



Climate Change

Increasing support for climate action

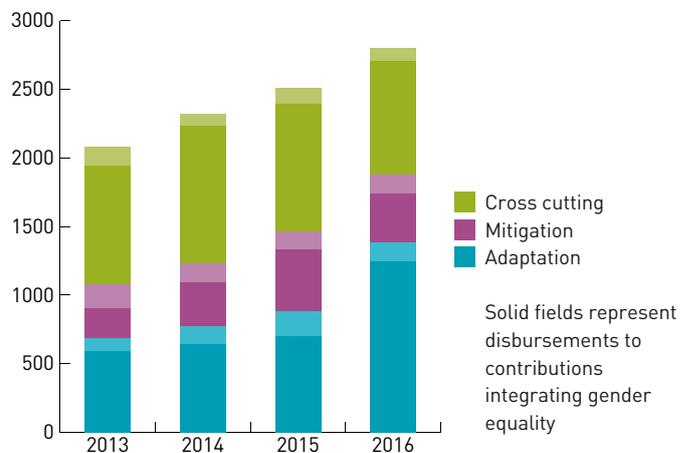
Climate change hits people in poverty hard through extreme weather events, rising sea levels, and changed conditions for agriculture and other livelihoods. It threatens much of the development that has been made in low- and middle-income countries in recent decades. Combating climate change is a high priority for the Swedish Government, and Sida is committed to support its partners in taking climate action. In 2016, Sida provided 2.8 billion SEK in grants for climate action across sectors, making up 15 % of Sida’s total disbursements.

Sida provided a total of 2.8 billion SEK in grants for climate action in 2016. This is an increase with 34 % compared to 2013. Additional to grants, Sida mobilized 6.9 billion SEK from other sources, through climate relevant guarantees. In addition to climate finance through Sida, Sweden in 2016 provided 1 billion SEK in multilateral climate finance, including support to the Green Climate Fund, Adaptation Fund and Global Environment Facility. The main focus of Sida’s climate finance is on climate change adaptation. In 2016, as much as 50 % of Sida’s climate finance was for adaptation, while 17 % was aimed towards mitigation, and 33 % was cross-cutting, aiming towards both objectives.

To increase access to clean electricity, Sida supports the rehabilitation of two old hydro-electric power stations with a total capacity of about 100 MW along Rio Revu  in the central part of Mozambique using modern technology. This rehabilitation contributes to the country’s development by securing energy access with continued low greenhouse gas emissions. The repair works have been financed by a development loan supplied as a grant portion and a commercial loan.

Sida supports Tanzania’s Productive Social Safety Net (PSSN), which targets one million households that are extremely poor. PSSN provides cash transfers and also has a public works component. People in poverty are hit hard by climate change impacts because they are more exposed and more vulnerable, and have less support than others. Social safety nets help them better cope with climate change impacts such as extreme weather events and changed agricultural seasons. Sida’s total contribution to PSSN in 2016 was 300 MSEK. Climate change adaptation is not identified as the primary objective of the program but a significant objective and therefore only 40 % of the total disbursement is considered climate specific, that is, 120 MSEK.

CLIMATE FINANCE PROVIDED BY SIDA 2013-2016

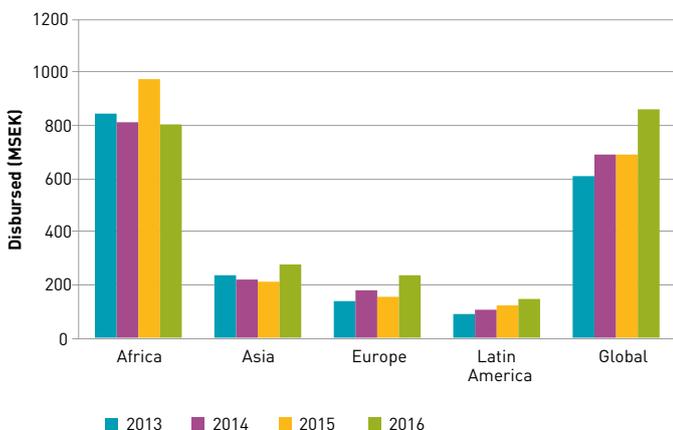


THE GLOBAL GOALS

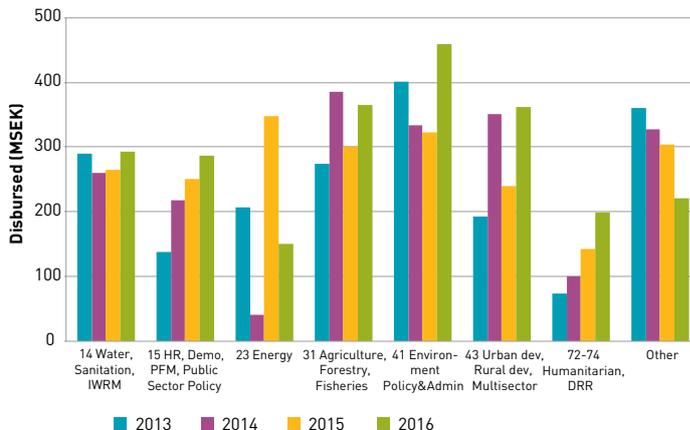
The Global Goals for Sustainable Development include everyone - and we can all contribute. The goals are interdependent and therefore indivisible. Sida’s main contribution is to implement development cooperation, thereby reducing poverty and saving lives. Together we can build a better future where no one is left behind.



SIDA'S CLIMATE FINANCE BY REGION 2013-2016



SIDA'S CLIMATE FINANCE BY SECTOR 2013-2016



Sida's work is conducted within the frames of bilateral, regional and global development cooperation strategies decided by the Swedish Government. Local and national ownership is key to sustainable results from climate finance. The countries' and organisations' own needs, priorities and strategies are weighed into the strategies, and a fundamental entry point in Sida's operations. The majority of Sida's climate finance is provided to African countries and organisations, and to global initiatives. In 2016, Tanzania, Mozambique and Kenya were the top three bilateral recipients of climate finance from Sida. In Latin America and Asia, Bolivia and Bangladesh were the top recipients.

rights, democracy and related sectors, as well as within humanitarian support and disaster risk reduction support.

The Consultative Group for International Agricultural Research (CGIAR) is a global research partnership for improved food security. A tangible example of technology development in their work is the story of scuba rice – a rice variety that survives better in flooded areas than other rice varieties and at the same time has a high nutritional value. Scuba rice was developed by CGIAR's rice research institute from a traditional Indian rice variety. It is today grown by millions of people in Asia, improving food security.

Sida contributes to the Energy Sector Management Assistance Program (ESMAP). ESMAP is a partnership between the World Bank Group and 17 partners to help low- and middle-income countries reduce poverty and boost growth through environmentally sustainable energy solutions. It focuses on SDG 7 and the SE4All goals and has activities in over 130 countries. Situated within the World Bank, ESMAP influences billions in loans for development projects, leverages public and private financing, and shapes global policy.

All sectors of society impact on, and are impacted by, climate change, and all sectors need to take climate action. During 2013-2016, Sida's largest climate support was to initiatives within the sector groups 'environmental policy and administration', 'agriculture/forestry/fisheries', 'urban development, rural development and multisector', and 'water and sanitation'. Disbursements to the energy sector varied significantly between the years due to the relatively few but large-scale investments in that sector. Positive trends are the increased level of climate integration within human

Sida is committed to integrating the gender equality perspective throughout its operations, including the support for climate action. The level of gender integration in Sida's climate finance 2013-2016 was around 80%. There is a slightly increasing trend, but further efforts are needed, particularly in the mitigation portfolio. Sida's voluntary reporting on gender integration in the climate finance reporting to the UNFCCC is done to track progress, stimulate further integration and encourage other actors to do the same.

Detailed information about Sida's operations is continuously published online according to the internationally agreed International Aid Transparency (IATI) standard at www.openaid.se.

Sida is committed to continue supporting climate action among its partner countries and organisations. There will be a steady focus on climate adaptation, while continuing the support to mitigation. Implementation of Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs), integrated into wider development plans in line with Agenda 2030 will be increasingly important in the years to come.