



Climate Change and Environment

Towards Climate Resilient societies and Environmental Sustainability

Sustainable use and management of the earth's resources is a prerequisite for reduced poverty and sustainable societies – for current and for future generations. In 46 per cent of Sida's support, efforts to combat the effects of climate change and improving the environment were a significant part in initiatives in different sectors and thematic areas.¹ This included efforts to avoid and reduce greenhouse gas emissions and to strengthen resilience to climate change, improve environmental sustainability, restore and sustainably manage natural resources and biodiversity, retain carbon sinks, halt desertification and support disaster risk reduction.



DEVELOPMENT IN THE WORLD

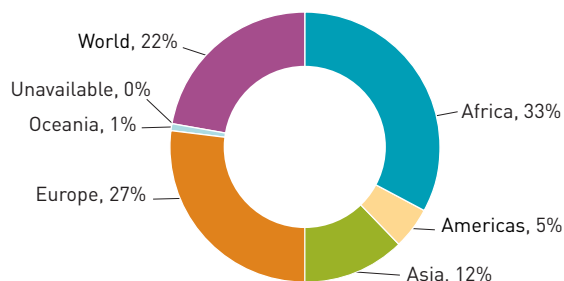
The challenges related to climate change and the environment are becoming more evident as knowledge of the effects are increasing. The negative impacts of climate change on nature and people worldwide are severely challenging the ability of poor and vulnerable people to lift themselves out of poverty.²

Women and children are often most affected by these negative effects and impacts. They are often highly dependent on natural resources for sustaining their livelihoods.

The disruptive effects of climate change, pollution, erosion of natural resources and biodiversity losses are escalating, creating a growing need for building resilient societies and economies. In World Economic Forum Global Risk Report 2024, five out of ten risks for the global economy on a ten year horizon are directly linked to climate and environment; extreme weather events, critical change to earth systems, biodiversity loss and ecosystem collapse, natural resource shortages and pollution. Thereto, involuntary migration is a sixth risk for which climate change is a driving factor.³

The UN Climate Panel (IPCC) has concluded that human-caused global warming is affecting many weather and climate extremes, with vulnerable people being disproportionately affected.⁴

FIGURE 1. GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF THE SUPPORT TO CLIMATE AND ENVIRONMENT 2024



MAIN AREAS OF SUPPORT

As the effects of climate change, loss of biodiversity and environmental degradation become increasingly alarming, inequalities, poverty, conflicts and vulnerability in societies and for individuals will increase.

Environmental degradation and climate change impacts our society in many different ways and the challenges from this requires a comprehensive and coordinated approach to solve these problems. To meet these challenges, **in addition to advocacy and targeted initiatives**, all Swedish development cooperation integrate how to manage environment and climate aspects in its activities.

¹ Referring to disbursements with the policy marker Aid to the environment, ÅR – Thematic Reporting 2024, page 35

² GNAFC (2022). 2022 Global Report on Food Crises

³ World Economic Forum (2024) The Global Risk Report 2024, Geneva, Switzerland

⁴ IPCC (2023) Summary for Policymakers. In: Climate Change 2023: Synthesis Report. Contribution of Working Groups I, II and III to the Sixth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change [Core Writing Team, H. Lee and J. Romero (eds.)]. IPCC, Geneva, Switzerland, pp. 1-34, doi: 10.59327/IPCC/AR6-9789291691647.001

THE GLOBAL GOALS

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



Results

In 2024, Sida implemented 46 development cooperation strategies (including humanitarian assistance). Out of these, 31 strategies specifically targeted the thematic area climate and environment as one of the support areas. The share of Sida's total outcome with aid to the climate and environment as the principal objective, i.e. targeted to the thematic area, was 18 per cent (SEK 4.6 billion). An additional 28 per cent (SEK 7.3 billion) was disbursed as part of interventions in other thematic areas, yet with climate and environment as a significant objective, i.e. integrated in other thematic areas.⁵

Africa is the continent receiving the largest share, 33 per cent, of development finance for aid to the climate and environment followed by Europe, 27 per cent, and Asia, 12 per cent, see Figure 1 on the previous page.

SIDA'S SUPPORT

The main implementing partners were multilateral organisations followed by non-governmental organisations and universities, research institutes and think tanks, see Figure 2.

The main sector for support with aid to the climate and environment in 2024 was sustainable energy systems, SEK 1.8 billion, the second largest sector was increased resilience and adaptation to climate change, SEK 1.6 billion, third was protection, restoration and sustainable use of biological diversity, ecosystems and natural resources, SEK 1.4 billion, fourth was support to sustainable communities, SEK 0.3 billion, see Figure 3.

Based on Rio-markers, disbursements during 2024 with climate change mitigation or adaptation as the principal or significant objective amounted to SEK 4.7.⁶ Investments in mitigation to a larger extent catalyses other financing as well. Disbursements with biodiversity as a principal or significant objective amounted to SEK 1.5 billion in 2024.⁷

The largest thematic sector under environment and climate was general environmental protection (SEK 1.6 billion). The second largest sector was energy (SEK 1.2 billion), followed by agriculture, forestry and fishing (SEK 0.5 billion).

During 2024 Sida contributed to 35 number of guarantees which generated at total amount of 3,2 billion SEK in mobilized capital.

With focus on the three interlinked planetary crises; climate change, pollution and loss of biodiversity, Sida has continued to strive to align its portfolio with the Paris Agreement and the Kunming Montreal Global Biodiversity framework during 2024. For example we have supported energy efficiency and fossil free energy as well as protection and sustainable use of biodiversity on land and in oceans.

⁵ Referring to disbursements with the policy marker Aid to the environment, ÅR – Thematic Reporting 2024, page 35

⁶ In this total sum, 100 per cent of the amount is included when any of the markers are principal and 40 per cent if the marker is significant.

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In 2024, Sida actively participated and contributed to the negotiations under the Climate Convention (UNFCCC) and the Convention for Biological Diversity (CBD) with particular attention given to capacity development and resource mobilization for biodiversity and climate adaptation.

EXAMPLES OF SIDA CONTRIBUTIONS:

- Contributing globally to mobilizing private capital for biodiversity through the Green Bonds Technical Assistance Programme and the Biodiversity Credit Alliance.
- Improved access to electricity and modern stoves through the Africa Enterprises Challenge Fund.
- Policy development on protection of marine biodiversity and coastal community empowerment in the Pacific.
- Continued and expanded support to restoration and improved energy efficiency in Ukraine
- Support to building resilience and disaster risk reduction through the UN Initiative Early Warnings for All, in e.g. East Africa.

FIGURE 2. DISTRIBUTION BY PARTNER CATEGORY WITHIN THE SUPPORT TO CLIMATE AND ENVIRONMENT 2024

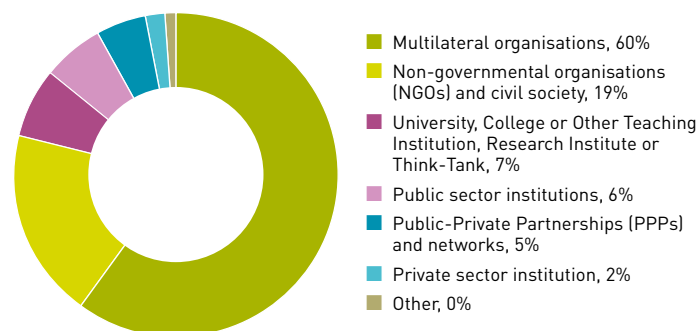


FIGURE 3. DISBURSEMENT BY SUB-SECTOR WITHIN CLIMATE AND ENVIRONMENT 2024

