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Definitions

**Adaptation**  Activities that intend 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. (OECD & Climate Finance Report 2020)

**Biodiversity**  Activities that encompass 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. (OECD & Climate Finance Report 2020)

**Capacity Building**  One of the key means of implementation of the Climate Change Convention and the Paris Agreement. Capacity building should be country-driven, based on countries’ needs and priorities, and foster country ownership. It builds the skills and functional capacity of individuals and institutions to address climate change and sustainable development. (UNFCCC)

**Climate Justice**  Links human rights and development to achieve a human-centred approach, safeguarding the rights of the most vulnerable people and sharing the burdens and benefits of climate change and its impacts equitably and fairly. (Mary Robinson Foundation - Climate Justice)

**Climate Resilient Development**  Integrates adaptation measures and their enabling conditions with mitigation to advance sustainable development for all. (IPCC Working Group II, 2022)

**Just transition**  Seeks to ensure that the substantial benefits of a green economy transition are shared widely, while also supporting those who stand to lose economically – be they countries, regions, industries, communities, workers, or consumers. (EBRD)

**Loss and Damage**  The harms resulting from sudden-onset events (climate disasters, such as cyclones) as well as slow-onset processes (such as sea level rise). (UNFCCC)

**Mitigation**  Activities that 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. (OECD & Climate Finance Report 2020)

**Nature Based Solutions**  Actions to protect, conserve, restore, sustainably use and manage natural or modified terrestrial, freshwater, coastal and marine ecosystems which address social, economic and environmental challenges effectively and adaptively, while simultaneously providing human well-being, ecosystem services, resilience and biodiversity benefits, and recognizes that nature-based solutions. (UN Environment Assembly 2022)

**People-centred Climate Action**  Adopts an inclusive process to purposefully identify and unlock social and economic benefits from a just transition while emphasising the role of nature in climate action.

**Rio Markers**  Developed by the OECD Development Assistance Committee (OECD-DAC) to enable consistent measuring and monitoring of ODA flows to developing countries, that contribute to the objectives of the three Rio Conventions.

**Sustainable Blue Economy**  A sustainable blue economy promotes economic growth, social inclusion and improved livelihoods while ensuring the environmental sustainability of the natural capital of the oceans and seas. (European Commission).
Executive Summary

The latest findings of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change outline the increasing severity of climate impacts that are affecting billions of people all over the world, in many different ways. Ireland is responding strongly, domestically and internationally, to the urgency engendered by the climate crisis. Domestically, Ireland is working towards reducing greenhouse gas emissions by 51% by 2030 and achieving net-zero emissions by 2050 with these commitments set out in law since 2021 via the Climate Action and Low Carbon Development (Amendment) Act.

Ireland’s international climate finance is an integral aspect of Ireland’s climate policy, foreign policy and development cooperation. It forms part of Ireland’s contribution to the implementation of the Paris Agreement, Agenda 2030 and the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) as we seek to deepen our partnerships towards an effective and concerted response to the global climate crisis. Ireland’s climate finance contributes to the primary objective of Ireland’s International Development Policy, A Better World, to reach the furthest behind first and to channel support to those most at risk of being left behind.

To date, Ireland’s international climate finance has been drawn from public sources of funding, primarily Official Development Assistance (ODA), and has been administered by four Government Departments: Department of Foreign Affairs; Department of Finance; Department of the Environment, Climate and Communications; and Department of Agriculture, Food and the Marine. Ireland’s climate finance is primarily grant-based and targets countries and communities that are most vulnerable to the impacts of climate change, chiefly through supporting climate adaptation actions. Ireland’s climate finance totalled €88.3 million in 2020, which comprised 10.2% of Ireland’s Official ODA.

The Programme for Government 2020 committed to doubling the proportion of Ireland’s ODA that counts as climate finance by 2030, and to devising a strategy to scale up Ireland’s climate finance contributions. At the 26th Conference of the Parties of the UN Framework Convention for Climate Change (UNFCCC COP26) in November 2021, Taoiseach Micheál Martin set a further target of providing at least €225 million per year in climate finance to developing countries by 2025.
In response to these commitments, this document, Ireland’s all-of-Government International Climate Finance Roadmap, sets out the strategy for achieving Ireland’s international climate finance targets. It outlines the vision, objectives, principles, themes, geographic focus and channels for scaling up our climate finance. It builds on Ireland’s strengths as a donor and partner, including through enhancing support for thematic areas in which Ireland is already playing a leading role. It also expands the scope of support to other areas where Ireland can bring further added value to international climate action, such as the themes of the promotion of a sustainable blue economy and ocean protection, and restoring biodiversity.

Ireland’s long-term vision for its international climate finance is one where the poorest and most vulnerable people, especially those living in the Least Developed Countries, Small Island Developing States and fragile states, are supported and empowered to meet the challenges posed by climate change, including measures to build resilience and progress sustainable development objectives.

This Roadmap aims to ensure that Ireland’s international climate finance continues to align with Ireland’s other Development Cooperation priorities, as set out in A Better World, and with principles for effectiveness and transparency. It aims to achieve our climate finance targets through public sources of finance in the period to 2025, while exploring how private climate finance can be engaged with and included over time.

The principles and objectives outlined in the Roadmap will inform Ireland’s international climate diplomacy bilaterally and in the context of the UN, the EU and with Multilateral Development Banks and other partners.

The Roadmap establishes a governance architecture, supporting coherence across Government, a clear link between domestic and international climate action, and greater accountability. The Roadmap also outlines how monitoring, evaluation and learning will be enshrined in the delivery and reporting of Ireland’s international climate finance.
Key Commitments

1. Themes & Geographic Focus
   Ireland will maintain its focus on supporting adaptation and resilience to climate change in some of the most climate vulnerable countries around the world.

2. Channels
   We will increase our funding across all of our existing channels of climate finance and establish new mechanisms for scaling up climate funding through our bilateral, multilateral and CSO partnerships.

3. Climate Diplomacy
   Ireland will continue to use its position and voice in all relevant fora, including within multilateral systems, to advocate for those who are most vulnerable to climate change and who are at risk of being left behind.

4. Capacity Building
   We will continue to support capacity-building in developing countries towards enhancing climate resilient development, whilst further investing in our own capacity, skills and technical knowledge to achieve impact, quality, and transparency of our climate finance.

5. Transparency & Governance
   Ireland is committed to transparency and good governance of our climate financing. We will establish a sub-group of the Inter-Departmental Committee on Development which will oversee the achievement of the pledged target to provide €225 million in climate finance by 2025. We will continue to report our climate finance publicly and in line with international guidance.

6. Private Sector Engagement
   We will undertake preparatory and scoping exercises to identify the most appropriate options for private sector engagement for climate action in the post-2025 period, in line with the principles, objectives and themes described in this Roadmap.

7. Review
   We will undertake a review of Ireland’s International Climate Finance Roadmap by end 2025.
1 Introduction

“We believe in the immense capacity of humans to work together and to achieve great things. If we act decisively now, we will offer humanity the most valuable prize of all – a liveable planet.”
An Taoiseach, Micheal Martin, COP26, 2021.

The latest findings of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change outline the increasing severity of climate impacts that are affecting billions of people all over the world, in many different ways. Ireland is responding strongly, domestically and internationally, to the urgency engendered by the climate crisis.

Ireland’s international climate finance is an integral aspect of Ireland’s foreign policy and development cooperation. It forms part of Ireland’s contribution to the implementation of the Paris Agreement, Agenda 2030 and the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) as we seek to deepen our partnerships towards an effective and concerted response to the global climate crisis. Ireland’s international climate finance contributes to the primary objective of Ireland’s International Development Policy, A Better World*, to reach the furthest behind first and to channel support to those most at risk of being left behind. It also aims to help meet the objectives set out in Ireland’s Strategy for Africa to 2025 and its Strategy for Small Island Developing States, both of which respectively seek to deepen Ireland’s relationship with countries across the African continent, and the Caribbean and Pacific regions.

Climate Finance Definition

Climate finance does not yet have an agreed universal definition. The UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) terms it as finance provided by developed countries to developing countries to help them reduce or avoid producing greenhouse gas emissions (mitigation) and/or build their resilience to current or future impacts of climate change (adaptation).

For the purpose of this Roadmap, climate finance is defined as the provision of financial support to developing countries, drawn from public sources, including those that seek to mobilise private finance, that seeks to support mitigation and adaptation actions in the context of sustainable development.
Ireland’s international climate finance contributes to Ireland’s vision of a safer, more peaceful, equal, and sustainable world as set out in A Better World. This is in the context of the urgent need to reduce emissions globally (mitigation), to support adaptation, and to reduce the losses and damages experienced when the limits to adaptation are surpassed.

Ireland’s international climate finance is primarily grant-based and targets countries and communities that are most vulnerable to the impacts of climate change, mainly through supporting climate adaptation actions. It is chiefly provided by the following Government Departments: Department of Foreign Affairs; Department of Finance; Department of the Environment, Climate and Communications; and Department of Agriculture, Food and the Marine.

Ireland’s international climate finance is provided through the following primary channels: bilateral, via Irish Aid programmes at Embassy level; multilateral, via international climate and environment funds, Multilateral Development Banks (MDBs) and International Financial Institutions (IFIs); and via Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) working in developing countries.

Ireland is committed to the transparency and effectiveness of climate finance. We monitor and report climate finance in line with internationally agreed methodology, set by the OECD Development Assistance Committee (OECD-DAC). A Climate Finance Report is published annually, providing quantitative and qualitative information on thematic and geographic areas of support.

In 2020, Ireland’s international climate finance totalled €88.3 million, which comprised 10.2% of Ireland’s ODA. The Programme for Government 2020 committed to implementing the target set in A Better World to double the overall percentage of Ireland’s ODA that counts as climate finance, and to establish a Climate Unit within the Department of Foreign Affairs (DFA) to devise a strategy to scale up Ireland’s climate finance contributions. This all-of-Government Climate Finance Roadmap, herein referred to as ‘the Roadmap’, is the articulation of that Strategy. At COP26, Taoiseach Micheál Martin set a further target to provide at least €225 million per year in climate finance to developing countries by 2025.

Building on the approach in Ireland’s international climate finance provision to date, Ireland aims to achieve its climate finance commitments primarily through public sources of finance. 2020 figures, as above, form the baseline for which progress to the targets will be measured. As is the case at present, it is intended that climate finance provided will be recorded ex-post as ODA expenditure (as defined by the OECD-DAC) and will be aligned with Ireland’s other Development Cooperation Priorities, as set out in A Better World. It is noted that the Government decision on the spending target acknowledges that its achievement is subject to the estimates process and other demands on Exchequer spending.

v. Whilst acknowledging that achieving such spending targets is subject to the estimates process and other demands on Exchequer spending.
This Roadmap builds on the strengths of Ireland’s current climate finance. It sets out to further enhance these existing strengths while also embracing new areas of thematic focus. The climate finance target of €225 million by 2025 frames the pathway for the period 2022-2025. The Roadmap sets out Ireland’s vision, objectives, principles, thematic and geographic priorities for climate finance and proposes a scaling up of funding through the primary channels of Ireland’s international climate finance.

The Roadmap adopts a flexible approach towards climate finance post-2025, whereby new and alternative sources of climate finance may be identified and where public finance may also be used to leverage private financing in line with Ireland’s climate finance principles and objectives for enhanced climate action. The Roadmap will also assist in the planning for multiannual funding commitments, to the extent possible, to improve predictability of financing which is a key aid effectiveness principle and a demand of climate vulnerable countries.

In addition to fulfilling the targets set at COP26 and in the Programme for Government, Ireland is working to meet the objective of the Paris Agreement to make finance flows consistent with a pathway towards low greenhouse gas emissions and climate resilient development. On the international stage and as part of its climate diplomacy efforts, Ireland advocates to move towards Paris-alignment of all financial flows, for example in the investments and operations of Multilateral Development Banks. We also seek to ensure that our ODA does no significant harm to climate and the environment. In parallel, Ireland engages in EU and national efforts to transition to a sustainable economy and to better incorporate sustainability impacts and risk in respective financial flows and investments.

The Roadmap is a living document that will be periodically reviewed and updated in advance of the 2026-2030 period.
2 Vision

Ireland’s long-term vision for its international climate finance is one where the poorest and most vulnerable people, especially those living in the Least Developed Countries, Small Island Developing States and fragile states, are supported and empowered to meet the challenges posed by climate change, including measures to build resilience and progress sustainable development objectives.
3 Strategic Objectives

The following Strategic Objectives for Ireland’s climate finance have been established to ensure a focus on both the achievement of the quantitative targets and on the impact of Ireland’s international climate finance. For the achievement of the below objectives, it will be important that Ireland’s international climate finance targets are achieved in a complementary fashion with the achievement of Ireland’s other international development cooperation priorities.
By 2025

Ireland is known domestically and internationally as a provider of climate finance with a people-centred focus that builds resilience, primarily through investment in adaptation that supports sustainable development in vulnerable communities and countries. Ireland will be providing at least €225 million per year of public funds to international climate finance. Ireland will also work to ensure alignment with Paris Agreement targets, the goals set by Agenda 2030, and the UN sustainable development goals.

- €225 million reported as climate finance in 2025
- Proportion of funding for adaptation
- Proportion of funding to LDCs, SIDS and fragile states
- Evidence of increased resilience to climate impacts in targeted communities and countries (including sustainable development co-benefit)
- Increased engagement with EU and Member States, UN and MDBs to advocate for Ireland’s Climate finance principles and themes

The 2025 metrics above will continue to be relevant until 2030. In addition the following metrics will be added.

By 2030

Ireland’s climate finance is increasing resilience to the impacts of climate change in the most vulnerable countries and communities and supporting innovative approaches to inclusive and equitable climate action, sustainable development and just transition. Public climate finance is also leveraging private sector finance which is aligned with Ireland’s climate finance principles and objectives and which contributes to scaling up climate action globally. Ireland is transparently delivering its climate finance commitments in line with international agreements.

- In 2030, the proportion of ODA that counts as climate finance has doubled since 2020*vi
- Evidence of innovation in the use of climate finance
- Increased engagement with the private sector in the context of international climate finance and Ireland’s strategic objectives

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vi. Climate finance represented 10.18% of ODA in 2020: April - Ireland’s Climate and Environmental Finance Report 2020 - Department of Foreign Affairs (irishaid.ie)
Climate diplomacy is a central part of Ireland’s international climate action. Ireland’s international climate financing informs the common messaging and advocacy that is pursued internationally by Government.

Through bilateral engagement and multilateral engagement in the European Union, the UN, and multilateral banks and funds among other fora, Ireland uses its position and voice to advocate for the challenges and concerns of climate vulnerable countries. A cross-section of Government Departments lead and engage in climate diplomacy through their respective thematic areas of engagement, including but not limited to the Departments of Foreign Affairs; Environment, Climate and Communications; Finance; Agriculture, Food and the Marine; and Housing, Local Government and Heritage.

Minister Coveney with delegates from Small Island Developing States, COP26. © Martin Wall, DFA
Ireland actively engages in EU decision-making on climate finance, including on its international development programming and its new instrument, the Neighbourhood, Development, and International Cooperation Instrument - Global Europe (NDICI)*. In this context, Ireland advocates for ensuring a greater balance of support to adaptation and for accessible funding for LDCs and SIDS. Ireland intends to continue to influence EU spending via the country, regional and thematic programming processes. Ireland also advocates for the EU to further its role as a global leader in corporate and financial sector climate and sustainability standard-setting.

Ireland has demonstrated its leadership in climate diplomacy across the UN system, including at the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), the UN Environment Assembly and the UN Convention on Biological Diversity, via the EU negotiating positions. Ireland’s membership of the United Nations Security Council 2021-2022 has been instrumental in progressing discussions on Climate and Security whilst also linking climate change to other international development priorities such as food security, reducing humanitarian need and the protection of human rights. Ireland is also active in diplomacy on adaptation and Loss and Damage in various fora.

Ireland’s participation in multilateral funds and engagement in the policies and operations of multilateral institutions provides another platform to advocate for climate finance and environmental protection. As a member of the Coalition of Finance Ministers for Climate Action, we push for collective engagement on using fiscal policy and public and private finance to support climate action. By aligning with likeminded countries, Ireland’s advocacy has increased funding to the themes and countries that are priorities for Ireland.

Going forward, Ireland will strengthen climate diplomacy across all fora in line with the priorities of this Roadmap. We will continue to use our position and voice to advocate for those who are most vulnerable to climate change. We will ensure that all parts of Government participating in climate diplomacy will engage in the appropriate governance structure identified in this Roadmap to ensure that messaging and advocacy remains coherent. Specifically, we will develop common messaging to align Ireland’s climate diplomacy with the principles and themes defined in this Roadmap. Section 16 of this Roadmap provides more detail.

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* NDICI-Global Europe has a budget of almost €80 billion with Ireland paying a proportion of that via our overall EU budget contribution. 30% of all actions under NDICI-Global Europe are expected to contribute to climate objectives.
5 Baseline for the Roadmap

Ireland’s total public sector international climate finance in 2020 was €88.3 million and it amounted to 10.2% of Ireland’s ODA. These are the baselines from which progress towards the 2025 and 2030 targets will be measured. Application of 2020 data enables comparability with other donors adhering to the new methodology for tracking and reporting climate finance, under the EU Regulation on the Governance of the Energy Union and Climate Action\(^\text{viii}\) which came into force in 2020. An overview of Ireland’s climate finance from 2017 to 2020 is provided in Annex 1.
6 Principles and Priorities Guiding Irish Climate Finance

Ireland’s comparative advantage as a provider of climate finance is defined by the added value it brings from a principled, people-centred, furthest-behind first approach, as articulated in A Better World.

Principles
The principles that will continue to guide Ireland’s climate finance are:

» Leave no one behind and contribute to sustainable development for the most climate vulnerable people, communities, and countries with an emphasis on Least Developed Countries (LDCs), Small Island Developing States (SIDS) and fragile states.

» Locally led climate action with a focus on inclusive, participatory decision-making and funding for adaptation and mitigation work.

» Climate justice and just transition linking climate action, human rights, and sustainable development in a people-centred approach and ensuring that the transition to a net zero, climate resilient society is equitable.

» Gender sensitive climate action and the need for the specific circumstances of gender to be considered in planning and implementing adaptation and mitigation initiatives.

» Transparency and good governance of Ireland’s climate financing and of climate finance provided and mobilised by multilateral development funds and institutions to which Ireland contributes, including how funding is used and its impact on stakeholders.

» Sustainability of funding, ensuring the environmental, social and economic sustainability of programmes.

» Flexibility of funding, ensuring that funding and programming is responsive to changing contexts and circumstances.

Priorities
In addition to the guiding principles that inform Ireland’s international climate financing, the following priorities will influence Ireland’s approach to how it will provide climate finance:

» Preference for grant-based climate finance particularly for LDCs, SIDS and fragile states, including in the direct climate finance provided by Ireland and in our advocacy for the targeting of support within international fora and with multilateral partners.

» Engagement with multilateral partners including the EU, UN, MDBs, and multilateral funds to pool Irish funds and resources where appropriate to achieve greater impact.

» Climate proofing Ireland’s ODA with a focus on strengthening the integration of climate action and resilience across all channels of development finance. DFA will lead a climate proofing exercise across Government starting in 2022.

» Exploring opportunities to engage the private sector in climate action with a particular emphasis on the value addition of private sector engagement in climate resilience and adaptation across the thematic areas identified in Section 7.

ix https://www.wri.org/initiatives/locally-led-adaptation/principles-locally-led-adaptation
The themes of Ireland’s climate finance are the issues prioritised for investment across all channels. The themes describe the following:

» Areas of climate action that are currently supported with Irish climate finance, including some areas of growing focus.

» New areas of climate action where Irish climate finance can bring further added value to international climate action.

The following thematic areas will be supported in a coherent manner and in line with the guiding principles and priorities outlined in Section 6.

Adaptation and Resilience
Ireland will maintain and strengthen its existing focus on adaptation to climate change and strengthening resilience of communities and countries through international climate financing. This will be delivered through adaptation actions and through resilience building in the following sectors:

» Locally led and people-centred adaptation
Ireland is playing a leading role in providing adaptation finance for the most climate vulnerable countries (LDCs, SIDS and fragile states) and people (women and girls, marginalised and disadvantaged people, displaced people) with a focus on social development. Ireland will continue to seek innovative ways to reach communities effectively with adaptation financing.

» Social Protection
Ireland’s support for social protection in several partner countries builds resilience to climate shocks such as floods and droughts. Ireland will continue to support social protection systems through bilateral, multilateral and CSO climate finance channels.

» Agriculture, livelihoods, and food systems
Ireland has a well-established competence in agriculture, livelihoods, and food systems, both domestically and internationally. Ireland will build on its support for climate resilience in nutrition, food systems and livelihoods, including activities such as crop diversification, insurance and income support. Ireland will also use opportunities through sustainable food systems fora to mobilise domestic technical expertise and private sector capital for climate resilient development.
Disaster preparedness, response, and recovery
Ireland has provided funding for humanitarian action worldwide for many years and is a respected, knowledgeable donor with a well-established network of bilateral, multilateral and CSO partners. Ireland’s climate finance will continue to fund early warning systems, climate risk insurance, building on experience in disaster preparedness and recovery and strengthening long term climate resilience.

Health, clean energy, and other critical services
Ireland has already started to integrate climate action into its support for health sector programmes ranging from nutrition in climate related emergencies, to solar panels for medical centres. Ireland’s climate finance has also supported clean cooking initiatives which contribute to improved air quality, resilient and clean energy systems and access to clean and affordable energy sources. Ireland will enhance its approach to climate proofing its development financing to build on the co-benefits achieved through other programme areas.

Loss and Damage
In 2021, Ireland stepped into a leadership position on Loss and Damage, including a €5m pledge to the Santiago Network. Within the duration of this Roadmap, Ireland will further develop its work on Loss and Damage. This will include engagement and support to efforts that aim to address economic losses through risk management investments such as social protection and climate related insurance. Ireland’s work will also seek to identify options and measures that will help to address non-economic losses such as the loss of culture and heritage, indigenous knowledge, territory, and loss of life.

Oceans and the Sustainable Blue Economy
As an island nation, Ireland recognises the crucial role that oceans and the sustainable blue economy play in supporting marine biodiversity, climate resilience and sustaining livelihoods, particularly for coastal LDCs and SIDS. Ireland will enhance its support for the protection and restoration of these vital marine resources.

Irish support will build on efforts and support partnerships to achieve a clean, healthy, and biologically diverse ocean, which is productive, used sustainably and resilient to the effects of climate change and ocean acidification. Support for sustainable blue economy initiatives will be expanded including in bilateral programmes, through collaboration within the EU and via multilateral funding.

Ocean and coastline. © Adobe Stock

[x] https://unfccc.int/santiago-network
(d) Biodiversity and Nature-Based Solutions

Ireland recognises the need to put nature at the heart of climate action. Biologically diverse ecosystems are essential to enhancing climate resilience and yet are increasingly vulnerable to the consequences of the rise in the global temperature. Following the endorsement in 2020 of the Leaders’ Pledge for Nature\textsuperscript{xiii}, Ireland aims to scale up funding and support for the protection and restoration of biodiversity, including marine biodiversity and through nature-based solutions. Irish support will build on existing mechanisms and partnerships, and will identify new funding opportunities, with a view to maximising co-benefits for climate adaptation and mitigation.

(e) Climate and Security

Climate change impacts are intensifying at a time when countries and regions are increasingly exposed to instability, violence and displacement\textsuperscript{xiv}. Climate finance often fails to reach the most fragile states, many of which face multiple challenges, including capacity and expertise in accessing funding. Our climate finance will support efforts to address climate-related security risks and to assist fragile countries in accessing international climate financing. It will also build synergies with other thematic areas such as adaptation and Loss and Damage that contribute to addressing some of the key drivers of instability and conflict. Building on our support for the UN’s Conflict Security Mechanism, we will continue to engage in efforts to strengthen UN institutional capacity on climate-related security risks as well engage through the EU and other international fora to address this issue.

\textsuperscript{xiii} https://www.leaderspledgefornature.org


(f) Innovation and Entrepreneurship

Reducing greenhouse gas emissions and increasing resilience to climate impacts is increasingly dependent on innovation, particularly in technology. Currently, Ireland provides funding to initiatives that develop scalable climate solutions and build capacity in innovation internationally. Ireland’s international climate finance will continue to support innovation and entrepreneurship, focusing on solutions that are locally driven and in line with other thematic priorities, including adaptation, sustainable blue economy and nature based solutions. Ireland will also explore opportunities in areas such as research and development, de-risking investment opportunities to enhance private sector participation, promoting entrepreneurship and capacity development.

Watershed Project, Tanzania. © Misión Dar es Salaam, Tanzania
Ireland aims to establish itself as a global centre for Sustainable Finance by 2025 and has expertise and experience to share with developing countries in relation to Green Bonds, sustainable investment and aligning finance with the SDGs and the Paris Agreement, in particular Article 2.1c. The experience of the National Treasury Management Agency (NTMA) in developing Ireland’s first Green Bond, for example, is a valuable experience to share. Building capacity to attract and deploy sustainable finance is an important strategy for developing countries as they fund their transition to low carbon, climate resilient development and the achievement of the SDGs. The establishment of an International Sustainable Finance Centre of Excellence in Ireland (a commitment in the Sustainable Finance Roadmap) provides an opportunity to support emerging economies to build capacity to develop their own national policies, frameworks and talent required to mobilise capital.
Geographic Focus

Ireland’s focus on LDCs, SIDS and fragile states will be maintained as a core facet of Ireland’s international development cooperation and climate financing. Ireland’s financial support for LDCs is well established while our funding for SIDS will be scaled up with a view to addressing particular vulnerabilities and needs of SIDS. Ireland is active in many fragile states and we aim to expand the scope of this work to enhance climate action in fragile states, including adaptation, risk and resilience, and fragile states’ access to climate related funding.

xvi Existing categorisations of fragile and conflict affected states, such as this from the World Bank are used by Ireland: https://thedocs.worldbank.org/en/doc/bb52765f38156924d682486726f422d4-0090082072/original/FCSList-FY22.pdf
9
Channels of International Climate Finance

Bilateral Funding

Civil Society Organisations

European Union

Multilateral Development Banks and International Financial Institutions

Other Multilateral Organisations

Multilateral Climate and Environment Funds

IRELAND
Ireland currently provides international climate finance through several channels, illustrated in the chart in Annex 3. The different channels have both strengths and limitations which have been assessed in preparing this Roadmap and are summarised below. The channels of support offer opportunities to scale up climate financing, to create new programming and to mainstream climate action into ongoing programming. Ireland will harness these opportunities for scaling up funding in line with our principles and priorities.

**Bilateral Funding**

Bilateral funding is channelled in-country to government, multi-donor funds, civil society, and entrepreneurs where Ireland has an overseas mission.

**Strengths:** Bilateral funding allows the Irish Government, through its overseas missions, a high level of discretion to determine the design, scale, targeting, delivery and partner selection for development and climate finance projects. It also ensures policy coherence through the inclusion of climate action in national and regional strategies, alongside other development cooperation priorities.

**Limitations:** Increasing bilateral climate finance requires lead-in time for programme identification and development as well as continued capacity building within programme teams. The extent to which climate finance can be scaled up varies across Ireland’s bilateral programmes.

**Opportunities:** Ireland recognises its opportunity to create and harness new context-specific climate and environmental programming at mission-level, including through identifying new pipeline projects that meet both development and climate action needs in-country.

**Civil Society Organisations**

Ireland has a longstanding partnership with international development CSOs.

**Strengths:** Funding through CSOs allows the disbursement of climate finance in a larger number of countries than the bilateral programme alone. For example, CSOs have enabled Ireland’s funds to target the most vulnerable in fragile and conflict-affected states. CSOs also invest in a wide array of sectoral activities that contribute to locally led adaptation outcomes, including livelihoods and agriculture and Disaster Risk Reduction and contribute to innovation and learning. Irish CSOs’ visibility in Ireland helps to inform and educate the public on Ireland’s contribution to climate action in a positive way.

**Limitations:** A small number of Irish CSOs have proven methods to take their climate relevant programming to scale in a cost-effective manner. Many CSOs need time to build capacity and skills to increase their contribution to climate finance and to mainstream climate action into their primary programme areas.

**Opportunities:** As many Irish CSOs are increasing climate action within their programmes, Ireland sees the opportunity for stronger collaboration, shared practices and innovation in climate and sustainable development.
Increasingly, International Financial Institutions (IFIs) and Multilateral Development Banks (MDBs) are focusing on climate change as a fundamental threat to development, making climate-relevant investment and outcomes a priority. As they collectively become more Paris-aligned, finance for climate action will grow significantly.

**Strengths:** The IFIs offer the prospect of global reach and good absorptive capacity for additional funds, as well as mobilisation of co-financing including from the private sector. Single- and multi-donor thematic trust funds offer a practical model for targeted assistance where alignment with Irish policy priorities is much higher than for contributions through the general replenishment.

**Limitations:** A substantial proportion of Ireland’s contributions are provided through periodic replenishment or based on previously paid-in capital. This has implications for the timing of contributions and transactions that count towards the €225 million goal.

Most funding to multilateral organisations is core support and unearmarked, making it more difficult to target Ireland’s contributions towards climate-specific themes in line with the purpose of this Roadmap. Trust Funds, as noted above, have advantages for targeting but are resource-intensive to establish.

**Opportunities:** Ireland sees opportunity and added value in supporting multilateral development banks as part of the wide-scale efforts that are necessary globally to enable an inclusive and equitable low carbon transition and sustainable development in all countries, including the most vulnerable countries. We are encouraged by the opportunities provided to pool resources towards mitigation action and climate resilient development at scale. We see potential to expand the financing to trust funds, either as a single donor or in collaboration with likeminded countries.

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**Multilateral Climate and Environment Funds**

This channel of support specifically refers to the funds that fall under the Rio Conventions (UNFCCC, UN Convention to Combat Desertification, UN Convention on Biological Diversification, and to which Ireland provides funding: the Green Climate Fund (GCF), the Global Environment Facility (GEF), which includes the Least Developed Country Fund (LDCF) and the Adaptation Fund (AF).

**Strengths:** These funds have a strong climate focus and absorptive capacity depending on the timing of replenishment cycles. The funds focus uniquely on climate-relevant outcomes with development co-benefits. The GEF provides funding for environment conventions, including biodiversity protection and tackling desertification, both of which are increasingly important in addressing climate change. The LDCF and AF focus exclusively on adaptation, including capacity building to enhance adaptation in LDCs.

**Limitations:** While developing countries are demanding significant funding increases to these funds, they also consistently assert the challenges and barriers in accessing funding from some of these funds and the limitations facing countries to mobilise funds at the scale needed to meet their climate goals.

**Opportunities:** A significant uplift in Ireland’s relatively modest contributions at present may enhance influence and opportunities to prioritise Ireland’s principles and priority themes, including improving accessibility of these funds to LDCs and SIDS, and further demonstrate donor countries’ commitment to these funds’ key role in innovative climate finance.

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xvii Ireland works with the International Monetary Fund, the World Bank, the African Development Bank/Fund, the Asian Development Bank/Fund, the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank, the Council of Europe Development Bank, the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development and the European Investment Bank on climate issues and investments.

xviii Global climate finance needs are estimated in the range of USD 4.5 – 5 trillion annually Climate Policy Initiative, 2021.

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Minister Ryan. © Department of the Environment, Climate and Communications
Other Multilateral Organisations

Ireland currently funds numerous specialised agencies and organisations across the UN system. These organisations are increasing the focus of their work on climate action, particularly climate resilient development.

**Strengths:** Many multilateral agencies and organisations have expertise and experience in LDCs, SIDS and fragile states on areas such as livelihoods, agriculture, biodiversity and marine protection. Established multilateral partnerships also facilitate the pooling of resources towards climate action at scale, and participation in strategically important actions that Ireland would not consider on its own.

**Limitations:** The potential to direct a minimum level of funding to climate activities is not consistent or clear across the various multilateral agencies. Additionally, there is often limited certainty of how much of Ireland’s contribution to a fund will be reported as climate finance.

**Opportunities:** Partners in the UN system, such as sectoral agencies, provide opportunities for Ireland to engage in climate and environment action through sectoral lenses that match other development priorities as stated in A Better World.

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European Union

Ireland is committed to the European Consensus on Development which guides the EU’s international development funding, including its international climate finance. Ireland contributes to the EU’s climate finance through our national contribution to the EU budget. The climate finance related portion of this funding is reported by the EU and not Ireland and thus this funding does not form a part of our quantitative targets to 2025.

**Strengths:** EU international funding allows Irish funds to integrate with other Member State funds to achieve scale and to support European policies and instruments such as NDICI-Global Europe, the European Green Deal, and the Global Gateway strategy and flagship.

**Limitations:** While Ireland has a voice in the decision-making of EU funding and how it is channelled, the visibility and direct engagement of Ireland in EU-led programming can be limited.

**Opportunities:** Team Europe Initiatives (TEIs) at country level provide Irish missions with opportunities to further fund and influence EU programming. They also provide partnership opportunities on the ground with other Member States and key climate finance actors such as the European Investment Bank.

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xix european-consensus-on-development-final-20170626_en.pdf (europa.eu)
xx While many aspects of the Global Gateway are still unclear it has the potential to be a major vehicle for energy infrastructure spending over the next 6 years.
xxi The European Investment Bank is a significant climate finance player and the launch of ‘EIB Global’ on 1 January 2022 signals an increases in its development impact globally, with a particular focus on LDCs and SIDS.
Timing
We are cognisant that in scaling up support across the channels identified, each of the available channels have different methods and procedures for planning and implementing budget allocations. The time needed to change planned budget allocations can be considerable. All channels require a process of backward planning from 2025 to be undertaken to set out the specific steps needed to achieve a planned uplift. Such steps may include, but are not limited to, strategy revision, programme design, partner selection, securing approval and allocation of funds, and securing approval in partner countries. Some multilateral development banks and multilateral climate fund replenishments require legislative approval. Single and multi-donor trust funds take, on average, 18 months to be created. Civil society organisations also need time to build capacity centrally and in partner countries to increase their contribution to climate action.
10
Pathways for Ireland’s Climate Finance to 2025

Building on our efforts to date, we will continue to scale up our international climate financing across all channels of support, including through climate mainstreaming in our international development programming. We have also identified new and additional measures and mechanisms to facilitate the scale-up needed to reach the pledged target.

These new measures and mechanisms will be deployed through Ireland’s existing channels of climate finance, namely bilateral, CSO and multilateral. We will continue to engage in influencing wider multilateral climate finance as part of efforts to increase both the quality and quantity of all climate financing.

Photo of a community monitoring national social protection systems.
© Mission Maputo, Mozambique
To increase uplift between 2022 and 2025 specific measures include:

» **Bilateral** – We will establish a First Mover Fund to incentivise climate action in overseas missions which will include support for new themes such as oceans and sustainable blue economy, innovation and entrepreneurship, Loss and Damage, clean cooking and biodiversity and Nature Based Solutions.

» **Civil Society** – We will create a climate and environment funding window for civil society programming to incentivise climate action, integrated into existing CSO funding schemes, including the Irish Civil Society Programme and Civil Society Fund.

» **Multilateral Development Banks and International Financial Institutions** – We will build on our longstanding relationships with these institutions and like-minded governments to advocate for climate finance consistent with the principles and priorities of this Roadmap, including a focus on effectiveness on the ground. We will explore and propose or identify single or multi-donor trust funds targeting themes and geographic focus areas of this Roadmap.

» **Other Multilateral Partnerships** – We will identify appropriate programmes and actions to extend additional and targeted support through these multilateral partners, including actions to expand sector-specific approaches to climate adaptation. Ireland will also step up its advocacy to encourage the further integration of climate action in the work of these organisations and specifically for them to target adaptation in climate vulnerable countries and communities.

» **Multilateral Climate Funds** – We will scale up our funding to multilateral climate and environment funds and identify particular funding mechanisms that directly support LDCs, SIDS and fragile states. We will work through the governance processes of the funds to enhance the accessibility and effectiveness of multilateral climate funds.

» **European Union** – We will continue to influence EU international development programming and its respective instruments, through engagement with Member States at the Council and with the European Commission. We will explore the potential to support and engage in TEIs more systematically, particularly those most aligned to our thematic priorities.

The table below illustrates how the pledged increase in climate finance could be channelled in the period 2022 to 2025. It matches themes to delivery channels to guide decision making. It is cognisant of timing which is informed by factors including human resources, absorptive capacity and replenishment cycles. The balance in any one year between the themes identified for each channel will vary. Some are starting from a low funding base (e.g., innovation), some are relatively new (e.g., sustainable blue economy), while others are well established (e.g., adaptation). In some cases, the uplift in funding will come from increased support to existing programmes or through climate proofing ODA – while in other cases new programmes responding to this Roadmap’s climate finance themes will be introduced.

The depth of colour in the table reflects the volume of funding; turquoise corresponds to more funding. In relation to geographic focus, the term ‘ODA recipients’ is used where Ireland cannot stipulate the geographic destination of the funding provided (e.g., in multilateral funds). Climate resilient development includes mitigation and is related to multilateral and climate funds where funding flows to both adaptation and mitigation.
Pathway to 2025

### Bilateral Programmes
- Existing programmes & Climate proofing
- Embedding flexibility for additional climate bilateral funds
- **New initiative:** First Mover Fund
- Geographic Focus
- Primarily LDCs

### Civil Society
- Existing programmes & Climate proofing
- **New initiative:** Climate funding window
- Geographic Focus
- LDCs
  - Fragile states

### Multilateral Climate Funds
- Annual contributions & multiannual replenishment to supported Funds
- Geographic Focus
- ODA Recipients
  - LDCs & SIDS

### Multilateral Development Banks/IFIs
- Core and unearmarked funds
- **New initiative:** Targeted Trust Fund(s)
- Geographic Focus
- ODA Recipients
  - LDCs & SIDS

### Other 'Targeted Multilateral'
- Including Irish Aid partnerships and targeted funding to sectoral multilateral agencies, Team Europe initiatives etc.
- Geographic Focus
- ODA Recipients
  - LDCs
  - SIDS
  - Fragile states

**Indicative weighting of funding (from less to more)**

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2022

Primarily LDCs

LDCs
  - Fragile states

ODA Recipients
  - LDCs & SIDS

ODA Recipients
  - LDCs & SIDS

ODA Recipients
  - LDCs
  - SIDS
  - Fragile states

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2023

Primarily LDCs

LDCs
  - Fragile states

ODA Recipients
  - LDCs & SIDS

ODA Recipients
  - LDCs & SIDS

ODA Recipients
  - LDCs
  - SIDS
  - Fragile states

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2024

Primarily LDCs

LDCs
  - Fragile states

ODA Recipients
  - LDCs & SIDS

ODA Recipients
  - LDCs & SIDS

ODA Recipients
  - LDCs
  - SIDS
  - Fragile states

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2025

Primarily LDCs

LDCs
  - Fragile states

ODA Recipients
  - LDCs & SIDS

ODA Recipients
  - LDCs & SIDS

ODA Recipients
  - LDCs
  - SIDS
  - Fragile states
## Ireland’s International Climate Finance Roadmap

### 2023
- **Primarily LDCs**
- **LDCs**
- **Fragile states**
- **ODA Recipients**
  - LDCs & SIDS

### 2024
- **Primarily LDCs**
- **LDCs**
- **Fragile states**
- **ODA Recipients**
  - LDCs & SIDS

### 2025
- **Primarily LDCs**
- **LDCs**
- **Fragile states**
- **ODA Recipients**
  - LDCs & SIDS

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**xxii Including IFAD, CGIAR, WFP, WHO, Climate-KIC**
**Managing Risks**

Risks to the effective implementation of this Roadmap have been assessed and are presented below with mitigating actions.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Risk</th>
<th>Action to Reduce Risk</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Government technical advisory capacity cannot keep up with demand from missions and funding partners.</td>
<td>DFA Climate Unit continues to be resourced to provide an appropriate level of technical support and guidance to the mission network and DFA units. Government Departments mobilise and share expertise to enable climate diplomacy and advocacy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cumbersome procedures in programme application processes make it too challenging for partners to access and effectively disburse Irish climate finance to LDCs, SIDS and fragile states.</td>
<td>Advocate with MDBs and climate funds for appropriate application of risk management protocols and standards; advocate for climate finance to be aligned with the principles of aid effectiveness and locally led adaptation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Materially changed national circumstances, including those linked to changing international contexts, limit availability of ODA.</td>
<td>Explore the scope for building more complementary programmes that achieve multiple ODA objectives.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Insufficient human resources across Government Departments and in overseas missions to ensure quality implementation and transparent reporting on increasing volumes of climate finance.</td>
<td>Technical human resources appointed according to need. Capacity assessments for Government Departments and teams overseeing climate finance channels and themes to be conducted.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Partners including governments, civil society organisations and multilaterals, fail to prioritise climate action sufficiently.</td>
<td>Prioritise diplomacy and engagement with partners to keep climate action high on the agenda.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Costs of adaptation underestimated, leading to urgent demands to further increase climate finance.</td>
<td>Review on an ongoing basis the weighting of climate finance within the overall ODA envelope and identify the scope for new and innovative sources of finance.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
12 
Oversight and Governance

Ireland is committed to transparency and good governance of its climate financing and to ensuring strong coherence and coordination in our provision and reporting of climate finance. We will bring together the institutions responsible for overseeing international development assistance and the institutions overseeing domestic climate action in a new arrangement to oversee the implementation of this Roadmap (see Annex 2 for an overview of existing governance structures).

Our efforts to achieve the pledged international climate finance targets will be overseen by the Inter-Departmental Committee on Development (IDCD), the inter-departmental mechanism with responsibility for international development. The IDCD will be informed by quarterly meetings of a new IDCD Subgroup on Climate Finance and will liaise with the Senior Officials Group (SOG) on Environment and Climate Change, to ensure coherence with domestic climate policy and action.

Membership of the IDCD Subgroup on Climate Finance will include all relevant Government Departments. Representatives of relevant state agencies will be invited to participate as appropriate, at expert level.

The IDCD Subgroup on Climate Finance will coordinate and exchange information on what will be funded each year to ensure alignment with this Roadmap and an all-of-Government approach. The Subgroup will be tasked with oversight of climate finance impact tracking, monitoring, and reporting, enhancing transparency and accountability domestically and internationally. It will also support coordinated input to the annual Climate Finance Report (and reporting to the European Commission) and the international chapter of the annual Climate Action Plan (CAP).

The specific actions supporting implementation of the Roadmap will be included in the annually updated CAP. The CAP enables coherence and coordination with domestic climate action, with the Roadmap relevant to the chapters on financing and international climate action. This connection with the CAP enables coherence with domestic policy as implementation of the CAP is overseen by the Department of the Taoiseach and linked to the Senior Officials Group (SOG) on the Environment and Climate Change. It also enables reporting to the Climate Action Delivery Board, the Cabinet Committee on the Environment and Climate Change and the Oireachtas Joint Committee on the Environment and Climate Change to strengthen accountability.

https://www.irishaid.ie/what-we-do/how-our-aid-works/working-across-governments/
Figure 1: New governance structure for International Climate Finance

Cabinet Committee on Environment and Climate Change

Climate Action Delivery Board

Senior Officials Group on Environment and Climate Change

Inter-Departmental Committee on Development

IDCD Subgroup on Climate Finance

DECC - Department of the Environment, Climate and Communications, DPER - Department of Public Expenditure and Reform, DFA - Department of Foreign Affairs, DFIN - Department of Finance, DAFM - Department of Agriculture, Food and the Marine, D/Taoiseach - Department of the Taoiseach, DHLGH - Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage
Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning

Monitoring, evaluation and learning (MEL) from the achievement of the expenditure targets is essential to ensure the realisation of the vision for Ireland’s climate finance. Ireland is actively engaged in, and is responsive to OECD guidance on strengthening climate resilience in development cooperation, including on monitoring, evaluation and learning objectives, development of appropriate indicators and conducting climate resilience portfolio and allocation analysis. We will continue to monitor our progress on climate finance delivery and on climate resilience in development cooperation, using international guidance, including from the OECD.

Learning and capacity development

We are investing in our capacity to achieve impact, quality, and transparency of our climate financing. This will cut across several areas from absolute numbers of human resources in Ireland and across the mission network, to the skills and technical knowledge of officials, and the adequacy of the coordination, communication, learning and reporting mechanisms within the system.

Strengthening of skills is needed in climate finance reporting to ensure that the data Ireland reports to the European Commission, the OECD and the UNFCCC is as robust and transparent as possible. We will provide technical assistance to overseas missions in their efforts to scale up climate financing and to continuing the mainstreaming of climate action into ongoing programming. This will also include upskilling on the application of Rio Markers and climate finance reporting and will be linked to our work to climate proof Ireland’s ODA. We appreciate that learning, skills and capacity development are on-going actions which require two-way flows of information between missions, civil society, and multilateral partners.

Transparency is key to building and maintaining trust with partners in the UNFCCC. Ireland will continue to optimise the transparency of its climate finance reporting to ensure accountability. We will also advocate for changes and improvements to the Rio Markers over time and advocate for more complete reporting by all partners, including MDBs. In addition to improving the data and reporting of international climate finance from public sources, consideration should be given to how corporate and charitable giving should be better captured and quantified.

Partnerships for Climate Innovation

In addition to inter-departmental governance and coherence there is a need for greater coordination and collaboration amongst actors in Ireland who want to get more involved in sustainable finance. Ireland’s commitment to enhancing sustainable finance was demonstrated by our National Sustainable Finance Roadmap, published in October 2021. Greater coordination and collaboration would be useful to foster innovation, networking, and collaboration towards climate solutions. While there is some engagement among climate finance stakeholders, e.g. regular DFA meetings with funded partners, at present there is no overarching forum that brings the different actors (e.g., government departments and agencies, NGOs, the private sector and relevant think tanks, impact investors, philanthropy, social entrepreneurs, and academics) together to contribute to Ireland’s leadership on climate action internationally. The creation of an international climate finance forum could inform the innovation and entrepreneurship theme of this International Climate Forum Roadmap and the use of public funds to leverage private sector finance for international climate action. Sustainable Finance Development Day, or the International Sustainable Finance Centre of Excellence committed to in the Sustainable Finance Roadmap could provide models for such a forum.
Measuring impact

In addition to reporting on finance provided, Ireland will become a leader in reporting on the impact of its climate finance through robust climate action metrics. Case studies will be added to climate finance reports to bring the numbers to life. Existing human development indicators are also relevant when measuring climate resilient development, as are established methods for greenhouse gas emission reporting.

Across Government and with Irish missions overseas, we will work together to define and track climate metrics, for use in mission strategies, multilateral agreements and CSO partnerships as appropriate. These may be drawn from existing metrics developed by the EU and international bodies. Where possible, the metrics will be disaggregated to understand how much funding reaches LDCs, SIDS, fragile states, the local level, and targeted groups.

Evaluation

We recognise the need to evaluate and learn lessons from the climate financing Ireland has provided to date. This should include assessing our internal systems across Government, and working with our CSO and multilateral partners to draw out and reflect on the lessons learned. Such a review will inform future spending. We will conduct a review of this Climate Finance Roadmap by 2025, which will be utilised to inform climate finance expenditure 2026-2030.
The pathway from 2026-2030 will aim to build on the strengths, achievements and lessons learned in scaling up Ireland’s climate finance to reach the 2025 target. Importantly, it will offer the scope to replenish some of the proposed channels and themes that will only be able to disburse larger amounts of funding after a period of planning, development, and preparation up to 2025.

It is recognised internationally that public finance alone will not be enough to meet the demand for international climate finance. However, private sector engagement for climate action is complex in nature and it is difficult for donors to measure and track private capital flows from developed countries to developing countries. Partnership with the private sector to mobilise and deliver climate finance remains at an early stage in Ireland and we currently do not measure or report any private climate financing in our annual reporting.

Ahead of the 2026-2030 funding timeframe, we will undertake preparatory and scoping exercises to identify the most appropriate options for engaging private sector in climate action. This work will be informed by the principles, objectives and themes identified in this roadmap and will establish connections, where appropriate, with ongoing efforts to establish Ireland as a global hub for sustainable and green finance.
## Summary of Actions

The following actions will enable effective delivery of this Roadmap in the period up to 2025

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>#</th>
<th>Heading</th>
<th>Action</th>
<th>Responsible</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Climate proofing</td>
<td>Finalise methodology and implement the process to climate proof all of Ireland’s ODA.</td>
<td>DFA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Capacity</td>
<td>Review existing capacity of Government Departments, missions, and key partners to deliver the increase in climate finance. Develop and implement a plan of action to address areas where capacity strengthening or gap filling is needed, for example, climate finance reporting.</td>
<td>All relevant Govt Depts / IDCD Sub-Group</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Themes</td>
<td>Maintain and strengthen focus on the priority themes identified in the Climate Finance Roadmap through ongoing and new funding relationships.</td>
<td>All relevant Govt Depts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Diplomacy</td>
<td>Climate Diplomacy: Ensure, through the development of common messaging, that Government Departments and mission networks are utilising consistent and coherent diplomacy / influencing with partner countries, implementing partners and others, to align climate diplomacy with the principles and themes defined in this Roadmap.</td>
<td>IDCD Subgroup/ All relevant Govt Depts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Channels</td>
<td>Develop a methodology to determine increases in funding for each channel / theme set out in this Roadmap up to 2025.</td>
<td>All relevant Govt Depts / IDCD Subgroup</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Channels</td>
<td>Design and establish new funding schemes for bilateral (First Mover Fund) and CSO funding (Climate Window). Sensitise missions and partners to these schemes.</td>
<td>DFA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Reporting</td>
<td>Incorporate output and outcome reporting, via case studies, into annual climate finance reports to complement quantitative reporting of expenditure and to enable reporting of impact.</td>
<td>All relevant Govt Depts / missions / multilateral and CSO partners</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>#</td>
<td>Heading</td>
<td>Action</td>
<td>Responsible</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Governance</td>
<td>Initiate IDCD engagement on climate finance and develop a Terms of Reference for the establishment of the Climate Finance Subgroup Group in advance the next scheduled meeting of the IDCD.</td>
<td>IDCD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>MEL</td>
<td>Undertake an evaluation/review and lessons learned exercise of Ireland’s climate finance.</td>
<td>DFA lead / IDCD Subgroup Group</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>MEL</td>
<td>Explore the development of metrics to measure the contribution of Ireland’s climate finance, its impact on climate vulnerable people and the effectiveness of Irish climate diplomacy and disseminate to stakeholders.</td>
<td>IDCD Subgroup</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>MEL</td>
<td>Explore the creation of a forum to enhance coordination and learning among relevant stakeholders to support of the principles and themes of this Roadmap.</td>
<td>IDCD Subgroup</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Risk</td>
<td>Ongoing risk assessment of expected funding increases relative to the proposed themes and channels and align risk appetite and management mechanisms appropriately.</td>
<td>IDCD Subgroup</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Communications</td>
<td>Public engagement activities through existing government and partner awareness raising / communications mechanisms to build support for and understanding of Ireland’s growing international climate finance</td>
<td>IDCD Subgroup and relevant Govt Depts and partners</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Annex 1:  
Ireland’s Climate Finance 2017-2020

The trend in climate finance between 2017 and 2020 is shown below in figure 2.xxiv.

Ireland has traditionally contributed most of its climate finance to adaptation. It is notable that there has been a significant increase in cross-cutting expenditure since 2019. This reflects expenditure that generates adaptation and mitigation co-benefits. The increase can largely be attributed to growth in Ireland’s contributions to multilateral institutions which target investments with adaptation and mitigation co-benefits. Ireland contributes a small amount of climate finance to mitigation which also generates climate resilience co-benefits for example through spending on clean cooking, low carbon energy and green skills.

Figure 2  
Ireland’s Total Climate Finance 2017-2020

xxiv Total climate finance expenditure for 2020 was approximately 5.7% lower than 2019. The 2020 Climate Finance Report attributes this to the change to two causes:  
(1) The EU Regulation on the Governance of the Energy Union and Climate Action, 2020 changed how Member States report on climate finance. The Regulation required the application of a 40% co-efficient to payments for which a climate policy marker of “significant” was assigned, whereas in 2019, 50% of such payments counted as climate finance.  
(2)
The proportion of total expenditure by purpose between 2017 and 2020 is shown in figure 3.

Figure 3
Ireland’s Climate Finance by Purpose 2017-2020
Annex 2: Overview of Existing Governance Structures

Inter-Departmental Committee on Development (IDCD)

The IDCD was established to review the impact of Irish and EU policy on development and to ensure policy coherence. It is chaired by the Department of Foreign Affairs. Membership consists of senior officials from all relevant Government Departments, and in particular, those Departments who have responsibility for managing components of Ireland’s ODA.

The role of the IDCD is to:

» Discuss the proposed priorities of each Government Department with responsibility for managing ODA following the allocation of an overall budget for ODA as part of the annual / budget estimates process.

» Review performance and monitor progress toward the implementation of commitments in A Better World, and the achievement of results.

» Share respective experiences in delivering our ODA and identify best practice across Government.

» Discuss international development opportunities and agree development priorities on an annual basis.

Climate action is already a commitment of A Better World. More detailed scrutiny of climate finance can be incorporated into the IDC’s work without changing its terms of reference. Linkage with the SOG is already established in the IDCD Terms of Reference.

The Senior Officials Group (SOG) on the Environment and Climate Change

The SOG supports delivery of the Government’s climate policy and is the preparatory group for the Climate and Environment Cabinet Committee.

Climate Action Delivery Board

The Climate Action Delivery Board is charged with oversight of the implementation of the Climate Action Plan and is co-chaired by Secretary General of D/ Taoiseach and the Secretary General, DECC.
Annex 3:
Channels of Climate Finance 2017-2020

Figure 4: Channels delivering climate finance (data from Annual Climate Finance Reports)
Ireland’s Climate Finance 2017-2020 by channel
Glossary

Glossary of CSOs, Multilateral Funds and Agencies, Development Banks and International Financial Institutions, which have been funded by Ireland’s climate finance

**Civil Society Organisations and Initiatives**
- Action Aid
- Caribbean Catastrophe Risk Insurance Facility
- Climate Knowledge and Information Community
- Concern
- Global Resilience Partnership
- Goal
- International Alert
- International Institute for Environment and Development
- International Institute for Sustainable Development
- Irish Forum for International Agriculture Development
- Least Developed Countries Initiative for Effective Adaptation and Resilience
- Misean Cara
- NDC Partnership
- Overseas Development Institute
- Oxfam
- Secretariat for Pacific Regional Environmental Programme
- Self Help Africa
- Trócaire
- Vita
- War on Want
- Women’s Environment and Development Programme
- World Vision

**Multilateral Funds and Agencies**
- Adaptation Fund
- Blue Action Fund
- Consultative Group for International Agricultural Research
- Food & Agriculture Organisation
- Green Climate Fund
- Global Environment Facility
- International Fund for Agricultural Development
- Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
- Least Developed Countries Fund
- NDC Partnership
- UN Development Programme
- UN Environment Programme
- UN Framework Convention on Climate Change
- World Food Programme

**Multilateral Development Banks and International Financial Institutions**
- African Development Bank
- African Development Fund
- Asian Development Bank
- Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank
- Council of Europe Development Bank
- European Bank for Reconstruction Development
- European Investment Bank
- International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
- International Development Association
- The World Bank Group

**Government Initiatives and Agencies**
- Africa Agri-Food Development Programme
- Teagasc
## Acronyms

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Acronym</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AADP</td>
<td>Africa Agri-Food Development Programme</td>
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<td>ADB</td>
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<td>CBD</td>
<td>Convention on Biological Diversity</td>
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<td>Convention to Combat Desertification</td>
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<td>CCRIF</td>
<td>Caribbean Catastrophe Risk Insurance Facility</td>
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<td>CEB</td>
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<td>CFR</td>
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<td>CGIAR</td>
<td>Consultative Group for International Agricultural Research</td>
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<td>CSO</td>
<td>Civil Society Organisation</td>
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<tr>
<td>DAFM</td>
<td>Department of Agriculture, Food and the Marine</td>
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<tr>
<td>DECC</td>
<td>Department of the Environment, Climate and Communications</td>
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<td>DFA</td>
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<td>DFIN</td>
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<td>DRR</td>
<td>Disaster Risk Reduction</td>
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<td>EBRD</td>
<td>European Bank for Reconstruction and Development</td>
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<td>EIB</td>
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