

Climate finance flows for water

November 2022 update

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1. Overview

This note updates the estimates provided in WaterAid's 2020 Report with ODI, *Just add Water*, (WaterAid, 2020), for the following:

- Total climate finance
- Climate finance for adaptation and for water
- Climate-related development finance for adaptation, in water; in LDCs; and for water in LDCs
- Climate-related development finance for basic water supply, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) systems and illustrative breakdown for Africa, India and Bangladesh.

Where possible the proportion of loans vs grants and the level of the channel used (e.g., international, vs. developing country-based) are identified, as blunt proxies for the quality of climate finance.

The note provides estimates for the five most recent years for which data are commonly available across sources: 2016-2020. Reference is made to earlier years where it assists assessment of trends compared with data reported in the 2020 report.

Since the 2020 report, new estimates of climate finance including flows to water have been published, across all main sources used in that report, and are used where relevant to update the estimates in this note.¹ Gaps in tracking of water-related climate finance flows persist, though this challenge is common to many sectors and may be worse in some others like buildings and industry (Figure 1).

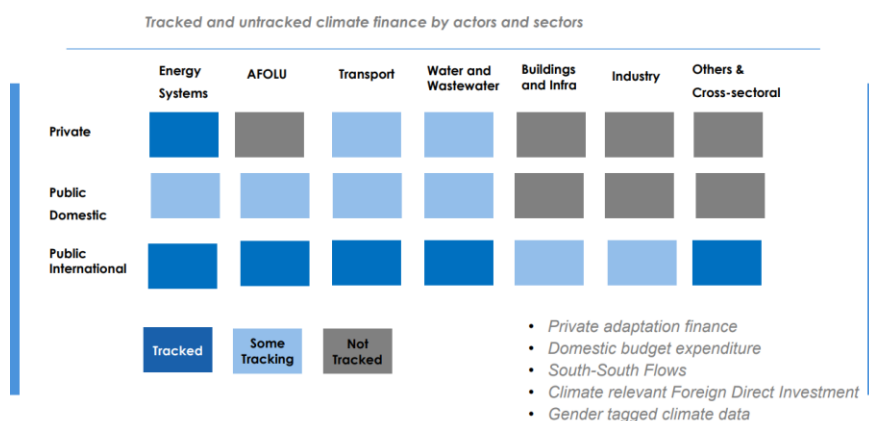
The wider context has also shifted. In terms of how much climate finance is needed and how it should be spent, the process to identify a new climate finance goal² and the first Global Stocktake (GST)³ of the Paris Agreement have commenced. The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change Standing Committee on Finance (UNFCCC SCF) has published a first determination of the needs of developing countries (UNFCCC SCF, 2021). Climate change impacts have continued to mount, alongside multiple intersecting crises including the evolving pandemic and the war in Ukraine, and their economic, political, and social repercussions.

Figure 1: Tracked and untracked climate finance by actors and sectors

¹ In particular: OECD climate-related development finance (OECD, 2022); CPI Landscape of Climate Finance (CPI, 2021); IDFC Green Finance Mapping (IDFC, 2021); MDB Joint Reports (Joint MDB Climate Finance Group, 2020); UNFCCC Fourth (2020) Biennial Assessment and Overview of Climate Finance Flows (UNFCCC SCF, 2020).

² <https://unfccc.int/NCQG>.

³ <https://unfccc.int/topics/global-stocktake>



Source: UNFCCC (2022)

2. Total climate finance

Globally, climate finance averaged \$575 billion (bn) annually, 2016-2020, reaching a new high of \$640bn in 2020, according to Climate Policy Initiative (CPI). This represents a slight slowing relative to the rate of increase 2011-2015 and is unlikely to capture the impacts of COVID-19 due to reporting lags. Of the total estimated by CPI, 92% went to mitigation, 6% to adaptation and 2% to multiple objectives. Focussed on primary investment, the majority of this global total climate finance has been provided as market-rate debt, especially to renewable energy (CPI, 2017; 2019; 2021).

At the time of this update, the UNFCCC SCF has estimated climate finance flows up to 2018. Lower-bound estimates, which compile data sources deemed high quality, generally align with those of CPI. Higher bound are on average 38% higher and include data from all sources (Table 1).

Table 1: CPI and UNFCCC SCF estimates of global climate finance (\$ billions)

	CPI	UNFCCC SCF - lower bound	UNFCCC SCF - upper bound
2016	455	467	659
2017	612	607	804
2018	546	540	746
2019	623	Not available	Not available
2020	640	Not available	Not available

Source: CPI (2021); UNFCCC SCF (2020)

A measure of finance that counts towards the goal of \$100bn in climate finance per year from developed to developing countries is compiled by OECD. This tracks climate finance provided, and mobilised, to developing countries, including bilateral and multilateral climate finance and also climate-related export credits and mobilised private finance. The total was estimated at \$80bn in 2018 and 2019, and \$83bn in 2020 (OECD, 2022). On this measure, 8% was received by low-income countries (LICs) and 43% by lower-middle income countries (LMICs), 2016-2020. The UNFCCC SCF is expected to produce a dedicated report on progress to the \$100bn target at COP27.

3. Climate finance for adaptation

Global climate finance to adaptation stood at \$49bn in 2020 (\$34bn, 2016-2020 average) according to CPI. It has increased at a faster rate than mitigation finance (CPI, 2021.), with the 2019/20 average, of \$46bn, representing a 53% increase compared to 2017/18. However, in absolute terms adaptation finance is much smaller than mitigation finance (\$571bn average 2019/2020). Looking specifically at climate finance from developed to developing countries, as tracked by OECD, the difference between adaptation and mitigation is less stark: \$29bn vs. \$49bn, respectively in 2020, with \$6bn cross-cutting (OECD, 2022). However, on any measure, finance to adaptation is still dwarfed by needs, estimated at \$155-330bn by 2030 (UNEP, 2021).

Almost all tracked adaptation finance is from public sources, particularly development finance institutions (DFIs). Multilateral DFIs (within which CPI includes the large multilateral development banks) and national and bilateral DFIs together contributed over 80% of adaptation finance tracked by CPI, 2019-2020. Almost half of adaptation finance was provided as project-level market rate debt, (47%, 2019-2020) with a further 25% as concessional debt and 21% as grants. Sub-Saharan Africa received the highest share of international adaptation finance, at \$7.3bn, while East Asia and Pacific had the highest levels of domestic adaptation finance at \$14.7bn (CPI, 2021).

4. Climate finance for water

Total flows

Sectoral climate finance estimates from CPI suggest that water received a large share of adaptation finance, 38% on average, 2016-2020, with an increasing trend from 2017, both in absolute terms (Figure 2) and as a share of total adaptation finance (

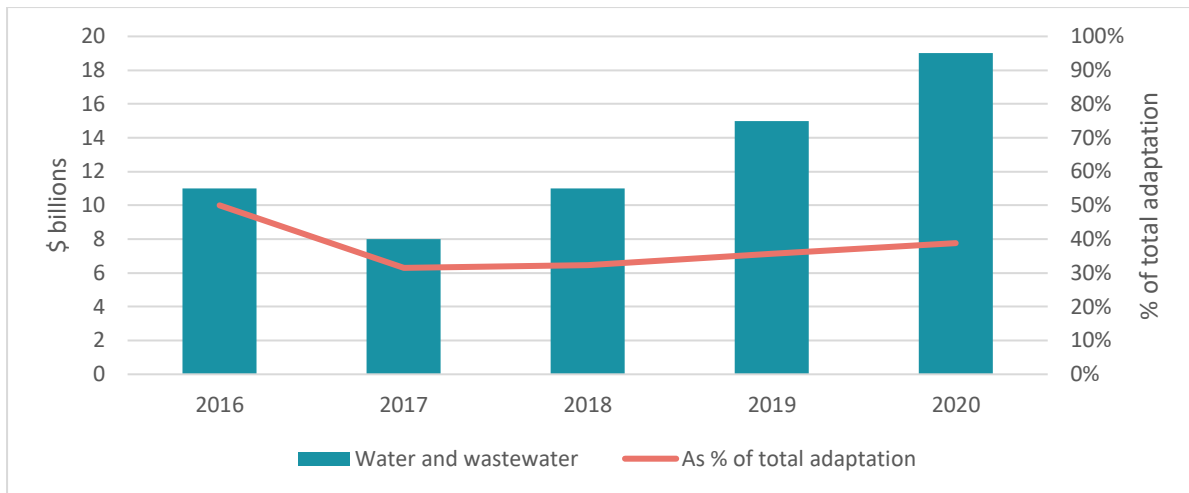
Figure 3). Compared with the values reported in WaterAid (2020), water-related adaptation finance of \$15bn in 2019 and \$19bn in 2020 exceeded the previous recorded high, of \$14 billion in 2013 and 2014. In relative terms, however, it made up a smaller share: 36% and 39% of total adaptation finance in 2019 and 2020, respectively, vs. 56% in 2013 and 2014 (and 50% in 2015 and 2016).

Mitigation finance to water is considerably lower. Isolating flows for mitigation in the water and wastewater sector, which is possible from 2019 when waste is reported separately, suggests these are less than a tenth of the value of flows to water-related adaptation. As a share of total mitigation finance, water related mitigation constituted 0.26% (excluding waste), 2019-2020.

Since most climate finance still goes to mitigation, this means water-related climate finance averaged 3% (2.75%) of total climate finance, 2016-2020.⁴

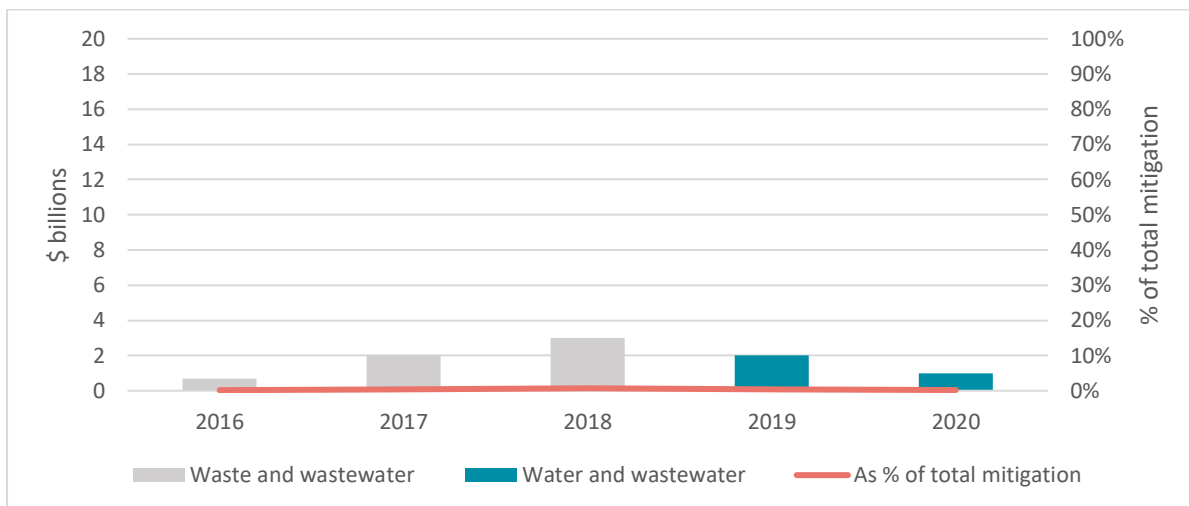
Figure 2: Climate finance to water-related adaptation, 2016-2020 – CPI data

⁴ Estimate (i) includes waste-related mitigation since these flows cannot be excluded in CPI estimates, 2016-2018. For 2019-2020, excluding waste-related mitigation, total water-related climate finance was 3.16% of total climate finance, according to CPI estimates; (ii) includes all climate finance to 'dual benefits' (2016-2018) and 'multiple-objectives' (2019-2020) in the denominator. From 2019, the multiple objectives category is disaggregated by CPI into component sectors, including water and wastewater. It may be that some of the 'dual benefits' finance also went to water and wastewater, 2016-2018 – this is not captured in the estimate of water climate finance as a share of total climate finance but is unlikely to make a large difference.



Source: CPI, 2018; 2019; 2021

Figure 3: Climate finance to water-related mitigation, 2016-2020 – CPI data



Source: CPI, 2018; 2019; 2021

A different perspective is provided by the OECD’s reporting of climate finance provided and mobilised by developed countries for climate action in developing countries. According to these estimates, 8% of the total (adaptation and mitigation), equivalent to \$6bn on average, was provided to water, 2016-2020 (estimates are not disaggregated for adaptation vs. mitigation at the sector level).

4.1. Sources of finance

Note 1: Following WaterAid (2020), all analysis of OECD estimates of climate-related development finance (CRDF) in this report excludes flows tagged as having a ‘significant’ climate objective, “since they reflect flows to activities that could have been funded even without the climate objective” (WaterAid, 2020, p.34).

Note 2: It is not possible to disaggregate the above sectoral estimates from CPI and OECD in terms of the source/ provider. Further disaggregation by provider type is possible by compiling other estimates, but Figure 4 below, and the accompanying analysis, should be interpreted with caution due to differences in

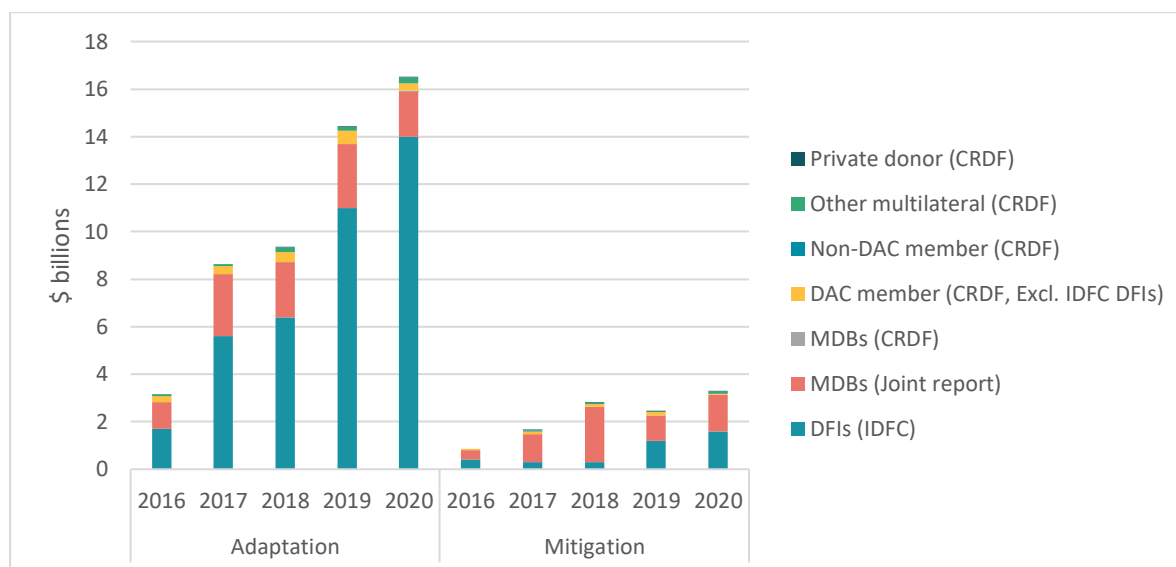
methodologies used by different data sources. Estimates for 2016-2018 are also revised from those in WaterAid (2020).⁵

Figure 4 reveals that DFI members of the International Development Finance Club (IDFC) provide the largest, and an increasing, share of adaptation finance to water-related sectors (74% on average, 2016-2020), while MDBs provide the greatest share of mitigation finance to water (59%, 2016-2020). The financial instruments used by each provider (e.g., loans vs. grants) cannot be investigated at a sector level except in the case of the OECD DAC’s climate-related development finance (CRDF) data – see further below. However, it is likely that a substantial share of MDB finance, and especially finance from IDFC DFI members, is in the form of loans, at varying levels of concessionality. Across all sectors, non-concessional loans from IDFC DFI members for adaptation in 2020 stood at \$17 billion, vs. \$6 billion in concessional loans and \$2 billion in grants. Equities and guarantees are still little used, which may suggest that the full spectrum of instruments and their suitability for different applications and contexts, is not being fully exploited (IDFC, 2021).

Several IDFC DFIs are national development banks which may finance projects domestically and/ or internationally. Notably, China Development Bank provided 54% of total adaptation finance from IDFC DFIs in 2020, and 61% of IDFC DFI finance for adaptation was from non-OECD institutions for activities in their home countries (IDFC, 2021; water-related flows cannot be discerned from available data).

Compared to IDFC members and MDBs, bilateral donors provide a modest share of water-related climate finance, ~4% of both adaptation and mitigation flows (including OECD DAC members, non-DAC members and private donors such as foundations). It should be noted, however, that the contributions of large DFI arms of major bilateral donors that support water and WASH, including AfD, KfW and JICA are included in the DFI rather than bilateral donor totals. The multilateral climate funds such as the Green Climate Fund are captured in Figure 4 mainly under the ‘other multilateral’ category of CRDF providers. This category committed <2% of both adaptation (\$0.8bn, 2016-2020) and mitigation (\$0.2bn) finance to water.

Figure 4: Sources of climate finance for water – multiple data sources



Source: Authors’ analysis of multiple data sources. All flows are approved/ commitments. CRDF data – source: OECD (2022), applying 14 water-related codes as per WaterAid (2020), i.e. all 140 series codes plus Hydro-electric

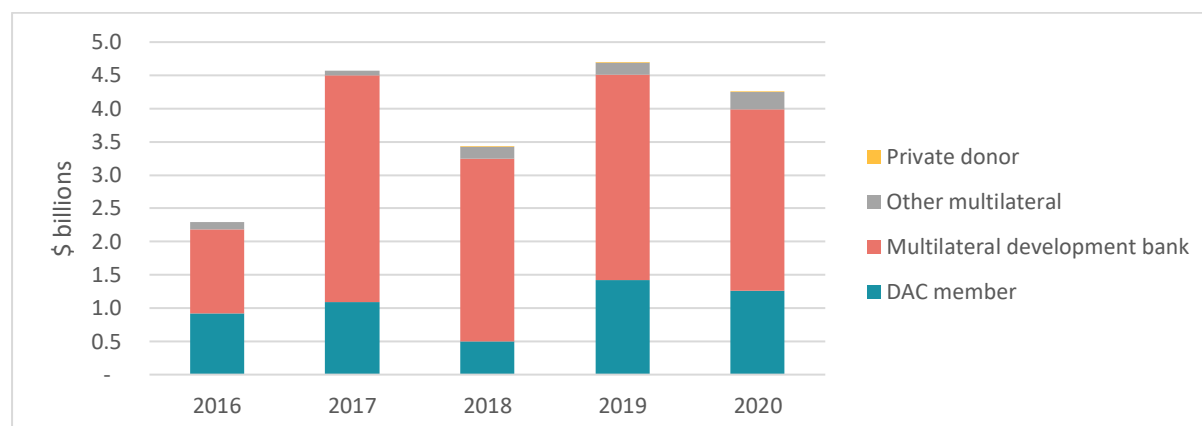
⁵ Despite limitations, the approach adopted for 2016-2020 flows includes improved treatment of the overlap between OECD CRDF, MDB Joint Reports, and IDFC data. Totals differ slightly from CPI estimates of total climate finance to water-related sectors, due to likely methodological differences that cannot be fully examined due to lack of methodological detail in CPI reports.

power plants (23220), agricultural water management (31140) and flood prevention/control (41050; phased out 2015 onwards); ‘significant’ climate focus excluded, as focusing only on ‘principal’ climate focus is likely to be more conservative and more comparable to MDB and IDFC estimates of climate finance which are based on their joint Common Principles; overlap between adaptation and mitigation attributed equally. DFIs (IDFC) data – source: IDFC (2021); Mitigation sector category is ‘waste and wastewater’. MDBs – source: MDB Joint Reports (Joint MDB Climate Finance Group, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020); Adaptation excludes ‘coastal and riverine’ infrastructure sector category; mitigation is ‘waste and wastewater’. Compared to WaterAid 2020, these estimates: (i) exclude CRDF flows from MDBs included in Joint MDB Climate Finance Group reports and DFIs included in IDFC 2021 reports to avoid double counting (This is a simplification since the IDFC and MDB membership has increased over the period, but exclusion of more recently incoming members from CRDF data makes a marginal difference to the totals reported); (ii) exclude climate bonds data reported in WaterAid (2020), due to lack of updated 2020 estimates; (iii) prefer CRDF data for multilateral climate fund flows, whereas WaterAid (2020) used Climate Funds Update (CFU) data. All multilateral climate funds in CFU are included in CRDF data.

Note 3: CRDF data assessed from this point is adaptation-related commitments only (2020 values). WaterAid (2020) generally reports total CRDF to water, i.e., including mitigation as well, hence direct comparisons are not made.

CRDF data alone, which misses most of the DFI flows in Figure 4, nonetheless provides a picture of funding from a subset of providers, including all DAC donors, most MDBs, a number of ‘other multilaterals’ (mainly made up of the multilateral climate funds) and private donors (mainly foundations) – contributing a combined total of \$3.8bn p.a. on average, 2016-2020. Figure 5 suggests that CRDF commitments from these providers for adaptation in the water sector have fluctuated in recent years.

Figure 5: Providers of climate-related development finance, adaptation in water, 2016-2020 total – OECD data



Within CRDF data, it is also possible to examine the financial instrument used and the level of intermediary through which it is channelled – two proxies of ‘quality’ of climate finance (Figure 6 and Figure 7). This reveals that, within adaptation-related CRDF to water:

- DAC members provided most of their finance as concessional debt, and also channelled the majority through recipient governments (with 81% of total water-related CRDF for adaptation going through this channel, across all provider types)
- MDBs, while providing the majority finance of overall, provided most of this as non-concessional debt, and also channelled almost all of it through recipient country governments
- Other multilaterals (including many of the multilateral climate funds) provided most of their finance as grants, but nearly half went through other multilateral organisations such as MDBs.
- Private donors provided all their finance as grants and most went through NGOs with only a limited proportion of these reported to be based in a developing country.

Figure 6: Financial instrument/ concessionality x provider, climate-related development finance for adaptation in water, 2016-2020 total – OECD data⁶

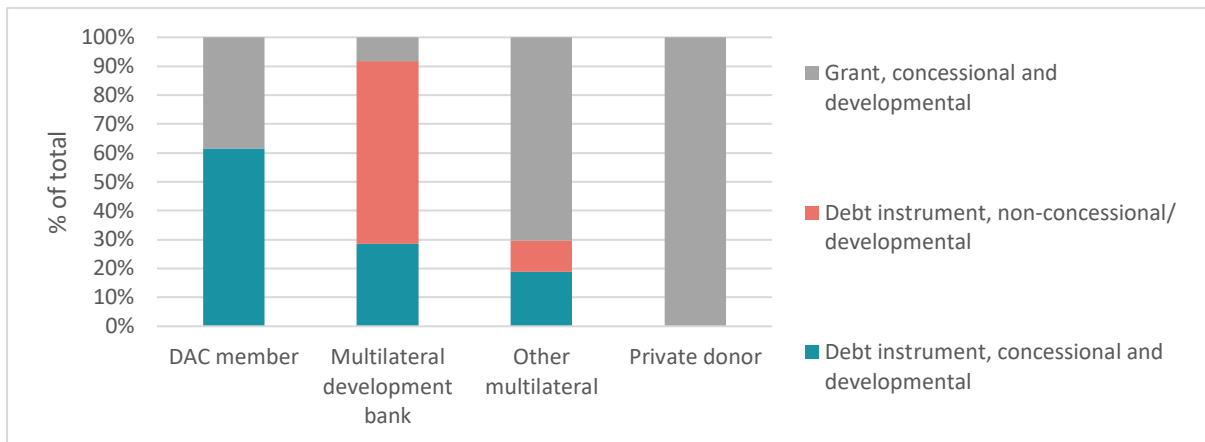
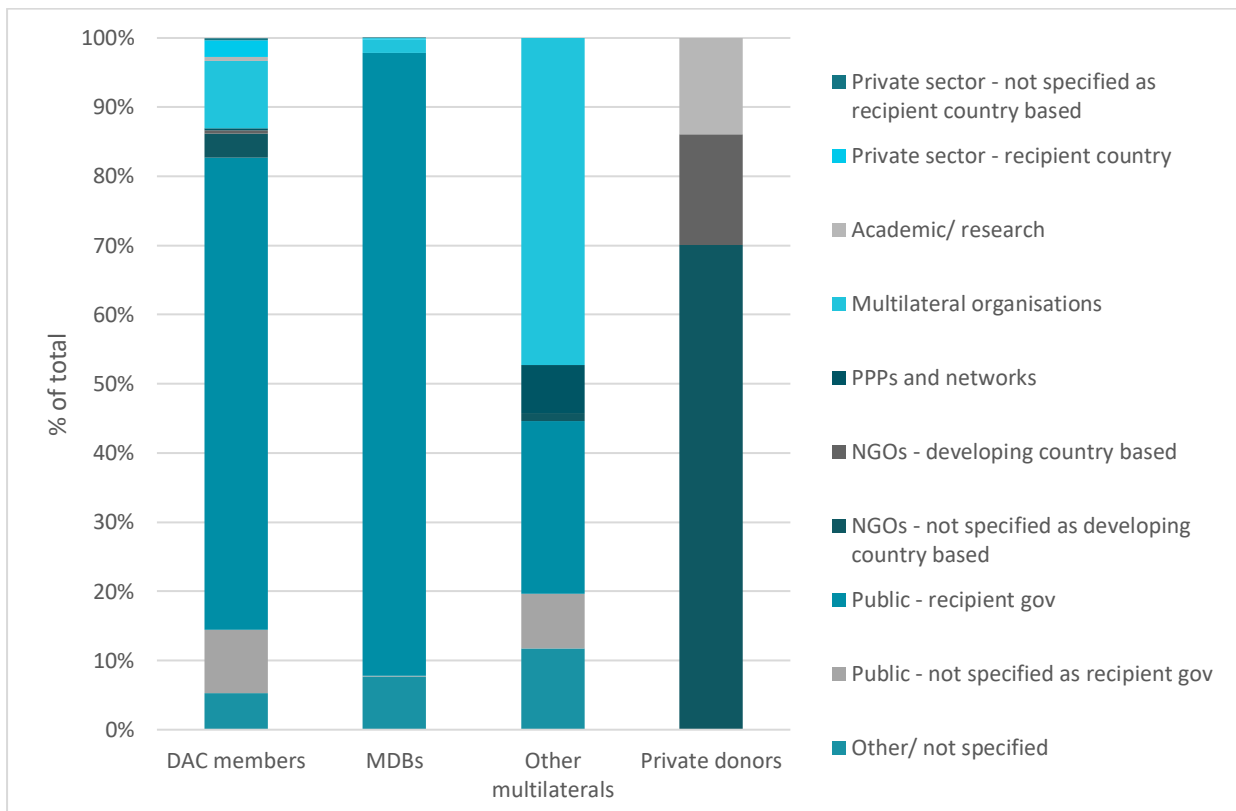


Figure 7: Channel x provider, climate-related development finance for adaptation in water, 2016-2020 total – OECD data



4.2. Destinations of finance

Assessed by the country income group of recipients, CRDF committed to adaptation overall, (US\$18bn p.a., on average 2016-2020) and to adaptation in water subsectors (\$3.8bn p.a. average)⁷ follow a somewhat similar

⁶ Excludes \$0.001bn in Equity and shares in collective investment vehicles and \$0.2bn with unspecified instrument

⁷ It should be noted that water-related CRDF for adaptation is a smaller share of total CRDF (21%, 2016-2020) compared to water-related climate finance tracked by CPI as a share of CPI's estimated total (38%, 2016-2020). From the preceding analysis, this may be explained by

pattern. In both cases, around a quarter went to LDCs and other LICs, with the largest share going to LMICs. Water-related adaptation CRDF was less likely to be unallocated (e.g. multi-country or regional projects) compared to overall adaptation CRDF (Table 2).

Table 2: Climate-related development finance for adaptation, total and in water, 2016-2020 average – OECD data

	Total (\$bn p.a.)	Total (%)	Water (\$bn p.a.)	Total (%)
LDCs and other LICs	4.8	27%	1.0	25%
LMICs	6.9	38%	1.9	50%
UMICs and MADCTs	3.6	20%	0.8	21%
Unallocated	2.8	15%	0.1	3%
Grand Total	18.0	100%	3.8	100%

Again, it is possible to consider the financial instrument and channels as proxies for finance quality. Examining adaptation CRDF to water subsectors by financial instrument, shows that over half of finance provided as grants went to LDCs, though LDCs still received most of their finance as debt, albeit most of this being concessional. This follows a similar pattern to CRDF for adaptation across all sectors. LMICs as well as UMICs receive the majority of their financing in debt form, with the majority of this debt being non-concessional/ developmental in nature (Figure 8). The channel through which finance was routed (Figure 9) follows a similar pattern irrespective of income group, with the majority of finance channelled through recipient country governments in all cases where the country/ income group is specified.

Figure 8: Financial instrument/concessionality x recipient country income group, climate-related development finance for adaptation in water, 2016-2020 total – OECD data⁸

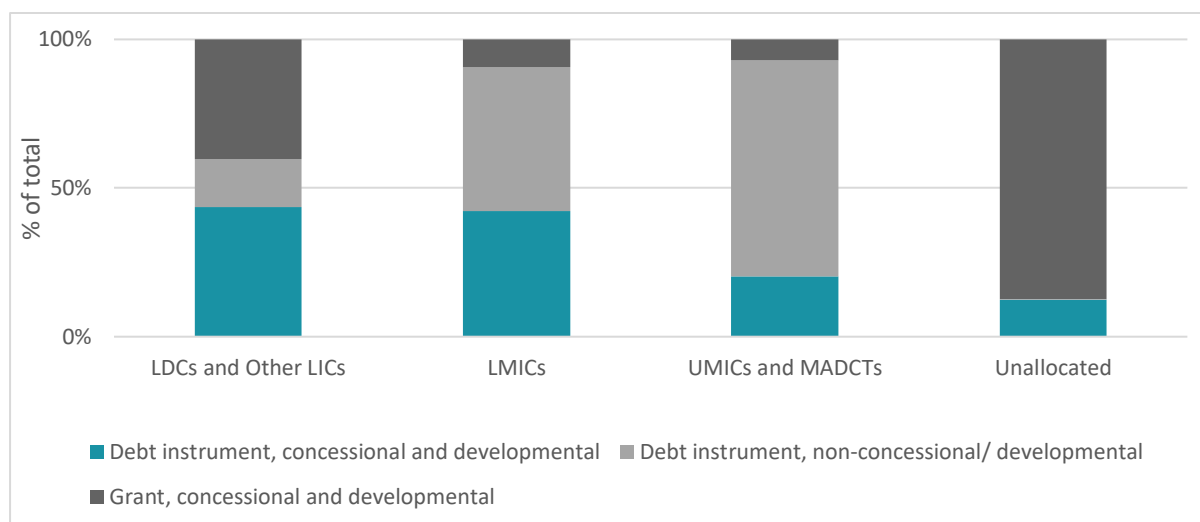
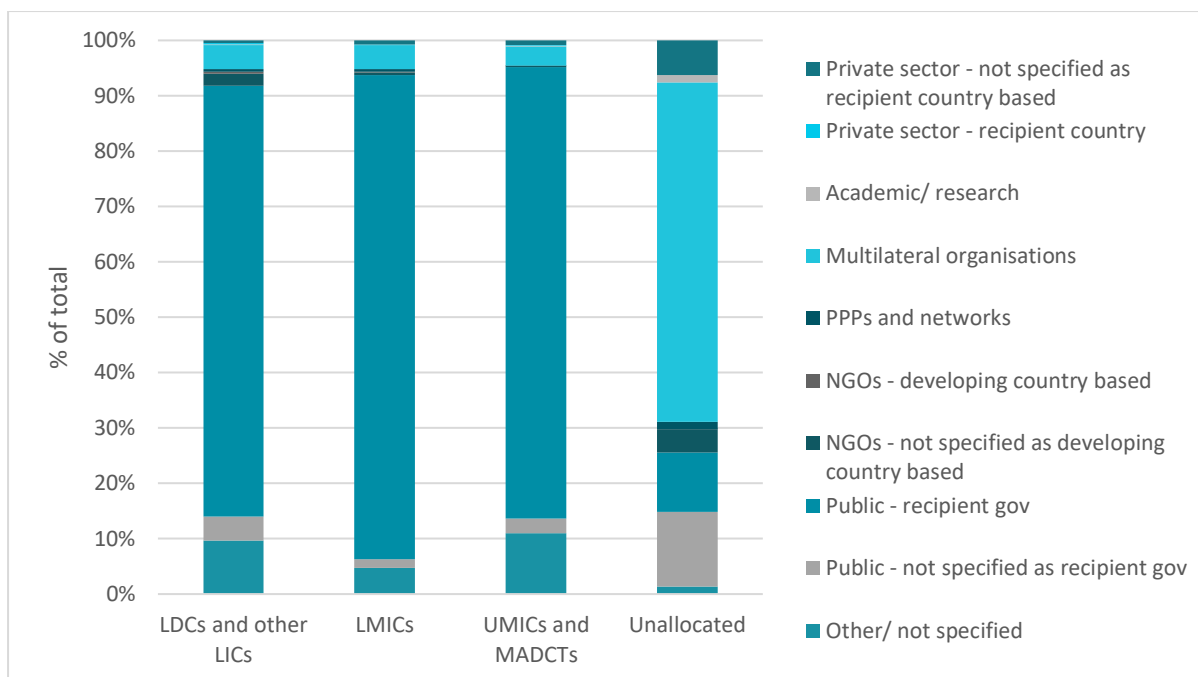


Figure 9: Channel x recipient country income group, climate-related development finance for adaptation in water, 2016-2020 total – OECD data

water constituting a higher share among providers not tracked in the CRDF figures, e.g. 50% of adaptation commitments from IDFC DFIs were to water. IDFC members provide a majority of total water-related adaptation finance, and many are not tracked in the OECD CRDF dataset.

⁸ See footnote 6.



Among the water-related subsectors receiving adaptation-related CRDF, those that can be categorised as ‘basic WASH’ infrastructure received 8%, with over two-thirds of the total received by subsectors related to water resources development and management (33%) and large WASH systems (39%) (Figure 10 and).

Figure 10: CRDF to adaptation in water-related subsectors: subsector share (2016-2020, excludes ‘significantly climate related’)

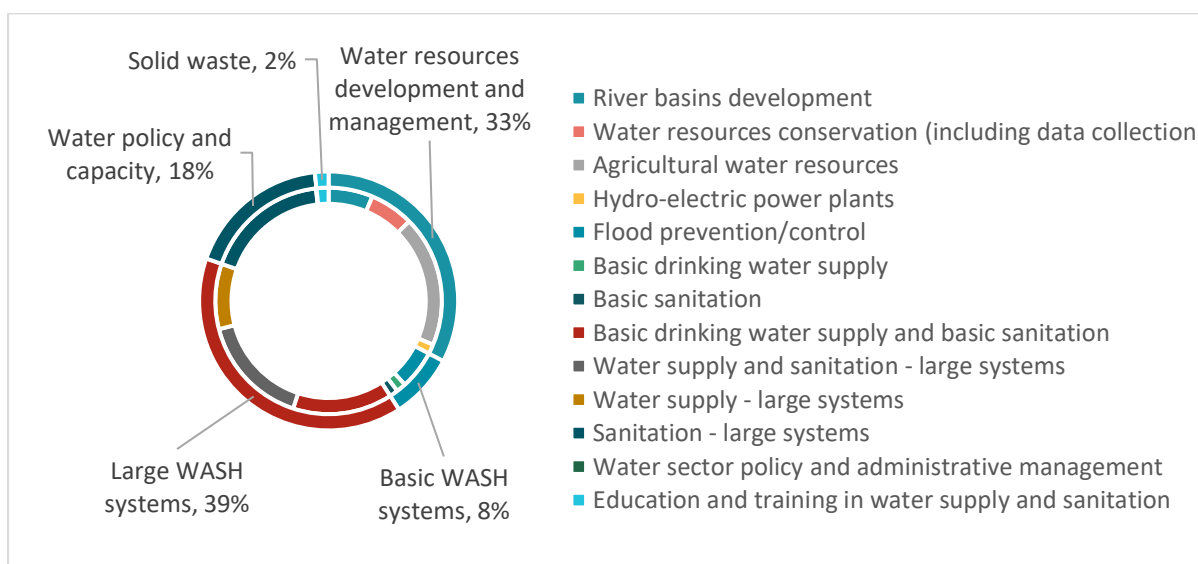


Table 3: CRDF to adaptation in water-related subsectors (2016-2020, excludes ‘significantly climate related’)

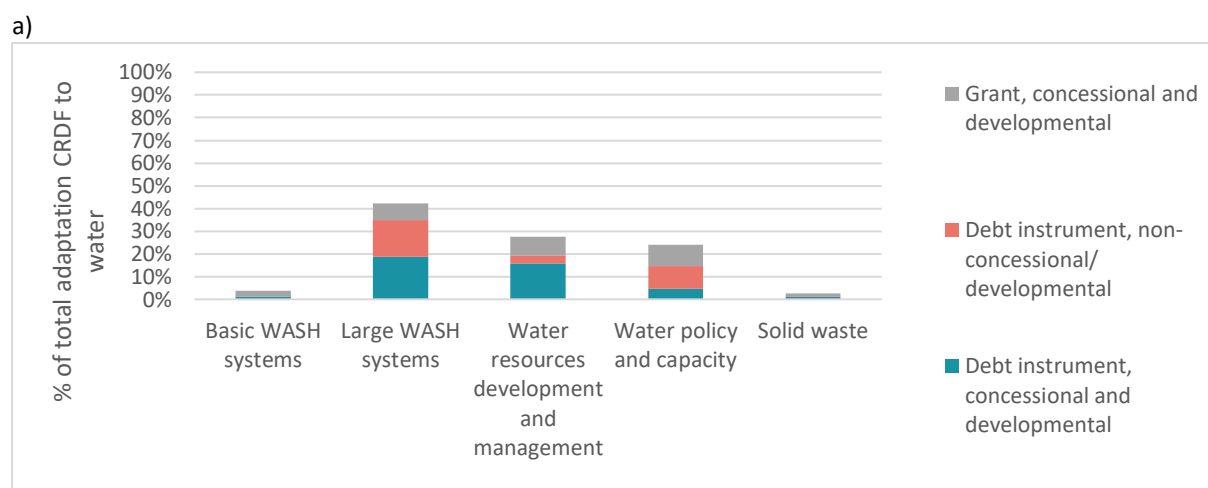
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Avg.
Basic WASH systems	397	252	249	269	403	314
Large WASH systems	935	1492	1118	1834	2215	1519
Solid waste	10	24	85	98	112	66
Water policy and capacity	278	1323	473	1003	383	692
Water resources development and management	676	1485	1509	1489	1135	1259

Table 4 and Figure 11 show that the percentage of adaptation CRDF to water received by each subsector category, including basic WASH, varies by region/ country, as does the underlying financial instrument. For example, over half of the small share of finance to basic WASH systems across the continent of Africa was provided as grants (67%, 2016-2020; see Appendix 1 for country breakdown). In contrast, in Bangladesh, although a higher share of water-related adaptation CRDF went to basic WASH systems, the share provided as grants was small (2%), with over two-thirds (70%) provided as non-concessional/ developmental debt. Subsectors which might generally be assumed to have greater potential for cost recovery and therefore reimbursable finance – such as large WASH systems, and water resources development and management – received a higher share of adaptation CRDF as grants, when compared to basic WASH systems (23% and 100%, respectively). In India, adaptation-related CRDF to all subsectors except large WASH systems was provided almost entirely as non-concessional debt.

Table 4: Subsector shares for all Africa, Bangladesh and India, climate-related development finance for adaptation in water, 2016-2020 – OECD data

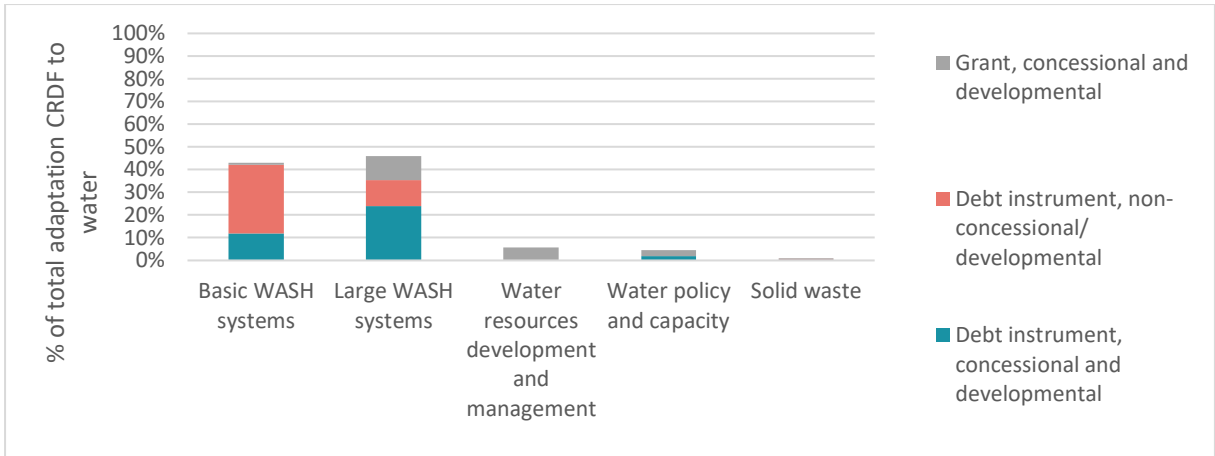
	All Africa		Bangladesh		India	
	\$m p.a.	%	\$m	% of total	\$m	% of total
Basic WASH systems	48.5	4%	46.3	43%	49.0	13%
Large WASH systems	547.4	42%	49.2	46%	59.1	15%
Water resources development & management	357.1	28%	6.1	6%	258.9	68%
Water policy and capacity	311.9	24%	4.7	4%	16.13	4%
Solid waste	32.4	2%	1.0	1%	0.01	0%
Total	1297.5	100%	107.6	100%	383.4	100%

Figure 11: Subsector shares x financial instrument for (a) all Africa,⁹ (b) Bangladesh and (c) India, climate-related development finance for adaptation in water, 2016-2020 total – OECD data

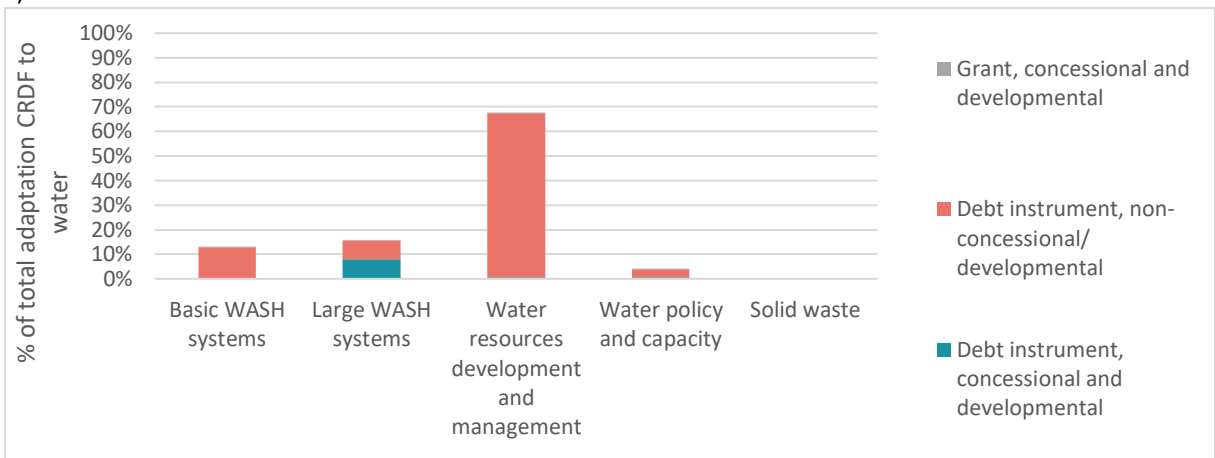


b)

⁹ Excludes <0.1% instrument/ level of concessionality 'unknown'



c)



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Appendix A – Breakdown of Climate spend for resilient WASH and water in Africa

Africa - CRDF for adaptation in water-related subsectors (2016-2020 average, 2020 USD millions)

	Basic WASH systems	All water-related subsectors	Total CRDF
Africa, regional (multi-country)	0.0032	20.1876	190.5429
Algeria	0.0000	0.0545	0.5578
Angola	0.1709	0.4970	57.8425
Benin	0.5435	45.9217	134.5164
Botswana	0.0000	30.6294	30.9014
Burkina Faso	4.4915	36.6313	142.1634
Burundi	0.1532	1.4059	24.9166
Cabo Verde	0.0000	0.3814	5.8287
Cameroon	0.1442	25.0876	89.9279
Central African Republic	0.0351	1.3573	11.8369
Chad	0.7377	12.1631	64.5206
Comoros	0.0000	0.0000	19.7276
Congo	0.0034	0.0283	3.8471
Côte d'Ivoire	0.0052	4.6873	127.0525
Democratic Republic of the Congo	2.0872	4.5698	144.7569
Djibouti	0.0869	14.7176	37.2003
Eastern Africa, regional	0.0000	0.0000	1.1311
Egypt	0.0000	30.2294	134.5460
Equatorial Guinea	0.0000	0.0000	12.7915
Eritrea	0.0000	2.8816	12.1647
Eswatini	0.0281	17.6045	24.9556
Ethiopia	4.3441	100.5764	468.2899

Gabon	0.0000	12.1287	33.1779
Gambia	0.0260	0.7244	8.6835
Ghana	4.9814	25.1232	146.3194
Guinea	0.0006	10.7107	53.4746
Guinea-Bissau	0.0000	0.0000	11.9817
Kenya	2.7645	115.0346	466.7815
Lesotho	0.0950	36.6384	42.3357
Liberia	0.0021	0.4464	23.4784
Libya	0.0000	0.0000	0.3371
Madagascar	0.3633	10.9763	119.7425
Malawi	0.6694	45.1981	202.2731
Mali	0.5740	35.2396	123.3810
Mauritania	3.4313	9.7228	50.2418
Mauritius	0.0000	0.0000	2.1400
Middle Africa, regional	0.0005	0.2285	0.3191
Morocco	7.5309	150.0709	419.0091
Mozambique	1.9806	36.5620	257.2225
Namibia	0.2105	14.1975	34.5563
Niger	2.2037	38.8326	184.4946
Nigeria	0.0496	0.8377	329.0336
North of Sahara, regional	0.0000	0.0128	0.5219
Rwanda	1.4367	49.2675	126.4358
Saint Helena	0.0000	0.0000	0.2345
Sao Tome and Principe	0.0000	0.5522	9.4315
Senegal	0.3467	45.3846	166.3772
Seychelles	0.0000	0.0000	0.9011
Sierra Leone	0.0000	5.6671	26.3764
Somalia	0.0615	7.5961	66.0771
South Africa	0.0009	5.1936	35.4152
South of Sahara, regional	1.4508	25.7925	291.2722

South Sudan	0.0000	2.1058	19.7218
Southern Africa, regional	0.0000	1.9800	2.5919
Sudan	2.9384	15.3472	41.8723
Tanzania	1.3808	31.4575	173.7978
Togo	2.4043	17.5230	38.4189
Tunisia	0.0034	113.8010	164.6309
Uganda	0.6051	73.2999	181.5914
Western Africa, regional	0.0000	0.1595	39.2976
Zambia	0.1575	5.8715	62.7365
Zimbabwe	0.0000	4.1971	37.8128

Africa - total CRDF (adaptation and/ or mitigation) in water-related subsectors (2016-2020 average, 2020 USD millions)

	Basic WASH systems	All water-related subsectors	Total CRDF
Africa, regional	0.0032	20.3901	684.7248
Algeria	0.0000	0.0545	9.1433
Angola	0.1709	0.6182	178.9123
Benin	0.5547	52.7181	205.2438
Botswana	0.0000	30.6294	34.5537
Burkina Faso	4.5064	37.3856	236.0259
Burundi	0.1532	4.8999	59.7378
Cabo Verde	0.0027	0.8209	8.7454
Cameroon	0.1583	107.0883	325.3837
Central African Republic	0.5682	2.0907	29.1142
Chad	1.0497	12.5631	88.8930
Comoros	0.0000	2.2925	32.0546
Congo	0.0034	0.2770	15.4631
Côte d'Ivoire	0.0105	40.9958	442.9723
Democratic Republic of the Congo	2.0896	10.4357	206.5090

Djibouti	0.0869	14.7176	43.7551
Eastern Africa, regional	0.0000	0.0000	84.1774
Egypt	0.0000	86.5891	1517.3455
Equatorial Guinea	0.0000	0.0000	14.2073
Eritrea	0.0091	2.8906	14.1923
Eswatini	0.0281	19.5931	31.5036
Ethiopia	4.3942	150.0035	919.4735
Gabon	0.0000	12.1299	34.6368
Gambia	0.0294	1.1512	35.1230
Ghana	7.3161	38.3701	239.4568
Guinea	0.0006	11.7503	109.8472
Guinea-Bissau	0.0000	0.0852	16.1609
Kenya	4.4193	122.6304	847.5601
Lesotho	0.0950	37.1123	54.2565
Liberia	0.0021	5.7092	65.7914
Libya	0.0000	0.0000	0.3379
Madagascar	0.4864	19.0252	192.4601
Malawi	0.6950	53.2850	239.6658
Mali	0.5844	37.7798	206.5888
Mauritania	3.5757	10.1632	63.6097
Mauritius	0.0000	0.0000	23.1878
Middle Africa, regional	0.0005	0.2285	1.5083
Morocco	7.5309	152.0856	1153.4931
Mozambique	1.9806	47.8827	377.5534
Namibia	0.2105	14.1975	58.7732
Niger	2.2037	61.4776	260.7367
Nigeria	0.0496	1.6246	704.4625
North of Sahara, regional	0.0000	0.0128	5.7418
Rwanda	1.4380	58.6885	286.0264
Saint Helena	0.0000	0.0000	0.2448

Sao Tome and Principe	0.0000	3.9800	21.5298
Senegal	0.5320	70.5174	465.4594
Seychelles	0.0000	0.0000	1.8689
Sierra Leone	0.0000	7.7260	68.3167
Somalia	0.0615	8.5111	75.3278
South Africa	0.0009	5.1936	268.4446
South of Sahara, regional	1.4508	29.6008	509.4006
South Sudan	0.0000	2.1058	29.9238
Southern Africa, regional	0.0000	1.9800	5.2528
Sudan	2.9712	15.4304	50.0240
Tanzania	1.8758	48.6764	404.3717
Togo	2.4160	17.8837	56.0130
Tunisia	8.6209	140.2059	431.5793
Uganda	0.6051	92.9735	297.3159
Western Africa, regional	0.0000	0.1595	94.2173
Zambia	0.1575	25.3100	163.5099
Zimbabwe	0.0011	4.1982	45.9588

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