

Briefing Note Seven¹ (January 2024)
Gender Equality, Women's Empowerment and Climate Finance

Highlights

- 1. Strong performance in inclusion of gender equality objectives in Canada's climate finance.**
In the first two years of the \$5.3 billion pledge, 96% of Canada total climate finance disbursements were coded significant purpose gender equality (at least one gender equality objective). But only 1.9% of this finance was directed to projects where gender equality was the principal purpose, with 2.6% of disbursements not marked against gender equality purposes.
- 2. Canada is the leading provider for gender equality in its climate finance.** Canada has the highest share (98%) of its climate ODA integrating gender equality objectives (significant purpose, 2018-2019 average), followed by Iceland (92%), Sweden (88%) and Ireland (87%).
- 3. Principal purpose gender equality in adaptation projects.** Most climate projects with gender equality as the principal purpose are directed to adaptation (4.1% of adaptation disbursements). A high number of these projects have been implemented by CSOs.
- 4. CSOs are well positioned to deliver gender equality results at community level.** Given the critical importance of addressing climate impacts on women in all their diversity and in local contexts, CSOs are well positioned in their varied partnerships to advance Canada's gender equality goals.
- 5. Project outcomes are mainly gender responsive not gender transformative.** For the most part, most of Canada's climate finance projects have been "gender responsive" (women's access to resources and benefits), rather than "gender transformative" (actions that are human rights based that transform unequal gender power relations and systemic discrimination).
- 6. GAC should develop a roadmap to move climate finance more towards gender transformative outcomes.** A review of Canada's climate finance through Multilateral Development Banks and other Multilateral Organizations called on GAC to develop a roadmap for the \$5.3 billion climate pledge to achieve more robust results through gender transformative change for the most vulnerable groups and individuals.
- 7. Significant challenges for many of Canada's multilateral partners in achieving integration of gender equality in subsidiary projects.** For many multilateral partners in Canada's climate finance, a review of evidence suggests that significant challenges remain to work towards systemic integration and go beyond gender "add-ons" in projects.
- 8. GAC should systematically monitor gender equality results for communities and affected groups.** The above-mentioned study (#6) recommended that Canada commission independent monitoring of its climate finance for gender equality results on the ground for communities, involving monitoring partnerships with local consultants.

¹ This Briefing Note was research and written by Brian Tomlinson, AidWatch Canada, in January 2023 on behalf of the [Canadian CSO Coalition on Climate Change and Development \(C4D\)](#). It has been updated in January 2024.

1. A strong commitment to gender equality in Canada's climate finance

Canada's framework for its \$5.3 billion climate finance pledge aligns with its Feminist International Assistance Policy (FIAP), putting gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls at the heart of its climate finance efforts.² The framework commits Canada

“Through its climate finance programming, ... [to] seek to apply a rights-based, gender-responsive and intersectional approach that leverages the experience and knowledge of all stakeholders, including those of marginalized and vulnerable groups. This includes, but is not limited to, Indigenous peoples, local grassroots organizations, women's rights organizations, and local communities. Canada will seek to amplify marginalized voices and promote opportunities for increased leadership and decision-making.”³

Canada's international climate finance will focus on “supporting women's leadership and decision-making in all aspects of climate change mitigation and sustainable natural resource management; ensuring climate-related planning, policy-making and financing address the particular needs and challenges of women and girls; and, supporting employment and business opportunities for women in the renewable energy sector.”⁴

To this end, the framework for the \$5.3 billion pledge commits to “ensure that at least 80% of climate projects integrate gender equality.” The framework goes on to define integration in relation to Global Affairs' GE-1 code (i.e. partially integrated). Accordingly,

“this means that there is **at least one gender equality result at the immediate outcome level** in the logic model and that this result will achieve a measurable change in skills, awareness, or knowledge that will contribute to gender equality. These outcomes must be reflected in the project's theory of change and Performance Measurement Framework.”⁵

GAC's marker system for gender equality is a results-based system oriented towards gender equality outcomes. In this system, GAC's GE-1 code is a low bar. It does not require a full integration of gender equality in the project's implementation, with sustainable gender outcomes; but rather, “a gender equality partially integrated project (GE 1) means that the project has identified at least one immediate

² See https://www.international.gc.ca/world-monde/issues_developpement-enjeux_developpement/priorities-priorites/policy-politique.aspx?lang=eng and <https://www.international.gc.ca/world-monde/funding-financement/climate-developing-countries-climatique-pays-developpement.aspx?lang=eng>.

³ See <https://www.international.gc.ca/world-monde/funding-financement/climate-developing-countries-climatique-pays-developpement.aspx?lang=eng>.

⁴ Government of Canada, “Enhanced Lima Work Program on Gender and its Gender Action Plan, Submission by Canada to the UNFCCC, October 21, 2021, accessed at <https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/SubmissionsStaging/Documents/202110252003---EN%20Canada%20Submission%20A.4%202021.pdf>.

⁵ See <https://www.international.gc.ca/world-monde/funding-financement/climate-developing-countries-climatique-pays-developpement.aspx?lang=eng>, page 7. For an explanation of GAC's unique gender equality marker, see GAC, “Feminist International Assistance Gender Equality Toolkit for Projects,” Tool 9: Gender equality coding for initiatives, accessed at https://www.international.gc.ca/world-monde/funding-financement/gender_equality_toolkit-trousse_outils_egalite_genres.aspx?lang=eng#tool_9.

outcome that aims for short term changes in gender equality related to knowledge, awareness or skills.” It goes on to state that “these changes are not expected to be sustainable over the long term.”⁶

GAC’s GE-1 (along with GE-2, fully integrated) broadly corresponds to the DAC Gender Equality purpose code marked 1 (Significant).⁷ This **Briefing Note** analysis of the integration of gender equality in Canada’s climate finance uses the more common DAC marker system, allowing for comparisons with other DAC donors. There is little notable difference between what has been reported under the GAC system and the DAC system. (See **Annex One** for details for the \$5.3 billion pledge and the earlier \$2.65 billion pledge.)

2. Canada’s Performance: Gender equality and women’s empowerment objectives mainstreamed in Canada’s climate finance

According to a recent analysis of the OECD DAC (2018 – 2019 average), Canada has the highest share (98%) of climate ODA integrating gender equality objectives, followed by Iceland (92%), Sweden (88%) and Ireland (87%). For all DAC members, however, only a very small proportion of this gender responsive climate finance was marked principal purpose (a little over 0.04% of all climate-related ODA), where addressing women’s rights issues was the main focus of the climate mitigation or adaptation project.⁸

⁶ GAC, “Feminist International Assistance Gender Equality Toolkit for Projects,” op. cit.

⁷ All donors, including Canada, report all ODA activities, including climate finance, to the DAC using the DAC gender equality marker system. **DAC’s Significant Purpose marker** means that gender equality is an important and deliberate objective, but not the principal reason for undertaking the project/programme, often explained as gender equality being mainstreamed in the project/programme. According to DAC guidance, in order to be considered for this marker, a project must,

- Conduct a gender analysis;
- Inform the design of the project/programme and the intervention adopts a ‘do no harm’ approach with findings from this gender analysis;
- Have at least one explicit gender equality objective backed by at least one gender-specific SMART indicator (Specific, Measurable, Achievable, Realistic and Time-bound);
- Disaggregate data and indicators by sex where applicable; and
- Commit to monitor and report on the gender equality results achieved by the project in the evaluation phase.

The DAC also has a **Principal Purpose gender equality marker 2**, for which gender equality is the main objective of the project/programme and is fundamental to its design and expected results. The project/programme would not have been undertaken without this objective. This principal purpose code corresponds to GAC’s GE-3 code, for which “gender equality is the principal objective of the initiative”.

See DAC Network on Gender Equality (Gendernet), “Definition and minimum recommended criteria for the GAC gender equality policy marker,” December 2016, accessed at <https://www.oecd.org/dac/gender-development/Minimum-recommended-criteria-for-DAC-gender-marker.pdf> and <https://www.oecd.org/dac/gender-development/dac-gender-equality-marker.htm>

⁸ OECD, “Development Finance for Gender-Responsive Climate Action”, OECD Development Co-operation Directorate, OECD Publishing, Paris, 2022, accessed at <https://www.oecd.org/dac/development-finance-gender-climate-action.pdf>. An example of a principal purpose gender equality and principal purpose climate project is a project that is strengthening the livelihoods of women agriculturalist through climate resilient agricultural practices and natural resource management. Another might be a project targeting climate impacts on health services in areas that primarily address women’s health services.

These results are confirmed by GAC's Historical Projects Dataset for 2021/22 and 2022/23. In the first two years of the \$5.3 billion pledge, 96% of Canada principal purpose and significant purpose climate finance disbursements were coded DAC Gender Marker 1. But only 1.9% was directed to projects where gender equality was the principal purpose, with 2.6% of disbursements not marked against gender equality purposes. Almost all of the principal purpose gender equality projects were for adaptation. In adaptation alone, 4.1% of project disbursements were marked Gender Equality Principal Purpose, 2. (Annex One)

Canada's also mainstreamed gender equality in its project disbursements for its \$2.65 billion climate pledge for the period 2016/17 to 2020/21. About 95% of project disbursements for climate in this period were coded significant purpose gender equality. (See Annex One)

While Canada has a very positive record for inclusion of gender equality objectives in its climate projects, consistent with the FIAP, this gender marker (DAC-1) does not indicate the level of attention to these gender objectives, nor does it suggest that there are substantial gender equality outcomes for these projects. These aspects unfortunately are largely unknown.⁹

The GAC measure for gender equality provides a bit more evidence as its is intended to be results oriented. In the recent two-year period, 2021/22 to 2022/23, 26% of project disbursements were coded GAC GE-1, with partial or limited gender equality integration, and 68% were projects in which gender equality was considered to be fully mainstreamed (GAC GE-2). (See Annex One) Again, however, coding happens at the inception of a project, and there is no access to supporting analysis or assessment of the gendered outcomes and impacts for these fully mainstreamed projects.

Analyzing the actual gender equality impacts of Canada's climate finance projects is important in identifying critical success factors for gender transformative climate adaptation and mitigation interventions. For the most part, Canadian climate interventions have been "gender responsive" rather than "gender transformative". While gender responsive actions focus on addressing symptoms of gender discrimination, such a women's unequal access to resources and benefits, Canada's FIAP commits to gender transformative actions that are human rights-based and that challenge and transform "unequal power relations, systemic discrimination, and harmful norms and practices."¹⁰ The little direct and

⁹ A study of climate finance projects in Nordic countries found "a lack of coherence around how the markers are applied" and that "a large number of projects which list gender as an objective do not meet the criteria for gender as either a principal or significant objective." While not necessarily applicable to Canada, this research outcome reinforces the importance of strong guidance to programmers in using the GAC and/or DAC gender markers and the need for appropriate levels of verification and ex-post project impact assessments. See DanChurchAid, "From Word to Action" Lessons from Nordic efforts to integrate gender equality in climate finance," in collaboration with Act Church of Sweden, Felm, Finn Church Aid, and Norwegian Church Aid, November 2021, accessed at https://actalliance.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/11/Climate_FromWordToAction-final.pdf.

¹⁰ See GAC, "Feminist International Assistance Gender Equality Toolkit for Projects," op. cit.

indirect evidence to date (set out in the next section) suggests limited progress in relation to climate finance for this goal.

3. Gender-Related Investments under the \$5.3 billion climate pledge

Preliminary evidence suggests that Canada has increased its focus on gender equality in its 2021/22 to 2025/26 climate pledge. Already noted is the \$15 million Women-led Coal Transition Mechanism in the CIF, which should improve the overall performance of the CIF's Accelerating Coal Transition Investment Program in South Africa and Indonesia. Some examples of projects and programs (January 2024) with a strong focus on climate and gender equality include:¹¹

- Strengthening Investments in Gender Responsive Climate Adaptation, \$10.0 million, managed by Co-Water International;
- Partnering for Climate, a \$300 million fund for Canadian CSOs programming in climate adaptation in Sub-Saharan Africa, which calls for a dedicated minimum of \$20 million to advance women's rights and climate change adaptation.
- On-Air for Gender-Inclusive Nature-based Climate Solutions, \$10.9 million, implemented by Farm Radio Network International;
- Women Leading Climate Action, \$5.5 million implemented by Global Alliance for Green and Gender Action (GAGGA); and
- Rural Women Cultivating Change in Ethiopia, Kenya and Tanzania, \$14.8 million, implemented by SeedChange Canada.

It is notable that many of these projects are being implemented by civil society actors. Given the critical importance of addressing climate impacts on women in all their diversity in local contexts, CSOs are well positioned in their varied partnerships to advance Canada's gender equality goals.

4. Situating Canada's gender equality progress within its major institutional climate programs

3.1 A GAC Review of Gender and Multilateral Development Bank Canadian Funds GAC's Climate Finance Division recently completed a review of lessons for its gender equality results in its climate finance, focusing on its blended finance initiatives with the private sector through multilateral development banks. This review examined gender impacts of this climate finance and how to make these impacts more transformative.¹² Some of the strengths and challenges emerging from this study include:

¹¹ It should be noted that some projects with seemingly a very strong focus on women's organizations and/or women's rights (based on short descriptions that are available) have been coded by the implementing organization as Gender Equality Significant, not Gender Equality Principal Purpose. A review of this coding by GAC should clarify the accuracy of coding by project implementing organizations.

¹² This section is drawn from GAC, "Event Summary, Virtual Learning Exchange on Gender Transformative Climate Finance," held with the Canadian Coalition on Climate Change and Development (C4D) members, September 29, 2022, unpublished. The Learning Exchange contributed to a GAC commissioned Discussion Paper, Ted Jackson, "A Journey of Purpose: Learning to Scale Gender Change in Canadian Climate Finance in Developing Economies,"

- A Canadian strong policy commitment has resulted in innovations within the funds, and “while it is just the beginning, things are starting to move in the right direction across the portfolio;”
- Much of what has been done to date at best is gender-responsive, with much work to do over the medium to long-term across these institutional loan funds to reach gender-transformative impacts; [page12]
- Targeted Canadian investments have been intentional and productive “in moving the needle forward in the gender and climate space” in many of the partner institutions.
- Canada’s work in governance has pushed organizations to make gains in policy, assessment and coding on gender and climate, as seen in the World Bank’s Climate Investment Funds, the Green Climate Fund and the International Fund for Agriculture Development.

The study conclusions underscored the importance of 1) incorporating gender interests from the beginning, 2) mainstreaming gender performance incentives for larger (and more transformative) impact, 3) more work on private sector metrics to incorporate gender impacts, and 4) strengthening corporate policies and practices to make a stronger business case for incorporating gender. (Recommendation 4, page 32)

The study also recommended that GAC develop a specific roadmap for the \$5.3 billion pledge “to achieve even more robust results through gender transformative change for the most vulnerable and targeted groups and individuals.” [Recommendation 1, page 32] GAC should also commission independent monitoring of gender equality results on the ground for communities, involving monitoring partnerships with local consultants. [Recommendation 6, page 33]

4.2 Integrating gender equality in projects by key multilateral GAC partners in climate finance¹³

An independent review of efforts towards inclusion of gender equality in several multilateral climate funds, to which Canada has directed its climate finance (set out below), reached some overall conclusions:

“The challenge remains to work towards systematic integration and go beyond a gender ‘add-on’. Central to this is also the understanding that gender dimensions exist beyond the binary focus on men and women and that gender intersects with factors such as race, ethnicity, ability, age, religion and caste. ...

Undoubtedly, significant gender integration improvements have been made within existing multilateral climate funds over the past years. However, there are persistent challenges to true

January 2023, accessed at https://etjackson.com/wp-content/uploads/2023/02/Final-Report_Learning-for-Gender-Change-in-Climate-Finance_Jan-26-2023-1.pdf.

¹³ This section is based on information collected in Liane Schalatek, “Gender and Climate Finance,” Climate Fund Update, Heinrich Boll Stiftung and ODI, February 2022, accessed at https://climatefundupdate.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/03/CFF10-Gender-and-CF_ENG-2021.pdf. See also DAC Network on Environment and Development, “The Gender Equality and Environment Intersection: An overview of development cooperation frameworks and financing,” October 2023, accessed at [https://one.oecd.org/document/DCD/DAC/ENV\(2023\)10/en/pdf](https://one.oecd.org/document/DCD/DAC/ENV(2023)10/en/pdf).

gender responsiveness in funding climate actions with a transformative focus on addressing gender-biased power relations, equal access to resources and joint decision-making.”¹⁴

a) Global Environment Facility (GEF)

The GEF adopted a gender mainstreaming policy only in 2011. A minimum requirement of this policy was gender disaggregated indicators and measures to avoid or mitigate adverse gender impacts of projects. In 2014 the GEF approved a Gender Equality Action Plan to guide the sixth replenishment of the GEF. The Action Plan focuses on guidance for specific gender responsive indicators as well as GEF-wide indicators. A 2017 evaluation of gender mainstreaming by the GEF Independent Evaluation Office reported a continued lack of adequate gender integration in GEF projects and programs in the climate change focal area, “with almost half of the analyzed sample of 70 climate projects judged as largely gender blind and only 5% having successfully mainstreamed gender.”¹⁵ An updated Policy on Gender Equality, approved in November 2017, requires a more pro-active gender integration approach and is complemented by a 2018 GEF Gender Implementation Strategy.¹⁶

Canada has invested \$92.4 million of its \$2.65 billion pledge and \$97 million of its \$5.3 billion pledge in climate action through the GEF.

b) Adaptation Fund

The Adaptation Fund board adopted a Gender Policy in October 2015, which was complemented by a detailed guidance in 2017 on improving the gender responsiveness of its project and programs. A new Adaptation Fund Medium Term Strategy (2018-2022) highlighted gender equality as a cross cutting issue for the Fund. An updated gender policy and action plan was adopted in August 2022, which is “the first one with an explicit acknowledgement of the importance of intersectional approach to gender mainstreaming in climate interventions.”¹⁷ The quality of gender integration will be tracked with a new gender score card.

In November 2021, Canada has invested \$10 million of its \$5.3 billion pledge in the Adaptation Fund. The Government of Quebec contributed \$3 million in 2019 and a further \$10 million at COP26 in 2021.

¹⁴ Ibid, page 4 and 7.

¹⁵ Ibid, page 5.

¹⁶ A GEF workshop on GEF’s Women and Gender Caucus and the GEF Gender Partnership was held at the Seventh GEF Assembly in Vancouver in August 2023. See https://youtu.be/_IKPvPKjeTI.

¹⁷ Schalatek, op cit., page 5. See also “Updated Gender Guidance Document for Implementing Entities on Compliance with the Adaptation Fund Gender Policy”, August 2022, accessed at https://www.adaptation-fund.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/10/AF-gender-guidance_Sep-2022.pdf.

c) The Green Climate Fund (GCF)

In November 2019, the Board of the GCF, co-chaired at the time by Canada, adopted a *Gender Policy* and a *Gender Action Plan, 2020 to 2023*. They had to overcome concerns by some Board members that the policy might constrain access to GCF resources. To be considered by the GCF, all projects must include a project specific gender impact analysis, ideally accompanied by a gender action plan. UN Women had worked with the GCF in 2017 to develop practical guidance for external partners on mainstreaming gender equality in all projects. One analyst however has suggested that the new policy failed to break new ground in not moving beyond a binary understanding of gender and addressing intersectionality. She also raised concerns about a provision to contextualize implementation of the gender mandate “in national practices and cultural understandings.”¹⁸

Accounting for gender results remains a significant gap. A recent 2021 report on progress on the gender action plan found that only 50% of projects under implementation report on gender, and for those that do, there is limited detail and weak analysis of gender results.¹⁹

Canada provided \$350 million from its \$2.65 billion pledge for the Green Climate Fund and increased this contribution to \$700 million from its \$5.3 billion pledge (of which \$250 million is related to the First Green Climate Fund replenishment).

d) The World Bank’s Climate Investment Funds (CIFs)

In November 2021, Canada made a major investment of \$1 billion from its \$5.3 billion climate pledge in the CIF’s Accelerating Coal Transition Investment Program. In addition, it provided \$15 million for a Women-led Coal Transition Mechanism in the CIF, which is intended to enhance women’s climate leadership and effective participation in the design and decision-making of coal-to-clean transition strategies and implementation.

This latter investment is all the more important in light of the assessment that involvement and empowerment of women in the CIFs has remained “uneven”, while individual Funds have made some efforts towards gender equality as a co-benefit or core criteria. Sex disaggregated results reporting has been done to varying extent. Responding to these weaknesses, a new CIF Gender Action Plan for FY 2021 to 2024 was approved in June 2020. It aims “to increase gender technical support to countries for investment plan development and project design as well as enhance gender monitoring and reporting.”²⁰

¹⁸ Ibid, page 6.

¹⁹ GCF, “Progress Report on the GCF Gender Implementation Strategy,” May 2021, accessed at https://www.thegef.org/sites/default/files/council-meeting-documents/EN_GEF.C.60.Inf_09_Progress_Report_on_the_GEF_Gender_Implementation_Strategy_1.pdf. See also the Global Innovation Lab for Climate Finance, “Advancing Gender Equality through Climate Finance,” October 2022, accessed at <https://www.climatepolicyinitiative.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/11/Advancing-Gender-Equality-through-Climate-Finance.pdf>.

²⁰ Schalatek, op cit., page 6

An independent assessment of the gender action plan by WEDO in 2020 found that the CIFs were not able to connect with women and gender-related groups in country. There was 1) often a lack of strong frameworks for accountability for making progress on gender equality objectives; 2) pervasive structural, social and cultural barriers; 3) limited knowledge across all stakeholders in methods for gender mainstreaming approaches, and 4) a lack of financial resources and specific budgeting for engagement on gender equality, including for non-state actors. Hopefully the \$15 million Canadian investment in the Women-led Coal Transition Mechanism responds to a key recommendation of the review, “to encourage dedicated funding to build capacity in CIF countries on the gender-climate nexus, and engage gender specialists in projects, especially when considering new CIF programs.”²¹

5. Advancing Gender Equality in Canada’s Climate Finance

A February 2023 GAC learning event with Canadian civil society on climate finance and advancing transformative gender equality concluded that it is essential,²²

- To foster transformative gender impacts in climate finance through longer term funding;
- To focus on local participation and capacity development towards gender transformative results, “with the need to have women involved all the way through the design, implementation and evaluation of climate finance projects;
- To improve access to climate finance for women and women’s rights / grassroots organizations; and
- To develop appropriate indicators to account for gender transformative change, including a specific gender transformative target.

²¹ CIF and WEDO, “Engagement of Women and Gender-Related Groups in the Climate Investment Funds: An assessment, CIF and Women’s Environment and Development Organization, July 2020, accessed at https://www.cif.org/sites/cif_enc/files/knowledge-documents/wedo_final_report_7april2020.pdf.

²² GAC Communication, February 23, 2023.

Annex One

Principal Purpose Climate Finance and Gender Markers (2021/22 to 2022/23)

	GAC Gender Marker				DAC Gender Marker			
	GAC-1	GAC-2	GAC-3	Not Marked	DAC-1	DAC-2	Not Marked	Total
Adaptation								
2021/22	\$ 97.6	\$235.6	\$ 8.0	\$24.1	\$337.6	\$10.8	\$16.8	\$365.3
2022/23	\$136.0	\$230.0	\$17.5	\$29.7	\$377.4	\$21.1	\$14.6	\$413.1
Two-year share of total	30.0%	59.8%	3.3%	6.9%	91.8%	4.1%	4.0%	
Mitigation								
2021/22	\$121.0	\$583.0	\$0.8	\$18.2	\$704.1	\$1.6	\$17.2	\$722.9
2022/23	\$172.7	\$330.3	\$3.0	\$ 9.6	\$507.7	\$4.8	\$ 3.1	\$515.6
Two-year share of total	23.7%	73.7	0.3%	2.2%	97.8%	0.5%	1.6%	
Total Climate Finance								
2021/22	\$218.6	\$818.6	\$ 8.8	\$42.3	\$1,041.7	\$12.4	\$34.0	\$1,088.2
2022/23	\$308.7	\$560.3	\$20.5	\$39.3	\$ 885.1	\$25.9	\$17.7	\$ 928.7
Two-Year Total	\$527.3	\$1,378.9	\$29.3	\$81.6	\$1,926.8	\$38.3	\$51.7	\$2,016.9
Two-year Share of Total Climate Finance	26.1%	68.4%	1.5%	4.0%	95.5%	1.9%	2.6%	
	94.5%							

GAC-1	Partially Integrated	DAC-1	Significant Purpose
GAC-2	Fully Integrated	DAC-1	Significant Purpose
GAC-3	Gender Specific	DAC-2	Principal Purpose

Principal Purpose Climate Finance and Gender Markers (2016/17 to 2020/21)

	GAC Gender Marker				DAC Gender Marker			
	GAC-1	GAC-2	GAC-3	Not Marked	DAC-1	DAC-2	Not Marked	Total
Adaptation								
2016/17*	\$16.7	\$16.7		\$12.5	\$33.4		\$12.5	\$45.9
2017/18	\$9.8	\$12.2		\$14.3	\$22.2		\$14.1	\$36.3
2018/19	\$53.8	\$35.4		\$14.3	\$89.2		\$14.3	\$103.5
2019/20	\$16.2	\$121.1		\$4.3	\$137.2		\$10.2	\$141.6
2020/21	\$33.3	\$343.1	\$6.6	\$17.1	\$379.3	\$6.6	\$14.2	\$400.1

	GAC Gender Marker				DAC Gender Marker			
	GAC-1	GAC-2	GAC-3	Not Marked	DAC-1	DAC-2	Not Marked	Total
Mitigation								
2016/17*	\$80.3	\$80.3		\$12.0	\$160.5		\$12.0	\$172.6
2017/18	\$250.4	\$72.4		\$8.5	\$323.0		\$8.4	\$331.3
2018/19	\$160.2	\$178.7		\$12.2	\$340.9		\$10.2	\$351.1
2019/20	\$71.6	\$168.3		\$10.2	\$239.9		\$10.2	\$250.1
2020/21	\$121.1	\$421.4	\$2.7	\$12.6	\$542.5	\$2.7	\$12.7	\$557.8

	GAC Gender Marker				DAC Gender Marker			
	GAC-1	GAC-2	GAC-3	Not Marked	DAC-1	DAC-2	Not Marked	Total
Total Climate Finance								
2016/17	\$97.0	\$97.0	\$ -	\$24.5	193.9	\$-	\$24.5	\$218.5
2017/18	\$260.2	\$84.6	\$ -	\$22.8	345.2	\$ -	\$ 22.5	\$367.6
2018/19	\$214.0	\$214.1	\$ -	\$26.5	\$430.1	\$ -	\$ 24.5	\$454.6
2019/20	\$87.8	\$289.4	\$ -	\$14.5	\$377.1	\$-	\$20.4	\$391.7
2020/21	\$154.4	\$764.5	\$9.3	\$29.7	\$921.8	\$9.3	\$26.9	\$957.9

Five Year Total	\$813.4	\$1,449.6	\$9.3	\$118.0	\$2,268.1	\$9.3	\$118.8	\$2,390.3
Share of Total Climate Finance	34%	61%	0.4%	5%	95%	0.4%	5%	
	95%							

*No GAC Gender Equality data for 2016/18. DAC data has been distributed accordingly

GAC-1	Partially Integrated	DAC-1	Significant Purpose
GAC-2	Fully Integrated	DAC-1	Significant Purpose
GAC-3	Gender Specific	DAC-2	Principal Purpose