



Mothers and children at water source placed near health post in Niassa Province, Tanzania. *Photo: Irish Aid*

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# MOZAMBIQUE CLIMATE ACTION REPORT

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Resilience Policy Team | Irish Aid | November, 2015

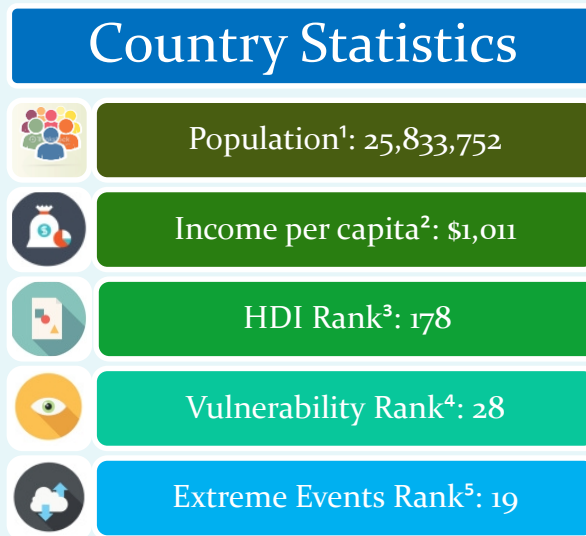
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## COUNTRY CONTEXT

Mozambique is on the south-east coast Africa and covers a territorial area of 801,590 square kilometres and has a population of over 25 million. Annual temperature has increased by 0.6C degrees from 1960 to 2006 and has a projected increase of between 1.0 to 2.8C degrees by the 2060s (McSweeney et al, 2010). Generally, projections suggest that the climate may become more extreme, with hotter drought spells and more extreme floods. The central zone is likely to be hardest hit, especially at low altitudes (INGC, 2009). Ireland has contributed approximately €2,223,255 in Climate Finance to Mozambique in 2013.



Map of Mozambique, Irish Aid, 2015

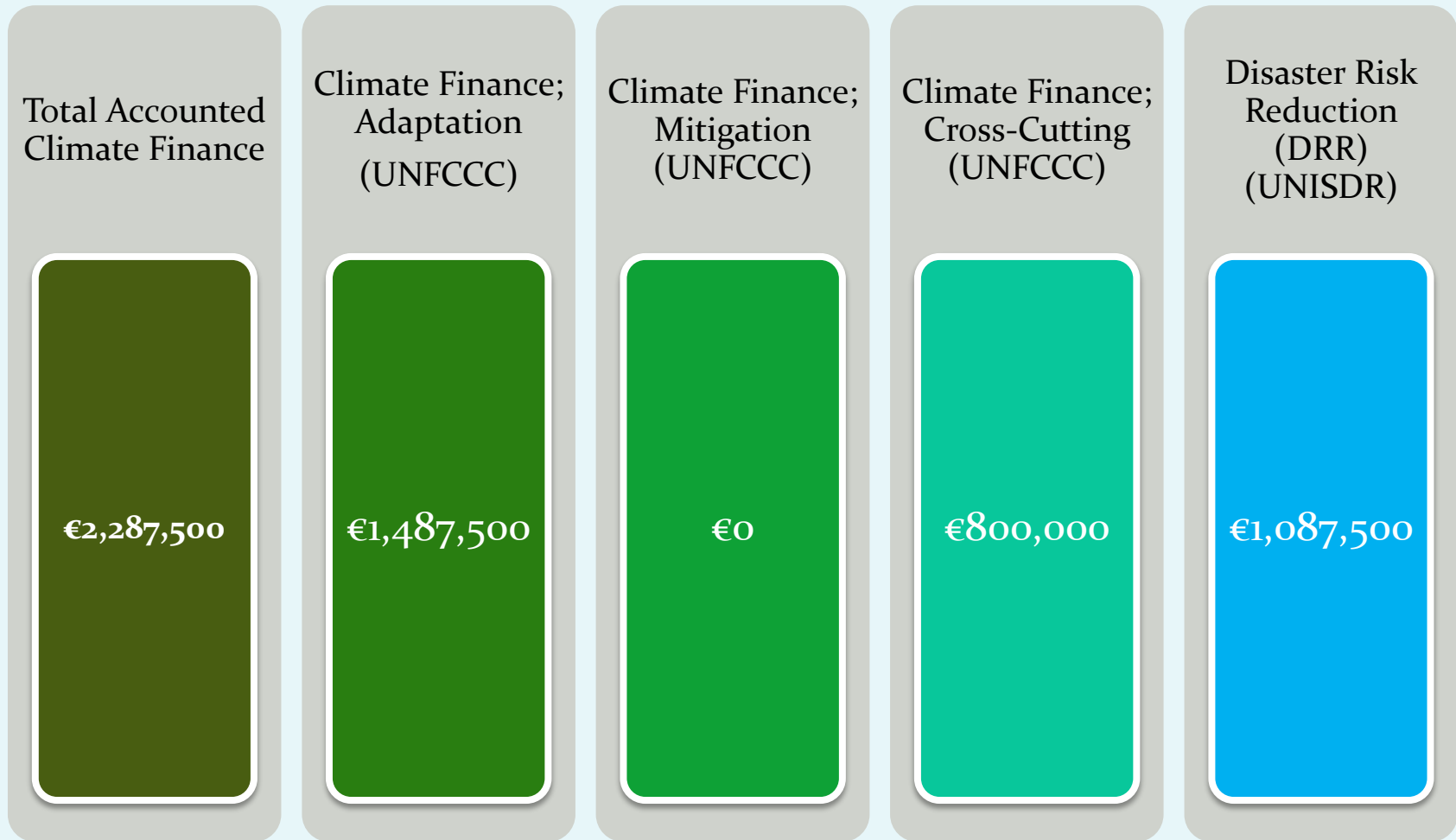
<sup>1</sup> (The World Bank, 2015)

<sup>2</sup> (The World Bank, 2015)

<sup>3</sup> (UNDP, 2015)

<sup>4</sup> (GAIN, 2013)

<sup>5</sup> (Kreft, 2015)



Climate finance and DRR amounts should not be aggregated as some disbursements have multiple co-benefits and are marked for multiple environmental impacts. For the data and methodology behind these numbers see pages 14-17.

## MOZAMBIQUE, CLIMATE CHANGE AND THE UN FRAMEWORK CONVENTION ON CLIMATE CHANGE (UNFCCC)

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Mozambique is a member of the Least Developed Countries' (LDCs) Group. Mozambique also holds a seat on the compliance committee of the Kyoto Protocol under the UNFCCC.

### RECENT CLIMATE TRENDS IN MOZAMBIQUE

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The country-wide average annual temperature increased by 0.6C between 1960 and 2006 (McSweeney et al, 2010). The increase had been observed in all months except September – November. The centre of the country saw increases of up to 1.6C and an increase of 1.1C was recorded in the north (INGC, 2009). The frequency of hot days and hot nights has increased significantly since 1960. Average annual rainfall has decreased at a rate of 2.5mm per month between 1960 and 2006 (McSweeney et al, 2010). Despite this decrease, the proportion of rainfall falling in heavy events has increased significantly with the largest increases in the wet season of December to February (IPCC, 2014). There are also indications of a later start to the rainfall season and an increase in the length of drier spells (INGC, 2009).

### PROJECTIONS OF FUTURE CLIMATE IN MOZAMBIQUE

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The average annual temperature is projected to increase by 1.0C to 2.8C by the 2060s. The projected rate of warming is more rapid in the interior regions of Mozambique than the coastal areas. All projections indicate substantial increases in the frequency of days and nights that are considered 'hot' in the current climate (McSweeney et al, 2010). By mid-century (2046-2065), the greatest increase is expected in inland areas of 2.5 to 3C (INGC, 2009).

Projections of average annual rainfall do not indicate substantial changes. However, seasonal changes are expected, tending towards decreased rainfall in the dry season which is offset partially on an annual basis by an increase in rain in the rainy season (McSweeney et al, 2010). Higher increases in rainfall are suggested for coastal areas but increases in precipitation are less than the expected increases in evapotranspiration from June-November (INGC, 2009).

It is expected that the dry season will become drier across the country by 2055 which may lead to decreased soil moisture before the main cropping season starts (INGC, 2009). All models are consistent in showing that the proportion of total rainfall that falls in heavy events from December through to May is projected to increase. Tropical cyclones are generally expected to increase in intensity but it is unclear whether frequency or storm path will also be impacted. Tropical cyclones could in fact add to already projected increases in wet-season rainfall. There is insufficient data to assess recent trends in cyclones but climate models suggest a decreasing frequency of tropical cyclones but an increase in intensity.

Generally, projections suggest that the climate may become more extreme, with hotter drought spells and more extreme floods. The central zone is likely to be hardest hit, especially at low altitudes (INGC, 2009). Furthermore, Mozambique's coastal regions are likely to be impacted by sea-level rise, although data on sea-level rise in Mozambique is very limited (INGC, 2009).

## ADAPTATION

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As a Least Developed Country (LDC), Mozambique submitted its National Adaptation Programme of Action (NAPA) to the UNFCCC in July 2008. The NAPA, in accordance with UNFCCC guidelines, was developed based on a participative process in which the most vulnerable regions, sectors and communities to climate change and poverty were consulted and prioritised. The NAPA presents the most immediate and urgent needs of the country that have emerged from this consultation process.

Mozambique is vulnerable to climate change due to its geographic location which consists of approximately 2,700 kilometres of coastline, at the confluence of many international rivers flowing into the Indian Ocean, and extensive land area that is under sea level. In addition, Mozambique has high temperatures, aridity, infertile soils, many endemic diseases, lack of communication infrastructure, high levels of illiteracy, a high population growth rate, absolute poverty and a high dependence on natural resources that are dependent on precipitation. Agriculture, livestock and fisheries are the most important sectors of the economy, with agriculture representing 80 percent of the country's labour force.

The NAPA identifies four high level priority actions for Mozambique;

- Strengthening of an early warning system;
- Strengthening capacities of agricultural producers to cope with climate change;
- Reduction of climate change impacts in coastal zones; and
- Management of water resources under climate change.

These actions are further elaborated in the NAPA.

In 2012, Mozambique approved its National Strategy for Climate Change (2013-2025). The overall objective of which is to "establish guidelines for action to build resilience, including the reduction of climate risks for the communities and the national economy and promote the development of low carbon and green economy, through their integration in the sectorial and local planning processes". The specific objectives are to:

- (i) become resilient to the impacts of climate change in Mozambique, while minimizing climate risks to people and property, restoring and ensuring the rational use and protection of the natural and built capital;
- (ii) identify and implement opportunities to reduce Green House Gas (GHG) emissions that contribute to: sustainable use of natural resources, access to financial resources and technological affordable resources; and the reduction of

- pollution and environmental degradation by promoting low-carbon development; and
- (iii) building the institutional and human capacity as well as exploring opportunities to access technology and financial resources to implement the national climate change strategy.

## IRISH AID'S BILATERAL PROGRAMME IN MOZAMBIQUE AND CLIMATE CHANGE

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Irish Aid's Country Strategy Programme (CSP) for Mozambique specifically addresses climate change as a key component of a comprehensive approach to addressing vulnerability in Mozambique. High dependence on unproductive agriculture and few alternative livelihoods leaves populations particularly vulnerable to stresses and shocks. This is exacerbated by the impacts of climate change. A key outcome for the CSP is increased capacity for mitigation and adaptation at local level. Climate change is a particular focus in Inhambane province. Activities supported through the bilateral aid programme are described in more detail below.

Outside of the bilateral aid programme, Ireland also supported the Environment Sector programme Support (ESPS) Phase II and the Poverty and Environment Initiative (PEI) in Mozambique.

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### RESOURCES:

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INGC (2009); Study of the Impact of Climate Change on Disaster Risk in Mozambique, Phase I Synthesis Report; National Institute for Disaster Management, Available at: <http://ingc.dirisa.org/> Accessed 25 July 2014

IPCC 5th Assessment Report (2014), Working Group II Impacts, Adaptation and Vulnerability: <http://ipcc-wg2.gov/AR5/>

McSweeney et al, (2010), UNDP climate change profile for Mozambique: <http://www.geog.ox.ac.uk/research/climate/projects/undp-cp/index.html?country=Mozambique&d1=Reports>

National Adaptation Programme of Action, Mozambique (2008); <http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/napa/moz01.pdf>

## INTENDED NATIONALLY DETERMINED CONTRIBUTION (INDC) OF MOZAMBIQUE TO THE UNITED NATIONS FRAMEWORK CONVENTION ON CLIMATE CHANGE (UNFCCC)

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Mozambique's INDC aligns with its National Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation Strategy (NCCAMS) where the national priority is defined in its mission *“to increase resilience in the communities and the national economy including the reduction of climate risks, and promote a low-carbon development and the green economy through the integration of adaptation and mitigation in sectorial and local planning”*. Therefore, Mozambique's INDC covers both mitigation and adaptation activities that Mozambique intends on implementing between 2020 and 2030.

**Mitigation:** Mozambique estimates, on a preliminary basis, a total reduction of about 76,5 MtCO<sub>2</sub>eq in the period from 2020 to 2030, with 23,0 MtCO<sub>2</sub>eq by 2024 and 53,4 MtCO<sub>2</sub>eq from 2025 to 2030. These reductions are estimates with a significant level of uncertainty and will be updated with the results from the Biennial Update Report (BUR) which will be available in early 2018. Mozambique's INDC highlights that the implementation of any proposed reduction is conditional on the provision of financial, technological and capacity building from the international community.

**Adaptation:** The National Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation Strategy (NCCAMS) identifies adaptation and the reduction of the climate risk as a national priority and presents eight strategic actions aimed at creating resilience and reducing the climate risk in the communities, ecosystems and national economy. The eight strategic actions are aimed at; reducing climate risk, water resources, agriculture, fisheries and food security and nutrition (SAN), social protection, health, biodiversity, forests and infrastructure.

**Monitoring and Evaluation:** The Government of Mozambique has approved the National System to Monitor and Evaluate Climate Change and this will be used for the Measurement, Reporting and Verification (MRV) of the adaptation actions. This system is currently being tested and will be functioning before 2020 and onwards.

**Fairness, equity and ambition:** Mozambique's historical GHG emissions are relatively low compared to the global total. Mozambique is willing to create adaptive capacity and face the national challenges of reducing poverty, including those of the most vulnerable.

Mozambique recognizes that achieving resilient and low carbon development can be a catalyser to reduce poverty and diminish the inequalities towards the most vulnerable. Therefore, the implementation of the INDC will include the most vulnerable communities, promoting an inclusive climate proofed development, with a higher degree of access to efficient technologies and cleaner energy sources, promoting environmental integrity and the creation of green jobs.

Mozambique intends to update its National Adaptation Plan (NAP) in the medium (2020 to 2025) and long (2026 to 2030) terms. Therefore, from 2020 to 2025, the country intends to increase its resilience at the provincial level and to include adaptation in provincial planning. From 2026 to 2030, Mozambique intends to increase resilience at the national level, achieving in this way the vision of the NCCAMS – *“A prosperous and climate change resilient Mozambique, with a green economy in all social and economic sectors”*.



## PROSAN FOOD AND NUTRITIONAL SECURITY INTERVENTION PROGRAMME IN MOZAMBIQUE

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Mozambique is the third most exposed and the third most vulnerable country to climate change. If there is not action on climate change, the temperature is due to increase by 2-2.5 degrees Celsius by 2050 and 4-5 degrees Celsius by 2090. This will have a huge impact on the population of Mozambique, where 75% are reliant on agriculture. If no investments in climate change adaptation are made in the coming years, by 2040, 0.6% of the land will be lost to sea level rise forcing further migration from coastal areas. Currently, 0.8% of Mozambique's GDP is provided to social protection programming and 15% of the most vulnerable households are reached.

Irish Aid support CARE in the five-year (2012-2016) PROSAN food and nutritional security intervention programme in Mozambique. The overall approach of the programme is two-fold; economic and social empowerment. The economic pillar focuses on tackling household food and nutrition security, whilst strengthening resilience against natural disasters and climate change. Low agricultural production levels, dependence on farm and natural resource based incomes and limited climate change adaptive capacity are addressed in an effort to reduce poverty and vulnerability of targeted communities.

The social pillar, which increases the effectiveness of the economic pillar, addresses both gender and power inequality issues. This pillar includes addressing underlying causes of vulnerability as a fundamental component of PROSAN's framework. PROSAN's strategy includes empowerment of the most vulnerable, in particular women, in decision-making in their households, communities, and in local governance. Using a rights-based approach, PROSAN ensure all actors and stakeholders are aware and understand their rights and obligations, and recognise the most appropriate and effective ways of claiming and exercising them.

A key strategy to improve household food security under the economic empowerment pillar is the use of a mixed intercropping system, which utilises conservation agriculture techniques designed for home consumption. This initiative is supported through a cost effective, responsive and flexible agricultural extension system that is designed around Farmer Field Schools and a network of community promoters and producers linked to formal extension services. The project also supports the development of the cashew sector in Mozambique. Besides improved production and marketing, participating households and producer groups are supported to engage in the processing of Raw Cashew Nuts (RCN) at household or group level.

The social equity pillar also supports the development of the cashew sector in Mozambique, specifically focused on raising women's control at different stages of the cashew value chain. This is then combined with livelihood diversification efforts aimed at generating non-farm and non-natural resource based incomes. PROSAN uses community based micro finance through CARE's Village Saving and Loans Associations (VSLA) model, to enable PROSAN participants to access basic financial services at an affordable price and invest in non-farm businesses and income generating activities.

PROSAN also promotes linkages between VSLAs and existing social protection schemes as they are mutually reinforcing. For issues affecting producers to make their way to the local and district development plans, PROSAN supports linkages between producers' groups and consultative councils (*conselhos consultivos*) at the local level.

For further information on this Case Study, please access the [Climate Learning Platform](#)



Paulo Moisés Manhique in front of his crops in Inhambane, Mozambique. *Photo: Chanito Gordinho*

## KEY PARTNER COUNTRY'S BILATERAL PROJECTS AND PROGRAMMES

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### PROSAN - PROGRAMME ON FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION (2012-2017)

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The PROSAN programme on food security and nutrition is a five year food and nutritional security intervention project. Its overall approach can be divided into two main pillars: economic empowerment on the one hand and social empowerment on the other. The economic pillar tackles household food and nutrition insecurity while strengthening resilience to natural disasters and climate change. Low agricultural production, the dependence on farm and natural resource based incomes and limited climate change adaptive capacity are addressed in an effort to reduce the poverty and vulnerability of targeted communities. The social pillar, which increases the efficacy of the economic pillar, addresses gender and power inequality. Addressing the underlying causes of vulnerability is therefore a fundamental component of PROSAN's framework.

### ARENA - AGRICULTURE AND NATURAL RESOURCES (2013-2016)

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ARENA aims to address the main problems identified for Niassa which include low productivity, undiversified agriculture with low economic profit, access to land and threatened natural resources. The aim is to improve outcomes in application of sustainable and climate adaptive agricultural techniques. ARENA promotes good natural resource and environmental management as a means to tackle poverty reduction and economic growth. ARENA also promotes natural resource management through enhanced agroforestry techniques. Activities identified for the project include training of farmers on conservation agriculture, adaptation techniques including resistant food crops and diversification, soil conservation, early warning systems and renewable energy sources.

### PROVINCIAL MULTIANNUAL PLAN FOR THE AGRICULTURE SECTOR, INHAMBANE (2014-2016)

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Inhambane is prone to cyclical floods and droughts, which have become more frequent and intense over recent years. A high percentage of the provincial population is dependent on subsistence agriculture and natural resource extraction. The Provincial Directorate of Agriculture (DPA) of Inhambane has 4 priorities of which the third is natural resource management with an objective to promote the sustainable use of land, forestry and wildlife. The plan specifies increased capacity at the local level for mitigation and adaptation to climate change. Specific activities include promotion of conservation agriculture, planting of coconut trees to help preserve soil, promoting drought resistant crops, education and training of natural resource management committees, and legislation for forests and community lands.

## MULTIANNUAL PROVINCIAL SUPPORT TO WATER AND SANITATION IN INHAMBANE PROVINCE (DPOPH 2014-2016)

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Inhambane is prone to cyclical floods and droughts, which have become more frequent and intense over recent years. The Directorate of Public Works and Housing's (DPOPH) first priority is to ensure sustainable water resources management, in combination with the availability of water and sanitation for socioeconomic activities. The programme's main objective is to increase the coverage of safe drinking water in rural districts, vulnerable to climate change and natural disasters. Activities specified under this priority include the construction of cisterns for rain water harvesting in drought prone communities and support to the construction and rehabilitation of boreholes for safe drinking water (built with solar panel pumps).

## MULTIANNUAL PROVINCIAL SUPPORT TO WATER AND SANITATION IN NIASSA PROVINCE (DPOPH 2014-2016)

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The DPOPH in Niassa has a strategic objective to protect water supplies and infrastructure in areas prone to disaster risk, particularly from heavy rains and high winds. Water committees are being revitalised as part of this activity. It is a priority under the multi-annual plan to protect water and sanitation infrastructure from natural disasters as these are vital to emergency and recovery.

## PREPAREDNESS AND DISASTER RISK REDUCTION (2013-2015)

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Irish Aid has assisted Instituto Nacional de Gestão das Calamidades (INGC) through a component aimed at

- (i) creating, training and equipping 30 Local Disaster Risk Management Committees in Niassa, Cabo Delgado and Sofala which are often the first responders in the event of an emergency; and
- (ii) introducing sustainable approaches led by the trained committees, through the promotion of agro-fisheries activities in 6 of the Disaster Risk Management Committees (CLGRC) in Zambezia province.

## BUILDING A COMPETITIVE HORTICULTURE CLUSTER & REVITALISING THE COCONUT SECTOR

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The aim of this project (2013-2017) is to stimulate growth of the agricultural economy and enhance long-term resilience of the poorest households by improving productivity of horticulture and in particular, coconut trees through re-planting and intercropping. This is expected to lead to increased productivity due to improved soil fertility while also building the capacity of the Provincial Directorate of Agriculture (DPA). Climate change is recognised within the project with an early objective to increase capacity for mitigation and

adaptation at the local level. Farmers also receive training in organic farming, improved crop rotation and improved water management for conservation of water resources.

### NATIONAL PROGRAMME FOR DECENTRALISED PLANNING AND FINANCING (PNPFD)

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The programme aims at assisting decentralised planning processes at district level, with consideration of cross-cutting issues such as climate change. One such example is the development of specific policies for infrastructure maintenance with climate change considered. This will support the Government of Mozambique's National Adaptation Plan (NAP) and in their roll out of Local Adaptation Plans (LAPs) for every county.

### MUNICIPAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (PRODEM) FOR NORTH AND NORTH-CENTRAL MOZAMBIQUE (2015-2018)

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The overall objective of PRODEM is to *“Contribute to urban poverty reduction and sustainable development of the municipalities, through improvements in municipal governments’ administration and service delivery, resilience to climate change impact, social accountability and citizen participation”*. The main sub-objectives include Pillar I: *“Responsible municipal governance: municipalities with improved urban management, enhanced climate change resiliency, better provision of key services and citizens aware of their rights and duties enabled to hold municipal governments accountable”*. This pillar entails a specific component on urban management for improved climate resilience. The aim for PRODEM is to cover up to 26 municipalities.

### IMPROVING VITAMIN A AND ENERGY INTAKE OF RURAL HOUSEHOLDS IN NIASSA WITH DROUGHT TOLERANT ORANGE FLESHED SWEET POTATO (OFSP)

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The overall objective of this project is to improve vitamin A and energy intake for at least 20,000 rural households directly, in four districts of Niassa Province and up to 80,000 rural households indirectly. The project aims to improve vitamin A and energy intake through increasing more drought tolerant OFSP varieties, and strengthening the resilience and livelihoods of vulnerable households, particularly pregnant women, women of reproductive age and young children less than 2 years old. OFSP's flexible planting and harvest times and its relatively short maturing period compared to maize means that it is considered a crop which strengthens the resilience of households facing fluctuations in grain output.

## IRISH AID FUNDING TO IRISH CIVIL SOCIETY PROGRAMME PARTNERS IN MOZAMBIQUE

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The following disbursements by Irish Aid were identified as relevant to climate change and/or disaster risk reduction by the beneficiary CSOs but are not included in Ireland Climate Action Reports:

- Irish Aid disbursed €40,000 to support SERVE to launch agri-based training initiatives based on a Franchise Model in Dondo;
- Irish Aid disbursed €500,000 to support Concern Worldwide to ensure key government and private sector actors use evidence from the programme to adapt and improve service delivery to the extreme poor and increase food security for extreme poor households;
- Irish Aid disbursed €200,000 to support Concern Worldwide reduced vulnerability and increase capacity of poor farm families to respond to hazards.

## IRISH AID BUDGET SUPPORT

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Irish Aid also contributes €9,000,000 budget support which includes support for implementation of climate priorities. As it is not possible at this time to determine the extent to which this is focused on climate objectives, it is not included in climate finance figures here.<sup>1</sup>

Irish Aid also provides sector support through common funding mechanisms, for example, through the education sector (FASE). Irish Aid's contribution in 2014 assisted Government of Mozambique (GoM) priorities with school feeding, which is part of GoM strategies to address vulnerability and build resilience of vulnerable groups in drought prone areas (based on country vulnerability assessments).

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<sup>1</sup> The Government of Mozambique in 2014 will undertake a public climate expenditure review to design a tracking mechanism. This could inform future reporting by Ireland.

## MAPPING OF BILATERAL EXPENDITURE

Project/ Programme	Recipient	2014 Disbursed / provided	CC Mit	CC Ad	CBD	CCD	Agri	DRM	CB	TT	Forestry & Agroforestry	Total Climate Accounting Weight	Total Accounted Climate Amount	Mitigation Total	Adaptation Total	Cross- cutting Climate Change
PROSAN - Programme on Food Security and Nutrition (2012-2017)	CARE International, Inhambane Province	800,000	1	2	0	1	2	1	1	1	0	100%	800,000	0	800,000	0
ARENA - Agriculture and Natural Resources (2013-2016)	We Effect, Niassa province	200,000	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	50%	100,000	0	0	100,000
Provincial multiannual plan for the agriculture sector (DPA) Inhambane (2014-2016)	DPA Inhambane	300,000	1	1	1	1	2	0	1	1	0	50%	150,000	0	0	150,000
Multiannual provincial support to water and sanitation in Inhambane province (DPOPH 2014- 2016)	DPOPH, Inhambane Province	200,000	0	2	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	100%	200,000	0	200,000	0

Project/ Programme	Recipient	2014 Disbursed /provided	CC Mit	CC Ad	CBD	CCD	Agri	DRM	CB	TT	Forestry & Agroforestry	Total Climate Accounting Weight	Total Accounted Climate Amount	Mitigation Total	Adaptation Total	Cross- cutting Climate Change
Multiannual provincial support to water and sanitation in Niassa province (DPOPH 2014-2016)	DPOPH Niassa Province	275,000	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	50%	137,500	0	137,500	0
Preparedness and disaster risk reduction (2013-2015)	INGC	200,000	0	2	0	1	1	2	1	0	0	100%	200,000	0	200,000	0
Building a Competitive Horticulture Cluster & Revitalising the Coconut Sector	Tecnoserve (TSN)	540,000	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	50%	270,000	0	0	270,000
National Programme for decentralised planning and financing (PNPFD)	Government (MPD/MAE/MOPH, MICOA/MFP)	300,000	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	50%	150,000	0	150,000	0
Municipal Development Programme (PRODEM) for North and North-Central Mozambique (2015-2018)	PRODEM, central & north Mozambique		1	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	50%	0	0		0



Project/ Programme	Recipient	2014 Disbursed /provided	CC Mit	CC Ad	CBD	CCD	Agri	DRM	CB	TT	Forestry & Agroforestry	Total Climate Accounting Weight	Total Accounted Climate Amount	Mitigation Total	Adaptation Total	Cross- cutting Climate Change
Improving vitamin A and energy intake of rural households in Niassa with drought tolerant Orange Flesh Sweet Potato	International Potato Center (CIP)	560,000	1	1	0	0	2	0	1	1	1	50%	280,000	0	0	280,000

## METHODOLOGY

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The Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) Development Assistance Committee (DAC) Rio Marker methodology underpins the UNFCCC climate finance figures totals quoted on page four and in the table above. The Rio Marker definitions were employed to identify and score disbursements as climate mitigation, adaptation or cross-cutting relevant. The Rio Markers and the anticipated Disaster Risk Management Marker<sup>2</sup> work on a three-score system. Activities can be identified with;

- Principal marker of 2
- Significant marker of 1
- Or not targeted; 0.

The choice of principle, significant or not-targeted relates to hierarchy of objectives, goals and intended outcomes in the programme or project design. A principle marker is applied if the marker policy is one of the principle objectives of the activity and has a profound impact on the design of the activity. A significant marker is applied if the marker policy is a secondary objective, or a planned co-benefit, in the programme or project design. The zero marker is applied to show that the marker policy was not targeted in the programme or project design. If this is unknown, the marker is left blank.

The mapped climate finance in this report includes financial support both for activities scored as 'principal' (2) and for activities scored as 'significant' (1). This report categorises disbursements as adaptation where the scoring against the adaptation marker exceeds the scoring against the mitigation marker and vice versa. Where scoring is equal (and >0) under both adaptation and mitigation markers, the disbursement is counted as cross-cutting. In reporting bilateral climate finance we place a different weight on support for principal and significant activities. In aggregating finance for principal and significant activities, 'principal' activities are weighted with a coefficient of 100% and 'significant' activities are weighted with a coefficient of 50%. Where an activity has both adaptation and mitigation benefits, or is cross-cutting, it is weighted according to its highest score i.e. weights in mitigation and adaptation are not aggregated.

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<sup>2</sup> An OECD DRR marker definition is not yet agreed. Therefore we employed a simple approach by only marking or counting those projects or programmes where objectives and/or plans explicitly included and specified disaster risk management or disaster risk reduction components. Projects or programmes where early warning systems, or risk mitigation for natural hazards were specified in the activity documentation were also considered to be relevant to DRM.