



Union for the Mediterranean
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INTERNATIONAL PUBLIC CLIMATE FINANCE FLOWS TO THE SOUTHERN AND EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN COUNTRIES IN 2017

Final Report
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CLIMATEKOS



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Definition

The countries included in this assessment are: Albania, Algeria, Bosnia & Herzegovina, Egypt, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Mauritania, Montenegro, Morocco, Palestine, Tunisia, and Turkey, as well as (to the extent possible) Libya and Syria. In the report, we refer to these countries in short as the ‘study region’ or more precisely ‘Southern and Eastern Mediterranean region’ (‘SEMed region’).

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List of Abbreviations

AFD	French Development Agency
AfDB	African Development Bank
CCEG	Climate Change Expert Group
CIF	Climate Investment Funds
CPI	Climate Policy Initiative
CTF	Clean Technology Fund
EBRD	European Bank for Reconstruction and Development
EC	European Commission
EIB	European Investment Bank
EU	European Union
GCF	Green Climate Fund
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GGGI	Global Green Growth Institute
Fac IMP/CC	Facility for Regional Policy Dialogue on Integrated Maritime Policy / Climate Change
IBRD	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
IFC	International Finance Corporation
MDBs	Multilateral Development Banks
NGOs	Non-governmental organisations
ODA	Official Development Assistance
OECD DAC	Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development Assistance Committee
SEMed	Southern and Eastern Mediterranean
UfM	Union for the Mediterranean
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

1. Executive Summary

Developed country Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) have pledged to raise 100 billion USD per year by 2020 for global climate action. The funds to assist developing country Parties in coping with the consequences of climate change, reduce vulnerability and contribute to mitigation of climate change is expected to come from a variety of sources, including the private sector.

Against the background of the Paris Agreement adopted by the Parties to the UNFCCC, the Union of the Mediterranean (UfM) has created the Regional Climate Finance Committee (RCFC) in 2016. Regular meetings are held to facilitate sharing of information among International Financial Institutions (IFIs) and donors active on climate finance in the Southern and Eastern Mediterranean region (hereafter called the SEMed region). In parallel, the objectives of the UfM regional platform of dialogue for climate action, the UfM Climate Change Expert Group (CCEG), include ensuring that all UfM Member States have an accurate understanding of the regional climate change conditions in the SEMed countries.

In this context, the UfM Secretariat sought to obtain a better overview of climate finance flows to the SEMed region in recent years. With support from the European Commission through the Facility for Regional Policy Dialogue on Integrated Maritime Policy / Climate Change (Fac IMP/CC), the UfM Secretariat retained Climatekos to analyse climate finance flows to the region in the years 2016 and 2017. The aim of the study was to analyse international public climate finance flows to fifteen SEMed countries, namely Albania, Algeria, Bosnia & Herzegovina, Egypt, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Mauritania, Montenegro, Morocco, Palestine, Tunisia, and Turkey, as well as Libya and Syria to the extent possible, and to provide an overview on the SEMed countries' share of the 100 billion USD climate finance pledge under the UNFCCC.

Two reports on preliminary and final estimates of public climate finance flows to the SEMed region in 2016 have been published in December 2017 and December 2018 by the UfM Secretariat. This report presents estimates for 2017, based on recently released information from the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) of the OECD.

The results of the update report show that in 2017, USD 8.1 billion of climate finance was committed to the SEMed region, comprising 12% of the USD 66.8 billion mobilised worldwide¹. Out of the USD 8.1 billion, Multilateral Development Banks contributed USD 4.8 billion (59%), particularly through loans from the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD), International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) and International Finance Corporation (IFC). Bilateral climate-related ODA amounted to USD 2.9 billion (36%), dominated by loans from France, Germany, the EU and Japan, while climate related funds (particularly the Green Climate Fund, the Clean Technology Fund and the International Fund for Agriculture Development) contributed 0.39 billion USD (5%).

¹ OECD DAC database, 2018 <http://www.oecd.org/dac/stats/climate-change.htm>

Egypt, Turkey, and Tunisia were the top-3 recipients of climate finance, each with commitments of over 1 billion USD, altogether comprising 70% of total commitments (USD 5.6 out of 8.1 billion). The lowest commitments were identified for Algeria and Syria, as well as Libya (totalling USD 32 million).

The main sectors receiving finance were renewable energy generation (USD 1.6 billion), water supply and sanitation (USD 1.4 billion), as well as transport and storage (USD 1.2 billion). Most of the funding went to mitigation activities (renewable energy generation and transport), whilst adaptation activities received substantially fewer investments overall (the focus being water and sanitation with USD 1.4 billion as well as agriculture with USD 626 million).

Hard projects (i.e., for infrastructure and equipment) received around 40% of the overall finance, whereas soft activities (such as capacity building, education, research, banking or financial services) comprised only 10%. Activities with both soft and hard components obtained another 38% of the investments, and the remaining 12% did not allow a classification due to lack of information.

The major part of the climate finance to the SEMed was destined for governments, which together with other public sector institutions benefitted from 55% of the total funding. Private sector institutions and multilateral agencies benefitted from 4% of total finance each, with non-governmental organisations (NGOs) and research institutions receiving least of the climate climate finance in the first allocation step. No information was attainable for 34% of the funding.

2. Background

2.1 Context of the assignment

The Union for the Mediterranean adopted a Ministerial Declaration on Environment and Climate Change in 2014, where UfM Member States call for greater assistance and international cooperation with regards to finance, technology transfer and capacity building. In response, the UfM created the Regional Finance Cooperation Committee for Climate Action and in parallel the UfM Climate Change Expert Group. The UfM CCEG was created to support the development of climate projects and initiatives, acting as a platform to enhance regional dialogues and to bring together climate initiatives, programmes, and stakeholders.

In 2009, developed countries pledged to raise 100 billion USD per year by 2020 to finance global climate action in the context of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). Following this, the UfM Secretariat sought to obtain an overview of climate finance committed to the SEMed region. In response, two studies on international public climate finance to the SEMed region in 2016 and 2017 were conducted by Climatekos on behalf of the UfM, with support from the European Union and under the administration of the Facility for Regional Policy Dialogue on Integrated Maritime Policy / Climate Change (Fac IMP/CC). This final report for 2017 complements preliminary 2017 data collected during 2018 with recently published climate finance information from the OECD.

2.2 Scope and definitions

Climate finance tracking is complicated by the lack of a standardised definition and approach to data collection. At present, the database of the OECD Development Assistance Committee (DAC) offers the most comprehensive collection of publicly available, project-level climate finance data. The huge advantage is that the information in this database is supplied by multilateral and bilateral donors themselves and has been verified. The drawback is that OECD data is released with a time lag, which means it is difficult to obtain reliable climate finance estimates for a given year (e.g., 2017) before the end of the following year (e.g., December 2018).

For this reason, Climatekos has prepared an interim report with preliminary estimates for each of the inventory years 2016 and 2017, which relied on surveys and interviews with donor institutions as well as online project databases of climate funds and providers of Official Development Assistance (ODA). These tentative estimates show limited overall reliability but serve to provide a rough overview of major donors and recipient countries. With the release of OECD data for the respective years the preliminary numbers have then been updated to obtain a more reliable, final estimate.

The methodology underlying this final report therefore relies on the OECD DAC's approach to tracking climate finance, which applies a combination of the Rio Marker Methodology and the MDB joint methodologies adopted by donor institutions worldwide (see Annex for details). 'Climate finance' is therefore defined as finance mobilised for the explicit purpose of climate change adaptation (i.e., reduction of vulnerability) or mitigation (i.e., reduction of greenhouse gas emissions), on a project-level (Rio-Markers) or on an activity-level basis (MDB Methodology) (OECD, n.d., IBRD et al. 2016).

This study focuses on the countries of Albania, Algeria, Bosnia & Herzegovina, Egypt, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Mauritania, Montenegro, Morocco, Palestine, Tunisia, and Turkey, and (to the extent possible) Libya and Syria. In the report, this region is referred to as the ‘study region’ or the Southern and Eastern Mediterranean ('SEMed') region.

The study tracks the public climate finance committed² to the SEMed region in the calendar year 2017. Information on disbursements is not included, as the data contained in the OECD database is incomplete and subject to large uncertainties. This focus on commitments is in line with the scope of most current studies on international climate finance, including the Climate Policy Initiative's annual Global Climate Finance Landscape report.

This report considers public climate finance flows (in USD) committed by:

- Bilateral donors (i.e., ODA for climate activities)
- Multilateral donors (mainly Multilateral Development Banks)
- Funds that finance climate change mitigation or adaptation activities

In this report, bilateral or ODA flows are contributions with a development purpose, which are committed directly by bilateral (national) donors to a recipient country. Funds are allocated by national governments and typically extended by national development agencies. ODA flows are earmarked for specific environmental purposes using the Rio Marker approach, such as (inter alia) climate change mitigation or adaptation, or biodiversity conservation.

Multilateral flows are defined by contributions that originate from bilateral donors too but are pooled in multilateral agencies before being extended to recipient countries. Multilateral contributions are typically integrated into a recipient institution's financial assets. In this report, multilateral flows are predominantly from multilateral development banks, including the EIB, EBRD and World Bank.

Funding that is earmarked for the purpose of climate finance through specific programmes or funds is presented separately from multilateral and bilateral flows. This includes major climate funds such as the Green Climate Fund (GCF) and the World Bank Climate Investment Funds (CIF), but also climate finance from broader environmental funds and/or specific climate finance windows (e.g. the Global Environment Facility, GEF, or the International Fund for Agricultural Development, IFAD).

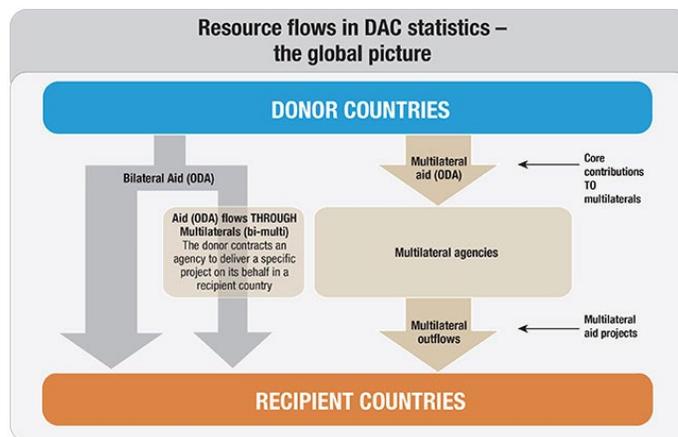


Figure 1: Resource flows in DAC statistics; OECD 2019

² A commitment is a firm written obligation by a government or official agency, backed by the appropriation or availability of the necessary funds, to provide resources of a specified amount under specified financial terms and conditions and for specified purposes for the benefit of a recipient country or a multilateral agency (OECD, 2018).

This report tracks the various flows of climate finance and their respective compositions from donors and donor institutions to recipient countries in the SEMed region. Flows are tracked to the first implementing partner and do not include domestic co-/financing or disbursements to secondary or tertiary recipients. More detailed descriptions regarding the scope of this report can be found in Annex I, including the categorisation and definitions of financial instruments, beneficiaries, and major areas of intervention.

3. Overview of methodology

3.1. Overview of approach to data collection

The approach taken in this study builds on Climatekos (2017). Due to the number of known constraints in gathering, verifying and measuring climate finance flows at the beginning of the year following the year under investigation, the data collection for the assessment of 2017 climate finance flows to the SEMed region was conducted in two phases:

1. A preliminary broader assessment gathering publicly-available climate finance tracking datasets that cover relevant climate funds (e.g. Climate Funds Update, donor surveys, donor websites, MDB Climate Finance Reports, and donor databases). These preliminary estimates were part of an interim report submitted to the UfM Secretariat in July 2018.
2. Analysis of the OECD DAC database alongside complimentary research from websites, reports and additional resources. The resulting estimates are presented in the present report.

A description of the assumptions and analysis of the OECD data is provided in the following section, with additional details provided in the Annex.

3.2. OECD data and its coverage

The OECD statistics used in this study stem from the database on development assistance, to which the 30 members of the OCED Development Assistance Committee (DAC) submit data on an annual basis³. Their national contributions are tracked to a wide range of bilateral and multilateral institutions, including bilateral recipient governments, multilateral development institutions (such as the World Bank, EBRD, EIB, amongst others) and climate-dedicated funds and programmes (including the GEF, GCF, and World Bank CIF). With this, the OECD database provides a comprehensive and methodologically consistent approach for 30 countries worldwide. However, the potential contributions by non-OECD countries are not covered with this approach; these might be or become relevant for instance in the case of Chinese climate-specific investments.

Although not providing full worldwide coverage, the OECD DAC as the single largest source of climate finance information to date represents a useful source to ensure methodological consistency much higher than inventory approaches that combine a range of different sources. It provides exclusive coverage of bilateral contributions from donors such as Germany, Japan, and the World Bank, who do not release complete, publicly available information elsewhere.

Figure 2 provides an overview of the tracking system underlying the OECD database. Essentially all climate funding is bilateral (originating from donor country governments), and flows can be viewed from a

³ The OECD DAC report (2016a) provides a full list of donors reporting to the OECD DAC, which are included in the scope, not all of which direct finance to the SEMed region in 2016. A full list of the donors to the SEMed region in 2016 is provided in Annex I, Table 3.

'recipient' or a 'donor' perspective. The 'recipient' perspective used in this report considers bilateral ODA flows and outflows from multilateral institutions to recipient countries.

Climate finance flows are reported to the OECD DAC based on two internationally recognised methodologies: the Joint Methodology used by Multilateral Development Banks and the Rio Markers used by all other donors.

- The MDB Joint Methodology has been adopted by the African Development Bank, the Asian Development Bank, the EBRD, the EIB, the Inter-American Development Bank Group (IDBG), the World Bank Group (EIB, 2015), and, as of 2017, the Islamic Development Bank. This method isolates and counts the components of larger development projects that contribute to climate change mitigation or adaptation. Adaptation activities/components are defined as those with specific objectives to address climate change vulnerability, while mitigation activities are defined based on a list of mitigation-relevant sectors, and an activity's quantifiable emissions reduction targets.
- The Rio Marker approach is used by all reporting donors other than the MDBs. They were originally designed to help members in their preparation of National Communications or National Reports to the Rio Conventions, by identifying activities that mainstream the Conventions' objectives into development co-operation. The Rio Markers use a scoring system based on the main purpose of activities.

Individual ODA projects are screened for a “principle” objective (here: targeting climate change mitigation or adaptation as the primary aim), a “significant” objective, (here: climate as an important objective but not the main purpose of the project) and “not targeted” (here: no significant climate objectives). With the presence of a climate objective, the entire activity is accounted as climate finance (as opposed to the accounting of only components of larger projects in the MDB approach). As several Rio Markers can be assigned to one activity, it is important to pay attention to potential double-counting.

Types of flows collected in DAC statistics

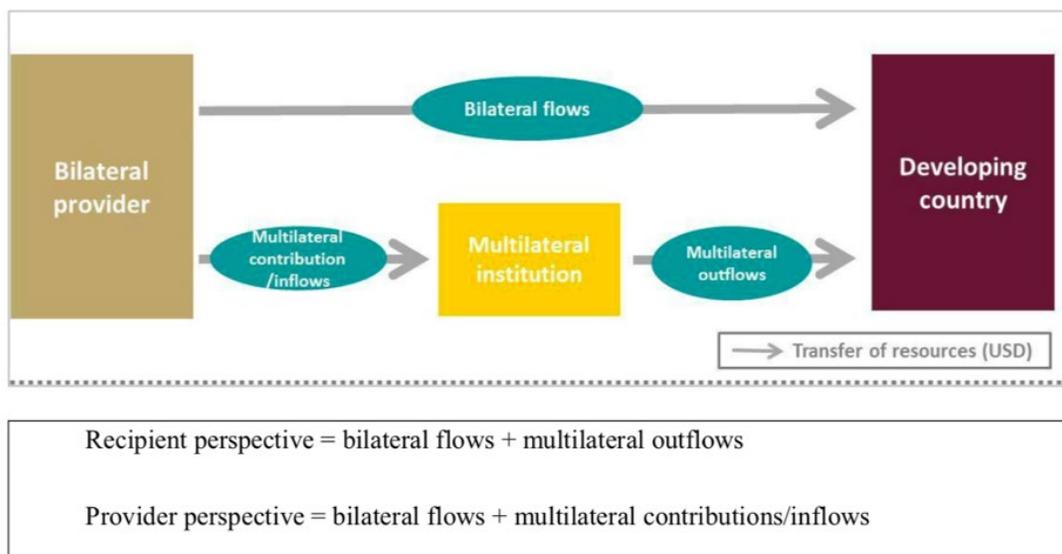


Figure 2: OECD DAC reporting method of international Official Development Assistance (ODA) from donors to recipients (developing countries)

Project-level activities are reported to the OECD through a continually evolving methodology that seeks to standardise the procedures of tracking climate finance. The OECD DAC database records finance flows down to the level of the first implementing partner via the “channel of delivery” that the reporting organisation categorises with the help of pre-defined sector codes. Financial instruments and the finance purpose are recorded down to the project level. Projects are categorised by sector and sub-sector, a comprehensive list of which can be found in the Annex (Table A2).

The analysis in this report covers the types of finance instrument, mitigation versus adaptation funding, major areas of intervention (i.e., the sectors financed), the nature of beneficiaries, the type of support provided by donors (for hard versus soft activities), as well as the proportion of finance provided to the SEMed region compared to global climate finance flows. Further details are provided in the Annex.

4. Updated Results 2016: total climate funding to the SEMed region

4.1. Climate finance aggregates and flows

Climate finance commitments to the SEMed region amounted to USD 8.12 billion in 2017, around USD 200 million less than in 2016 (Figure 3). This decrease stems mainly from a reduction in bilateral finance, which totalled USD 2.9 billion - USD 400 million less than last year. Contributions from multilateral sources (MDBs and climate funds) increased from 4.9 billion in 2016 to 5.2 billion in 2017, composed by USD 4.8 billion from MDBs and USD 0.39 billion from climate-related multilateral funds.

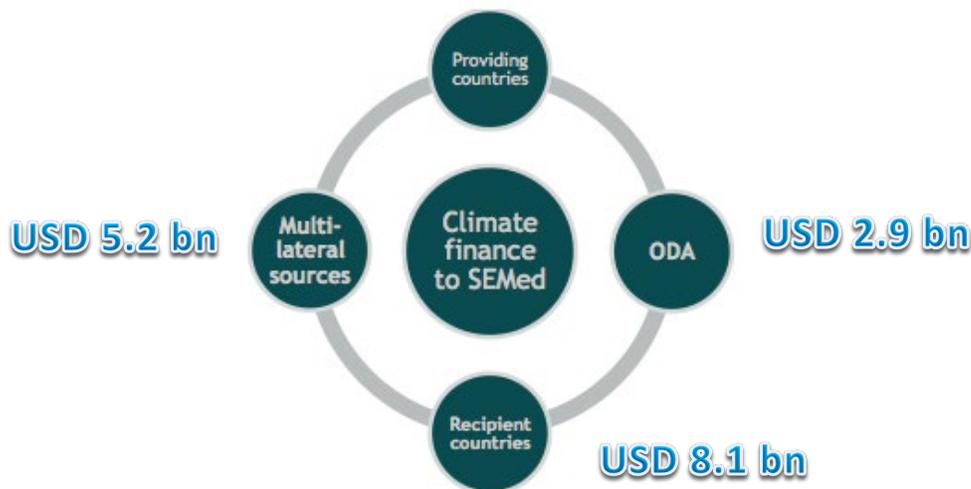


Figure 3: Total climate finance commitments to the SEMed region, 2017, USD billion (bn)

Climate Finance by major donors

Bilateral finance comprised 36% of the overall amount committed to the SEMed region in 2017. Major bilateral donors include France, Germany, and EU institutions (Figure 4). After temporarily high commitments of 1 billion USD in 2016, Japan has decreased commitments in 2017 to USD 430 million. France committed USD 883 million, followed by Germany with USD 753 million, mainly for activities in the Transport and Water Supply and Sanitation sectors. Water Supply and Agriculture were the core funding sectors of the EU, which committed USD 616 million in total.

The MDBs accounted for 59% of total commitments in 2017. The EBRD dominated with USD 2.2 billion, thus being the single-largest finance source for the region. The IBRD and IFC provided USD 896 and USD 833 million, respectively. Whereas the IBRD invested mainly in Energy Policy and Renewable Energy Generation, the EBRD focused on Transport and Renewable Energy Generation. The IFC does not disclose the purpose of their funding, reporting 100% as “unspecified”.

Multilateral climate funds again provided the smallest share of overall climate finance to the SEMed region, with USD 392 million (5%) just slightly more than in 2016 (USD 379 million). By far the most active fund was the GCF, which provided USD 262 million, followed by the Clean Technology Fund (USD 59

million) and IFAD (USD 34 million). The GCF invested 80% of its total finance to the SEMed region in Renewable Energy Generation and Agriculture, while IFAD concentrated all its funding to Water Supply and Agriculture. The Clean Technology Fund by default financed only renewable energy activities (100%).

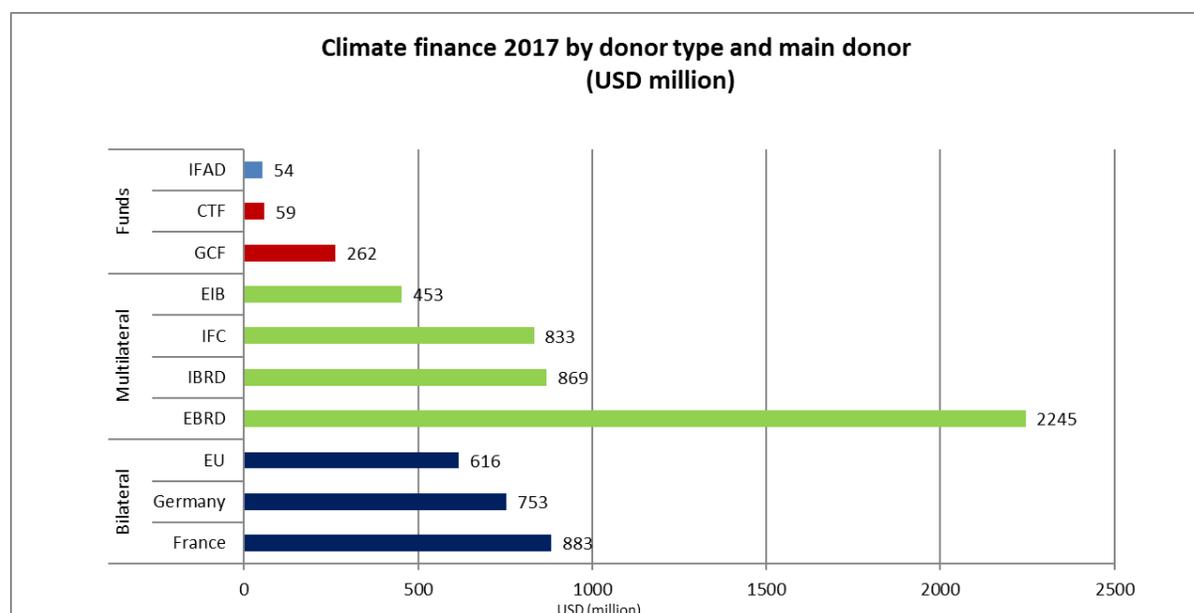


Figure 1: Climate finance committed to the SEMed region by donor type and main donor, 2017, USD million

4.2. Climate finance by recipient country

Primary recipients: Egypt, Turkey, and Tunisia

The recipients of climate finance are shown in Figure 4, which illustrates that the top ranking has slightly changed from 2016. The main recipient countries in 2017 were Egypt, Turkey and Tunisia, which together comprised USD 5.5 billion, or 68% of total commitments (compared to Turkey, Egypt and Morocco in 2016). While Morocco saw slightly reduced commitments (from USD 1.06 billion to USD 990 million), Tunisia received more than double the 2016 amount; it increased from USD 494 million to 1.1 billion in 2017 (14% of total climate finance to the SEMed region). With USD 2.6 billion, Egypt alone comprised 32% of total funding commitments. Turkey received USD 1.8 billion (22% of the total), significantly less than the USD 3.1 billion committed in 2016.

The role of Turkey as second largest recipient of climate finance flows is ambiguous, because Turkey has signed the Paris Agreement as a developed country, which by default makes them a donor country rather than an eligible recipient of financial climate support under the UNFCCC. Whereas climate finance flows to Turkey are officially reported by the provider institutions in the DAC database, these flows should not be counted towards the USD 100 billion pledge. This fact is taken into account in the global comparison in Chapter 4.3 below.

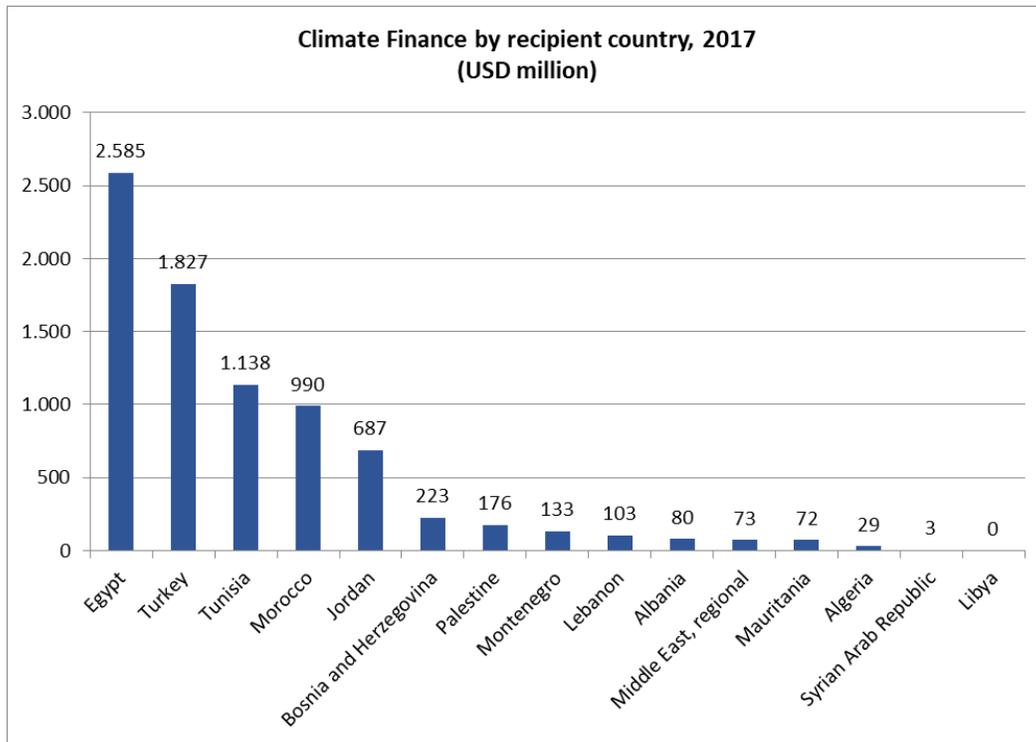


Figure 2: Climate finance (USD million) by recipient country, 2017

Illustrating climate finance per country in relation to the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and the population size (finance per capita) can provide additional insights. Fig. 7 depicts recipient countries sorted by the national GDP. Whereas countries like Algeria or Lebanon do not attract high amounts of climate finance

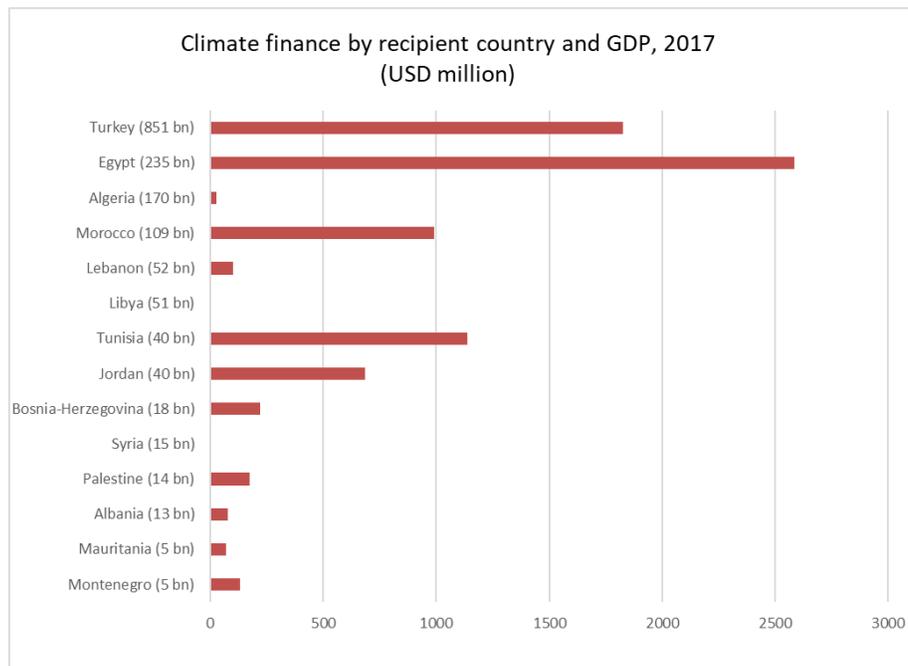


Figure 6: Climate finance 2017 by GDP (countries ranked after GDP); USD million; Data for Syria is subject to high uncertainties given its current status. Source: World Bank

despite relatively high GDPs, it can be noted that some leading recipient countries, such as Egypt, Turkey and Morocco, are economically very strong. Fig. 8 illustrates climate finance per capita, with Montenegro leading the ranking due to its small population. Other countries with high climate finance per-capita include Tunisia, Jordan and Bosnia- Herzegovina.

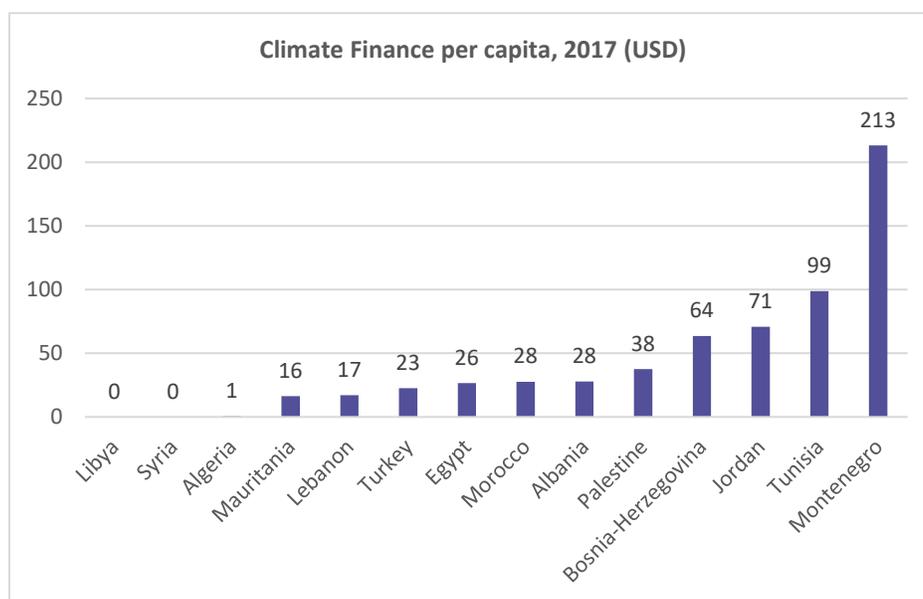


Figure 7: Climate finance 2017 by capita, USD

Similar to 2016, enabling conditions for attracting high amounts of climate finance to Egypt, Turkey, and Morocco include their relatively large population size and economic strength in the region, but also historically strong strategic ties to the European Union. Turkey’s relative economic power in the region may be complemented by recent political developments that might stimulate climate finance to the region, such as EU accession negotiations and support for the refugee crisis. The same could potentially be an explanation for the distinct increase of funding to Tunisia, despite a comparatively low GDP and low population size.

Climate finance to Egypt was mainly dedicated to Renewable Energy, whereas Tunisia and Morocco saw commitments for Water and Sanitation activities, Transport and Storage as well as agriculture. Turkey received a major part of finance for unspecified purposes, but also for banking and financial services as well as agriculture. An overview is provided in Table 1 below, for more details see Table A3 in the Annex.

Table 1: Key sectors funded in the four main recipient countries; in USD million: Total funding (bold); sectoral funding

Recipients and main sectors	USD millions
Egypt	2585
Renewable Energy Generation	1209
Transport and Storage	327
Energy Policy	297
Turkey	1827
Unspecified	448

Banking and Financial Services	387
Agriculture	186
Tunisia	1138
Water and Sanitation	476
Transport and Storage	432
Energy Policy	67
Morocco	990
Agriculture	277
Transport and Storage	203
Water and Sanitation	153

4.3 Global versus regional climate finance

The total amount of international public climate finance committed globally towards the USD 100 billion pledge by the OECD DAC members was USD 66.9 billion in 2017. Of this, commitments to the SEMed region reached USD 8.1 billion - corresponding to 12% overall. This is in line with previous years, where the SEMed region received between 13-16% of the global total reported to the OECD annually, more or less proportional to changing annual flows.

Deducting the amount of climate finance going to Turkey as discussed above would yield a total for the SEMed region of USD 6.3 billion in 2017, reducing the overall share of the 100-billion to just over 9%.

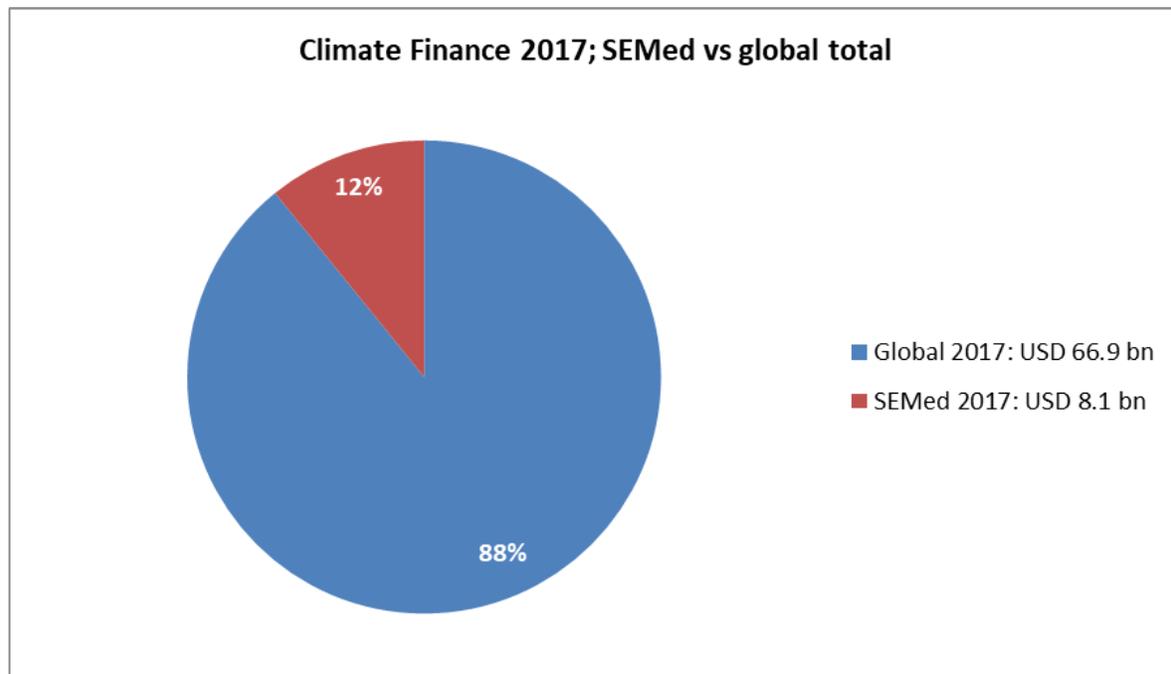


Figure 8: Climate finance commitments globally (whole circle), compared to commitments to the SEMed region (red), USD billions (data: OECD DAC statistics, 2019)

5. Composition of climate funding in the SEMed region

5.1. Areas of intervention by sector and sub-sector

The areas of intervention, or sub-sectors, receiving most funding for climate adaptation and mitigation are shown in Figure 8. For more detail on the OECD sector categories, see Annex I.

Primary sectors and sub-sectors receiving climate finance

The sector receiving most finance in 2017 was Renewable Energy Generation, with approximately USD 1.6 billion. All major funders except for France and Germany focussed strongly on this sector – first and foremost the EBRD and IBRD, but also the GCF and the CTF. Activities (sub-sectors) concentrated on technology development (USD 740 million); solar energy (USD 646 million) and wind energy (USD 216 million).

The second largest funding category was Water Supply and Sanitation with USD 1.4 billion, primarily receiving finance from France and Germany. Most of this funding was for the development of large water supply and sanitation systems (USD 474 and 439, respectively), with another significant part going into sector policies and administrative management (USD 271 million).

Transport and storage was the third sector hitting the 1 billion mark; with USD 1.2 billion provided by France, Germany, and the EBRD. The funds went almost exclusively to the extension of railway systems and the improvement of rail transport (USD 1054 million), with USD 78 million for transport policy and administrative management, and finally, upgrading and reinforcement of roads and road transport (USD 66 million).

Agriculture ranked fourth in this list, but with USD 626 million overall it received only half the funding obtained by Transport & Storage. Nevertheless, considering the neglect of funding for adaptation in previous years, it is a positive sign as agriculture activities often included adaptation aspects, such as land management, resource management, or the development and strengthening of agricultural capacity and institutions. Around a third of the total climate finance for agriculture was provided by the European Union (USD 206 million), the rest coming from a range of sources including the African Development Bank (USD 129 million), the IBRD (USD 70 million), the GCF (59 million), and France (46 million), among others.

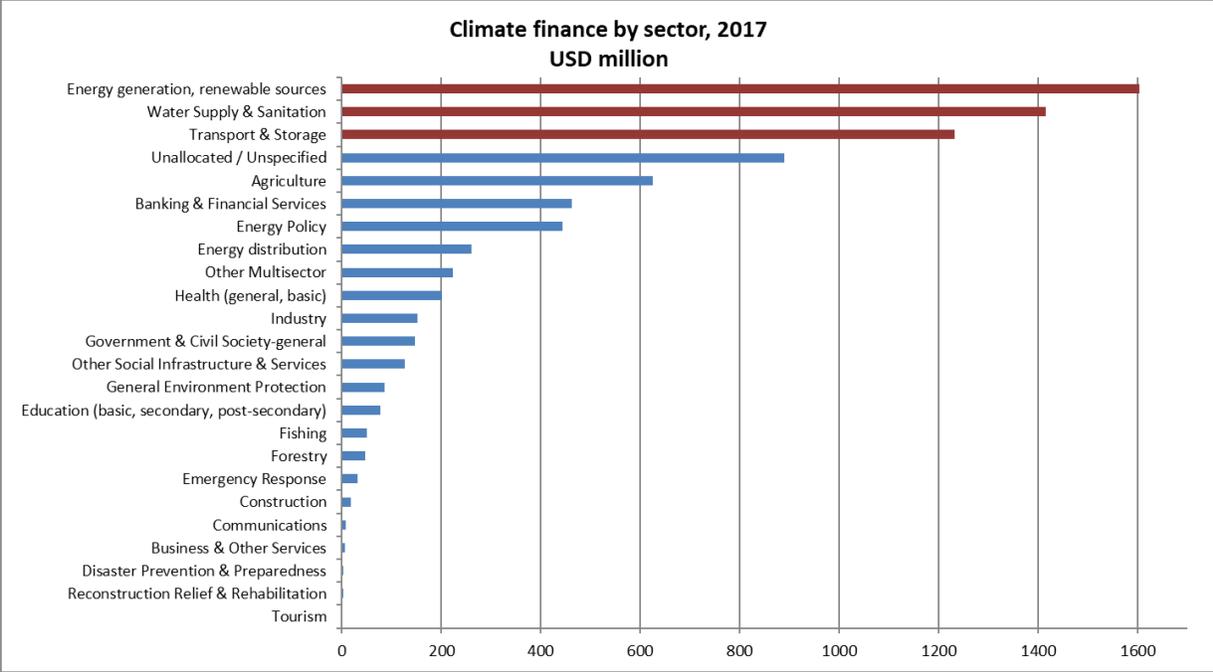


Figure 9: Climate finance 2017 by sector; USD million. Top 3 sectors highlighted in red

The sectors with least climate funding include Tourism (USD 143,000), Reconstruction Relief and Rehabilitation, as well as Disaster Prevention and Preparedness (USD 3 million each) – the latter two areas are closely linked to adaptation and vulnerability to climate change. The above Figure already indicates the strong focus on mitigation activities, just as in 2016 (see 5.3 below).

Table 2 below provides an overview of the three main funding areas by the two largest donors from each category (bilateral, multilateral and funds).

Table 2: The two main providers per provider category and their key funding areas (sectors)

Donor category	Main donors	CF 2017 (USD millions)	% of total
Bilateral	France	883	81
	I.4. Water Supply & Sanitation	305	
	II.1. Transport & Storage	210	
	II.3.b. Energy generation, renewable sources	197	
Bilateral	Germany	753	
	I.4. Water Supply & Sanitation	396	72
	II.1. Transport & Storage	76	
MDB	EBRD	2245	
	II.1. Transport & Storage	549	61
	II.3.b. Energy generation, renewable sources	459	
	II.4. Banking & Financial Services	365	
MDB	IBRD	1373	74

	II.3.a. Energy Policy	310	
	II.3.b. Energy generation, renewable sources	172	
	II.1. Transport & Storage	161	
Climate Fund	GCF	262	80
	II.3.b. Energy generation, renewable sources	150	
	III.1.a. Agriculture	59	
	IV.1. General Environment Protection	31	
Climate Fund	CTF	59	100
	II.3.b. Energy generation, renewable sources	59	

5.2. Funding by financial instrument

Most climate finance to the SEMed region in 2017 was provided through debt instruments (i.e., loans, comprising 83% of the total), while grants comprised 16%, and the remaining 1% consisted of equity and investment vehicles as well as anonymised finance. Figure 10 presents financial instruments by recipient country, and Figure 11 shows the use of these instruments by funding sources.

Primary instruments used in main recipient countries: Egypt, Turkey, Tunisia

Nearly the complete project portfolio in Egypt is funded through debt instruments, meaning loans worth USD 2.4 billion (94%), whereas only 2.5% (USD 66 million) is funded through grants. A sum of USD 84 million (3% of total) is classified as anonymised. This goes back to a single commitment by France, which is marked as an activity with “principal” climate objectives but states “semi aggregates” as the only detail provided. Major loan providers to Egypt include the EBRD, France and the EIB.

The climate finance landscape in Turkey is a bit more balanced, with 81% provided as loans (USD 1.4 billion) and 19% as grants (USD 340 million). A small amount of equity (USD 2.6 million) was provided by the EBRD for housing policy and administrative management. The largest loans come from the EBRD and IFC for multiple purposes, whereas the EU provided seven grants worth USD 323 million for multiple-year action programmes on environment and climate action, transport, and for adaptation in the agriculture sector.

With a strong focus on debt finance Tunisia shows a distribution similar to Egypt. Around 92% or 1 billion USD have been committed in form of loans, whereas only 7.5% (USD 87 million) were grants. One major loan (USD 327 million) came from Japan for a seawater desalination plant. Other large loans were provided by France (USD 186 million for Water Supply and Energy Efficiency) and the EBRD (USD 180 million for Rail Transport), whereas the largest grant comes from the European Union (USD 56 million for Energy Policy).

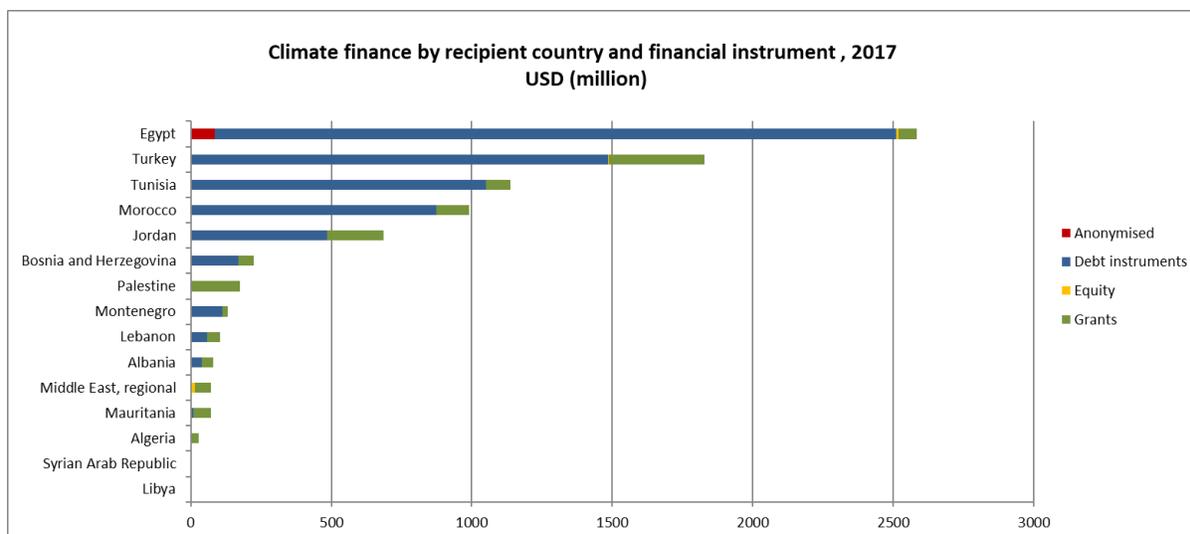


Figure 10: Climate finance by recipient country and financial instrument, 2017 (million USD)

Grants, loans and financial instruments by providers

Overall, loans comprised the greatest proportion of finance instruments from all provider categories (MDBs, bilateral donors, and multilateral funds). A total amount of USD 6.7 billion was committed as loans, whereas grants amounted to USD 1.3 billion. The remainder was provided in the form of equity and/or anonymised finance. In this context, loans are usually large sums whereas grants are divided up in many smaller amounts. This is reflected by the fact that a total of 223 loans was provided across all donor types, compared to 512 grants. Most loans were provided by the MDBs (167; of which 68 by the EBRD alone), followed by bilateral donors with 29 loans and climate funds with 26. Most grants came from bilateral donors (478); although in absolute amounts, even the major bilateral providers France and Japan extended mostly loans (Figure 11). Only the European Union and the United States stick out as bilateral donors that provide all their funding to the SEMed in the form of grants. Germany shows a balanced structure, with roughly 50% handed out in form of loans and 50% as grants.

France was the only country that used an anonymised financial instrument⁴, which was allocated to Egypt, as described above. Equity was provided only by the International Finance Corporation (IFC) and a small proportion by the EBRD, their destinations being predominantly Turkey and Egypt.

⁴ Anonymised records may be due to confidentiality agreements or data protected under national laws. OECD research principles: <http://stats.oecd.org/glossary/detail.asp?ID=6882> for statistical data and <https://www.oecd.org/sti/sci-tech/38500813.pdf>

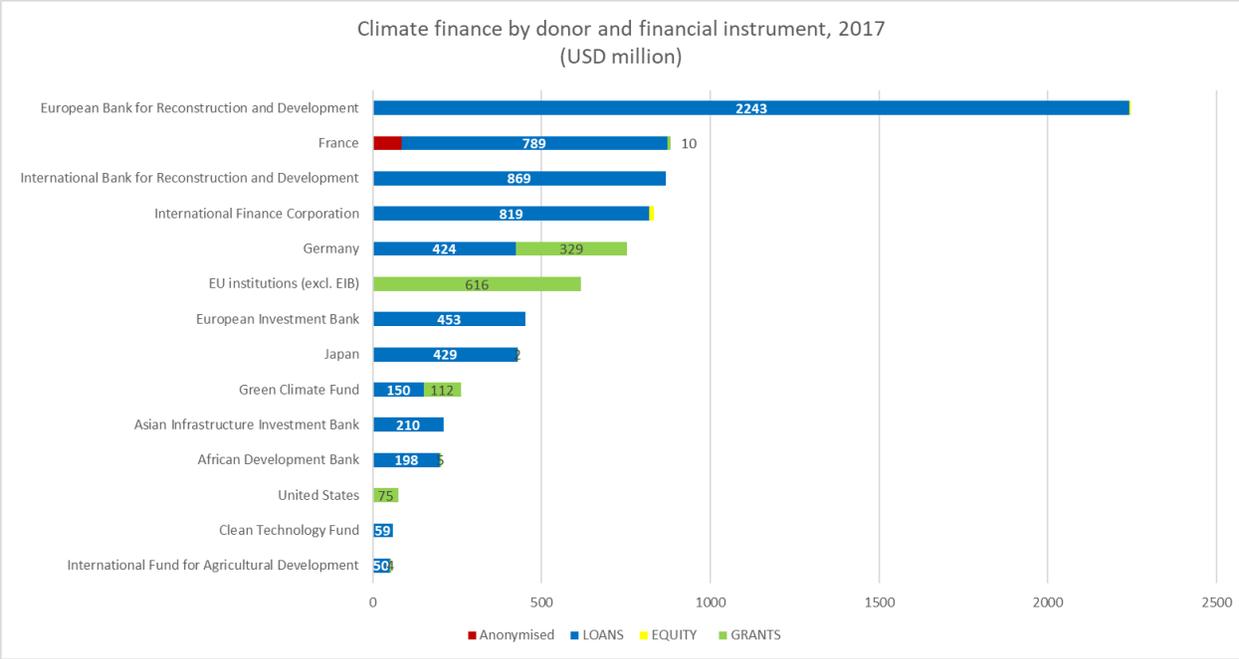


Figure 11: Climate finance by major providers (total funding volume > USD 50 million) and financial instrument, 2017 (USD million). Blue: debt instruments; green: grants; yellow: equity and investment vehicles; red: anonymised.

5.3. Funding by purpose

Funding for adaptation vs. mitigation

A very clear tendency of climate finance in the SEMed region is the preference for mitigation activities, which received three times more funding than adaptation measures (Figure 12). The column “adaptation and mitigation” shows the proportion of funds for activities with both adaptation and mitigation benefits, although the same activity could also be marked for either adaptation or mitigation individually. As this entails a risk for double-counting, the three categories presented in Figure 12 cannot be aggregated. Total climate finance can be computed as “adaptation” + “mitigation” - “adaptation and mitigation”.

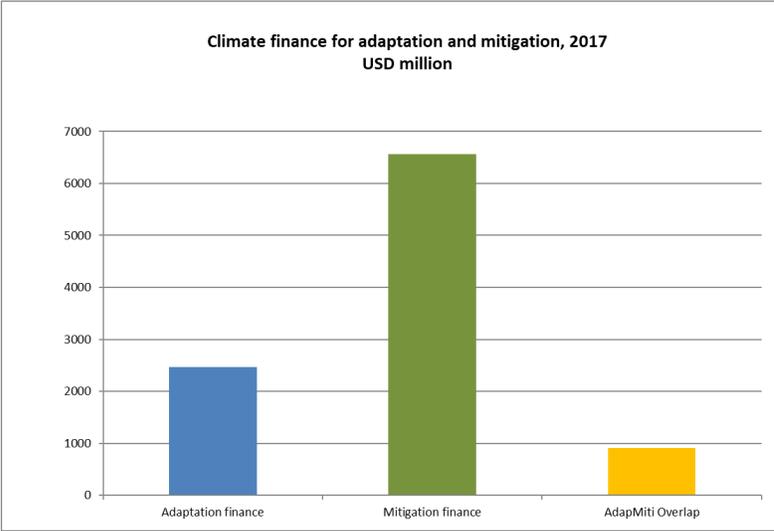


Figure 12: Climate finance 2017 by adaptation, mitigation and mixed purposes; USD million

Areas of intervention in adaptation and mitigation

The sector analysis (Figure 13) shows that the strongest overlaps between mitigation and adaptation are in water and sanitation as well as in agriculture⁵. This is because activities in these sectors often have multiple benefits, both enhancing climate resilience as well as reducing emissions. For example, land use change and livestock farming are large emitters of greenhouse gas emissions and are critical areas of vulnerability for many rural farmers. There is potential to both reduce emissions and aid farmers to adapt using sustainable farming and livestock management techniques that reduce crop and livestock losses from climate-related pests and diseases. In water supply and sanitation, improving waste water management by developing clean sanitation systems can both decrease the emission of greenhouse gases by wastewater (mitigation), and decrease the vulnerability of populations to the spread of water-borne diseases, like malaria (adaptation).

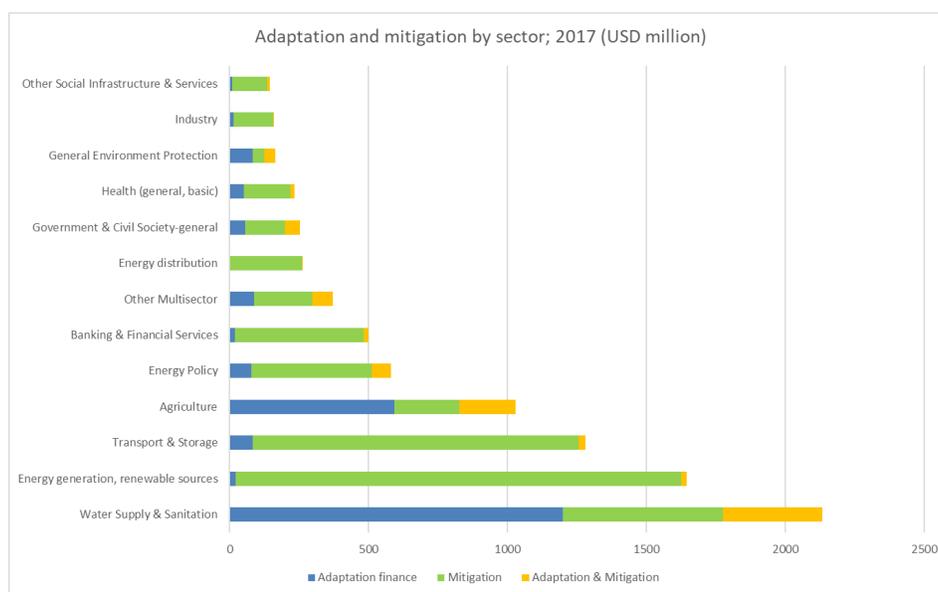


Figure 13: Adaptation and mitigation by sector, including overlaps between the two

A sectoral breakdown of adaptation and mitigation activities is shown in Figure 14. Mitigation activities are dominated by renewable energy generation, transport, water supply and sanitation, banking and financial services as well as energy policy. Adaptation finance on the other hand concentrates mostly on agriculture and water and sanitation.

⁵ Whereas water and sanitation seems to be the top sector overall, it should be kept in mind that the ranking in Fig. 13 does not reflect the sectoral analysis under 5.1 due to double counting of funding for both purposes. Therefore, total numbers in these graphs also add up to more than 100%.

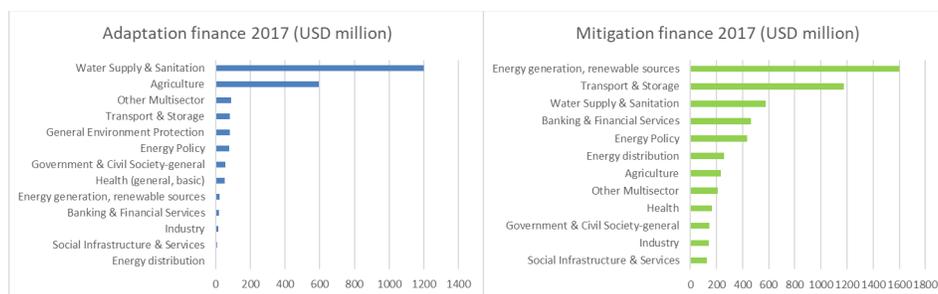


Figure 14: Major adaptation sectors (left) and mitigation sectors (right) targeted by climate investments 2017 (USD million)

Adaptation funding by major sources of climate finance

Whereas only a small share of overall climate finance is for adaptation, bilateral donors are the most active in supporting this purpose. Germany, the EU and Japan are among the main donors, providing over USD 1.3 billion to adaptation activities mainly in the water and agriculture sectors. Germany provides USD 496 million to adaptation, with over 60% going to large scale (national) water and sanitation systems in Albania, Jordan, Montenegro and Tunisia, as well as sectoral water policy and administrative management to Jordan and Tunisia. Other main activities funded include emergency response (USD 30 million, to Jordan) and agriculture (USD 27 million, mainly to Morocco and Tunisia). The EU allocated USD 481 million to adaptation activities, mainly to agriculture and water supply sectors in Turkey, Algeria and Albania. The money supports agriculture policy and administrative management (206 million) as well as the development of large-scale sanitation and waste management systems (USD 102 million). Japan focuses its adaptation funding on water supply systems in Tunisia (USD 327 million out of 375 million in total) as well as fishing policies and administrative management in Morocco (USD 48 million).

Among the multilateral donors, the EBRD is the main contributor of adaptation funding, having committed USD 236 million in 2017 mainly for large scale water supply and sanitation systems in Morocco and Egypt. With adaptation funding of USD 90 million, the GCF is the most active among the climate funds and supports mainly agriculture water supply and policy measures in Morocco as well as general flood prevention programmes in Egypt.

Table 3: Adaptation funding by main providers and their key sectors; USD million

Provider and main sectors funded	Adaptation funding (USD million)
Germany	496
<i>Water & Sanitation</i>	319
<i>Education</i>	44
<i>Emergency Response</i>	30
European Union	481
<i>Agriculture</i>	206
<i>Water & Sanitation</i>	81
<i>Energy Policy</i>	56
EBRD	236
<i>Water Supply & Sanitation</i>	168
<i>Banking & Financial Services</i>	19
<i>Transport & Storage</i>	7
GCF	90
<i>Agriculture</i>	59
<i>General Env Protection</i>	30

5.4 Funding by beneficiary

The beneficiaries of climate finance are defined in this report as the first implementing partner to receive finance by the donor institution (i.e., the 'channel of delivery' in the OECD DAC database; see Annex I for the methodological details). The results for 2017 differ in several aspects from the picture in 2016, especially in the more prominent role of private sector recipients, and the decrease for research institutions:

- Public sector institutions, including governments, local authorities and delegated cooperation with other recipient countries, were still listed as main recipient (USD 4.8 billion). Figure 15 shows a breakdown of this figure by central government, local government and public institutions, illustrating that central governments are the main point of delivery. This is probably related to the applied definition of “beneficiary” (see above and Annex).
- The private sector ranks second in 2017, with different categories of banks, corporations and private sector institutions; these beneficiaries received USD 387 million.
- Multilateral organisations as a primary implementing agency (including international, public institutions such as the World Bank or multilateral groups) received USD 358 million.
- NGOs (including international, donor-country based as well as recipient country-based NGOs) were listed as channel of delivery for USD 91 million.
- Funding directly reaching research institutions, including universities, colleges or other teaching institutions, research institutes and think-thanks amounted to only USD 4 million in 2017.
- A large share of the funds (USD 1.2 billion) was compiled under the general category “other”, which broadly includes any other implementers that cannot be placed in private, public, non-governmental or research institutions. The dataset provides no more detail on this category.

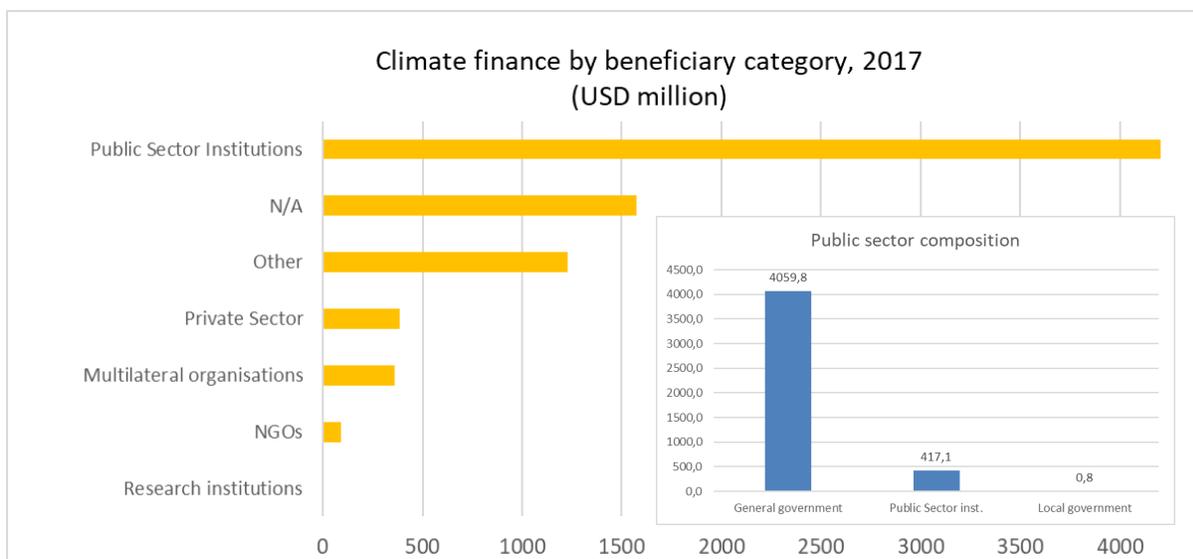


Figure 15: Climate finance to the SEMed by beneficiary category, 2017; in USD millions

5.5 Funding for soft and hard activities

In the definition applied here, 'hard' activities refer to the provision of equipment or expansion of structural networks, as well as to infrastructural or technological objectives (such as transport and storage facilities, energy distribution centres, reconstruction, infrastructure etc.). 'Soft' activities are defined as those which provide services or support of a technical, managerial, research, capacity building, policy-based, educational, touristic, banking or financial nature. Mixed activities (hard and soft) include activities that combine both components. Projects in sectors such as water supply and sanitation, healthcare, and renewable energy generation often combine 'hard' facility development projects with 'soft' capacity building assistance. The categorisation of such projects was based on the OECD list of CRS purpose codes that contains descriptions of the sectors, from which the 'hard' and 'soft' components were identified.

The analysis of funding directed towards such activities is detailed in Table 4. Using the overall finance as basis to determine the share of hard, soft and hard/soft activities shows that hard activities such as renewable energy generation, transport and storage, industry, reconstruction and relief comprised over 40% of funding. Soft measures such as education, social services, business and banking received 10% of overall finance, whereas around 40% was dedicated to activities with both hard and soft aspects, including agriculture, water and sanitation, health, or environmental protection. The remainder to 100% was not included in the assessment due a lack of information detailed enough to allow a classification. However, it is important to keep in mind that the results presented here are subject to uncertainties, since the classification is based on subjective assessment of sub-sectors rather than a predefined categorisation.

Table 4: Hard/soft categorisation of main sectors, and respective number of activities / overall funding amounts (USD)

Sector	Classification (based on sub-sector activities)	Overall amount (USD thousand)
Education	soft	77.289
Health	hard/soft	201.553
Water & Sanitation	hard/soft	1.415.573
Government & Civil Society	soft	146.773
Social Infrastructure & Service	soft	127.293
Transport & Storage	hard	1.231.717
Communications	soft	8.329
Energy Policy	hard/soft	443.845
Renewable energy generation	hard	1.603.318
Energy distribution	hard	260.067
Banking & Financial Services	soft	462.683
Business & Other Services	soft	5.872
Agriculture	hard/soft	625.829
Forestry	hard/soft	46.943
Fishing	hard/soft	50.132
Industry	hard	151.683
Construction Policy	soft	17.346
Tourism policy	soft	143
General Env. Protection	hard/soft	85.880
Aggregated Multisector	hard/soft	222.333
Development Food Aid	hard	6.403
Emergency Response	hard	31.501
Reconstruction & Rehabilitation	hard	2.726
Disaster Prevention & Preparedness	hard	3.386
Unspecified	-	889.603
		8.118.200
Results based on overall finance provided		% of total
Hard		41
Soft		10
Hard/soft		38
Unspecified		11

6. Case Studies

The following case studies demonstrate successfully implemented climate projects in the SEMed region that act as showcases for climate-relevant activities. Many of these projects have long lifespans and are still underway. The showcases were selected due to their success in securing finance, their success in accessing the private sector and their regional focus.

Case 1: Continental Wetlands Adaptation and Resilience – Mauritania

Project description

The Continental Wetlands Adaptation and Resilience to Climate Change project aims to enhance resilience of wetlands and the livelihoods of the local population in Mauritania. By targeting livelihoods, the tension between pastoralists and fishing groups and effective management of the resources can reduce over-grazing and over-exploitation of the wetland resources. The project is financed by the GEF/LDCF and implemented by the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) working through the Government of Mauritania's National Green Wall Agency.

The programme seeks to enhance adaptation of local communities to the risks of climate change in drought-prone areas with sensitive wetland resources. Through landscape-level management practices, the programme aims to combat the negative impacts of seasonal dryness on pastoralists, fishermen and agro-foresters. The project will, more specifically, improve the understanding of wetland management and monitoring as well as the effects of climate change on its biodiversity and ecosystems, provide conservation of inland habitats used by migratory birds and ecosystem services, aid in implementation of participatory management approaches for livestock, farming and fisheries and provide capacity building and training to key stakeholders in resource management and diversification of the income of local populations.

Region: Mauritania

Amount: USD 4.45 million (GEF and LDCF grants)

Beneficiaries: local communities, finance implemented by local authorities and NGOs, with envisioned procurement of local expertise.

Additional finance mobilisation: aiming at USD 4.5 million co-finance from recipient government and others

Climate target: The project aims to enhance the adaptive capacity of local pastoralists that are vulnerable to climate-change induced changes in the natural resources they depend upon. The project seeks to enhance wetland management and protect the livelihoods of farmers, fishermen and agro-foresters who share communal wetland resources in rural areas.

Outcomes: This project is still in preparation, although finance has been approved. Overall the project seeks to:

- Restore and rehabilitate wetlands through new management practices (including water forest and wetland resource management), developing agroforestry and water harvesting techniques in harmony with conservation
- Implement capacity building and training programmes in climate-smart agricultural practices
- Ensure diversification and resilience of livelihoods
- Promote knowledge management and capacity to monitoring and evaluation

Sources:

GEF database (personal contact)

GEF (n.d.) Continental Wetlands Adaptation and Resilience to Climate Change. Available at: <https://www.thegef.org/project/continental-wetlands-adaptation-and-resilience-climate-change>

Case 2: Scatec Benban Solar Park: a private-public partnership in Egypt

Project description

The Benban solar park is located in Aswan in Upper Egypt and is planned to become the largest solar installation in the world with a planned total capacity of 1.8 GW. So far, six individual solar power plants with a joint capacity of 400 MW have achieved financial closure. The individual projects will be developed under a national programme which offers feed-in tariffs to projects up to 50MW capacity to stimulate private investments in wind and solar power. The six projects involve a total investment of USD 450 million, 75% of which (USD 335 million) is provided through a consortium of international Development Finance Institutions: the EBRD, the Green Climate Fund, the Dutch Development Bank FMO, the Islamic Development Bank and the Islamic Corporation for the Development of the Private Sector. The remaining 25% will be provided in the form of equity by Scatec Solar, Norfund and Africa50, the Infrastructure Fund for Africa. The project sponsor Scatel Solar is the leading solar energy player in Egypt and has secured a 25-year Power Purchase Agreements with the Egyptian Electricity Transmission Company. The innovative nature of this project lies in the inclusion of conventional, multilateral, public, private, and Islamic financing.

The overall objective is to support the government of Egypt in the move towards diversifying its electricity sector and accessing clean and low-cost electricity. Egypt has committed to increase the share of renewables in the country's power mix to 37% by 2035. The 400 MW solar plants will produce 870 GWh of electricity annually, avoiding about 350,000 tons of CO2 emissions per year, supporting Egypt's emission reduction targets under the Paris Climate Agreement.

Region: Egypt

Amount: USD 450 million: 75% provided by a DFI consortium, 25% through private equity)

Finance structure: GCF/EBRD partnership: USD 48 million

Beneficiaries: private and public companies

Climate target: Mitigation

Sources:

EBRD (personal contact)

EBRD (2017) Available: <https://www.ebrd.com/work-with-us/projects/psd/scatec-benban-v-zafarana-solar-project.html>

Scatec Solar (2017): www.scatecsolar.com

Case 3: Nexus Nord – Palestinian Territories

Project description

The Nexus North Project is a pilot project to support public drinking water operators in two districts of the northern West Bank, in order to ensure greater sustainability of water operators. The purpose of the project is to contribute to the improvement of the living conditions of the population by developing and improving the quality of the public drinking water as well as the waste water services. A hybrid renewable energy system consisting of two wind turbines and small solar plants with a capacity of 3.7 MW will operate with the drinking water system, allowing substantial savings of the operational system. With this, the project represents an innovative approach to combine the water and renewable energy sectors.

The project will improve the living conditions of the population of the two districts by improving equitable access to water and sanitation. The hybrid renewable energy system will be designed to operate synchronously with the drinking water system. The production of 5600 MWh per year through the hybrid renewable energy system will save 4000 tons of CO2 each year.

Region: Palestinian Territories

Amount: USD 15 million by the AFD

Beneficiaries: local communities and recipient government

Additional mobilisation: Palestinian Authority

Climate target: Adaptation and mitigation

Sources:

French Development Agency (database, personal contact)

AFD, Available: <https://www.afd.fr/>

Case 4: GCF's Renewable Energy Financing Framework for Egypt

Project description

The Egypt Renewable Energy Financing Framework runs from 2017-2022 and is funded by the Green Climate Fund and implemented through the EBRD. It provides loans and grants to the Egyptian government as well as to private companies to enhance renewable energy integration, policies and planning as well as scaling up renewable energy investments. The framework envisages debt financing from GCF and EBRD of up to USD 500 million. Overall, the Framework will catalyse the development of a competitive, efficient renewable energy market that will allow Egypt to achieve its renewable energy targets, while increasing the share of privately-owned generation capacity.

The main outcome is to increase the number of small, medium and large low-emission power suppliers. The outputs include identification and implementation of viable renewable projects, technical advice to enhance the enabling for the uptake of renewables and capacity building for tender preparation.

Region: Egypt

Amount: USD 150 million in loans and USD 4.7 million in grants by the GCF

Beneficiaries: local and international private sector renewable energy investors or special purpose vehicles as well as local institutions and policy makers

Additional mobilisation: Co-financing by the EBRD: USD 352 million in loans and the remaining debt provided by other lenders and sponsors

Climate target: Mitigation (800,000 tCO₂ in total)

Sources:

Green Climate Fund website:

<https://www.greenclimate.fund/-/gcf-ebd-egypt-renewable-energy-financing-framework>

Case 5: Fayoum Wastewater Expansion Programme, Egypt

Project description

The wastewater sector in Egypt suffers from historic underinvestment and weak governance, which has resulted in hugely underdeveloped wastewater infrastructure, high leakage, and inefficient pumping costs and degraded water quality. The level of sanitary network connections remains very low in rural areas compared with urban areas, which have up to 90 per cent wastewater connection coverage. The Fayoum Wastewater Expansion Programme will provide first time sanitation to around 940,000 inhabitants in the Fayoum governorate through. This includes the construction of 8 new wastewater treatment plants (WWTPs), the expansion of 9 existing and rehabilitation of 10 existing WWTPs, the expansion of the sewerage network of about 3433 kilometres of pipes together with the installation of their 139 pumping stations and the purchase of 350 evacuation trucks to serve other remote unserved rural areas.

The new wastewater treatment facilities are expected to lead to significant reduced pollution levels in Fayoum's agricultural drains, which in turn are expected to lead to better quality and quantity of food (currently water used for agriculture and aquaculture use is heavily contaminated), higher demand for local produce, increased arable land and creation of employment opportunities in the agriculture sector.

Region: Egypt

Amount: EUR 448 million

Beneficiaries: The state-owned Fayoum Company for Water and Wastewater –FWWC (“Beneficiary”), a subsidiary of the Holding Company of Water and Wastewater – HCWW (“Client”). The Programme will benefit inhabitants in the Fayoum governorate.

Finance mobilisation/finance structure: The EBRD will provide a sovereign loan of up to EUR 186 million to the Arab Republic of Egypt. It is expected that the Project will be co-financed by a sovereign loan of up to EUR 172 million from the European Investment Bank (EIB) and a EUR 30 million investment grant from the EU Neighbourhood Investment Facility (NIF). The Project fully supports the Bank's Green Economy Transition (GET) Approach which, among different goals, aims at scaling up the promotion of sustainability of natural resources use, to support pollution prevention and to avoid/reduce the degradation of ecosystems.

Climate target: Adaptation

Sources:

<https://www.ebrd.com/work-with-us/projects/psd/fayoum-wastewater-expansion-programme.html>

<https://www.ebrd.com/cs/Satellite?c=Content&cid=1395274470689&d=Mobile&pagename=EBRD%2FContent%2FContentLayout>

Case 6: Sustainable Use of Transboundary Water Resources and Water Security Management (WATER SUM), MENA

Project description

The rapid depletion of water resources, deterioration in water quality, increased water demand, and changes in water endowments affect environmental quality, food security, municipal infrastructure and economic development in most societies in the MENA region. Climate change will multiply existing stresses and will further affect water availability and quality. The capacity of countries to manage water resources more efficiently and introduce tools for climate adaptation is a decisive factor for future development. Greater regional cooperation and dialogue on water issues will influence national water management and help to bring peaceful development to the region.

The overall goal of the project is to promote and enhance the more sustainable use of water resources, and with that reinforce integrated water resources management and regional cooperation on water-related issues, taking into consideration the impacts of climate change, and to support beneficiary countries to ensure a coherent response to water-related challenges. The project has two components: WATER POrT and WaSe.

The WATER POrT component provides a platform for building skills and transferring knowledge on integrated water resources management (IWRM) and climate change adaptation. It promotes social and economic development, environmental protection and the use of innovative tools for climate adaptation.

The WaSe component focuses on building local partnerships to ensure water security and promote ecosystem services.

Region: MENA-region

Amount: EUR 7.09 million (exact sum: 7,092,360 €)

Beneficiaries: Egypt, Tunisia, Jordan

Finance mobilisation/ structure: Government of Sweden/Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (Sida)

Climate target: Adaptation

Sources:

<http://watersum.rec.org/index.php?page=about-water-sum>

<http://www.rec.org/project-detail.php?id=2>

7. Conclusion

This study shows that up to USD 8.1 billion climate finance was mobilised in the SEMed region in 2017. This amount corresponds to 12% of global public climate finance commitments, as reported by the OECD DAC, or 9% in case the funding to Turkey is not considered.

The largest share of climate finance to the SEMed region stemmed from MDBs, which provided 59% of the finance through loans. The EBRD in particular had a large portfolio of projects totalling USD 2.2 billion. Bilateral ODA comprised 35% of the commitments, headed by France, Germany and the European Union. Japan's commitments to the region decreased significantly since 2016, from more than USD 1 billion to USD 430 million. Dedicated climate funds contributed the remaining 5% of the funding to the region, with the GCF and the Clean Technology Fund acting as main providers.

Egypt, Turkey, and Tunisia received the largest proportion of climate finance to the region (68% combined), followed by Morocco. Mitigation activities dominated and were centred on greenhouse gas emission reductions in the renewable energy and transport sectors, while adaptation measures focussed on water and sanitation as well as agriculture. However, adaptation activities overall remained underfunded in comparison to mitigation. The main beneficiaries of climate finance, approximated through the first implementing partner receiving funding, were largely public bodies (54%), followed by the private sector and multilateral institutions with 4% each.

Monitoring, reporting, and verification of climate finance is a challenging exercise, limited by a lack of standardised climate finance tracking methodologies, and inadequate transparency that is due to the confidentiality of project-level data, delays in the release of data and inconsistencies in publicly available project records. While public climate finance is recorded by donor agencies and international financial institutions, private climate finance and domestic expenditures are rarely documented. Very few incentives to record private climate finance exist, confidentiality is often prioritised, and there are limited means of tracing cascade climate finance mobilised in the private sector. With records of domestic and private climate finance largely unavailable at present, the total aggregates presented here, although not complete, are the best estimate currently attainable.

While the OECD DAC database provides a means for bridging these gaps on an aggregate level, it is also subject to potential errors. These may occur from human error, as most data is self-reported by donors who artificially fit the data to the OECD tracking system, or from systematic error relating to, for example, a subjective understanding of what climate finance should include or exclude. In addition, the OECD DAC database covers data from only 30 member states, excluding information from potential climate investors that are not part of the DAC. These might be worthwhile to investigate individually through different sources in future. The use of the OECD dataset nevertheless allows painting an overview picture with main actors covered, so that this report supports the movement towards a global, standardised approach to climate finance tracking. It seeks to encourage dataset comparability to enable more robust estimates, to improve the transparency of climate finance reporting at the national, regional and international levels.

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Annex: Methodology Discussion & Data Tables

The OECD DAC Methodology and Approach

The OECD DAC is a publicly available, comprehensive database that relies on self-reporting by donors on their bilateral commitments to developing countries. It applies the definitions of two well-established climate finance tracking methodologies: the Rio-Marker methodology⁶ (typically used by bilateral donors and funds) and the Joint MDB Approach to Climate Finance Tracking⁷ (used by multilateral development banks). The data on projects tagged as climate finance is submitted in the OECD reporting format by the donors themselves, and then integrated into the DAC database by the OECD, a process that causes a time lag of nearly two years until the data is released.

The Rio-Marker approach uses a purpose-based definition of climate activities; considering only projects with “significant” or “principle” climate objectives and counting the entire budget towards climate finance only if a detailed set of specifications are met. The MDB Methodology specifies the exact financial component of a project geared towards climate activities. In this context, therefore, the original categorisation of “climate specific” and “climate dedicated” funding is redundant. “Climate finance” in this report is defined as finance mobilised for the explicit purpose of climate adaptation (i.e., reduction of vulnerability) or mitigation (i.e., reduction of greenhouse gas emissions), on a project-level (Rio-Markers) or on an activity level (MDB Methodology) (OECD, IBRD et al. 2016). The tracking methods used by different donors are listed in Table 3.

Despite representing an improvement to the previous methodology, the use of the OECD DAC database also has several inherent limitations when it comes to climate finance tracking and reporting:

- Emphasis is on climate finance aggregates, meaning that project-level detail is sometimes limited (which limits the hard/soft assessment in the first place, but also doesn’t allow to establish detailed project profiles).
- The OECD DAC reporting methodology is constantly evolving, which means that attention must be paid to changes in the approach over the years. Another revision and streamlining exercise is envisioned for the next 2-3 years, with an updated methodology to be in place from 2021 onwards.
- The methodology relies on voluntary reporting of climate flows. Some projects may, therefore, be subjectively categorised or excluded if their climate benefits cannot be tracked quantitatively. This is particularly relevant in adaptation, where project inclusions may still be disputed. Human or systematic errors may also occur during reporting, for example, via incorrect reporting or in subjective judgements of what constitutes climate finance. Systematic errors could also occur as

⁶ See OECD (2016c), Annex 18 of for more information on the Rio Markers

⁷ See EIB (2015) for more detail

MDBs use different sector groupings to the OECD, and translation of project data between databases constitutes an important potential error source.

- The Rio Marker system requires donors to indicate whether a project contributes “principally” or “significantly” to climate change mitigation or adaptation. However, there has been evidence of inconsistencies in this system, brought about by unclear definitions and political motivations that affect the use of the coding system (Michaelowa and Michaelowa (2011), Junghans and Harmeling (2012), Adaptation Watch, (2015)).
- The purpose of the Rio Markers was not originally to track finance flows and therefore provides only an approximate quantification of finance flows (OECD DAC, n.d.). This method takes the entire project value into consideration, whereas the MDB Joint Approach only considers the proportion of finance designated specifically for a climate activity. It, therefore, provides a sharper delineation of actual climate finance. In addition, only projects with a Rio Marker “principal objective” may contribute towards the notion of “additionality” that is discussed in the context of the USD 100 billion target, although most estimates include projects with both "principal" and "significant" objectives.
- The current OECD methodology excludes climate finance flows that are subject to uncertainty and methodological limitations. This includes greater private climate finance flows, flows from domestic government expenditure, flows from additional investors that do not report to the OECD and flows that are not officially earmarked for climate.
- The categorisation of flows as bilateral or multilateral means that only larger, multilateral climate-specific funds and programmes are clearly separated from bilateral flows. While this still provides accurate aggregates, details from secondary donors are not accounted for.

Details on the OECD DAC Donors to the SEMed region in 2017

Table A1: Full list of donors to the SEMed region in 2017, including their flow categorisation, the methodology used to track climate finance, and their recorded commitment, OECD DAC Dataset, 2018

List of Donors to the SEMed region in 2017	Categorisation of flows (Bilateral/Multilateral)	Methodology	Total commitment (USD thousand)
European Bank for Reconstruction and Development	Multilateral	MDB Joint Approach	2.245.257
France	Bilateral	Rio Markers	883.267
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development	Multilateral	MDB Joint Approach	868.783
International Finance Corporation	Multilateral	MDB Joint Approach	832.817
Germany	Bilateral	Rio Markers	753.021
EU institutions (excl. EIB)	Bilateral	Rio Markers	616.149
European Investment Bank	Multilateral	MDB Joint Approach	452.849
Japan	Bilateral	Rio Markers	430.333
Green Climate Fund	Climate Fund	Rio Markers	262.015
Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank	Multilateral	MDB Joint Approach	210.000

African Development Bank	Multilateral	Rio Markers	202.455
United States	Bilateral	Rio Markers	74.848
Clean Technology Fund	Climate Fund	Rio Markers	59.275
International Fund for Agricultural Development	Climate Fund	Rio Markers	53.815
Netherlands	Bilateral	Rio Markers	37.317
Italy	Bilateral	Rio Markers	23.297
Switzerland	Bilateral	Rio Markers	19.397
Sweden	Bilateral	Rio Markers	15.235
GEF General Trust Fund	Climate Fund	Rio Markers	11.355
Canada	Bilateral	Rio Markers	11.033
United Arab Emirates	Bilateral	Rio Markers	11.000
Korea	Bilateral	Rio Markers	10.358
Denmark	Bilateral	Rio Markers	9.683
International Development Association	Multilateral	Rio Markers	8.238
GEF Least Developed Countries Trust Fund (LDCF)	Climate Fund	Rio Markers	5.000
Spain	Bilateral	Rio Markers	4.167
Austria	Bilateral	Rio Markers	1.715
United Kingdom	Bilateral	Rio Markers	1.646
Czech Republic	Bilateral	Rio Markers	1.285
Global Green Growth Institute	Climate Fund	Rio Markers	677
Australia	Bilateral	Rio Markers	408
Poland	Bilateral	Rio Markers	365
Slovenia	Bilateral	Rio Markers	215
Finland	Bilateral	Rio Markers	185
New Zealand	Bilateral	Rio Markers	178
Norway	Bilateral	Rio Markers	150
Ireland	Bilateral	Rio Markers	21
Total			8.118.200

Table A1 above shows the full list of donors to the SEMed region for 2017 recorded by the OECD DAC, and how their flows were categorised by the OECD (although climate funds were separated from other flows in this report). The methodology of each donor is also recorded (MDB Joint Method, or the Rio Marker Method). Their total commitments are included as a measure of the importance of the donor to the region.

Approaches and definitions used in this update report, based on the OECD categorisation

The OECD data included in this report are:

- **Financial instruments** to the UfM included: grants, loans and equity.
- **Adaptation and mitigation activities** were reported in aggregates with the knowledge of the limitations of the Rio Marker and MDB Joint methodology system.
- **Major areas of intervention or sectors and sub-sectors** are differentiated by a coding system, more information is provided in Table 4 (below).
- **Beneficiaries** were recorded as the OECD DAC's Channel of Delivery⁸, which allows for a boundary to be drawn for climate finance flows. This includes:
- **Public sector institutions:** donor governments, recipient governments, local authorities and delegated co-operation with another recipient country. More information on sub-categories is provided in OECD (2007).
 - **NGO's:** international, donor-country based and developing country-based NGOs
 - **Multilateral organisations:** international, public institutions such as the World Bank or multilateral groups.
 - **Research institutions:** University, college or other teaching institution, research institute or think-tank.
 - **Private sector institutions:** Includes all "for-profit" institutions, consultants and consultancy firms that do not meet the definition of a public-sector institution, and private sector within and outside the country
 - **Other:** Includes any other implementers that cannot be placed in another channel category or that are left blank
- **"Soft" and "hard" activities** were categorised on a sub-sectoral level, based on the descriptions in the CRS codes. This was because, in many cases, project-level descriptions were inadequate to categorise the data further. Sub-sectors were therefore labelled "soft", "hard" or "mixed" based on the following criteria:
 - **Soft activities** are defined as those without a hard, infrastructural, equipment-based or technological element (i.e. capacity building, policy implementation, general assistance, education, tourism, banking and financial services, basic health and communications).
 - **Hard activities** are for infrastructure, equipment or technological purposes (i.e. transport and storage facilities, energy distribution centres, reconstruction, infrastructure, new technologies etc.).

⁸ The channel of delivery is the first implementing partner. It is the entity that has implementing responsibility over the funds and is normally linked to the extending agency by a contract or other binding agreement and is directly accountable to it. Where several levels of implementation are involved (e.g. when the extending agency hires a national implementer which in turn may hire a local implementer), report the first level of implementation as the channel of delivery (OECD, 2007)

- **Mixed activities (hard and soft)** include activities that combine both components (sectors of water supply and sanitation, healthcare, renewable energy generation commonly require both activities).

More information on definitions used by the OECD DAC database to code the responses of their recipients is provided in the following readings: OECD (2007) or OECD (2016a).

Table A2, below, shows the sector classification used in this report to investigate major sectors of intervention (including sector numbers used). More detailed sub-sectoral categories are provided, where possible. A complete list of explanations is given in OECD (2016a).

Table A2: Summary of the OECD DAC sectors (including sector number) and sub-sectors funded in the SEMed region in 2017

OECD DAC Sectors and Subsectors (OECD, 2016a)	Total (USD thousand)
I.1.a. Education, Level Unspecified	64.110
Education facilities and training	27.902
Education policy and administrative management	36.073
Teacher training	135
I.1.b. Basic Education	74
Basic life skills for youth and adults	68
Primary education	6,9
I.1.c. Secondary Education	9.313
Vocational training	9.313
I.1.d. Post-Secondary Education	3.792
Advanced technical and managerial training	428
Higher education	3364
I.2.a. Health, General	60.620
Health policy and administrative management	9
Medical services	60.611
I.2.b. Basic Health	140.913
Basic health care	10.030
Basic health infrastructure	130.862
Basic nutrition	21
I.4. Water Supply & Sanitation	1.415.573
Basic drinking water supply	11.177
Basic drinking water supply and basic sanitation	4.850
Basic sanitation	203
Education and training in water supply and sanitation	204
River basins' development	55
Sanitation - large systems	67.700
Waste management/disposal	130.541
Water resources conservation (including data collection)	16.829

Water sector policy and administrative management	270.610
Water supply - large systems	474.272
Water supply and sanitation - large systems	439.131
I.5.a. Government & Civil Society-general	146.773
Anti-corruption organisations and institutions	325
Decentralisation and support to subnational government	40.261
Democratic participation and civil society	12.205
Domestic revenue mobilisation	888
Facilitation of orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility	2.133
Human rights	269
Legal and judicial development	11
Media and free flow of information	47.309
Public finance management	43.125
Public sector policy and administrative management	63
Women's equality organisations and institutions	183
I.6. Other Social Infrastructure & Services	127.293
Culture and recreation	399
Housing policy and administrative management	138
Multisector aid for basic social services	118.249
Social/welfare services	8.506
II.1. Transport & Storage	123.1717
Rail transport	1.053.777
Road transport	65.624
Transport policy and administrative management	77.681
Water transport	34.636
II.2. Communications	8.329
Communications policy and administrative management	8.328
Information and communication technology (ICT)	1
II.3.a. Energy Policy	443.845
Energy conservation and demand-side efficiency	23.508
Energy education/training	6.859
Energy policy and administrative management	413.412
Energy research	68
II.3.b. Energy generation, renewable sources	1.603.318
Biofuel-fired power plants	378
Energy generation, renewable sources - multiple technologies	740.417
Geothermal energy	300
Hydro-electric power plants	6
Solar energy	645.949
Wind energy	216.269
II.3.f. Energy distribution	260.067

District heating and cooling	308
Electric power transmission and distribution	46.833
Gas distribution	212.926
II.4. Banking & Financial Services	462.683
Formal sector financial intermediaries	462.576
Informal/semi-formal financial intermediaries	107
II.5. Business & Other Services	5.872
Business support services and institutions	5.872
III.1.a. Agriculture	625.829
Agricultural alternative development	96
Agricultural co-operatives	1.786
Agricultural development	30.810
Agricultural education/training	566
Agricultural extension	49
Agricultural financial services	2.853
Agricultural land resources	20.253
Agricultural policy and administrative management	269.490
Agricultural research	9.466
Agricultural services	62.703
Agricultural water resources	197.101
Food crop production	30.551
Livestock	106
III.1.b. Forestry	46.943
Forestry development	32.807
Forestry policy and administrative management	14.112
Forestry services	15
Fuelwood/charcoal	10
III.1.c. Fishing	50.132
Fishery development	2.255
Fishing policy and administrative management	47.877
III.2.a. Industry	151.683
Agro-industries	24.540
Basic metal industries	45.203
Chemicals	268
Industrial development	4.976
Industrial policy and administrative management	6
Small and medium-sized enterprises (SME) development	74.616
Technological research and development	44
Textiles, leather and substitutes	2.029
III.2.c. Construction	17.346
Construction policy and administrative management	17.346

III.3.b. Tourism	143
Tourism policy and administrative management	143
IV.1. General Environment Protection	85.880
Bio-diversity	8.917
Biosphere protection	24
Environmental education/training	1.637
Environmental policy and administrative management	41.780
Environmental research	2.087
Flood prevention/control	31.385
Site preservation	50
IV.2. Other Multisector	222.333
Multisector aid	54.988
Multisector education/training	7
Research/scientific institutions	1.702
Rural development	65.403
Urban development and management	100.234
IX. Unallocated / Unspecified	889.603
Promotion of development awareness (non-sector allocable)	9
Sectors not specified	889.593
VI.2. Developmental Food Aid/Food Security Assistance	6.403
Food aid/Food security programmes	6.403
VIII.1. Emergency Response	31.501
Emergency food aid	160
Material relief assistance and services	30.793
Relief co-ordination; protection and support services	549
VIII.2. Reconstruction Relief & Rehabilitation	2.726
Reconstruction relief and rehabilitation	2.726
VIII.3. Disaster Prevention & Preparedness	3.386
Disaster prevention and preparedness	3.386
Grand total	8.118.200

Table A3 below presents the assessed recipient countries and the activities they host by sub-sector, as approximation for the individual projects in each country.

Table A3: Number of projects and total amount of climate finance for activities by recipient country, 2017 (USD thousands)

Recipient countries and activities	Number of climate-finance positions 2017	Sum of climate-related development finance (USD thousands)

Albania	31	79.809
Agricultural policy and administrative management	1	15.782
Bio-diversity	3	4.532
Decentralisation and support to subnational government	1	20
Democratic participation and civil society	2	5.696
Education facilities and training	1	8
Energy conservation and demand-side efficiency	2	7.364
Environmental policy and administrative management	4	559
Forestry development	1	137
Higher education	1	41
Media and free flow of information	1	804
Multisector aid	1	36
Promotion of development awareness (non-sector allocable)	1	3
River basins' development	1	10
Rural development	1	109
Sanitation - large systems	2	126
Site preservation	1	47
Social/welfare services	1	462
Waste management/disposal	1	662
Water sector policy and administrative management	2	1.701
Water supply and sanitation - large systems	3	41.709
Algeria	23	28.600
Agricultural co-operatives	1	3
Agricultural development	1	37
Agricultural policy and administrative management	1	16.909
Bio-diversity	1	1.127
Culture and recreation	2	6
Education facilities and training	1	26
Energy generation, renewable sources - multiple technologies	1	6
Environmental policy and administrative management	2	1.134

Higher education	1	7
Human rights	1	44
Multisector aid	3	93
Relief co-ordination; protection and support services	1	44
Social/welfare services	1	44
Urban development and management	1	36
Vocational training	2	5.651
Waste management/disposal	1	3.382
Water sector policy and administrative management	1	37
Water transport	1	14
Bosnia and Herzegovina	50	222.858
Anti-corruption organisations and institutions	1	325
Biofuel-fired power plants	3	351
Business support services and institutions	2	595
Construction policy and administrative management	1	17.346
Culture and recreation	4	10
Democratic participation and civil society	2	6.172
Disaster prevention and preparedness	1	338
District heating and cooling	1	308
Domestic revenue mobilisation	1	888
Electric power transmission and distribution	1	8.455
Energy education/training	1	6
Energy policy and administrative management	4	10.104
Environmental education/training	1	47
Environmental policy and administrative management	3	1.825
Environmental research	1	933
Formal sector financial intermediaries	3	11.273
Fuelwood/charcoal	1	10
Geothermal energy	6	300
Hydro-electric power plants	1	6

Media and free flow of information	1	1.309
Rail transport	1	57.568
River basins' development	1	7
Solar energy	4	201
Transport policy and administrative management	2	25.575
Water supply and sanitation - large systems	1	11.273
Wind energy	2	67.636
Egypt	112	2.585.077
Agricultural development	3	587
Agricultural education/training	1	6
Agricultural land resources	3	7.227
Agricultural policy and administrative management	2	2.309
Agricultural research	3	3.341
Agricultural services	1	33
Basic health care	4	10.030
Basic metal industries	1	113
Bio-diversity	1	17
Biosphere protection	2	24
Business support services and institutions	2	2.705
Education facilities and training	1	16
Electric power transmission and distribution	1	104
Energy conservation and demand-side efficiency	1	168
Energy generation, renewable sources - multiple technologies	13	562.252
Energy policy and administrative management	9	296.932
Environmental research	1	4
Flood prevention/control	1	31.385
Food crop production	1	2.542
Formal sector financial intermediaries	4	21.833
Gas distribution	1	188.066
Multisector aid	1	71

Multisector aid for basic social services	1	84.431
Public finance management	1	43.125
Rail transport	1	326.908
Research/scientific institutions	2	254
River basins' development	2	31
Rural development	2	2.391
Sanitation - large systems	1	56.363
Sectors not specified	17	258.049
Small and medium-sized enterprises (SME) development	1	2.029
Solar energy	14	517.012
Technological research and development	1	44
Textiles, leather and substitutes	1	2.029
Urban development and management	1	111
Vocational training	1	0
Waste management/disposal	3	4.068
Water supply - large systems	2	12
Water supply and sanitation - large systems	2	28.817
Wind energy	2	129.637
Jordan	58	686.991
Agricultural financial services	1	1.560
Agricultural policy and administrative management	2	379
Agricultural water resources	1	0
Agro-industries	2	917
Basic drinking water supply	1	122
Basic drinking water supply and basic sanitation	1	4.509
Basic sanitation	1	203
Bio-diversity	1	700
Disaster prevention and preparedness	1	81
Education and training in water supply and sanitation	1	169
Education facilities and training	1	7.858

Energy conservation and demand-side efficiency	2	5.721
Energy generation, renewable sources - multiple technologies	4	78.956
Energy policy and administrative management	2	5.805
Environmental education/training	1	150
Environmental policy and administrative management	1	677
Formal sector financial intermediaries	2	8.002
Health policy and administrative management	2	9
Material relief assistance and services	2	30.436
Multisector aid	1	61
Relief co-ordination; protection and support services	1	147
Research/scientific institutions	1	52
Rural development	3	1.308
Sanitation - large systems	1	3.382
Sectors not specified	1	53.750
Solar energy	1	53.750
Teacher training	1	135
Transport policy and administrative management	1	2.255
Urban development and management	1	9
Waste management/disposal	4	76.547
Water resources conservation (including data collection)	1	3.879
Water sector policy and administrative management	7	267.668
Water supply - large systems	2	27.066
Water supply and sanitation - large systems	3	50.727
Lebanon	46	103.247
Agricultural co-operatives	1	1.356
Agricultural development	3	2.007
Agricultural policy and administrative management	2	600
Agro-industries	1	720
Basic drinking water supply	1	5.633
Basic drinking water supply and basic sanitation	1	73

Bio-diversity	1	2.338
Business support services and institutions	1	843
Disaster prevention and preparedness	1	1.577
Energy conservation and demand-side efficiency	1	5.636
Environmental policy and administrative management	5	1.209
Forestry services	1	15
Formal sector financial intermediaries	6	8.547
Higher education	1	28
Material relief assistance and services	1	158
Multisector aid	2	893
Relief co-ordination; protection and support services	1	131
Research/scientific institutions	1	52
Road transport	1	41.124
Tourism policy and administrative management	1	91
Transport policy and administrative management	1	4.174
Urban development and management	1	564
Vocational training	2	1.395
Waste management/disposal	3	23.730
Water sector policy and administrative management	1	120
Water supply - large systems	1	1
Water supply and sanitation - large systems	3	47
Women's equality organisations and institutions	1	183
Libya	1	11
Education and training in water supply and sanitation	1	11
Mauritania	21	72.326
Agricultural co-operatives	1	106
Agricultural development	1	5.000
Agricultural extension	1	42
Agricultural policy and administrative management	1	763
Agricultural water resources	2	6.785

Basic nutrition	1	21
Environmental education/training	1	1.095
Environmental policy and administrative management	2	14.091
Food crop production	2	353
Livestock	1	106
Multisector aid	2	309
Public sector policy and administrative management	1	63
Rural development	2	39.497
Vocational training	1	2.255
Water resources conservation (including data collection)	1	1.678
Water supply and sanitation - large systems	1	162
Middle East, regional	12	72.815
Agricultural development	2	3.565
Agricultural services	1	1.422
Energy generation, renewable sources - multiple technologies	1	4.914
Facilitation of orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility	1	2.133
Media and free flow of information	2	39.579
Multisector aid	1	7
Research/scientific institutions	1	12
Sectors not specified	1	13.787
Tourism policy and administrative management	1	0
Water supply - large systems	1	7.397
Montenegro	18	132.688
Agricultural development	2	3.244
Agricultural policy and administrative management	2	7.531
Business support services and institutions	2	1.690
Electric power transmission and distribution	1	20.854
Energy conservation and demand-side efficiency	1	30
Formal sector financial intermediaries	2	16.909

Rail transport	1	22.545
Road transport	2	2.113
Transport policy and administrative management	2	18.309
Water supply and sanitation - large systems	2	39.454
Water transport	1	7
Morocco	126	989.580
Agricultural alternative development	1	10
Agricultural co-operatives	1	17
Agricultural education/training	1	560
Agricultural extension	1	7
Agricultural land resources	1	47
Agricultural policy and administrative management	4	36.212
Agricultural research	4	5.068
Agricultural services	2	60.060
Agricultural water resources	6	175.102
Basic drinking water supply	4	71
Basic drinking water supply and basic sanitation	4	241
Basic life skills for youth and adults	1	61
Bio-diversity	1	34
Business support services and institutions	1	39
Culture and recreation	2	384
Decentralisation and support to subnational government	1	40.200
Democratic participation and civil society	1	82
Disaster prevention and preparedness	3	1.169
Education facilities and training	1	19.727
Energy conservation and demand-side efficiency	1	25
Energy education/training	4	4.012
Energy generation, renewable sources - multiple technologies	3	163
Energy policy and administrative management	4	14.813
Energy research	1	68

Environmental policy and administrative management	7	7.973
Environmental research	2	217
Fishing policy and administrative management	2	47.877
Food aid/Food security programmes	1	541
Food crop production	1	295
Forestry policy and administrative management	1	14.091
Formal sector financial intermediaries	3	4.847
Higher education	6	640
Human rights	1	225
Information and communication technology (ICT)	1	1
Multisector aid	10	21.473
Multisector education/training	4	7
Primary education	1	7
Promotion of development awareness (non-sector allocable)	1	2
Rail transport	4	192.199
Reconstruction relief and rehabilitation	1	30
Research/scientific institutions	1	35
River basins' development	1	8
Road transport	1	8.000
Rural development	1	29
Sanitation - large systems	1	5.749
Sectors not specified	1	112.130
Site preservation	1	3
Small and medium-sized enterprises (SME) development	2	13.200
Solar energy	4	51.802
Tourism policy and administrative management	1	51
Transport policy and administrative management	2	3.033
Vocational training	1	6
Waste management/disposal	3	69
Water resources conservation (including data collection)	1	11.273

Water sector policy and administrative management	2	262
Water supply - large systems	1	21
Water supply and sanitation - large systems	2	135.306
Water transport	1	7
Syrian Arab Republic	6	2.968
Advanced technical and managerial training	1	428
Agricultural development	1	373
Basic drinking water supply	1	1.404
Emergency food aid	1	160
Medical services	1	1
Rural development	1	602
Tunisia	63	1.138.251
Agricultural alternative development	1	11
Agricultural development	2	45
Agricultural policy and administrative management	4	11.103
Agricultural research	2	922
Agricultural water resources	2	14.091
Communications policy and administrative management	1	8.328
Decentralisation and support to subnational government	1	32
Democratic participation and civil society	1	6
Energy conservation and demand-side efficiency	1	4.509
Energy education/training	1	2.818
Energy generation, renewable sources - multiple technologies	4	4.565
Energy policy and administrative management	2	60.019
Environmental education/training	1	9
Food crop production	2	27.361
Forestry development	2	32.670
Formal sector financial intermediaries	1	2.705
Higher education	5	2.648
Industrial development	2	2.367

Multisector aid	2	734
Multisector aid for basic social services	2	33.818
Rail transport	5	432.477
Research/scientific institutions	1	52
Rural development	2	20.160
Sanitation - large systems	1	7
Small and medium-sized enterprises (SME) development	2	544
Solar energy	1	234
Waste management/disposal	3	70
Water sector policy and administrative management	1	122
Water supply - large systems	7	439.751
Water supply and sanitation - large systems	1	36.073
Turkey	95	1.827.079
Agricultural development	2	13.916
Agricultural financial services	2	1.293
Agricultural policy and administrative management	4	171.135
Agricultural research	2	135
Agro-industries	5	22.903
Basic health infrastructure	5	130.862
Basic metal industries	1	45.091
Bio-diversity	1	169
Chemicals	2	268
Disaster prevention and preparedness	2	124
Electric power transmission and distribution	2	17.420
Energy education/training	1	23
Energy generation, renewable sources - multiple technologies	4	89.277
Energy policy and administrative management	1	22.080
Environmental education/training	1	223
Environmental policy and administrative management	1	14.312
Environmental research	1	933

Food aid/Food security programmes	1	3.044
Forestry policy and administrative management	1	21
Formal sector financial intermediaries	14	387.445
Gas distribution	1	24.860
Housing policy and administrative management	4	138
Industrial development	1	2.602
Media and free flow of information	1	5.617
Medical services	3	60.610
Multisector aid	2	4
Promotion of development awareness (non-sector allocable)	1	5
Rail transport	1	22.080
Relief co-ordination; protection and support services	1	98
Research/scientific institutions	3	1.194
Rural development	1	800
Sanitation - large systems	1	17
Sectors not specified	8	448.368
Small and medium-sized enterprises (SME) development	2	58.843
Solar energy	1	22.560
Tourism policy and administrative management	1	0
Transport policy and administrative management	2	24.335
Urban development and management	1	99.506
Waste management/disposal	2	22.012
Water supply and sanitation - large systems	1	59.155
Water transport	2	34.607
Wind energy	2	18.996
West Bank and Gaza Strip (Palestine)	79	175.900
Agricultural alternative development	2	75
Agricultural co-operatives	1	304
Agricultural development	4	2.036
Agricultural land resources	1	12.979

Agricultural policy and administrative management	3	6.767
Agricultural services	2	1.188
Agricultural water resources	2	1.123
Basic drinking water supply	4	3.947
Basic drinking water supply and basic sanitation	2	26
Basic life skills for youth and adults	1	6
Biofuel-fired power plants	1	27
Decentralisation and support to subnational government	1	9
Democratic participation and civil society	1	250
Disaster prevention and preparedness	1	96
Education and training in water supply and sanitation	1	24
Education facilities and training	1	267
Education policy and administrative management	2	36.073
Energy conservation and demand-side efficiency	2	54
Energy generation, renewable sources - multiple technologies	2	285
Energy policy and administrative management	2	3.657
Environmental education/training	1	113
Fishery development	1	2.255
Food aid/Food security programmes	1	2.818
Formal sector financial intermediaries	1	1.015
Industrial development	1	6
Industrial policy and administrative management	1	6
Informal/semi-formal financial intermediaries	2	107
Legal and judicial development	1	11
Material relief assistance and services	2	198
Multisector aid	4	31.306
Reconstruction relief and rehabilitation	1	2.696
Relief co-ordination; protection and support services	2	129
Research/scientific institutions	1	52
Road transport	3	14.387

Rural development	2	507
Sanitation - large systems	4	2.056
Sectors not specified	1	3.510
Social/welfare services	1	8.000
Solar energy	3	391
Urban development and management	1	7
Vocational training	1	6
Water sector policy and administrative management	2	700
Water supply - large systems	1	25
Water supply and sanitation - large systems	5	36.407
Grand total	741	8.118.200



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