



An Roinn Gnóthaí
Eachtracha agus Trádála
Department of
Foreign Affairs and Trade

Ireland's Climate and Environmental Finance Report 2024

Contents

Glossary	1
Executive Summary	3
1. Introduction	7
1.1 Overview	8
1.2 Climate and Environmental Finance Reporting	9
1.3 Rio Markers	10
1.4 Overall Climate Finance in 2024	12
2. Bilateral Mission Programming	15
2.1 Methodology	16
2.2 Bilateral Mission Climate Finance	17
2.3 Bilateral Mission Environmental Finance	20
2.4 Case Study 1: Fuelling Learning in Drought	22
3 Bilateral CSO Programming	24
3.1 Methodology	25
3.2 CSO Climate Finance	26
3.3 CSO Environmental Finance	29
3.4 Case study 2: GOAL and Support for Waste Treatment in Sierra Leone	30
4 Climate and Gender Integration	32
4.1 Case study 3: Advancing Gender – Responsive Climate Action through Women – Led Organisations	34
5 Multilateral Programming	35
5.1 Methodology	36
5.2 Multilateral Climate Finance	37
5.3 Multilateral Development Banks and International Financial Institutions	37
5.4 Multilateral Climate and Environment Funds	39
5.5 UN Bodies	41
5.6 Case Study 4: Supporting Climate Adaptation in Low-Lying Nations	46
6 Other Channels of Climate Finance	47
7 Conclusion	50
7.1 Overall Trends	51
7.2 Future Climate Finance: Preparation & Reporting	52



Glossary

AOSIS	Alliance of Small Island States
CGIAR	Consultative Group for International Agriculture Research
CRS	Creditor Reporting System
CSU	Civil Society Unit
CSO	Civil Society Organisation
DAFM	Department of Agriculture, Food and the Marine
DCAD	Development Cooperation and Africa Division
DCEE	Department of Climate, Energy and the Environment
DFAT	Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade
DFIN	Department of Finance
EU	European Union
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organisation
GEM	Gender Equality Marker
GHG	Greenhouse Gas
GCF	Green Climate Fund
GEF	Global Environment Facility
IBRD	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
IDA	International Development Association
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
IFC	International Finance Corporation
IFI	International Financial Institution
IFRC	International Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies
IGAD	Intergovernmental Authority for Development
IIED	International Institute for Environment and Development
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
ISCP	Ireland's Civil Society Partnership
LDC	Least Developed Country

LDCF	Least Developed Countries Fund
MDB	Multilateral Development Bank
NGO	Non-governmental Organisation
NDC	Nationally Determined Contributions
ODA	Official Development Assistance
OECD	Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development
OOF	Other Official Flows
SIDS	Small Island Developing States
SOFF	Systematic Observations Financing Facility
UN	United Nations
UNCBD	United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity
UNCCD	United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification
UNCLS	United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea
UNDESA	United Nations Department for Economic and Social Affairs
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund
UN OCHA	United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
WEDO	Women's Environment and Development Organisation

Executive Summary

International climate action, including climate finance, is a key priority for the Irish Government. At COP26 in November 2021, Taoiseach Micheál Martin committed to providing at least €225 million per year in climate finance to developing countries by 2025. This target represents a more than doubling of Ireland's climate finance from a 2020 baseline of €88.3 million.

Ireland's International Climate Finance Roadmap was published in 2022. This all-of-government strategy was developed by the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT) together with the Department of Climate, Energy and the Environment (DCEE), Department of Finance (DFIN), and Department of Agriculture, Food and the Marine (DAFM), in collaboration with the Department of Public Expenditure, Infrastructure, Public Service Reform and Digitalisation; the Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage; and the Department of the Taoiseach. The Roadmap sets out the Government's plan for achieving the target of at least €225 million in climate finance per year by 2025. The Roadmap builds on Ireland's positive record on climate finance, maintaining a focus on adaptation in some of the countries most vulnerable to climate change, particularly Least Developed Countries (LDCs) and Small Island Developing States (SIDS). It also expands our focus in key areas including ocean protection, biodiversity, and Loss and Damage.

There are three overarching international Conventions that seek to address climate change and protect the environment. The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) is the primary multilateral forum for addressing climate change. One of the key elements to the work of the UNFCCC is the provision and mobilisation of financial resources (herein referred to as climate finance) for supporting climate action in developing countries. In line with this requirement, Ireland has committed to provide climate finance to developing countries to support enhanced action on climate change mitigation, adaptation, technology development and capacity building.

This report sets out in detail Ireland's international financial support in 2024 to the objectives of the Rio Conventions on climate change, biodiversity and desertification, for the information of all interested stakeholders.

The overall climate finance provided by Ireland in 2024 was €207.7 million¹. This figure represents financing provided by the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade; the Department of Climate, Energy and the Environment; the Department of Finance, and the Department of Agriculture, Food and the Marine.

The respective Departments provide funding via a range of channels: bilateral programming through Ireland's overseas missions; support to Irish civil society organisations (CSOs) that are operating in developing countries; and multilateral programming through international climate change funds, multilateral financial institutions and other international organisations, including UN bodies.

¹ It is important to note that this figure accounts for climate finance that Ireland provided directly. It does not include climate finance provided via the EU budget to which Ireland is a net contributor or the European Development Fund.

DFAT provided approximately 74% (€152.9 million) of total climate finance in 2024; DCEE provided approximately 12% (€25.1 million); DFIN provided approximately 12% (€24.6 million); and DAFM provided approximately 2% (€5.1 million).

International climate finance provided by all four departments is drawn from Ireland's annual budget (Budget 2024). All reported finance is public funding and ODA eligible². Climate finance represented approximately 15% of Ireland's Official Development Assistance in 2024³.

The 2024 figure of €207.7 million represents an increase of 30% in Ireland's climate finance as compared to 2023 (€159.2 million). This is in line with the overall trend in Ireland's climate finance, which steadily increased from 2016 to 2019. 2020 represented a departure from this trend with a dip in Ireland's climate finance spend. This decrease was caused by two main factors: the impact of COVID-19 on programming and expenditure, and the introduction across the EU of a new accounting methodology⁴. In 2021, Ireland's climate finance returned to an upward trajectory.

Climate finance provided through bilateral channels (Ireland's overseas Mission network and CSO partners) increased by 53% from €59.2 million in 2023 to €90.7 million in 2024. Climate finance provided through multilateral channels (multilateral financial institutions, international climate change funds, and other international organisations, including UN bodies) increased by 29% from €80.5 million in 2023 to €104.1 million in 2024. Climate finance provided through other channels declined by 34% relative to 2023, going from €19.6 million that year to €12.9 million in 2024. This category includes a number of strategic partnerships managed by DFAT which contribute to knowledge, capacity building, and climate resilient programming both internationally and in developing countries. The decline relative to 2023 is due to a large payment made under a new partnership with the Global Shield in 2023.

74% of Ireland's total climate finance was channelled to programmes and projects that targeted resilience and adaptation to climate change (only). This includes a €6 million contribution to the Adaptation Fund, which supports the most climate vulnerable developing countries in meeting the costs of adaptation.

Cross-cutting activities – those which target both climate change adaptation and mitigation – received 15% of overall financial support. As such, 89% of Ireland's total climate finance supported adaptation to climate change either as a whole or one component in 2024.

² The OECD Development Assistance Committee (DAC) sets out the eligibility rules for Official Development Assistance (ODA). For further information see <https://www.oecd.org/en/about/committees/development-assistance-committee.html>

³ This calculation is based on Ireland's 2024 ODA figure of €1.36 billion, which excludes expenditure used to support Ukrainian Beneficiaries of Temporary Protection in Ireland. The latter costs have been met from across Government and not from the original budgetary allocation for ODA.

⁴ The EU Regulation on the Governance of the Energy Union and Climate Action came into force in 2020 representing a change in how Member States count and report climate finance. It recommends that EU Member States apply a coefficient of 40% for funding provided for which a climate policy marker of "Significant" has been assigned. Up until 2020, Ireland applied a 50% coefficient to climate finance marked as "Significant". In order to avoid potential over inflation of its climate finance, Ireland elected to reduce this coefficient to 40% in line with the EU recommendation.

Mitigation focused activities received the remainder of support – approximately 11%. The share of funding going to mitigation activities decreased slightly in 2024 from 14% in 2023.

Ireland focuses most of its international development cooperation and climate action in Least Developed Countries (LDCs). The majority (84%) of Ireland's bilateral climate financing delivered via Ireland's overseas mission network, was channelled to LDCs, while 75% of climate-related support through Irish CSOs went to LDCs in Africa, Asia, and the Americas. In addition, the Least Developed Countries Fund, which explicitly focuses on adaptation in LDCs, received €2.5 million in 2024.

Funding in support of biodiversity protection in 2024 was approximately €35.9 million. 63% of this support was provided via bilateral channels through Ireland's overseas Mission network and related schemes, and Irish CSOs working in developing countries. Ireland also provided funding to a range of programmes that support the protection of marine biodiversity – an area of increasing focus for Ireland. This included a €1.75 million contribution to the Blue Action Fund.

In 2024, Ireland's bilateral funding for tackling desertification was €19.0 million. This was primarily delivered via bilateral channels through Ireland's overseas Mission network and Irish CSOs.

Ireland also provided a €2.5 million core contribution to the Global Environment Fund (GEF) in 2024. While the GEF supports actions towards the three Rio Conventions, there is, as yet, no annual share of funding for tackling desertification specifically. However, the GEF has set out a percentage breakdown of funding that will be used in support of biodiversity protection.

Ireland is continuing on track to reach our target of providing €225 million per year in climate finance to developing countries, a goal we expect to have reached in 2025. A final figure for Ireland's 2025 climate spend will be included in the *2025 Climate and Environmental Finance Report*, due for publication in 2027.

Table 1 - Overall Climate Finance Provided by Ireland’s Government Departments in 2024

Channel	DFAT	DCEE	DFIN	DAFM	Total
Bilateral (Overseas Missions/Schemes)	€52,715,893	€0	€0	€0	€52,715,893
Bilateral (CSOs)	€37,939,190	€0	€0	€0	€37,939,190
Multilateral (International Climate Change Funds)	€18,000,000	€23,239,175	€0	€0	€41,239,175
Multilateral (MDBs/IFIs)	€4,520,000	€0	€24,623,702	€0	€29,143,702
Multilateral (UN Bodies & Other International Organisations)	€26,747,403	€1,857,411	€0	€5,135,372	€33,740,186
Other Channels	€12,963,940	€0	€0	€0	€12,963,940
Total	€152,886,426	€25,096,586	€24,623,702	€5,135,372	€207,742,086

Introduction



1.1

Overview

Each year, the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT) produces an annual climate and environmental finance report, which illustrates quantitatively and qualitatively the levels, sources and channels of Ireland's international climate and environmental finance. The report aims to provide a more granular overview of the finance provided, including a breakdown by source; by purpose (adaptation, mitigation, cross-cutting); and by channels of support - bilateral funding via Ireland's overseas missions, Civil Society Organisations; multilateral funding via multilateral climate and environment funds, multilateral development banks, and other international bodies, including UN agencies; and other channels. The data collection for the 2024 report was led by the Climate Unit in DFAT, with input from the Department of Climate, Energy and the Environment (DCEE), and the Department of Finance (DFIN), and the Department of Agriculture, Food and the Marine (DAFM).

1.2 Climate and Environmental Finance Reporting

The United Nations Rio Conventions – UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), UN Convention on Biological Diversity (UNCBD) and the UN Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) – require donor countries such as Ireland to report on an annual basis the financial support that is provided to developing nations for the purpose of achieving the objectives of the Rio Conventions.

Reporting against these conventions is an important measure to demonstrate Ireland's policy commitment to international objectives that seek to address climate change, protect and restore biodiversity, and combat desertification. In particular, providing and reporting financial support for climate action illustrates Ireland's commitment to the Paris Agreement on climate change, an international agreement that commits all Parties under the UNFCCC to take action on climate change. The Paris Agreement re-commits developed countries to provide USD\$100 billion per year in climate finance up to 2025, to support developing countries to mitigate and adapt to climate change. In 2024, at COP29, a new collective quantified goal (NCQG) was agreed setting a target of at least \$300 billion per year by 2035 for developing countries for climate action.

The Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) is an intergovernmental organisation made up of 38 member countries, which aims to establish evidence-based international standards and strengthen public policy to address social, economic and environmental challenges.⁵ The OECD's Development Assistance Committee⁶ (DAC) is a group of providers of international development finance that promotes international development co-operation and the sustainable development of developing countries, in line with Agenda 2030 and its Sustainable Development Goals. The DAC sets definitions and standards for this co-operation and collates statistics on development finance, in particular as the custodian of, and the official source of data on, Official Development Assistance (ODA). As a member of the DAC, Ireland is required to produce annual ODA reports that disclose the total amount of development finance provided to developing countries in the previous year. These reports also include information, via policy marking, on funding that contributes to a variety of thematic objectives, including those of the Rio Conventions on climate change (mitigation and adaptation), biodiversity, and desertification. The DAC has agreed definitions for reporting environmental expenditures, most commonly known as the Rio Markers.

⁵ <https://www.oecd.org/en/about.html>

⁶ [Development Assistance Committee | OECD](#)

1.3 Rio Markers

Rio Markers were developed by the OECD to enable the consistent measuring and monitoring of climate and environment finance provided by donor countries and multilateral institutions to developing countries. Donors are provided with broad-based definitions and guidance on the application of the Rio Markers to development cooperation activities. The definitions as applied by Ireland are provided in Table 2.

The Rio Markers on biodiversity, climate change mitigation, and desertification were introduced in 1998, with a fourth marker on climate change adaptation subsequently applied to 2010 flows onwards. Rio Markers should be applied to: all bilateral ODA and non-export credit; other official flows (OOF), excluding general budget support; imputed student costs; debt relief except debt swaps; administrative costs; development awareness; and refugees in donor countries. Activities are marked as 'Principal', 'Significant', or 'not targeted' for each Rio Marker, which then corresponds to the percentage of budget attributed to climate finance. Table 3 provides definitions for each of these Rio Marker scores.

Table 2 - Rio Marker Definitions

Rio Marker	Definition
Mitigation	The activity contributes to the objective of stabilisation of greenhouse gas (GHG) concentrations in the atmosphere at a level that would prevent dangerous anthropogenic interference with the climate system by promoting efforts to reduce or limit GHG emissions or to enhance GHG sequestration.
Adaptation	The activity intends to reduce the vulnerability of human or natural systems to the impacts of climate change and climate-related risks, by maintaining or increasing adaptive capacity and resilience. This encompasses a range of activities from information and knowledge generation, to capacity development, planning and the implementation of climate change adaptation actions.
Biodiversity	The activity promotes at least one of the three objectives of the Convention: the conservation of biodiversity, sustainable use of its components (ecosystems, species or genetic resources), or fair and equitable sharing of the benefits of the utilisation of genetic resources.
Desertification	The activity aims at combating desertification or mitigating the effects of drought in arid, semi-arid and dry sub-humid areas through prevention and/or reduction of land degradation, rehabilitation of partly degraded land, or reclamation of desertified land.

Table 3 - Scoring Definitions for Rio Markers

Rio Marker Score	Definition
Principal	An activity can be marked as “principal” when the objective (climate change mitigation, climate change adaptation, biodiversity, combating desertification) is explicitly stated as fundamental in the design of, or the motivation for, the activity.
Significant	An activity can be marked as “significant” when the objective (climate change mitigation, climate change adaptation, biodiversity, combating desertification) is explicitly stated but is not the fundamental driver or motivation for undertaking and designing the activity.
Not Targeted	The score “not targeted” (“0”) means that the activity was examined but found not to target the objective in any significant way.

1.4 Overall Climate Finance in 2024

The overall climate finance provided by Ireland in 2024 was €207,742,086. This figure represents financing provided by DFAT, DCEE, DFIN, and DAFM.

The respective departments provide funding through various channels: bilateral programming, support to Irish CSOs and NGOs that are operating in developing countries, international climate change funds, multilateral development banks, and other international organisations, including UN bodies.

DFAT provided approximately 74% (€152.9 million) of total climate finance in 2024; DCEE provided approximately 12% (€25.1 million); DFIN provided approximately 12% (€24.6 million); and DAFM provided approximately 2% (€5.1 million).

The 2024 figure represents an increase of 30% in Ireland's climate finance as compared to 2023 (€159.2 million). This scale up reflects the increased importance of climate action in Ireland's foreign policy and development cooperation. This increase is in line with the overall trend in Ireland's climate finance, which grew steadily between 2015 and 2019. 2020 represented a departure from this trend with Ireland's climate finance falling approximately 5.7% on the previous year. This decrease was caused by two main factors: the impact of COVID-19 on programming and expenditure, and the introduction across the EU of a new accounting methodology. In 2021, Ireland's climate finance returned to an upward trajectory.

Table 4 - Overall Climate Finance Provided by Ireland's Government Departments in 2024

Channel	DFAT	DCEE	DFIN	DAFM	Total
Bilateral (Overseas Missions/Schemes)	€52,715,893	€0	€0	€0	€52,715,893
Bilateral (CSOs)	€37,939,190	€0	€0	€0	€37,939,190
Multilateral (International Climate Change Funds)	€18,000,000	€23,239,175	€0	€0	€41,239,175
Multilateral (MDBs/IFIs)	€4,520,000	€0	€24,623,702	€0	€29,143,702
Multilateral (UN Bodies & Other International Organisations)	€26,747,403	€1,857,411	€0	€5,135,372	€33,740,186
Other Channels	€12,963,940	€0	€0	€0	€12,963,940
Total	€152,886,426	€25,096,586	€24,623,702	€5,135,372	€207,742,086

Breakdown of Channels of Support

Bilateral climate finance totalled €90,655,082 in 2024. This represents an increase of 53% on the figure for the previous year. Of this, €52,715,893 was provided via Ireland's overseas mission (Embassy) network and related schemes. This figure is 89% higher than 2023. DFAT missions are continuing to work on strengthening the integration of climate action into broader development programming. The remaining €37,939,190 was provided via twenty-one Irish CSOs. This is 21% higher than bilateral CSO climate finance spend in 2023.

Multilateral climate finance totalled €104,123,064 in 2024. This represents an increase of 29% on the figure for the previous year. This finance was provided via a broad range of channels and includes supports to multilateral climate funds such as the Green Climate Fund, international financial institutions such as the African Development Bank, and international bodies such as the UN World Food Programme.

Climate finance provided via other channels of support totalled €12,963,940 in 2024. This represents a decrease of 34% on the figure for 2023. These channels include a number of strategic partnerships managed by DFAT which contribute to knowledge, capacity building and climate resilient programming both internationally and in developing countries. These partnerships support Ireland's international development and climate priorities, including themes such as gender equality, climate and security, and ocean protection. They also support our engagement with regions and countries particularly impacted by climate change, such as LDCs and SIDS. The decrease relative to 2023 can be explained by Ireland's funding of €10 million to the Global Shield Solutions Platform in 2023. This funding

for the Global Shield Solutions Platform was to support the design and implementation of climate and disaster risk finance and insurance solutions in developing countries. Overall, funding via other channels was 67% higher in 2024 than in 2022.

Breakdown of Ireland's 2024 International Climate Finance – Mitigation, Adaptation, Cross-cutting

More than half (74%) of Ireland's total climate finance was channelled to programmes and projects that targeted resilience and adaptation to climate change (only). Cross-cutting, which targets both adaptation and mitigation activities, received 15% of the total. As such, 89% of Ireland's climate finance supported adaptation either as the whole or one component in 2024. Mitigation-focused activities received the remainder of the support – approximately 11%. The significant share of funding to adaptation is reflective of the on-going effort to better integrate climate resilience into development programmes, particularly bilateral programming.

Table 5 - Breakdown of Channels of Support and Focus of Funding

Channel	Mitigation	Adaptation	Cross-Cutting	Total
Missions	€3,282,006	€41,903,982	€7,529,904	€52,715,893
CSOs	€2,142,793	€33,645,876	€2,150,520	€37,939,190
Multilateral (International Climate Change Funds)	€5,016,900	€32,134,850	€4,087,425	€41,239,175
Multilateral (MDBs/IFIs)	€9,964,064	€17,659,638	€1,520,000	€29,143,702
Multilateral (UN & Other International Bodies)	€2,576,996	€22,344,313	€8,818,878	€33,740,186
Other Channels	€1,000,000	€5,440,000	€6,523,940	€12,963,940
Total	€23,982,759	€153,128,660	€30,630,667	€207,742,086

Bilateral Mission Programming

2



2.1 Methodology

Bilateral Mission climate finance refers to the climate finance administered in-country by Ireland's overseas Embassies. In the preparation of Ireland's 2024 bilateral climate finance overview, DFAT utilised the validated Creditor Reporting System (CRS) dataset to derive the analyses required for this report.

Initially, the Strategy Unit of DFAT's Development Cooperation and Africa Division (DCAD) prepared the DAC reporting templates that support the creation of the CRS dataset, using information and financial expenditure noted in the DFAT internal financial system for 2024. This facilitates the collection of a full overview of all policy marked Official Development Assistance from Irish missions abroad. The Climate Unit in DFAT Headquarters then liaises with the Strategy Unit to analyse and calculate relevant climate and environment spend for each project. In line with the European Union methodology, each project is classified as either adaptation, mitigation, or cross-cutting spend. This approach has been devised to avoid double counting. An overall climate finance figure was then calculated for each country in DFAT's bilateral programme.

In addition to the calculation of climate finance, the same template requests missions to indicate the extent to which programme funding supported activities that help to protect the environment. In particular, the Rio Markers for biodiversity and desertification are included in the template for mission focal points to fill in where relevant.

2.2

Bilateral Mission Climate Finance

In 2024, the total amount of bilateral climate finance from Ireland's mission network was €52,715,893. The figure represents an 89% increase on 2023.

The vast majority (84%) of climate finance channelled through Ireland's overseas missions was spent in LDCs. In 2024, the majority of bilateral climate finance spent via Ireland's overseas missions went to climate change adaptation and cross-cutting activities. Out of the total climate finance spent bilaterally, approximately 79% was spent on adaptation-only related activities and projects while around 14% was spent on cross-cutting support. Mitigation-related spending accounted for approximately 6% of the overall expenditure through bilateral programming. Adaptation therefore remains the predominant focus across Ireland's bilateral programmes and projects.

Malawi and Ethiopia reported the largest spend on climate-related programming. This is down to the size of climate-relevant programmes running in those respective countries. Efforts are continuing at Mission level to better realise climate action co-benefits in programming, including via capacity-building and vulnerability and risk assessments, as well as understanding climate change implications for social inclusion, agriculture, health, and gender equality programmes.

Table 6 - Overview of Bilateral Climate Finance by Country/Scheme and by Focus

Country/Scheme	Mitigation	Adaptation	Cross-Cutting	Total
Brazil	€0	€600,000	€160,000	€760,000
Cambodia	€6,000	€195,032	€800,000	€1,001,032
Colombia	€250,000	€150,000	€9,464	€409,464
Ethiopia	€0	€11,797,402	€80,000	€11,877,402
Guatemala	€500,000	€0	€0	€500,000
Honduras	€0	€350,000	€200,000	€550,000
Jordan	€0	€48,000	€40,000	€88,000
Kenya	€23,989	€269,725	€85,630	€379,344
Lesotho	€100,000	€0	€0	€100,000
Liberia	€170,000	€1,780,000	€0	€1,950,000
Malawi	€0	€9,984,000	€160,000	€10,144,000
Mauritius	€0	€0	€100,000	€100,000
Mozambique	€0	€1,555,200	€527,200	€2,082,400
Nigeria	€0	€65,000	€10,000	€75,000
Senegal	€100,000	€970,000	€520,000	€1,590,000
Sierra Leone	€536,000	€1,793,892	€1,847,813	€4,177,706
South Africa	€0	€260,000	€100,000	€360,000
South Sudan	€0	€670,000	€0	€670,000

Table 6 - Overview of Bilateral Climate Finance by Country/Scheme and by Focus (continued)

Country/Scheme	Mitigation	Adaptation	Cross-Cutting	Total
Tanzania	€674,180	€5,852,000	€659,000	€7,185,180
Uganda	€400,000	€2,100,000	€0	€2,500,000
Ukraine	€0	€0	€40,000	€40,000
Viet Nam	€146,526	€101,930	€1,400,000	€1,648,456
West Bank and Gaza Strip	€40,000	€0	€40,000	€80,000
Zambia	€0	€1,040,000	€200,000	€1,240,000
Zimbabwe	€0	€1,650,000	€0	€1,650,000
Ireland Fellowships Programme	€314,572	€127,327	€516,796	€958,694
In Country Micro Projects	€20,740	€94,474	€34,001	€149,214
Global Programmes Unit support to SIDS	€0	€450,000	€0	€450,000
Total	€3,282,006	€41,903,982	€7,529,904	€52,715,893

2.3 Bilateral Mission Environmental Finance

In collecting the overall programme spend for 2024, Climate Unit staff also extracted and assessed Rio Markers for activities that have contributed to the protection of the environment. Specifically, the Rio Markers for biodiversity and desertification are included in the template in line with the relevant Rio Conventions.

It is important to note that the financial support targeting the environmental Rio Markers does not signal additional financing to that of the overall climate finance figure. Some of the reported spend signifies programmes and projects that are targeting all of the Rio Conventions: climate action, biodiversity and desertification. Therefore, the figures for the different thematic areas cannot be combined to get one overall climate and environmental finance figure – doing this would lead to the double counting of some of our expenditure.

Table 7 - Breakdown of support by Country/Scheme to Biodiversity and Desertification

Country/Scheme	Biodiversity	Desertification
Brazil	€760,000	€240,000
Cambodia	€195,032	€0
Colombia	€23,660	€0
Ethiopia	€60,000	€3,260,000
Honduras	€140,000	€0
Jordan	€40,000	€40,000
Kenya	€59,603	€0
Liberia	€570,000	€0
Malawi	€2,620,000	€2,712,000
Mauritius	€100,000	€0
Mozambique	€930,000	€0
Nigeria	€16,000	€4,000
Senegal	€620,000	€400,000
Sierra Leone	€603,573	€0

Table 7 - Breakdown of support by Country/Scheme to Biodiversity and Desertification (continued)

Country/Scheme	Biodiversity	Desertification
South Africa	€80,000	€0
Tanzania	€2,397,500	€264,000
Uganda	€600,000	€0
Ukraine	€40,000	€0
West Bank and Gaza Strip	€40,000	€100,000
Zimbabwe	€352,000	€0
In Country Micro Projects	€111,508	€6,155
Global Programmes Unit support to SIDS	€100,000	€0
Total	€10,458,876	€7,026,155

Ireland's International Climate Finance Roadmap, published in July 2022, identifies biodiversity as an area of increased prioritisation. As such, Ireland aims to scale up funding and support for the protection and restoration of biodiversity, including marine biodiversity, and through nature-based solutions. This support will both build on existing mechanisms and partnerships, and seek to identify new funding opportunities, with a view to maximising co-benefits for climate adaptation and mitigation.

2.4

Case Study 1: Fuelling Learning in Drought

In the parched district of Mabote, Mozambique, the 7km trek for students to Cumane School is more than a walk – it is a battle against an unforgiving climate. As El Niño-induced drought shrivels local harvests, the true crisis isn't just the heat, it is the hollow ache of chronic hunger that makes every kilometre to school for a child feel like ten.

“I refused to watch talent wither because of empty stomachs,” says Ediloide, a local teacher who saw her students’ potential fading into malnutrition and exhaustion.

Ediloide didn't wait for a solution from the outside – she ignited a local one. Her vision was a school garden to provide a daily, nutritious meal for every child. The missing piece was water, until CARE Mozambique through Irish Aid funding rehabilitated a local borehole.



Water source rehabilitated by CARE, as part of the Irish Embassy project © CARE



A classroom at Cumane School © CARE

This wasn't just a technical fix; it was the key that unlocked community engagement and action.

With a reliable water source, the transformation was quick:

- **Locally Led Action:** Teachers, parents, and students working together reclaimed the dry earth, turning it into a productive green space.
- **Immediate Return on Investment:** Attendance stabilised and concentration returned. The school garden became a buffer against the climate shocks that previously forced children to drop out.
- **Scalable Resilience:** "What makes me proud is the unity we've created," Ediloide shares. "But we are just scratching the surface. With an upgraded irrigation system, we could feed every child in the region."

The Cumane experience proves that locally led adaptation is an effective climate investment. When we provide the foundational infrastructure, like a functioning borehole, local leaders like Ediloide do the rest.

In Cumane, the garden is more than a food source; it is a blueprint for resilience. It shows that by supporting them at a critical point, we don't just help a community survive a drought, we empower them to come together and find other solutions to climate change.



Cumane School Garden © CARE

Bilateral CSO Programming



3

3.1 Methodology

In the preparation of Ireland's 2024 CSO climate finance overview, DFAT utilised the validated CRS dataset to derive the analyses required by the report. Similar to the approach to Bilateral Mission Programmes, the DCAD Strategy Unit prepared the DAC reporting templates that support the creation of the CRS dataset, using information and financial expenditure noted in the internal financial system for 2024.

In reporting on programme activities for 2024, CSOs were requested to assess their projects and activities and score them against the OECD DAC Rio Markers. The information returned to DFAT outlines both financial marking and narrative reporting to describe programme activities, including the projects that supported climate and environmental action. Once the templates were finalised, climate finance was calculated for each project and classified as either adaptation, mitigation or cross-cutting spend to avoid double counting.

In addition to the calculation of climate finance, the same template requested CSO focal points to indicate the extent to which programme funding supported activities that help to protect the environment. Specifically, the Rio Markers for biodiversity and desertification are included in the template for CSO focal points to fill in where relevant.

3.2

CSO Climate Finance

In 2024, DFAT funded CSOs reported a total of €37.9 million in climate-relevant expenditure through their respective programming and projects. This is an increase of 21% when compared with the same figure for 2023. Activities led by Irish CSOs are implemented in developing countries all over the world, with the largest share taking place in LDCs.

CSO climate finance was channelled through three grant mechanisms within the Department:

1. Ireland's Civil Society Partnership for A Better World (ICSP), a five-year funding mechanism that supports Irish civil society partners of significant capacity to deliver long-term development and humanitarian programmes, including on climate action;
2. Mísean Cara which supports the development work of Irish missionary organisations; and
3. The Civil Society Fund which is a smaller pool of funding open to Irish and international NGOs also engaged in development projects and programming.

€33.6 million (89%) of total funding was channelled to projects that contributed to climate change adaptation. Cross-cutting financing (projects that were both mitigation- and adaptation-relevant) stood at €2.1 million (6%), while mitigation only-focused financing was approximately equal at €2.2 million (6%).

As was the case in previous years, in 2024 the highest amount of CSO climate finance from the DFAT was delivered by Concern Worldwide, which channelled €11.0 million to adaptation and cross-cutting programmes and projects. Concern is followed by Trócaire, GOAL and Mísean Cara, with the bulk of their support also going to adaptation and cross-cutting projects. Table 8 outlines a full breakdown of CSO funding and the thematic focus of the funding.

Table 8 - Breakdown by CSO and Focus

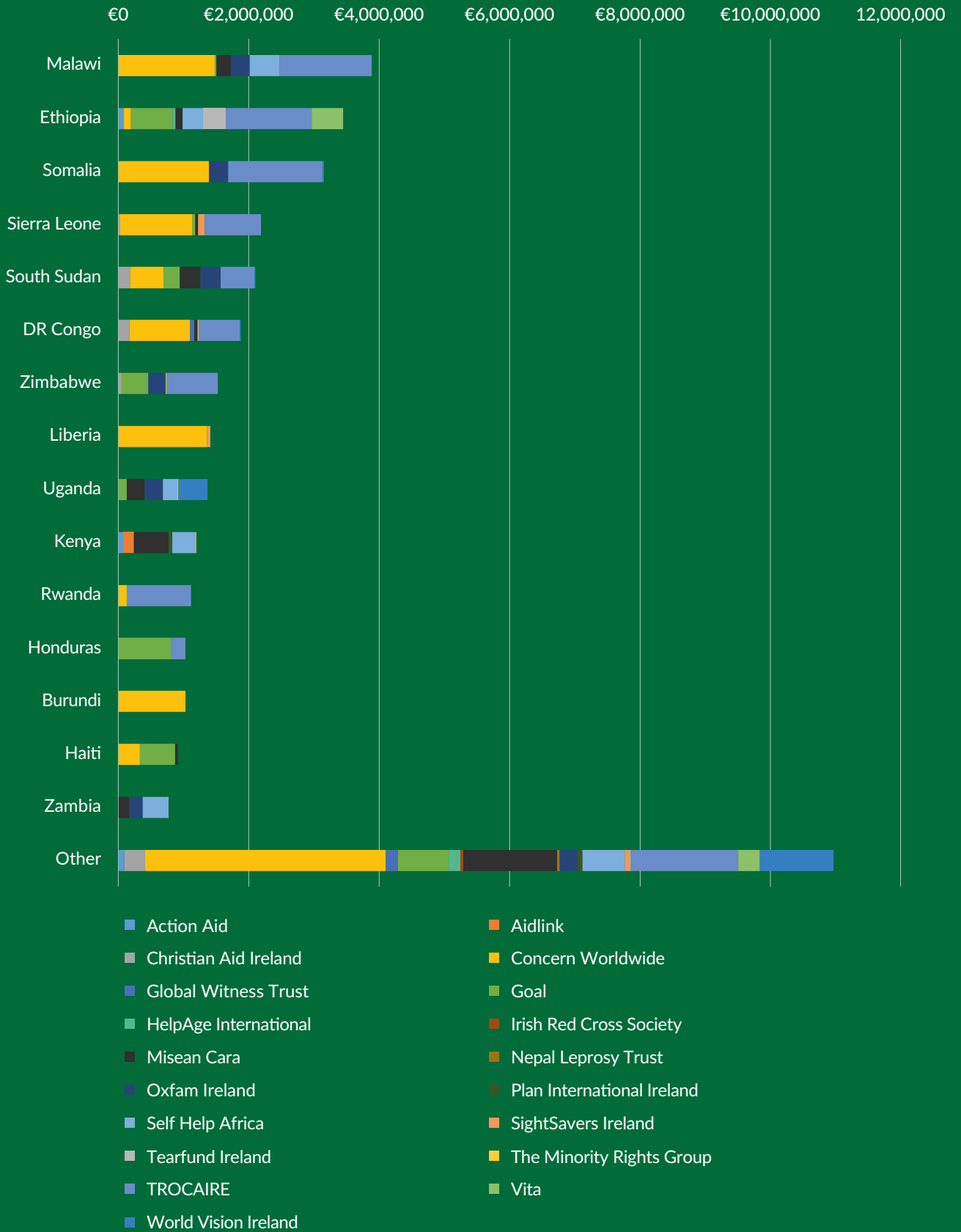
Organisation	Mitigation	Adaptation	Cross-Cutting	Total
ActionAid	19,147	192,609	37,752	249,508
Aidlink	0	160,000	0	160,000
Christian Aid Ireland	0	635,216	99,386	734,602
Concern Worldwide	1,029,709	9,720,402	1,281,460	12,031,571
Global Witness Trust	0	0	250,000	250,000
GOAL	0	3,567,476	16,761	3,584,236
HelpAge International	0	260,000	0	260,000
Irish Red Cross Society	0	40,000	0	40,000
Misean Cara	835,266	2,298,113	39,756	3,173,134
Nepal Leprosy Trust	0	36,000	0	36,000
Oxfam Ireland	0	1,927,084	0	1,927,084
Plan International Ireland	60,268	84,656	0	144,924
Self Help Africa	24,352	2,020,058	345,406	2,389,815
SightSavers Ireland	174,052	44,692	0	218,744
Tearfund Ireland	0	350,000	0	350,000
The Minority Rights Group	0	0	80,000	80,000
Trócaire	0	9,851,966	0	9,851,966
Vita	0	815,000	0	815,000
World Vision Ireland	0	1,642,605	0	1,642,605
Grand Total	2,142,793	33,645,876	2,150,520	37,939,190

Recipient countries of CSO funding and operations are mainly located in the African continent and at least 75% of funding supported programmes in LDCs. The majority of climate-related funding through Irish CSOs went to Malawi, Ethiopia, Somalia, South Sudan and Sierra Leone. Geographical location places many countries at adverse risk of weather-related events such as multi-year drought, cyclones, hurricanes and floods. The institutional and

governance systems of many countries struggle to withstand and protect their people against these weather-related events and their multiple impacts. As such, resilience-building of local and national systems, community engagement, and sectoral based adaptation are key focus areas of CSO efforts in partner countries.

Graph 1 outlines the level of funding to the various recipient countries and the breakdown of funding from Irish CSOs to the different countries.

Graph 1 - Country Support from Irish CSOs – Breakdown by NGO and Country



3.3 CSO Environmental Finance

In collecting the overall programme spend for 2024, CSOs also provided Rio Markers for activities that have contributed to the protection of the environment. In particular, the Rio Markers for biodiversity and desertification are included in the template for CSO staff to fill in where relevant.

Through the support from DFAT, Irish CSOs working in developing countries channelled €12.1 million to biodiversity protection and €7.7 million to tackling desertification.

Table 9 - Breakdown of support by CSO to Biodiversity and Desertification

Organisation	Biodiversity	Desertification
ActionAid	28,040	0
Aidlink	0	0
Christian Aid Ireland	388,622	141,728
Concern Worldwide	367,576	41,667
Global Witness Trust	0	0
GOAL	686,886	22,543
HelpAge International	0	0
Irish Red Cross Society	0	0
Misean Cara	669,745	52,842
Nepal Leprosy Trust	0	0
Nurture Africa	0	0
Oxfam Ireland	0	0
Plan International Ireland	0	0
Self Help Africa	1,208,349	359,123
SightSavers Ireland	0	0
Social & Health Education Project	0	0
Tearfund Ireland	0	0
The Minority Rights Group	0	0
Trócaire	8,291,898	6,888,811
Vita	0	220,000
World Vision Ireland	476,062	0
Grand Total	12,117,177	7,726,715

As with Ireland's climate finance via all other channels, it is important to note that CSO financial support targeting the environmental Rio Markers does not signal additional financing to that of the overall climate finance figure. Some of the reported spend signifies programmes and projects that are targeting all of the Rio

Conventions: climate action, biodiversity and desertification. Therefore, the figures for the different thematic areas cannot be combined to get one overall climate and environmental finance figure – doing this would lead to the double counting of some of our expenditure.

3.4

Case study 2: GOAL and Support for Waste Treatment in Sierra Leone

Sierra Leone's capital city, Freetown, has grown rapidly as an urban centre in recent years overwhelming the capacity of public infrastructure and services. As a consequence, only 4% of its 1.2 million inhabitants are served by the city's sewage system. This contributed to conditions in some parts of the city where open defaecation and the dumping of human waste in landfill was the norm. This untreated waste in turn seeped into local ground water and nearby waterways especially during heavy rains and high tides creating unbearable living conditions characterised by toxic fumes, water borne disease, and environments conducive to mosquitos which carry malaria. It also endangered local biodiversity, including river and marine life.

In response to this challenge, the Irish NGO GOAL, with funding under Ireland's Civil Society Partnership (ICSP) for A Better World, and in collaboration with Water-Share Ireland and the UK's Foreign Commonwealth and Development Office (FCDO), supported Freetown City Council to construct the city's first ever waste management plant, or more accurately, waste to energy plant, at Kingtom.



Workers at ICSP and GOAL-supported Waste to Energy plant adding the prepared mix into the briquette forming machine
© GOAL



Shrimp shells are ground & added to dried biomass mix during production of briquettes, creating a low-cost and smokeless alternative to charcoal © GOAL

The plant, itself a former waste dumpsite, treats 20% of Freetown's human waste, equivalent to 120,000 barrels per year. It pilots waste-to-energy technology to capture the methane gas produced by human waste to produce a clean cooking gas and produces cooking briquettes from dry sludge. These sustainable products related to the waste treatment process replace charcoal, burning longer and with far less smoke.

For many families, that means fewer trees cut down, improved health, and much more cost-effective fuel. There are now plans to expand the capacity of the Kingtom plant.

Climate and Gender Integration



As part of Ireland's efforts to illustrate progress in supporting our interconnected priorities of climate action and gender equality, an analysis was undertaken to report on our funding that addresses both issues. The analysis was carried out on Ireland's CRS for 2024 to determine the proportion of Irish climate-relevant development finance that has integrated gender equality considerations. This analysis has been done according to the proportion of finance that has gender equality markers under the OECD-DAC CRS system, rather than the number of projects.

Similar to the way Rio Markers are used to monitor development finance flows for climate and environment-relevant spending, the Gender Equality Marker (GEM) is a tool used by the OECD-DAC to track aid in support of gender equality and women's rights. A GEM score of 2 indicates that gender equality is the 'Principal' objective of the project/programme and is fundamental to its design. A GEM score of 1 indicates that gender equality is a 'Significant' and deliberate objective of the programme, but not the principal reason for its undertaking.

Of the €52.7 million Ireland provided in bilateral climate finance via its overseas Mission network and related schemes in 2024, 73% was assigned a GEM of either a 1 or 2. Of the €37.9 million provided via Irish CSOs, 90% was assigned a GEM of either a 1 or 2.

In 2024, Ireland supported programmes with a dual focus on climate and gender across several regions, including Sub-Saharan Africa, Latin America, and Asia. These included particular efforts to empower and enable women and girls' participation in climate-adaptive agriculture, the green economy, and conservation of local habitats. Ireland's partnerships further supported knowledge building to facilitate greater policy influence for women. Ireland continued its support to the Women's Environment & Development Organisation (WEDO) for global advocacy on strengthening gender equality in climate policies and financing, and to the UNFCCC Secretariat Gender Team for advancing gender mainstreaming in climate action. Ireland recognises the importance of working at the intersection of climate and gender equality in its international development cooperation and climate policies. Going forward, Ireland will continue to seek further opportunities to support programmes that directly address these interconnected priorities.

4.1

Case study 3: Advancing Gender – Responsive Climate Action through Women – Led Organisations

The climate crisis is not gender neutral. Women and girls, in all their diversity, are disproportionately affected by climate change as they often carry primary responsibilities securing water, food, and energy for their households and communities. Yet, they remain among the least resourced and underrepresented in decision making spaces.

The Global Alliance for Green and Gender Action (GAGGA) works to close this gender-climate finance gap by supporting women-led and community-based organisations that are leading climate action on the ground. Over the past decade, GAGGA has supported more than 2,300 women-led organisations across 60 countries. Through flexible funding, technical support, and partnerships, GAGGA helps strengthen local organisations so they can respond effectively to climate change in their communities. Above all, the programme focuses on strengthening women’s leadership in climate action.

In 2024, Ireland began its partnership with GAGGA to strengthen women-led community-based organisations working on climate mitigation and adaptation. These organisations play an important role in protecting forests, restoring ecosystems, strengthening food systems, and supporting communities to adapt to changing climate conditions. Since then, Ireland has invested €1,000,000 annually to the partnership, with 77% of funding directed to grants for women-led community organisations.

GAGGA also supports collaboration and knowledge sharing between organisations across regions, enabling communities to learn from each other’s experiences. This has strengthened feminist and environmental justice movements, building solidarity, and amplifying local voices from community to global level.

Ireland’s partnership with GAGGA helps ensure that climate finance reaches those most affected, whilst recognising the leadership and knowledge of local women working on the frontlines of climate action. Ireland’s continued support demonstrates commitment to inclusive, gender-responsive and locally led climate action, and the strengthened role of women-led organisations in addressing the climate crisis.



The Global Alliance for Green and Gender Action works to strengthen women-led, community-based climate action, credit: Global Alliance for Green and Gender Action (GAGGA) © GAGGA

Multilateral Programming



5.1 Methodology

Under the UNFCCC, OECD, and EU reporting guidelines, climate finance providers are permitted to report both committed and disbursed funding to multilateral funds and institutions. Ireland reports disbursed funding only, i.e. funding that has already been disbursed in the previous year to multilateral funds and institutions. This includes funds where there is a multiannual commitment in place, for example, the Green Climate Fund and the Global Environment Facility.

Multilateral climate finance is provided as either core funding or earmarked, climate-specific funding. As suggested by the name, core funding supports the core functions of a particular organisation. If these functions support climate-action, a percentage of that core funding can be counted as climate finance. Earmarked funding is provided to support a particular project/fund within an organisation, and so can be used to specifically target climate-action work.

Multilateral climate finance for 2024 was calculated using two methodologies. The first is through the application of imputed shares. Under this approach, the OECD has developed a set of shares (through percentages) that donor countries can apply to the funding that they provide to a number of major international organisations and funds. This approach follows a similar exercise as previous years' reports. For example, the African Development Fund reports a 45% climate-relevant share of its portfolio to the OECD; Ireland contributed €11,634,938 to this fund, and as such €5,229,439 is counted as climate-relevant programming. Imputed shares are subject to change due to the varied nature in which multilateral institutions spend and report climate-relevant finance.

The second method involves the application of Rio Markers. In line with the Rio Marker methodology set out above, a multilateral contribution may be designated a Rio Marker of 0, 1, or 2 depending on its climate relevance. If climate is a significant aim of the fund, it will be marked 1 and 40% of the contribution will be counted as climate finance. If it is a principal aim of the fund, it will be marked 2 and 100% of the contribution will be counted as climate finance.

The three overview tables below set out the total amount of ODA-eligible funding that Ireland provided to multilateral climate change funds, multilateral banks, and other international bodies, including UN funds and agencies, alongside the amount that counts as climate finance. Asterisks have been applied to indicate where a Rio Marker, as opposed to an imputed share, have been used to calculate the total climate-relevant spend.

⁷ The OECD imputed multilateral shares for climate are available here: [Climate and development finance FAQ](#). The specific percentage for the African Development Fund is 45.946%. While the calculations for this report have used the specific percentages, the tables include rounded up percentages, similar to the OECD's presentation of the imputed multilateral shares for climate.

5.2 Multilateral Climate Finance

In 2024, the total amount of climate finance provided by Ireland through multilateral funding (combining that provided through Multilateral Development Banks, international climate change funds, and other international organisations including UN bodies) was €104.1 million. This represents an increase in multilateral climate financing of approximately 29% when compared with the same figure in 2023.

The majority of Ireland's multilateral climate finance spend, approximately 69% (€72.1 million), targeted adaptation specifically. Approximately 17% (€17.6 million) targeted mitigation activities and approximately 14% (€14.4 million) targeted cross-cutting activities.

Of the €72.1 million of multilateral funding that targeted adaptation specifically, the Adaptation Fund received €6 million in 2024. Founded in 2001, the Adaptation Fund is an international fund, which works to finance programmes and projects aimed at supporting developing countries to adapt to the negative impacts of climate change. In 2024, DFAT also provided €2.5 million to the Least Developed Countries Fund (LDCF), which works specifically to help LDCs and SIDS to build resilience and adapt to climate change.

5.3 Multilateral Development Banks and International Financial Institutions

Over the last number of years, Multilateral Development Banks (MDBs) and International Financial Institutions (IFIs) have increased their funding for international climate action. The increase is partly due to requests made by the UNFCCC and from countries that contribute to such funds and institutions. As a result, many international financial institutions have worked to ensure that a minimum amount of their development funding is channelled to climate action.

In 2024, Ireland made payments to multilateral development banks and international financial institutions such as the World Bank, the Asian Development Bank and the African Development Bank. The total amount of climate-related funding provided through MDBs and IFIs in 2024 is €29,143,702. This represents a 3% increase from the 2023 figure of €28,425,832.

The largest share (€14.7 million) of climate-related funding was channelled through the World Bank International Development Association, which is designed to channel funds to the world's poorest countries. The second largest share of approximately €5.2 million went to the African Development Fund and the third largest share of approximately €3.6 million went to the African Development Bank. The African Development Bank, which Ireland joined in 2020, is focused on reducing poverty, improving living conditions and mobilising resources for Africa's economic and social development.

A more detailed breakdown of all climate finance provided by Ireland via MDBs and IFIs in 2024 is illustrated in Table 10.

Table 10 - Overview of Multilateral Development Banks and International Financial Institutions⁸

Multilateral MDBs/IFIs	Total Finance Provided by Ireland	Climate-related Share allocated (%)	Mitigation	Adaptation	Cross-Cutting	Total Climate-Relevant Finance
African Development Bank	€10,959,291	32	€922,992	€2,633,518	€0	€3,556,509
African Development Fund	€11,634,938	45	€1,638,897	€3,590,542	€0	€5,229,439
Asian Development Bank	€3,000,000	100*	€0	€3,000,000	€0	€3,000,000
Asian Development Fund	€3,277,800	30	€197,815	€769,234	€0	€967,049
Council of Europe Development Bank	€956,782	22	€108,614	€100,902	€0	€209,516
IFC Gender Partnership	€700,000	40*	€0	€0	€280,000	€280,000
International Development Association	€38,690,000	38	€7,095,746	€7,565,443	€0	€14,661,189
World Bank Food Systems 2030 Trust Fund	€2,000,000	40*	€0	€0	€800,000	€800,000
World Bank Well Being Trust Fund Programme	€1,100,000	40*	€0	€0	€440,000	€440,000
Total	€72,318,811	-	€9,964,064	€17,659,638	€1,520,000	€29,143,702

⁸ Asterisks indicate where Rio Markers, as opposed to imputed shares, have been used to calculate climate finance

5.4

Multilateral Climate and Environment Funds

Multilateral climate change and environment funds are funding mechanisms that have been established for the purposes of supporting international and national climate and environmental action.

Some funds, in particular the Global Environment Facility (GEF) are mandated to finance the work and effort of the three Rio Conventions – tackling climate change, desertification and biodiversity loss. The LDCF is similarly mandated by the GEF and supports the development and implementation of adaptation programming in LDCs exclusively. The Green Climate Fund (GCF) was established in 2010 specifically to serve the UNFCCC and, more recently, the objectives of the Paris Agreement on Climate Change. It is mandated to support both mitigation and adaptation efforts. The GCF's second replenishment took place in 2023. Ireland pledged €40 million in this replenishment cycle, representing a 150% increase on its pledge under the GCF's first replenishment. The first payment to fulfil this pledge was made in 2023 and amounted to €5 million. A further payment of €15 million was made in 2024.

At COP27, Ireland played a leading role in the EU negotiating team on the issue of Loss and Damage. Loss and Damage occurs when adaptation measures are not sufficient to withstand the impacts of climate change. A historic agreement was reached for new financing arrangements for Loss and Damage, including the establishment of a Loss and Damage fund, now known as the Fund for Responding to Loss and Damage, under the UNFCCC for developing countries that are particularly vulnerable to the effects of climate change. Ireland welcomed the long-awaited agreement on the new funding arrangements and pledged €25 million at COP28 to the Fund across 2024 and 2025. Ireland made its first contribution of €10 million in 2024. Ireland is an Alternate Board Member on the Board of the Fund for Responding to Loss and Damage, sharing a board seat with the European Commission.

In 2024, Ireland provided a total of €41,239,175 to multilateral climate and environment funds. This represents a 62% increase on the previous year. A more detailed breakdown of the funding provided is illustrated in Table 11.

Table 11 - Multilateral Climate & Environment Funds

International Organisation/ Fund	Total Finance Provided by Ireland	Climate-related Share allocated (%)	Mitigation	Adaptation	Cross-Cutting	Total Climate-Relevant Finance
Adaptation Fund	€6,000,000	100	€0	€6,000,000	€0	€6,000,000
Global Environment Facility (General Trust Fund)	€2,500,000	79	€271,950	€2,000,000	€0	€1,964,175
Green Climate Fund	€15,000,000	100	€4,744,950	€1,750,000	€0	€15,000,000
Least Developed Countries Fund	€2,500,000	100	€0	€10,000,000	€0	€2,500,000
Fund for Responding to Loss and Damage	€10,000,000	100	€0	€149,475	€1,542,750	€10,000,000
Problue	€750,000	100*	€0	€8,865,450	€1,389,600	€750,000
Africa Climate Change Fund	€2,000,000	100*	€0	€2,094,925	€405,075	€2,000,000
Blue Action Fund	€1,750,000	100*	€0	€0	€750,000	€1,750,000
Santiago Network	€1,275,000	100*	€0	€1,275,000	€0	€1,275,000
Total	€41,775,000	-	€5,016,900	€32,134,850	€4,087,425	€41,239,175

5.5 UN Bodies

In 2024, Ireland supported several UN agencies and international bodies that contribute to a variety of efforts on international climate action. For example, DCEE provided core support to the UNFCCC and the UNEP, which work to strengthen international climate action.

DFAT similarly provided support to a broad range of UN bodies and funds. This included funding to the Systematic Observations Financing Facility, which works to build resilience and strengthen climate adaptation through the provision of improved climate information services and early warning systems, prioritising LDCs and SIDS.

DAFM provided €5 million in climate finance to the UN's World Food Programme – the world's largest humanitarian organisation – to support work in strengthening resilience to climate change. A range of climate-relevant programmes operated by the UN's Food and Agriculture Organisation, which works to achieve food security, also received funding.

The total level of climate-related funding provided through UN agencies and other international organisations is €33,740,186. This represented an increase of 16% on the same figure for the previous year. A more detailed breakdown of the support provided through UN agencies and other international bodies is outlined in Table 12.

Table 12 - Overview of climate finance provided through UN Agencies & other International Bodies⁹

UN Agencies and Other International Bodies	Total Finance Provided by Ireland	Climate-related Share allocated (%)	Mitigation	Adaptation	Cross-Cutting	Total Climate-Relevant Finance
African Union Development Agency (AUDA-NEPAD)	€814,495	40*	€0	€325,798	€0	€325,798
Central Emergency Response Fund	€5,000,000	100*	€0	€5,000,000	€0	€5,000,000
Food and Agricultural Organisation (International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture)	€13,248	40*	€0	€5,299	€0	€5,299
Food and Agricultural Organisation (Core)	€1,712,607	8	€8,101	€24,884	€97,088	€130,073
Global Alliance For Improved Nutrition	€1,100,000	100*	€0	€0	€1,100,000	€1,100,000
Global Crop Diversity Trust	€2,000,000	100*	€0	€2,000,000	€0	€2,000,000
International Fed Of Red Cross And Red Crescent	€2,000,000	100*	€0	€2,000,000	€0	€2,000,000

Table 12 - Overview of climate finance provided through UN Agencies & other International Bodies⁹ (contd)

UN Agencies and Other International Bodies	Total Finance Provided by Ireland	Climate-related Share allocated (%)	Mitigation	Adaptation	Cross-Cutting	Total Climate-Relevant Finance
International Fund For Agricultural Development	€4,166,000	36	€109,024	€1,399,943	€0	€1,508,967
International Renewable Energy Agency	€65,527	100*	€65,527	€0	€0	€65,527
International Seabed Authority (UNCLS)	€40,000	100*	€0	€0	€40,000	€40,000
International Organization For Migration	€165,000	40*	€0	€66,000	€0	€66,000
Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol	€1,218,993	100*	€1,218,993	€0	€0	€1,218,993
OECD Environment	€120,000	100*	€0	€0	€120,000	€120,000
Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research	€5,000,000	94	€425,350	€784,200	€3,500,100	€4,709,650
UN Convention To Combat Desertification	€32,971	40*	€0	€13,188	€0	€13,188

Table 12 - Overview of climate finance provided through UN Agencies & other International Bodies⁹ (contd)

UN Agencies and Other International Bodies	Total Finance Provided by Ireland	Climate-related Share allocated (%)	Mitigation	Adaptation	Cross-Cutting	Total Climate-Relevant Finance
United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea	€60,000	100*	€0	€0	€60,000	€60,000
United Nations Development Programme	€7,750,000	40*	€0	€0	€3,100,000	€3,100,000
United Nations Environment Programme (Core)	€600,000	80	€0	€0	€480,000	€480,000
United Nations Foundation (Clean Cooking)	€750,000	100*	€750,000	€0	€0	€750,000
UNFCCC (Core)	€88,290	100*	€0	€0	€88,290	€88,290
UNFCCC (Gender Mainstreaming)	€200,000	100*	€0	€0	€200,000	€200,000
United Nations System Staff College	€210,000	100*	€0	€210,000	€0	€210,000
UN-Multi Partner Trust Fund Office	€1,500,000	40*	€0	€600,000	€0	€600,000

Table 12 - Overview of climate finance provided through UN Agencies & other International Bodies⁹ (contd)

UN Agencies and Other International Bodies	Total Finance Provided by Ireland	Climate-related Share allocated (%)	Mitigation	Adaptation	Cross-Cutting	Total Climate-Relevant Finance
Systematic Observations Financing Facility	€4,915,000	100*	€0	€4,915,000	€0	€4,915,000
World Economic Forum	€72,000	40*	€0	€0	€28,800	€28,800
World Food Programme	€5,000,000	100*	€0	€5,000,000	€0	€5,000,000
World Meteorological Organization	€4,600	100*	€0	€0	€4,600	€4,600
Total	€44,598,732	-	€2,576,996	€22,344,313	€8,818,878	€33,740,186

⁹ Asterisks indicate where Rio Markers, as opposed to imputed shares, have been used to calculate climate finance

5.6

Case Study 4: Supporting Climate Adaptation in Low-Lying Nations

Ireland supports the Asian Development Bank's Accelerating Atoll Adaptation (Triple-A) Initiative, which helps some of the world's most climate-vulnerable countries plan for a safer future.

The initiative works with four low-lying nations; Kiribati, Maldives, Marshall Islands and Tuvalu, where much of the land sits just two metres above sea level. Rising seas, stronger storms and saltwater entering freshwater supplies are already threatening homes, livelihoods and food security. Coastal erosion, coral reef damage and ocean warming further increase risks to communities that depend heavily on fishing and marine resources.

Triple-A supports these countries to design long-term, climate resilient development plans. This includes improving coastal protection, strengthening building and infrastructure design, integrating water resource management, supporting ecosystem-based adaptation, and enhancing disaster preparedness. The initiative also strengthens national institutions so that adaptation is embedded in government policy and investment decisions, while helping mobilise predictable financing for adaptation.

Collectively, the programme strengthens climate resilience planning for over 700,000 people living in Atoll nations threatened by sea-level rise and climate change. Rather than focusing only on short-term emergency responses, it supports lasting solutions that protect communities and economies over generations.

A key feature of the initiative is that it is country led. Adaptation priorities are defined by national governments and local leaders, drawing on scientific research and traditional knowledge. This approach reflects Ireland's commitment to supporting locally driven solutions and scaling up adaptation finance for Small Island Developing States on the frontline of climate change.

Through this partnership, Ireland is supporting vulnerable island nations and their people to prepare for a changing climate while safeguarding their long-term survival and prosperity.



Accelerating Atoll Adaptation Project © Asian Development Bank

Other Channels of Climate Finance



DFAT maintains a number of partnerships that fall outside of the bilateral and multilateral categories as set out above. This portfolio is primarily made up of thematic climate partnerships, including knowledge partnerships managed by Departmental headquarters.

Among the organisations funded in 2024 were the International Institute for Environment and Development (IIED), the Climate Knowledge and Innovation Community (Climate-KIC), the Women’s Environment & Development Organisation (WEDO); and the International Instituted for Sustainable Development (IISD).

The total level of climate-related funding provided through the partnerships is €12,963,940. This represents a decrease of 34% of the same figure for the previous year. This decrease is primarily due to a large payment under a new partnership with the Global Shield in 2023. Overall, funding via other channels was 51% higher in 2024 than in 2022

Of the total, 42% (€5.4 million) of the funding went to adaptation-only activities, while 50% (€6.5 million) went to cross-cutting activities. A more detailed breakdown of this support is outlined in Table 13.

Table 13 - Overview of Climate Finance Provided Through Other Agencies and Partners in 2024

Partner	Total Finance Provided by Ireland	Climate-related Share allocated (%)	Mitigation	Adaptation	Cross-Cutting	Total Climate-Relevant Finance
4SD Foundation	€500,000	40	€0	€200,000	€0	€200,000
Adelphi Consult GmbH	€50,000	100	€0	€50,000	€0	€50,000
Asociación Fondo Centroamericano de Mujeres - FCAM	€1,000,000	100	€1,000,000	€0	€0	€1,000,000
Climate KIC Holding B.V.	€1,499,870	100	€0	€0	€1,499,870	€1,499,870
International Finance Corporation	€100,176	40	€0	€0	€40,070	€40,070
International Institute for Environment & Development	€3,500,000	100%	€0	€0	€3,500,000	€3,500,000

Table 13 - Overview of Climate Finance Provided Through Other Agencies and Partners in 2024 (contd)

Partner	Total Finance Provided by Ireland	Climate-related Share allocated (%)	Mitigation	Adaptation	Cross-Cutting	Total Climate-Relevant Finance
International Institute for Environment & Development (LIFE AR)	€1,000,000	100%	€0	€1,000,000	€0	€1,000,000
International Institute for Sustainable Development	€2,000,000	100%	€0	€2,000,000	€0	€2,000,000
Marine Institute	€850,000	100%	€0	€0	€850,000	€850,000
Overseas Development Institute	€870,000	40%	€0	€0	€348,000	€348,000
Start Ready	€1,500,000	100%	€0	€1,500,000	€0	€1,500,000
Science Foundation Ireland	€1,100,000	40%	€0	€440,000	€0	€440,000
Self Help Africa	€100,000	40%	€0	€0	€40,000	€40,000
Women's Environment & Development Organization	€246,000	100%	€0	€0	€246,000	€246,000
World Maritime University	€250,000	100%	€0	€250,000	€0	€250,000
Total	€14,566,046	-	€1,000,000	€5,440,000	€6,523,940	€12,963,940

Conclusion



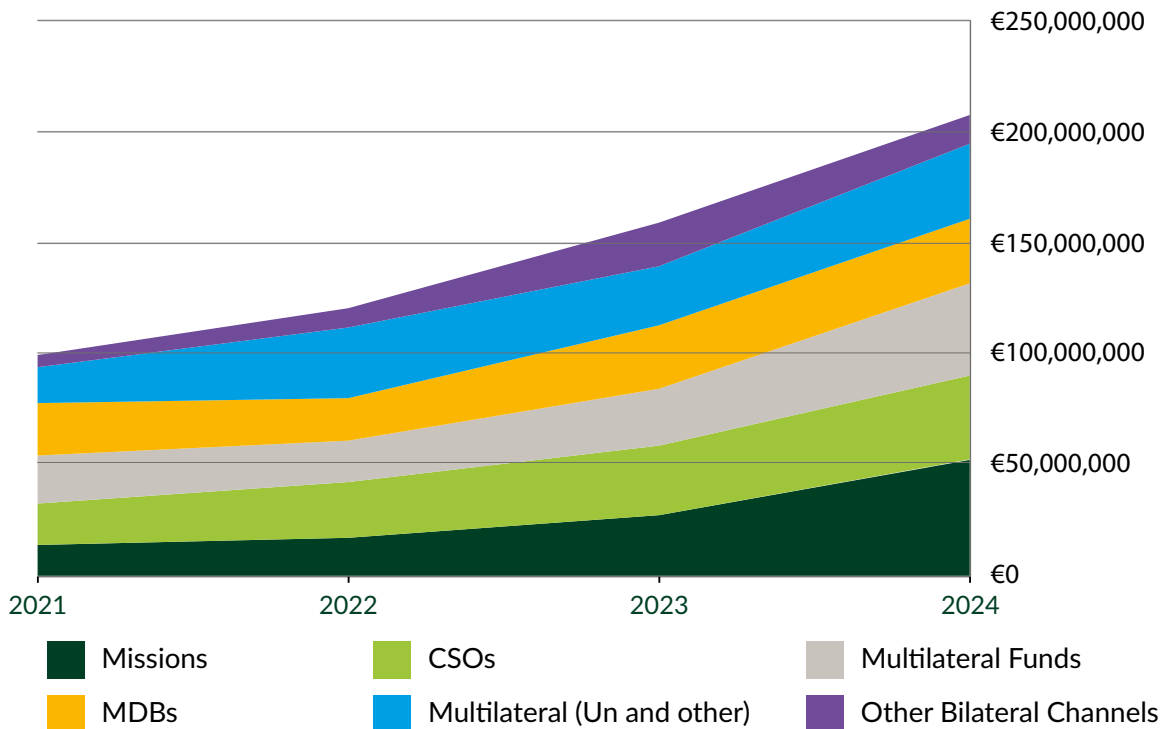
7.1 Overall Trends

Ireland's climate finance expenditure in 2024 totalled €207,742,086 - an increase of 30% on climate finance spend in 2023. This is in line with the overall trend for Ireland's climate finance, which steadily increased between 2015 and 2019. 2020 represented a departure from this trend with a dip in Ireland's climate finance spend. In 2021, Ireland's climate finance returned to an upward trajectory. Ireland's climate finance has more than doubled since 2020 (from €88.3 million).

The direction of support has largely been consistent year on year, with climate adaptation and cross-cutting activities remaining the predominant areas of support in Ireland's climate finance. In line with previous years, Ireland has reported climate finance provided through multilateral channels and this channel of support has grown year-on-year since 2017.

Between 2021 and 2024, the proportion of climate funding delivered through bilateral channels has gradually increased from 33% to 44%. The proportion of funding delivered through multilateral channels has decreased over this period from 62% to 50%. Other funding has remained relatively consistent as a portion of total funding, at 6% in 2024.

Overall, Ireland is continuing on track to reach our target to provide €225 million per year in climate finance to developing countries, a goal we expect to have reached in 2025.



7.2

Future Climate Finance: Preparation & Reporting

As set out in *Ireland's International Climate Finance Roadmap (2022)*, Ireland is increasing our expenditure through our existing channels of bilateral, multilateral and CSO funding, in addition to identifying new mechanisms for scaling up climate finance. The Roadmap re-asserts Ireland's commitment to maintain its focus on supporting adaptation and resilience to climate change in some of the most climate-vulnerable countries around the world. It also expands the scope of support to areas where Ireland can bring further added value to international climate action, such as ocean protection and the promotion of a sustainable blue economy, and enhancing biodiversity.

This report demonstrates that Ireland is continuing on track to deliver on our target to provide €225 million per year in climate finance to developing countries, a goal we expect to have reached in 2025. As set out in the Programme for Government (2025), the Government is committed to maintaining and increasing Ireland's ODA. As one of the four core priorities of Ireland's international development policy, *A Better World*, work will continue on climate action and the continued implementation of Ireland's International Climate Finance Roadmap, in line with global agreements.

Global Outlook

At COP29 in Baku in 2024, a new global climate finance goal was agreed, called the New Collective Quantified Goal (NCQG). Under this agreement, \$300 billion per year by is to be provided to developing countries by 2035 for their climate finance, with developed countries taking the lead. The goal also calls on all actors to work toward mobilising \$1.3 trillion by 2035

from other sources, including public, private and philanthropic. Ireland worked closely with partners in Least Developed Countries and Small Island Developing States to secure this agreement. Ireland's advocacy and diplomacy particularly focused on important qualitative elements, such as enhancing quality, transparency and access to climate finance for the poorest countries.

At COP27, Ireland played a leading role in the EU negotiating team on the issue of Loss and Damage. Following the historic agreement reached for new financing arrangements, including the establishment of a Loss and Damage fund under the UNFCCC for developing countries that are particularly vulnerable to the effects of climate change, Ireland made its first contribution of €10 million to the fund in 2024.

Reporting Climate Finance

Ireland is committed to clear and transparent reporting of our international climate finance, in line with internationally agreed standards and approaches. As set out in Ireland's International Climate Finance Roadmap, we are enhancing our reporting through the provision of case studies of climate action in programme countries. Further development of Ireland's climate reporting and metrics is being conducted in close alignment with broader efforts to monitor the impact of Ireland's development cooperation. This will continue alongside to the process of climate proofing Ireland's international development programme, acknowledged in the Roadmap as a parallel and complementary process to the scaling up of our international climate finance.



Rialtas na hÉireann
Government of Ireland

