant 40% rule)	CCM, CCA or CA	Project Title	Project description (from OECD CRS) (excerpts)
Significant	0.01675	CCM	Network for Design and synthesis of Metal-Organic Frameworks (MOFs) for catalytic conversion of carbon dioxide	“MOFs are an emerging technology enabling a range of sustainable solutions, and it is crucial that also low-income countries take part in the development and commercialisation, not just be consumers of the final products. This network will explore different aspects of MOF technology, from drug delivery to water harvesting with the Botswana Research Alliance (BITRI in Gaborone, University of California Berkeley, Chalmers), University of Johannesburg and University of Cape Town. We will design a system where CO2 is combined with H2 to obtain value-added chemicals and removing CO2 from industrial exhausts using metal-organic frameworks (MOFs) catalysis.”
Significant	0.043417	CCA	Plan Sweden support 2015–2018, 2018–2019 – Plan Sverige ram 2015–2018	“Plan Sweden’s 3,5-year program for child rights is planned to be implemented in 19 country programs, four regional programs and one global advocacy and innovation program. Thematic focus areas are: 1. Right to education 2. Right to sexual and reproductive health 3. Citizenship and governance 4. Governance 5. Disaster risk reduction and resilience.”

Significant Principle	Sum of disbursements, USD M. (inc. significant 40% rule)	CCM, CCA or CA	Project Title	Project description (from OECD CRS) (excerpts)
Significant	0.084276	CCA	Reall core support and WASH 2019–2023 – Reall Core 2019–2022	“The overarching objective of the intervention is to address the extensive global deficit of affordable and adequate housing and access to basic services such as water and sanitation for people living in poverty. More than one billion people live in informal settlements with substandard access to water and sanitation. By producing affordable houses, the intervention intends to demonstrate that perceived and real obstacles to a functioning sector for affordable housing can be overcome. The intention is that this will attract international and local banks as well as professional building companies and thus catalyse a wider effect.”
Significant	0.055619	CCA	JPO WFP 2021	“The contribution is for one Junior Professional Officer (JPO) to be placed within the World Food Programme (WFP). Sweden is committed to contribute to the implementation of Agenda 2030 in developing countries by providing human resources to work with and through the diverse mandates of UN agencies, funds and programmes, as well as the World Bank. For this purpose, Sweden closely collaborates with the UN development, humanitarian and peacekeeping pillars with placements around the world.”

Significant Principle	Sum of disbursements, USD M. (inc. significant 40% rule)	CCM, CCA or CA	Project Title	Project description (from OECD CRS) (excerpts)
Significant	1.327703	CCA	UNICEF Health Development Fund 2016–2020 – HDF Renewable Energy for Health	“The Health Development Fund was launched 8 October 2015. The aim is to support the Ministry of Health and Child Care in the context of the 2016–2020 National Health Strategy to achieve its goals of improving the quality of Life of its citizens, through guaranteeing every Zimbabwean across to comprehensive and effective health services.”
Significant	0.421381	CCA	Zimbabwe Environmental Law Association Core Support – Zimbabwe Environmental Law Association	“The Zimbabwe Environmental Law Association has applied to Sida for funding of 26.5 million SEK as core support for their organisation with particular focus on their work in the Climate Change and Energy areas as well as Land and Natural Resources. The work will be carried out in Zimbabwe and specifically in the rural areas of Gwanda, Gutu, Binga and Mbire during the period September 2021–September 2024. The intervention aims at Strengthening community level governance frameworks for improved food security, climate resilience and environmental sustainability in Zimbabwe.”

Significant Principle	Sum of disbursements, USD M. (inc. significant 40% rule)	CCM, CCA or CA	Project Title	Project description (from OECD CRS) (excerpts)
Significant	0.155560	CC	Church of Sweden Framework agreement 2014–2016, 2017	“This contribution is implemented by Church of Sweden in partnership with about 110 local civil society organisations in several cooperation countries in Africa, Asia, Latin America and the Middle East during 2014–2016 with support from Sida/CIVSAM amounting to 291 000 000 SEK, with the aim to strengthen civil society capacities and contribute to the following programme objectives: - Strengthening of people’s sexual and reproductive health and rights. - People living in poverty have the right to protection and their social and economic emancipation is strengthened. – People have increased safety and protection, and are empowered to deal with conflicts and to participate in peace processes. - Women and men have improved opportunities and possibilities to equal participation, voice and leadership in the church and in society. People’s right to physical and sexual integrity in the church and in society is strengthened.”

Significant Principle	Sum of disbursements, USD M. (inc. significant 40% rule)	CCM, CCA or CA	Project Title	Project description (from OECD CRS) (excerpts)
Significant	0.031603	CCA	Unicef WASH 2018–2021–2022 – Unicef WASH 2018–2021 (New strategy 2018–2022)	“A global thematic non-earmarked support for UNICEF work on water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) in line with their strategic plan 2018–2021. The programme has a strong focus on gender equality. The intervention is a thematic support, a financing modality promoted by the Swedish strategy Strategi för multilateral utvecklingspolitik that gives larger room for efficiency and flexibility for the recipient organisation through internal budget allocations, and thereby providing improved conditions for risk management and results based management during implementation.”
Significant	1.883918	CCA	We Effect frame 2018–2022; 2014–2016 and 2017	“We Effect framework agreement 2018–2022”

Significant Principle	Sum of disbursements, USD M. (inc. significant 40% rule)	CCM, CCA or CA	Project Title	Project description (from OECD CRS) (excerpts)
Significant	1.598305	CC	We Effect Green Enterprise Business Dev	“The proposed programme seeks to build on findings, lessons learned and recommendations from the EBDP evaluation. It also seeks to include green activities in the new intervention with the overall aim of contributing to the realisation of Sweden’s country strategy for development cooperation in Zimbabwe, We Effect’s global and regional strategies and other relevant instruments such as the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The Green EBDP plans to respond to the third result area of the Sida strategy for development cooperation for Zimbabwe 2017 to 2021. The result area relates to Livelihoods, Environment, Climate Change and Renewable Energy. In particular, the proposal aims to contribute to the part of the strategy that looks at improved opportunities for sustainable livelihoods, with a focus on sustainable food security, productive employment with decent working conditions, especially for women and young people as well as providing opportunities that result in an economic environment that improves the lives of the poor.”

* Note, for some multiannual projects different climate purpose codes are registered in different years.

Annex 3. List of all climate projects in Bosnia and Herzegovina, 2017–2021

Significant/ Principle	Sum of disbursements, USD M. (inc. significant 40% rule)	CCM, CCA or CA	Project Title	Project description (from OECD CRS) (excerpts)
Principal	1.736158	CC	Energy efficiency with UNDP	“Bosnia and Herzegovina is one of the most energy inefficient countries, however it is still missing systematic approach, available financial mechanisms and allocation of investments into energy efficiency and the utilization of renewables. The intervention is supplementary to ongoing five years (2014–2018) UNDP’s Green Economic Development (GED) project which aims to assist to BiH’s Environmental Protection Funds in institutionalization of energy management and decision making processes of energy efficiency investments as well as in establishment of sustainable financial mechanisms for implementation of EE projects within public sector in BiH. Sweden is requested by UNDP to provide additional grant funds in order to set in motion a series of EE investments that would allow for the Project to be scaled up in sustainable manner. The project aims at setting up platform for energy efficiency by implementing five interlinked project components.”

Significant/ Principle	Sum of disbursements, USD M. (inc. significant 40% rule)	CCM, CCA or CA	Project Title	Project description (from OECD CRS) (excerpts)
Principal	3.742097	CCM	TF w EBRD on municipal environmental infrastructure	“Bosnia and Herzegovina continues to face many challenges within the fields of municipal infrastructure improvement and adapting to climate change. There are great needs for improved municipal services in the areas of water supply, wastewater treatment, solid waste management, municipal district heating, urban transport and energy efficiency in buildings. To address this issue the Sweden and EBRD have decided to establish the Trust Fund for Bosna and Hercegovina to co-finance municipal environmental infrastructure projects in the country. The proposed Programme is designed to facilitate consolidated cooperation between Sweden and EBRD to provide support to the Government of Bosnia and Herzegovina to implement municipal environmental and climate projects. The overall objective of the Programme is to promote the sustainable use of natural resources, protection of the environment and to promote sustainable public services in Bosnia and Herzegovina.”

Significant/ Principle	Sum of disbursements, USD M. (inc. significant 40% rule)	CCM, CCA or CA	Project Title	Project description (from OECD CRS) (excerpts)
Principal	3.316458	CCM	Improving Air Quality, SEPA – Air Quality Management in BIH	“Bosnia and Herzegovina is facing a wide range of challenges regarding air quality. The country’s residents are exposed to some of the highest levels of air pollution in Europe, which is caused by a range of different emission sources. Furthermore, there are a range of institutional weaknesses which result in the country being ill-equipped to effectively monitor and tackle the complex problem of air pollution. The proposed four-years programme aims to capacitate relevant stakeholders in Bosnia and Herzegovina to better manage air quality data and to improve air quality throughout the country. The project will comprise of 6 interlinked components: 1. National AQ data host 2. National AQ reference laboratory 3. Source apportionment study in 6 major cities 4. Cost-effective and scalable air quality improvement activity(s) 5. Information campaign regarding air quality and public health 6. Implementation of legislation”
Principal	0.017122	CCM	Special audit of REC BIH	“In July 2018, the Embassy commissioned a special audit review of the Regional Environmental Center project in BIH, ELAN-Environmental Lobbying and Advocacy CSO Network. The reason is due to problems related to the governance of REC Regional Office and REC Country office. Final reporting to be completed by end August.”

Significant/ Principle	Sum of disbursements, USD M. (inc. significant 40% rule)	CCM, CCA or CA	Project Title	Project description (from OECD CRS) (excerpts)
Principal	0.829883	CCM	New programme	SWM “World Bank has applied to Embassy of Sweden for funding of 17 940 000 SEK to carry out the Building Long-term Sustainability for Integrated Solid Waste Management in Bosnia and Herzegovina (BiH) during the period 2017–2018. The intervention aims at improving the Solid Waste Management sector in BiH, by 1) carrying out Solid Waste Management (SWM) sector Review to inform recommendations for integrated national approach and future sector dialogue and engagement, 2) implementing selected awareness events to kick start civic engagement and outreach to the general public, 3) delivery of selected workshops/training events targeting priority areas of knowledge gap in the sector and 4) Assessment of 1–3 priority investments and pilots.”
Significant	0.926336	CCM	EIB Municipal water and sanitation projects – Municipal water and sanitation projects EIB	“A trust fund with European Investment Bank established and its credit programme for water/wastewater projects in 40 BiH municipalities be supported by grant money for investment and TA.”

Significant/ Principle	Sum of disbursements, USD M. (inc. significant 40% rule)	CCM, CCA or CA	Project Title	Project description (from OECD CRS) (excerpts)
Significant	Missing	CCM	Cofinancing IPA env fiche with EU – Cofinancing IPA env fiche	“Component 1 Implementation, Component 2 Preparation of ToR for the below project. Sida contribution to EC funded project shall support sustainable management of natural resources, biodiversity and nature protection and contribute to bringing the country closer to EU environmental standards and implementation of Natura 2000.”
Significant	1.551494	CC	Developing a Project Document for development of an environmental policy in BiH	“Embassy of Sweden has been requested by two entity ministries of environment in Bosnia and Herzegovina to support them in preparation of their environmental strategies on entity and state levels. In order to explore possibilities to accommodate this request Embassy opened up dialogue with the Stockholm Environment Institute (SEI) and discussed opportunities for cooperation. Following the initial dialogue via skype and emails, the Stockholm Environment Institute (SEI) has applied to Embassy of Sweden for funding of 1,850,000 SEK excl. VAT to carry out scoping work and develop detailed project document for long term project related to development environmental strategies in BiH.”
Significant	0.057295	CC	Developing a programme for improving Air Quality Management in BiH	“Naturvårdsverket to carry out an inception phase to develop a long-term programme to provide assistance to Bosnia & Herzegovina for improving air quality assessment and management in the country.”

Significant/ Principle	Sum of disbursements, USD M. (inc. significant 40% rule)	CCM, CCA or CA	Project Title	Project description (from OECD CRS) (excerpts)
Significant	0.039042	CCM	Forum Syd frame 2014–2016 and extension 2017	“Framework support to Forum Syd for the three-year period 2014–2016 + 2017.”
Significant	0.126414	CCM	Environmental Protection, REC – NEST REC	“In Bosnia and Herzegovina very low percentage of the environmental CSOs (ESCOs) have capacities and expertise to participate in policy dialogue to impact decision-making (in process of issuing environmental permits, Environmental Impact Assessment-EIA and Strategic Environmental Assessment – SEA). Equally, considerably stronger enforcement of SEA and EIA is needed to ensure that environmental concerns are adequately addressed when planning investments. To that, investigating environmental crime and involvement of law enforcement agencies (judges and prosecutors) to contribute to protecting the environment is very important but quite inefficient in Bosnia and Hercegovina. The project Fostering environmental protection through more effective civil society participation in environ-mental governance and combating environmental crimes – NEST will contribute to improving the environmental governance in Bosnia and Herzegovina by strengthening capacities of Environmental CSOs (ESCOs) to participate effectively in the environmental governance and to influence the key reforms for further transposition and

Significant/ Principle	Sum of disbursements, USD M. (inc. significant 40% rule)	CCM, CCA or CA	Project Title	Project description (from OECD CRS) (excerpts)
Significant	0.716349	CCM	Energy Efficiency in Residential Sector, UNDP – Energy Efficiency in Residential Sector	implementation of the EU Environmental Acquis and strengthening rule of law.” “In Bosnia and Herzegovina, the residential sector plays a significant role in final energy consumption and is also recognized as the sector with the largest potential for cost-effective energy savings. The average energy consumption in residential buildings in Bosnia and Herzegovina is over five times more than the specific annual energy consumption in residential buildings in EU countries. The primary goal of the project is to build foundations/open the floor for scaling-up investment in low-carbon residential buildings in Bosnia and Herzegovina.”
Significant	0.105345	CCA	Municipal Environmental Governance, UNDP – MEG 2 project	“Local public service delivery in water supply and wastewater management sectors are uneven across local governments in the country and needs improvement. Limited financial resources of local governments to provide cost-intensive public services and vertically overlapping cross-government responsibilities, result in ad-hoc and fragmented investments in capital infrastructure, which eventually leads to poor quality public services and accountability gaps. The overall goal of the Municipal Environmental Governance (MEG2) project is to contribute to the democratisation of local governance in Bosnia and Herzegovina and more equitable, effective, and efficient

Significant/ Principle	Sum of disbursements, USD M. (inc. significant 40% rule)	CCM, CCA or CA	Project Title	Project description (from OECD CRS) (excerpts)
Significant	0.025413	CCM	HUB387 PDP Evaluation	<p>public services for the citizens, particularly water supply and wastewater management services.”</p> <p>– “The intervention has two main components, establishing Academy 387 and a so-called startup programme. The aim for Academy 387 is, to firstly, create a platform with a wide range of educational programs. Academy 387 will create and implement intensive, time-limited courses and practical workshops in order to bridge the gap between the skills required by today’s specialized IT companies and the skills of local workforce. The startup program will span over 18 months, with six successive phases of incubation. The main goal at the end of the program is to have created a total of eight sustainable IT company with great potential for job creation.”</p>

Significant/ Principle	Sum of disbursements, USD M. (inc. significant 40% rule)	CCM, CCA or CA	Project Title	Project description (from OECD CRS) (excerpts)
Significant	0.324083	CC	Environmental Lobbying Advocacy Network and CSO	“The project aims at strengthening the environmental governance in Bosnia and Herzegovina by creating the conditions for Environmental CSOs and general public to effectively participate in the decision-making processes related to Environmental Impact Assessments (EIA)/ Strategic Environmental Assessments (SEA) procedures. To that, the intervention aims to influence the key reforms for further transposition and implementation of the EU Environmental Acquis. Civil society participation in decision-making processes is critical to strengthening participatory democracies, increasing ownership over decisions that affect a society’s future and assisting the achievement of sustainable development.”
Significant	0.029986	CC	Development of new blended finance (guarantees) project	“The study will provide more knowledge regarding existing co guarantees and other relevant financial sector activities resulting in full project identification. Thus the purposes of the study are--To make a mapping of all loan and guarantee systems present in BiH-To present concrete recommendations to Sida on the next steps to take in implementation of the use of guarantees, or other forms of blended finance, and -After consultation with Sida on these next proposed steps assist Sida during these steps.”

Significant/ Principle	Sum of disbursements, USD M. (inc. significant 40% rule)	CCM, CCA or CA	Project Title	Project description (from OECD CRS) (excerpts)
Significant	0.691194	CC	Think Nature with CPCD – Enhancing environmental responsibility in BiH	“The Think Nature! is three-year project that will be implemented on whole territory of Bosnia and Herzegovina. Main objective of the project is to increase influence of civil society on environment protection, and by that, to contribute to better environment protection and enhanced resilience to environmental impact and climate change in Bosnia and Herzegovina, and to strengthen implementation of the requirements imposed by the EU and international agreements on the environment, climate and energy.”
Significant	2.553573	CCM	Energy Efficiency in Public Buildings, UNDP – GED 3 Energy Efficiency in Public sector buildings	“The main goal of Green Economic Development phase III project is to further facilitate scaling up of energy efficiency in BiH and the creation of a favourable environment for investing in Energy Efficiency (EE)/Renewable Energy Sources (RES) measures in BiH, primarily in public sector buildings.”

Significant/ Principle	Sum of disbursements, USD M. (inc. significant 40% rule)	CCM, CCA or CA	Project Title	Project description (from OECD CRS) (excerpts)
Significant	1.003698	CC	Environmental strategy of Bosnia and Hercegovina	“The main objective of the intervention is developing the Environmental Strategy and Action Plans for Bosnia and Herzegovina (BiH ESAP) for period 2030+. The document will encompass primarily the environmental strategies and action plans for the FBiH, RS and BD, but also actions needed to be implemented at BiH level (e.g., horizontal issues and follow-up of BiH ESAP). The BiH ESAP will be a strategy that will identify in a bottom-up way shared strategic environmental goals and principles for BiH, as well as thematic goals and targets, and feasible measures and activities from all three administrative levels aligned to the sub-themes of the EU environmental acquis.”
Significant	0.223332	CC	Small Business Act, 2 nd Phase, EDA	“The project aims at supporting institutions in Bosnia and Herzegovina to accelerate economic integration with the EU in the field of small- and medium sized enterprises (SMEs). The objective is to harmonize the Strategic and Policy Framework on SMEs in Bosnia and Herzegovina in line with the EU strategy in the area, called the EU Small Business Act (SBA). The project provides support to institutions in harmonizing legislative and strategic framework(s) in the country. The specific objective of the intervention is a fully functional and sustainable system of SME development management in BiH.”

Significant/ Principle	Sum of disbursements, USD M. (inc. significant 40% rule)	CCM, CCA or CA	Project Title	Project description (from OECD CRS) (excerpts)
Significant	1.596681	CCM	Environmentally Sound Management of POPs	“The proposed intervention Environmentally Sound Management of Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) in industrial and hazardous waste sectors in Bosnia and Herzegovina intends to prevent the release of POPs in the environment through the improvement of health care waste management, implementation of green chemistry initiatives in the industry and agriculture along with destruction of identified POPs waste stockpiles. The overall objective of the project is to reduce risk for people’s health and the environment through the prevention of U-POP (Unintended POPs) releases, shifting from POPs toward non-POPs chemicals in the plastic industry, and sound destruction of at least 50 tons of POPs waste.”

Significant/ Principle	Sum of disbursements, USD M. (inc. significant 40% rule)	CCM, CCA or CA	Project Title	Project description (from OECD CRS) (excerpts)
Significant	0.002247	CC	Air-quality in Bosnia and Herzegovina – PDF 2017 – Air-quality in Bosnia and Herzegovina	“The Swedish EPA has been requested to participate in discussions with the Federal Hydro Meteorological Institute (FHMZ) in regard to air quality in FBiH to identify whether or not the Swedish EPA will be able to assist. The initial discussion will focus on the following subjects:1. Capabilities, limitations and needs regarding technical analyses of Air Quality: FHMZ are currently collecting data on the monitoring of Air Quality in the Federation BH with our 5 stations for measuring and even from other operators’ stations. In addition to collecting the data we do statistical analysis, verification and production of information and reports as well as writing warnings for the needs of public and institutions.”
Significant	0.949161	CCM	Strengthening Local Communities in BiH (EMZED) – Strengthening Local Communities in BiH (MZs)	“This project Strengthening Local Communities in BiH (MZs) is a joint initiative of the Government of Switzerland and the Government of Sweden, implemented by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) in Bosnia and Herzegovina (BiH). The overall project objective is to improve the quality of life of the citizens of BiH, through enhancing local infrastructure and services and increasing democratic accountability and social inclusion.”
Significant	Missing	CC	WB cofinancing Mostar WWTP	“To cofinance the construction of WWTP in Mostar with WB/GEF funding.”

Significant/ Principle	Sum of disbursements, USD M. (inc. significant 40% rule)	CCM, CCA or CA	Project Title	Project description (from OECD CRS) (excerpts)
Significant	2.094267	CCM	Challenge 2 Change	“To encourage the private sectors’ contribution to development and poverty alleviation, Challenge Fund invites companies to compete for support for good ideas in the same way that researchers apply for funds from a research foundation.”
Significant	3.315037	CCM CC*	Green Economic Development II Phase – Green Economic Development Phase II	“The intervention aims at improving and scale up of energy efficiency in BiH which will be achieved by implementation of six interlinked and supplementary project components: 1) Capacity Building & Legal Framework for EE/RES Development and capacity building of municipal authorities, Environmental Funds and energy professionals on energy efficient public lighting systems and renewable energy sources and human development benefits of EE/RES projects. 2) Institutionalization of energy management– Systematic energy, costs and GHG emission management and monitoring in BiH municipalities (the GED project previously covered the entity and cantonal level only). 3) Development of financial mechanisms for green economic financing in BiH. Development and adoption of sustainable financial mechanisms within Environmental Protection Funds on energy efficiency and renewable energy sources which are based, contribute, and capture/monitor environmental and human development. 4) Infrastructure measures in BiH municipalities – energy efficient public lighting

Significant/ Principle	Sum of disbursements, USD M. (inc. significant 40% rule)	CCM, CCA or CA	Project Title	Project description (from OECD CRS) (excerpts)
Significant	2.417986	CCM	Agricultural Market Activity AMA – FARMA II	<p>systems, solar systems at public sector buildings, infrastructural energy efficiency and renewable energy measures in public sector buildings. 5) Public awareness / marketing campaign, increasing public awareness on human development as a result of clean/renewable energy and on energy efficiency. 6) Renewable energy solution for households living in rural areas off the power. “</p> <p>“The goal of the FARMA II project is to increase trade and exports of BiH food products with the aim of increasing economic growth and advancing BiH’s accession into the European Union (EU). The purpose of the project is to 1) create agricultural and agri-business economic opportunities by assisting agricultural producers in adopting EU and international food standards and new production techniques, producing new high-value products, and expanding domestic and international market access of producers, and 2) assist BiH government agencies to implement regulations related to food and agricultural products that meet EU and international requirements.”</p>

Significant/ Principle	Sum of disbursements, USD M. (inc. significant 40% rule)	CCM, CCA or CA	Project Title	Project description (from OECD CRS) (excerpts)
Significant	0.230337	CCA	We Effect 2018–2022; 2014 – 2017, 2017	“The main goal for the period 2018–2022 is, in 2021, women (within We Effects’ partner organizations) have the same right as men to financial resources and the opportunity to own and control land. The planned effort includes 13 multi-country programs to be implemented by more than 200 partner organizations in 25 countries. The local civil society are the main actors in the development projects and drive the expected change.”
Significant	0.746767	CC	SDGs and Agenda 2030 in BiH	“The project aims to capacitate and prepare private and public sector partners in Bosnia and Herzegovina for the SDGs implementation, thus directly supporting Bosnia and Herzegovina’s efforts to contribute to the largest global agenda that exists today – Agenda 2030.”

* Note: For some multiannual projects different climate purpose codes are registered in different years.

Annex 4. Alternative distribution of climate aid, by climate marker

See below figures for aggregate-level distribution of climate aid using an alternative attribution of cross-cutting aid, wherein all climate aid with two climate markers is attributed as cross-cutting (irrespective of whether one marker is principal and the other significant).

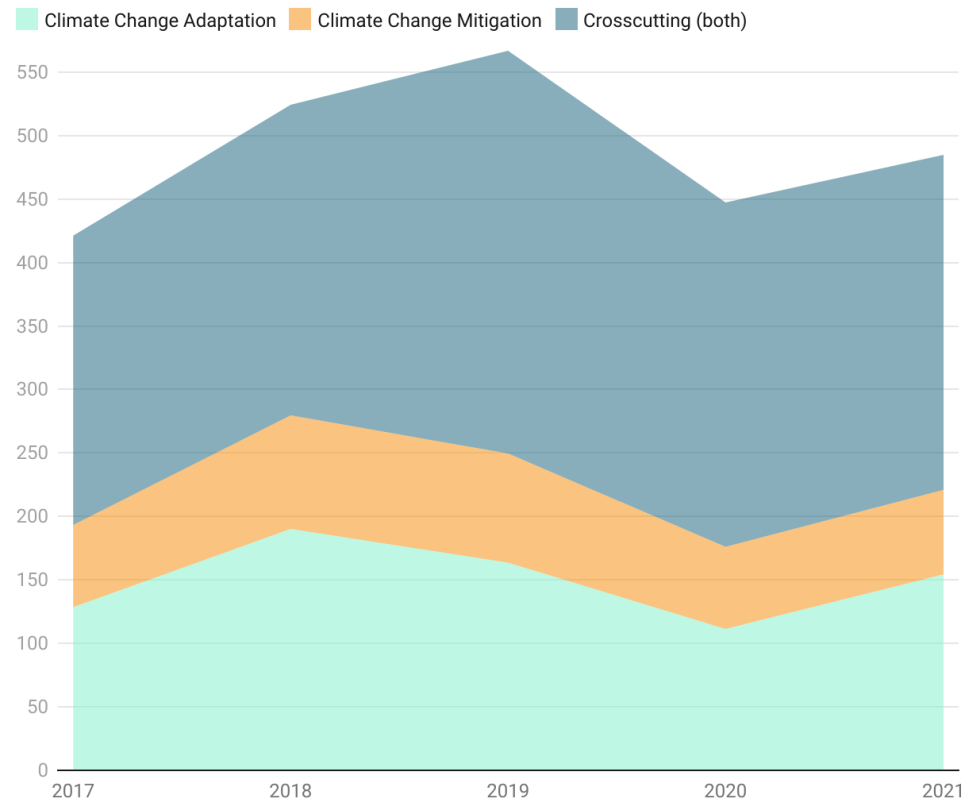
Table 15. Alternative Attribution of Cross-cutting Aid in Analysis

Rio Marker	CCM (Principal)	CCM (Significant)	CCM (Not targeted)
CCA (Principal)	100% of action is Cross-cutting	100% of action is Cross-cutting	100% of action is CCA
CCA (Significant)	100% of action is climate finance	100% of action is Cross-cutting	100% of action is CCA
CCA (Not targeted)	100% of action is CCM	100% of action is CCM	0% of action is climate finance

Table 16. Climate Aid Disbursements, using Alternative Attribution of Cross-cutting Aid in Analysis (M USD)

Objective	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	Total over period
CCA	128.55	190.18	163.57	111.42	154.43	748.15
CCM	64.83	89.42	85.97	64.72	66.52	371.46
Cross-cutting (both)	227.78	244.70	317.24	271.18	263.80	1,324.71
Total	421.16	524.30	566.78	447.32	484.75	2,444.32

Figure 17. Climate aid by objective (2017–2021), USD million (using alternative calculation)



Source: Author's calculations.