

Briefing Note Thirteen¹
Canada's International Climate Finance: An International Comparison (October 2023)
Highlights²

- 1. Canada's total bilateral climate finance commitments in 2021 ranked 9th among 30 DAC providers,** down from 8th in 2020. Canada's climate finance for 2021 increased by 19% over 2020 commitments. By comparison, Canada ranked 6th among 30 providers in Net Real Bilateral ODA in 2021.
- 2. In terms of generosity (measured by principal purpose climate finance commitments share of Canada's GNI), Canada ranked 13th among 30 DAC donors in climate finance commitments in 2021.** This ranking is a decrease from 10th position in 2020. In 2021, Canada committed less than 2 cents out of every \$100 in its GNI wealth to international climate finance.
- 3. As a share of its Real Bilateral ODA commitments, Canada allocates 7.8% of these commitments to climate finance in 2021, down slightly from 7.9% for the period 2016 to 2019.** The DAC average was 7.8% for 2021. This displacement of ODA for climate finance will continue to grow as providers meet their commitment to US\$100 billion in climate finance each year to 2025.
- 4. On adaptation finance commitments, Canada ranked 11th out of 30 providers (average finance, 2020 and 2021),** down from 9th position for the 2016 to 2019 four-year average. Only 43% of its bilateral commitments in 2020/2021 were for adaptation as recorded in the DAC CRS for these calendar years.
- 5. On mitigation finance commitments, Canada ranks 12th among the 29 DAC providers on average, 2020/2021,** compared to 9th for the average commitments in the four-year 2016 to 2019 period.
- 6. Canada is among six donors with high levels of loans in their climate finance. Japan (92%), France (87%), Canada (77%), Korea (74%) and Germany (57%) have very high levels of loans** in the principal purpose climate finance commitments. Only six (6) out of 29 DAC providers used debt instruments in their climate finance in this period. Canada (65%), France (82%), Korea (71%) and Japan (80%) included loans as a key modality in adaptation finance.
- 7. Canada continues to channel high levels of bilateral climate finance through multilateral organizations (77%) compared to its DAC peers (38%), on average 2020 and 2021.** Much of this finance was through Multilateral Development Banks (69% of multilateral channels), compared to 45% for DAC donors. However, Canada channeled significantly more climate finance through CSOs (19%), mainly for adaptation, compared to DAC peers (10%). Interestingly, 14% of Canada's climate finance through CSOs went through local CSOs in partner countries (11% for DAC peers).
- 8. Canada is a strong leader among its DAC peers in its focus on gender equality objectives in its adaptation climate finance commitments,** but mainly for projects where gender equality is one among other objectives. For Canada 86% of adaptation commitments were coded significant purpose gender equality and 8% principal purpose gender equality, compared to 58% and 7% for all DAC peers.

¹ This Briefing Note is written by Brian Tomlinson, AidWatch Canada, updated in October 2023 with 2021 DAC climate finance data, on behalf of the [Canadian CSO Coalition on Climate Change and Development \(C4D\)](#).

² Note that DAC statistics are on a calendar year and recorded in US dollars, while Canadian statistics record commitments and disbursements for a fiscal year (April to March). Trends may differ accordingly.

A. Overview of Canada's Performance as a Climate Finance Provider

Total DAC Climate Finance³

- 1. DAC's total climate finance commitments decreased in 2021.** Total climate finance including EU Institutions was \$23.6 billion in 2021, down 7% from US\$25.4 billion in 2020.⁴ **(Annex A, Table Five)** This decrease is due to a decline in imputed multilateral climate finance imputed to DAC donors in the DAC climate statistics for 2021 (from US\$7.1 to US\$4.2 billion). Imputed multilateral climate finance is multilateral organizations' climate finance that can be linked to a donor based on the donor's core support for that organization.

Total principal purpose climate finance also declined by 11% during this period (from US\$19.0 billion in 2020 to US\$16.9 billion in 2021), also due to a decline in donor imputed multilateral finance. **(Annex A, Table Four)**

Principal purpose climate finance is directed to projects in which climate adaptation or mitigation are the main purposes or objectives of the project. The project would not happen without these objectives. For Canada, the government's multiyear commitments (\$2.65 billion and \$5.3 billion) include only principal purpose climate finance.

Of the US\$16.9 billion, US\$6.2 billion or 37% was directed to adaptation, and US\$10.7 billion to mitigation (63%).

DAC Bilateral Climate Finance⁵

- 2. DAC's total bilateral climate finance increased by 8% in 2021 to US\$16.9 billion from US\$15.6 billion in 2020.** Many providers recorded an increase in their bilateral climate finance commitments in 2021, notably Japan and Norway among the top five performing providers. **Overall bilateral climate finance increased by \$1,226.2 million or 8% in 2021, following a 35% increase in 2020.** (See **Annex B, Table Six**) Among the top 15 providers, five recorded a decrease (Germany, France and the United States, among the top 5, as well as the United Kingdom and the Netherlands). Seven among the top

³ Total climate finance includes all bilateral DAC climate finance activities, plus climate finance activities for EU Institutions and imputed multilateral climate finance. It includes both principal purpose and significant purpose climate finance. The latter is included at 30% of the commitment amount. Loans are included at their grant equivalency value. Twenty-three (23) of the 30 DAC members are also Annex Two providers under the UNFCCC.

⁴ International climate finance is derived from the DAC annual climate finance statistics and is a calculation for climate finance under the DAC Rio Marker system. All references to Canada are to project commitments reported to the DAC Creditor Reporting System on a calendar year basis and in US dollars. As a result, trends may differ from those derived from GAC's Historical Project Dataset or the Project Browser, which are in Canadian dollars and on a fiscal year basis (April to March). DAC figures are used in our reports only when comparing Canada to other DAC providers.

⁵ Bilateral climate finance is all recorded DAC climate finance activities by donor, excluding imputed multilateral climate finance in DAC statistics. It includes both principal purpose and significant purpose climate finance. The latter is included at 30% of the commitment amount. Loans are included at their grant equivalency value.

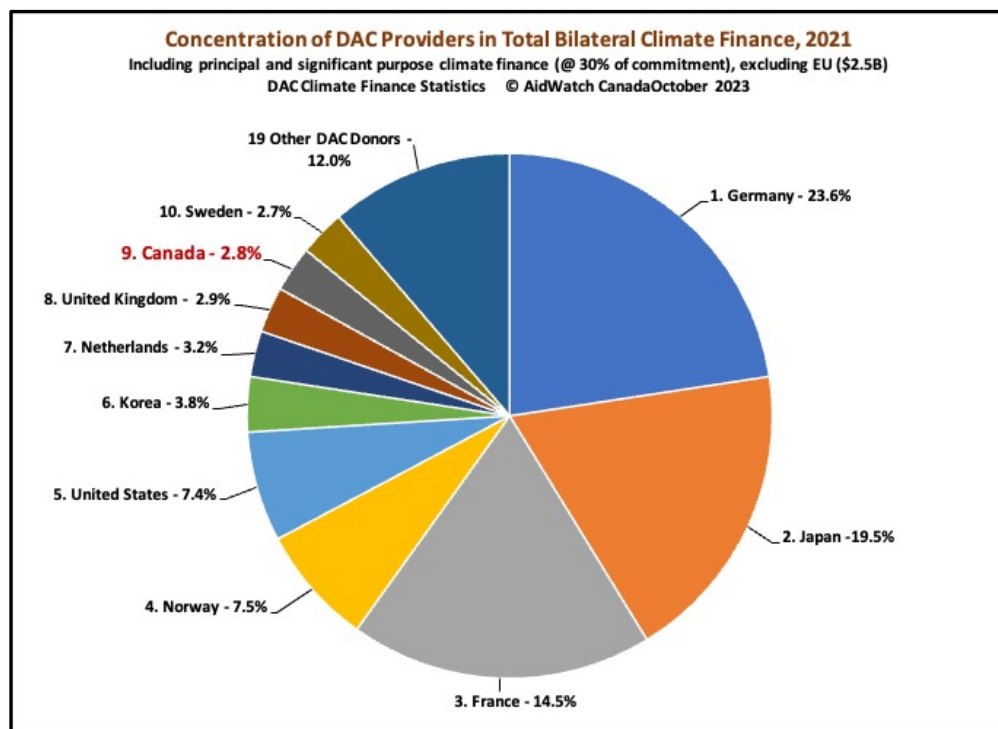
15 increased their climate finance commitments by more than 40% from 2020 (Japan, Norway, Korea, Sweden, Denmark, Australia and Finland).

3. Ranking Canada in DAC providers’ bilateral climate finance In 2021, Canada ranked 9th among 30 DAC providers of climate finance (23 of which are Annex II providers under the UNFCCC). This is down from 8th position in 2020, but is an improvement over its average ranking of 10th in the previous four years (2016 to 2019 average performance). (Annex B, Table 6)

4. Climate finance is highly concentrated among providers, with the top five accounting for 73% in 2021 Germany, France, Japan, Norway and the United States were the top five donors in 2021, taking account their total climate finance (including significant purpose climate finance). (see Chart One and Annex B, Table Six) The top five share is largely unchanged from 72% for the period 2016 to 2019. The climate priorities for these five high performing donors set the trends in climate finance for recipient countries. The top fifteen DAC donors account for 88% of climate finance.

While among the top 10 providers, Canada accounted for only 2.8% of this climate finance in 2021. In addition to DAC providers, EU Institutions as a multilateral donor accounted for 13% of climate finance in 2021, with commitments of US\$2.5 billion, down slightly from US\$2.6 billion in 2020.

Chart One: Concentration of DAC Providers’ Bilateral Climate Finance, 2021



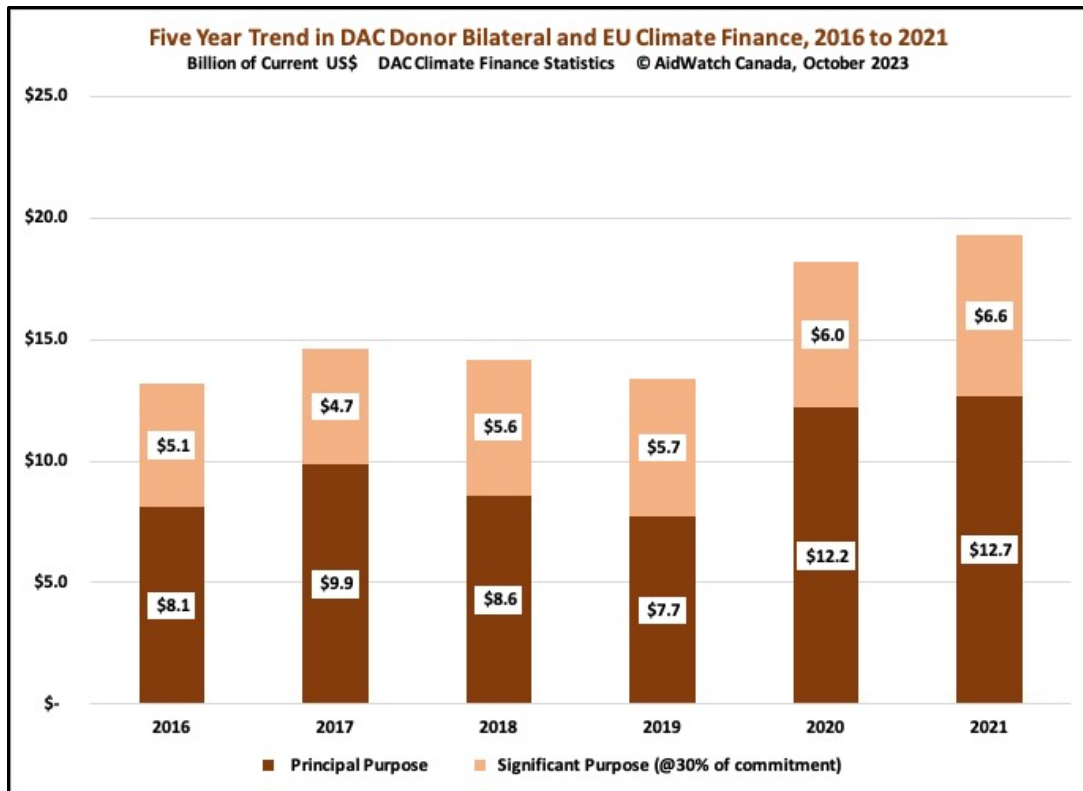
Source: DAC Climate Finance Dataset, Excludes Imputed Multilateral

5. A small Increase in bilateral principal purpose climate finance in 2021 At US\$12.7 billion, bilateral principal purpose climate finance in 2021 increased slightly at 4% over 2020 (US\$12.2 billion), following a 58% from 2019. Principal purpose finance is fully dedicated to climate adaptation or mitigation purposes. (See **Chart Two**) Significant purpose climate finance (where climate finance is one objective among several) increased by 10% between 2020 and 2021.

At \$6.2 billion, total DAC bilateral principal purpose adaptation finance flatlined in 2021, compared to 2020, following an increase of 19% in 2020. (See **Annex A, Table Four**)

Canada’s bilateral climate finance increased by 18% between 2020 and 2021. Almost two-thirds of this increase was due to a very large increase in significant purpose climate finance (from US\$37.0 million to US\$83.5 million. Principal purpose climate finance for Canada increased by only 7% in 2021, from US\$356.8 million to US\$382.9 million.

Chart Two: Principal and Significant Purpose Climate Finance



6. DAC donors are falling far short of achieving the 2020 US\$100 billion climate finance pledge made in 2009 In 2021 bilateral providers and EU Institutions made only \$16.9 billion in climate commitments, including significant purpose climate finance.⁶ The bilateral portion of this US\$100 billion was estimated by the OECD DAC to be US\$37.3 billion. (See **Chart Two**).

According to **Table One** below, five of the top 10 donors met their **fair share** of the US\$37.2 billion in their 2021 commitments. Canada fell short by \$800 million. Canada 2021-2025 five-year pledge of Cdn\$5.3 billion still falls significantly short of the Cdn\$9 billion that would be required to achieve its fair share over these five years.

If all top 10 providers had met their fair share in that year, an additional \$12.5 billion in climate finance would have been committed. The United States with a shortfall of \$14.5 billion is a major laggard as a climate finance donor.

Table One: Estimating Top Ten Donors’ Fair Share of Bilateral Climate Finance Target (US\$37.2B)

Billions of US Dollars; Fair share is donor’s GNI as a share of Total DAC GNI
UNFCCC Annex Two Providers Only

Donor	2021 Fair Share	2021 Commitments	Meeting Fair Share
Germany	\$2.9	\$4.0	+ \$3.1
Japan	\$3.8	\$3.3	- \$0.5
France	\$2.0	\$3.3	+ \$1.3
Norway	\$0.3	\$1.3	+ \$1.0
United States	\$15.7	\$1.2	- \$14.5
Netherlands	\$0.7	\$0.5	- \$0.2
United Kingdom	\$2.0	\$0.5	- \$1.5
Canada	\$1.3	\$0.5	- \$0.8
Sweden	\$0.4	\$0.5	+ \$0.1
Denmark	\$0.3	\$0.4	+ \$0.1

⁶ Significant purpose climate finance is estimated at 30% of an activity’s commitment budget. This \$16.9 billion in bilateral climate finance for 2021 differs from the estimates of the OECD (\$37 billion in 2021). See the OECD DAC’s latest report at <https://www.oecd.org/dac/climate-related-official-development-assistance.pdf> The difference results from the fact that providers use different coefficients for significant purpose finance (see [here](#)) and non-concession bilateral climate finance is included in the bilateral share of the \$100 billion. The remaining portions of the \$100 billion commitment were to be achieved with \$29.5 billion in attributable core support for multilateral organizations and banks, and \$33.2 billion through mobilized private sector finance.

- 7. A donor plan to achieve the \$100 billion climate pledge by 2023 remains to be confirmed by climate finance data for that year** Canada and Germany co-led a process to set out a climate finance Delivery Plan for COP26, which projected that the \$100 billion target would only be reached in 2023.⁷ Unfortunately the Plan and its technical support document fails to transparently set out the channels and providers' commitments through which it expects this target to be reached, and how the resulting multi-year funding gap (from 2020 to 2022) will also be closed.

According to the latest report by the DAC, total climate finance in 2020 was US\$83.3 billion (the latest amount available for the Delivery Plan), leaving a finance gap of US\$16.7 billion for that year alone.⁸ The recent Global Stocktake notes that "estimates show that in 2020 the real value of financial support by developed countries specifically aimed at climate action was only around USD 21 billion to USD 24.5 billion, much less than the officially reported USD 83.3 billion in 2020."⁹ Data for 2023 will not be available until 2025 at the earliest.

- 8. As an indicator of donor generosity in climate finance, in 2021 DAC donors contributed a mere 2 cents for principal purpose climate finance for every \$100 of their wealth (Gross National Income). In 2021, Canada committed less than 2 cents out of every \$100 in its GNI wealth to climate finance, ranking only 13th in generosity in principal purpose climate finance (measured by its share of Canada's GNI).** This ranking is a decrease from 10th position in 2020. In 2021, Canada committed less than 2 cents out of every \$100 in its GNI wealth to climate finance. (See Annex C, Table Seven)

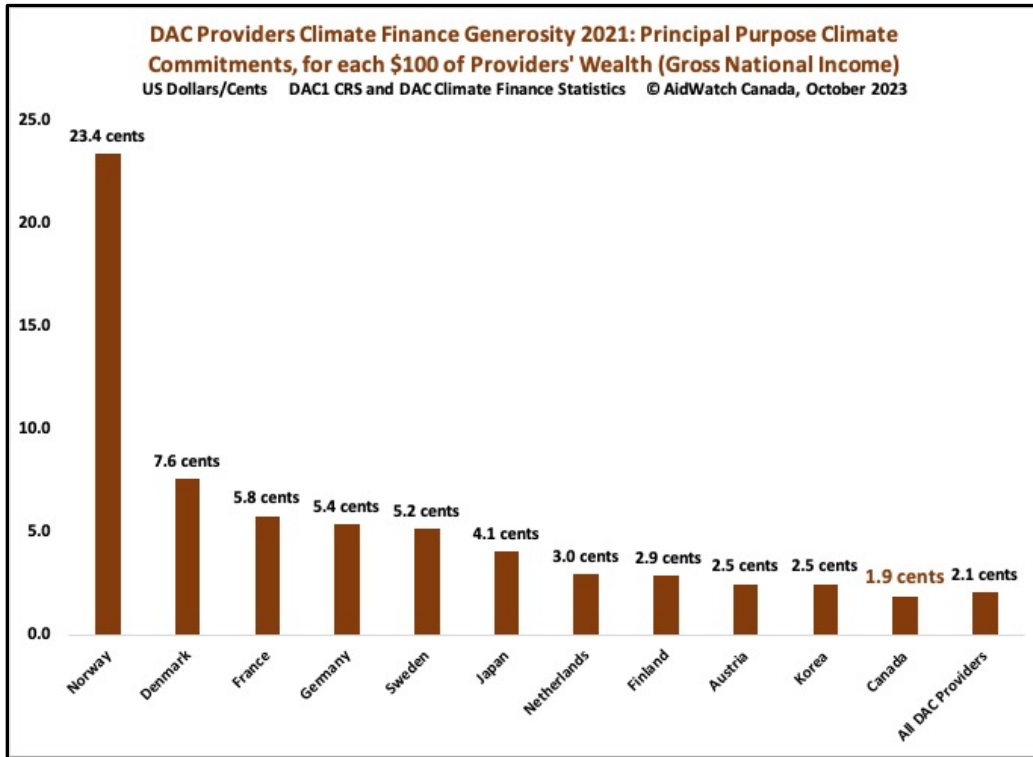
This level of generosity is underwhelming when compared to Norway, Denmark, France, Germany, and Sweden. Norway contributed 23 cents out of every \$100 in its GNI. This is a measurement similar to the 0.7% standard for ODA's share in GNI. (See **Chart Three**)

⁷ See *Climate Finance Delivery Plan: Meeting the \$100 billion Goal* (https://www.canada.ca/content/dam/eccc/documents/pdf/climate-change/cop26/Climate_Finance_Delivery_Plan_EN.pdf) and the OECD Technical Note (<https://www.oecd-ilibrary.org/docserver/a53aac3b-en.pdf?expires=1658339016&id=id&accname=guest&checksum=D3D98BEAD8D5F54C1910666D4981C50F>) For a reaction by the Climate Action Network see <https://climateactionnetwork.ca/2021/10/25/delivery-of-promised-100-billion-delayed-again-new-climate-finance-plan-fails-to-match-the-urgency-of-the-need/>. For an October 2023 update see <https://www.canada.ca/en/services/environment/weather/climatechange/canada-international-action/climate-finance/canada-germany-open-letter-climate-finance.html>.

⁸ OECD DAC, *Aggregate Trends in Climate Finance Provided and Mobilized by Developed Countries, 2013 to 2020*, July 2022, page 5, accessed at <https://www.oecd.org/climate-change/finance-usd-100-billion-goal/>. Note that the figure for bilateral climate finance of US\$31.4 billion differs from this report, which adjusts significant purpose climate finance to 30% of the commitment budget. The comparable figure for 2020 is US\$18.2 billion.

⁹ "Views on the elements for the consideration of outputs component of the first global stocktake," Synthesis Report by the Secretariat, October 4, 2023, page 21, accessed at https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/SYR_VIEWS%20on%20%20Elements%20for%20CoO.pdf. See also Oxfam International, "Climate Finance Shadow Report 2023: Assessing the delivery of the \$100 billion commitment," June 2023, accessed at <https://policy-practice.oxfam.org/resources/climate-finance-shadow-report-2023-621500/>

Chart Three: Relative Generosity in Climate Finance, 2021



9. **With few exceptions, climate finance is not additional to providers' ODA, with principal purpose finance making up 8.6% of real bilateral ODA in 2020, up slightly from an 7.8% average for the period 2016 to 2019.** Developing countries and CSOs point to the commitment that climate finance be additional, reiterated at COP15 in 2009 in Copenhagen. There is however no agreed measure of climate finance additionality in relation to ODA.

In 2021, nine providers allocate more than 10% of their Real Bilateral ODA to climate finance (Norway, Austria, Denmark, Italy, Japan, France, United Kingdom, Korea and Sweden). (See **Chart Four**) This displacement of ODA for climate finance will continue to grow as providers meet their commitment to US\$100 billion in climate finance each year to 2025.

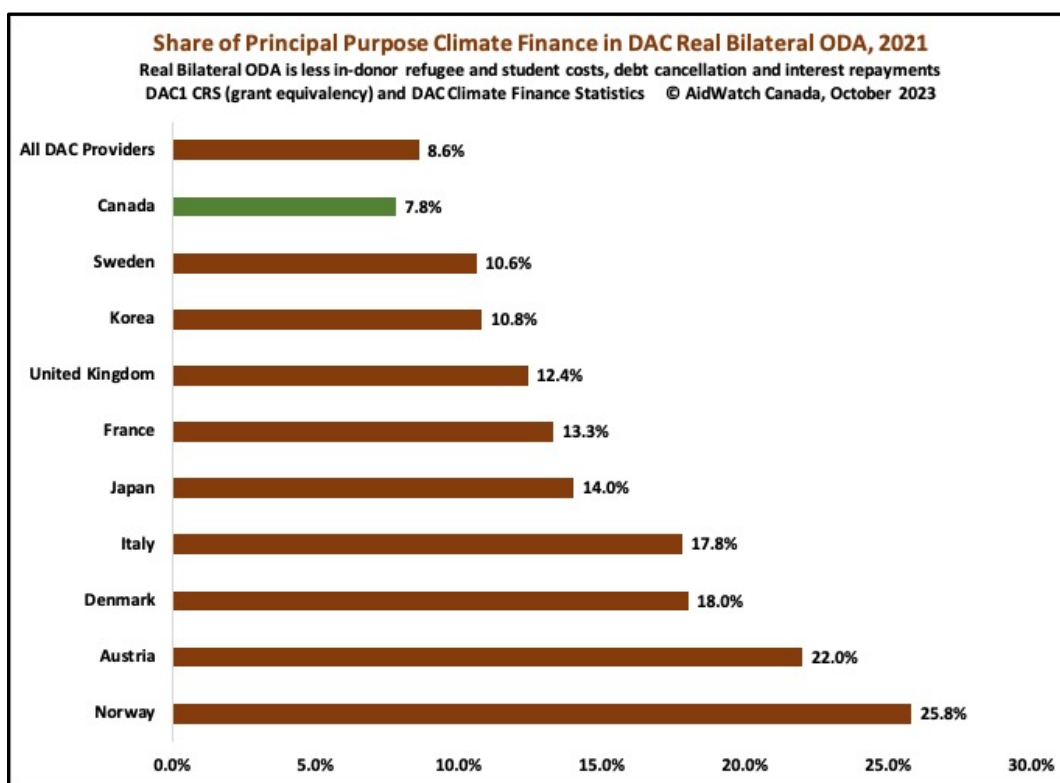
Canada allocated 7.8% in 2021 of its Real Bilateral ODA to climate finance, similar to 7.9% for the four-year average (2016 to 2019). But it should also be pointed out that Canadian Real Bilateral ODA in 2021 was more than 50% higher than in 2019 (due to its robust response to the COVID-19 pandemic). It remains high in 2022, but is expected to fall significantly in 2023. Climate finance in the medium-term will make up an increasing share of a declining ODA pie.

A recent study demonstrated that only Denmark, Luxembourg, Norway and Sweden have significant additionality. For most donors, including Canada, additionality has been highly limited, whatever the

methodology for additionality that might be deployed.¹⁰ The Government of Canada suggests that any climate finance beyond that provided in 2009 should be considered additional.

As providers meet the US\$100 billion target through to 2025 with principal purpose climate finance, and then larger targets required beyond 2025, challenges in accessing ODA for other development and humanitarian purposes and crises will only deepen.

Chart Four: Share of Principal Purpose Climate Finance in Real Bilateral ODA, 2021



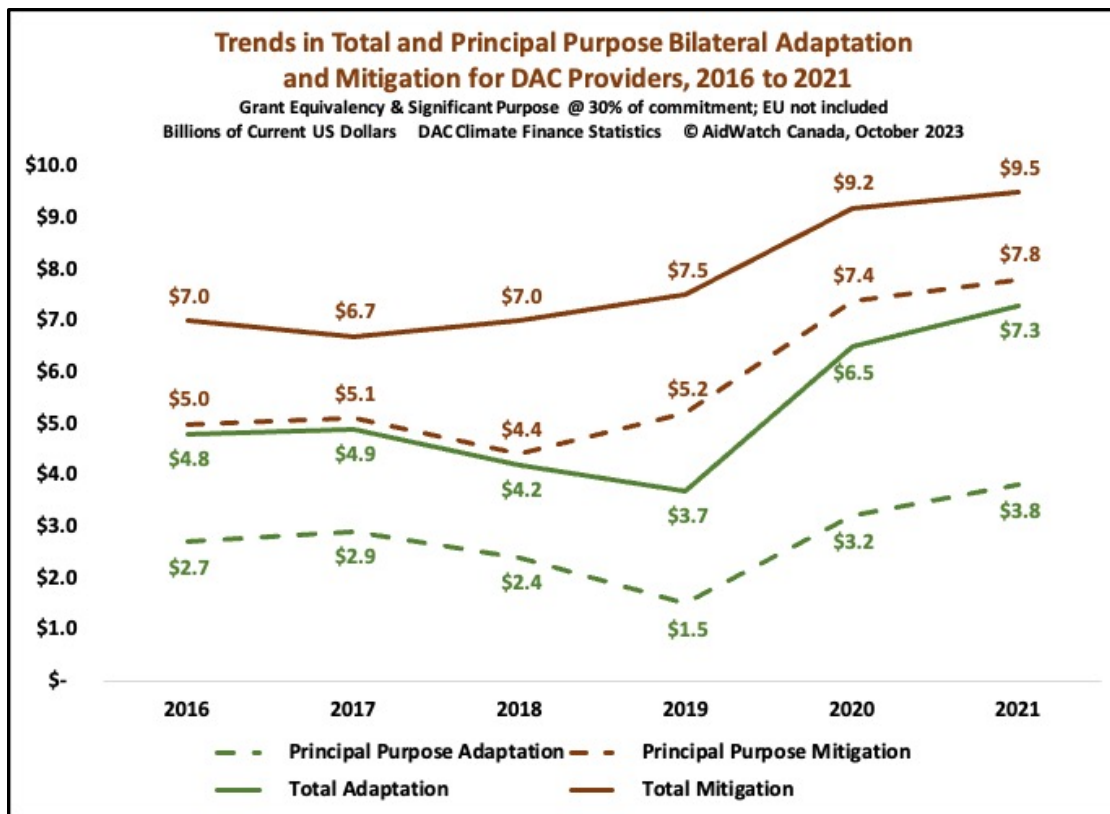
10. What are the trends in bilateral adaptation and mitigation finance? DAC total adaptation finance almost doubled from 2019 to a high of US\$7.3 billion in 2021, while mitigation finance increased by 26% to US\$9.5 billion. At US\$3.8 billion, principal purpose adaptation finance in 2021 increased by 153% from a declining four-year low of US\$1.5 billion 2019. (See **Chart Five**) Principal purpose mitigation finance began to increase in 2019, rising to US\$5.2 billion in that year, over a three-year previous average of US\$4.8 billion.

While these increases are significant, and bilateral climate finance is only a portion of total climate finance which includes resources from multilateral organizations, bilateral adaptation has a long way

¹⁰ See Hattle, A. and J. Nordbo, *That's not New Money, Assessing how much climate public finance has been "new and additional" to support for development*, CARE Denmark, 2022, accessed at https://careclimatechange.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/06/Thats-Not-New-Money_FULL_16.6.22.pdf. See also Andrew Hattle, "Seeing Double: Decoding the 'Additionality' of Climate Finance," a report prepared for CARE Denmark, September 2023, accessed at https://careclimatechange.org/wp-content/uploads/2023/09/Seeing-Double-2023_15.09.23_larger.pdf.

to go to realize its fair share of the expected requirements for adaptation finance of US\$160 billion to US\$340 billion by 2030.

Chart Five: Trends in DAC Bilateral Adaptation and Mitigation Finance, 2016 to 2021



11. The allocation of bilateral adaptation (including significant purpose finance) is concentrated among ten donors. These Ten providers (out of 30) account for 86% of all bilateral adaptation finance in 2020 and 2021 (averaged). Japan and Germany each account for more than 20% of all adaptation finance. The top five providers account for close to 70% of commitments to adaptation. In addition, EU Institutions as a multilateral provider accounted for US\$1.1 billion in support of adaptation or 11% (DAC bilateral donors plus EU) of this finance, averaged over 2020 and 2021. (See Annex D, Table Eight)

Canada ranked 11th out of 30 providers for adaptation finance averaged over 2020 and 2021, down from 9th position for the 2016 to 2019 four-year average. Only 43% of its bilateral commitments in 2020/2021 average were for adaptation as recorded in the DAC CRS for these calendar years.

Out of 30 DAC providers, only 6 donors allocate more than 50% to adaptation finance on average, 2020/2021. Only four of the top 10 providers for adaptation finance allocate more than 50% of their bilateral climate finance to this purpose.

12. Bilateral mitigation climate finance (including significant purpose finance) is similarly concentrated among a few DAC providers. Germany is a very major provider for mitigation finance,

accounting for more than a fifth (21%) of this bilateral finance. The top five providers account for 70% and the top 10 for 86%. In addition, EU Institutions as a multilateral donor provided US\$1.4 billion in support for mitigation or 10% (DAC Donors plus EU) of this finance on average over 2020 and 2021. (See Annex E, Table Nine)

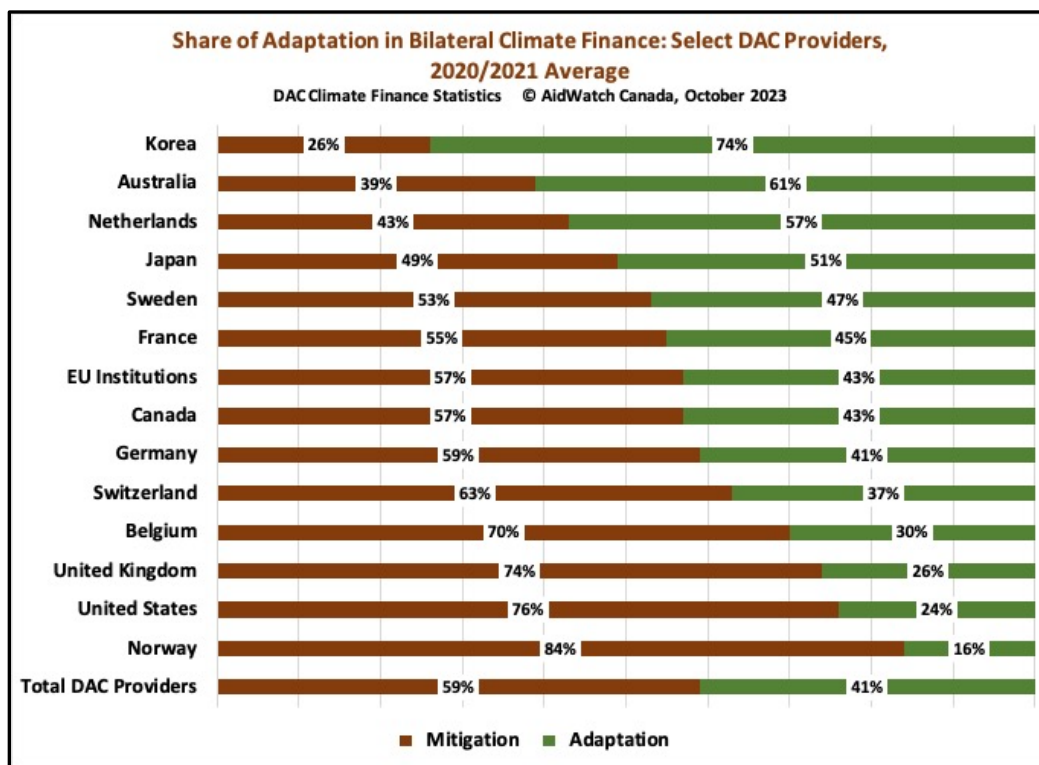
Canada ranks 12th among the 30 DAC providers of mitigation finance, compared to 9th for the average commitments in the four-year 2016 to 2019 period. Canada is gradually moving towards a better balance between adaptation and mitigation in its climate finance. (See section 13 below)

Fifteen (15) providers out of 30 allocated more than 60% of their climate finance to mitigation on average 2020/2021, with Canada at 57%.

13. What is the share of adaptation finance in providers' climate finance? Approximately 40% of bilateral climate finance (including significant purpose) was devoted to adaptation on average 2020/2021. The commitment to adaptation in providers' climate finance varies considerably among providers, from a low of 16% of Norway and a high of 74% for Korea. The Paris Agreement calls for a balance between adaptation and mitigation financing. Out of 28 DAC providers, only 6 devoted more than 50% of their climate finance to adaptation in 2020/2021. An additional 4 allocated more than 45% to adaptation. EU Institutions allocated 43% of their climate finance commitments to adaptation on average 2020/2021. (See Chart Six)

Canada ranking 11th among DAC providers with 43% of its average climate finance 2020/2021 devoted to adaptation.

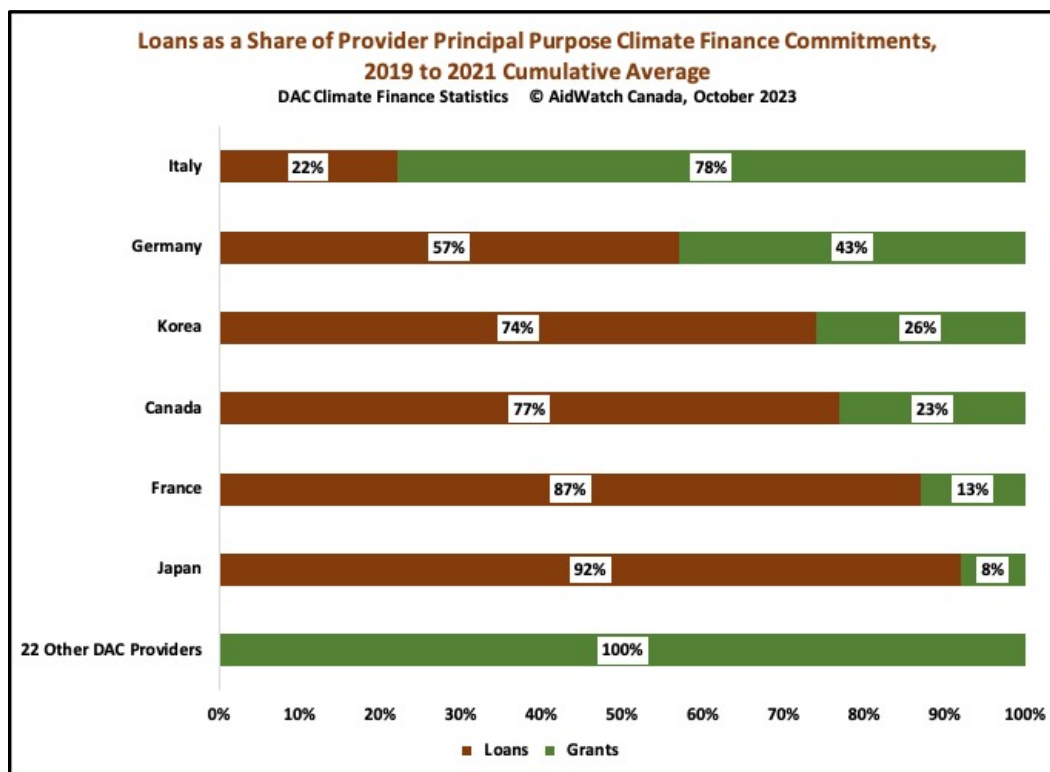
Chart Six: Share of Adaptation in Bilateral Climate Finance, 2020/2021 Average



At COP26 in 2021 developed countries agreed to double total adaptation finance by 2025 from 2020 levels (including both bilateral and multilateral). The actual target and how it will be achieved is yet to be determined.¹¹ Taking 2020 as a benchmark (US\$3.2 billion), DAC bilateral principal purpose adaptation finance would only be US\$6.4 billion by 2025 (excluding EU Institutions). Including significant purpose finance at 30% of project commitments, doubling total bilateral adaptation finance would require at a minimum US\$13.0 billion by 2025. While multilateral organizations also make large contributions to adaptation, these totals fall far short of urgently needed adaptation measures for poor countries and vulnerable peoples.

14. The high reliance on loans in DAC climate finance for some of the high performers reduces the overall quality of this climate finance for partner countries. More than half (51%) of principal purpose climate finance has been delivered as loans in the period 2019 to 2021 on average. Loans play a major role in climate finance for only six donors, but of these France, Japan and Germany are among the top five donors for principal purpose climate finance. Japan (92%), France (87%), Canada (77%), Korea (74%) and Germany (57%) have very high levels of loans in the principal purpose climate finance commitments. (See **Chart Seven**)

Chart Seven: Grants and Loans in Climate Finance in Principal Purpose Climate Finance, 2019 to 2021 Average



¹¹ The OECD DAC reported that a total of US\$28.6 billion was provided and mobilized for adaptation in 2020. Doubling this amount would mean US\$57.2 billion by 2025. This amount is their calculation for all providers as reported to the UNFCCC. See <https://www.oecd.org/climate-change/finance-usd-100-billion-goal/aggregate-trends-of-climate-finance-provided-and-mobilised-by-developed-countries-in-2013-2020.pdf>.

Canada ranks 3rd in the use of loans, with more than three quarters (77%) of its principal purpose climate finance delivered as loan finance in the 2019 to 2021 period.

A significant portion of principal purpose mitigation finance (55%) and 43% of adaptation finance were financed through loans. More than three-quarters of loans (75%) were directed to mitigation.

Four donors – Canada (65%), France (82%), Korea (71%) and Japan (80%) – included loans as a key modality in principal purpose adaptation finance.

More than 10% of DAC members' total climate finance (including significant purpose finance) was delivered as **non-concessional loans** in 2021, including 14% of mitigation finance.

15. Multilateral organizations are important channels for climate finance for Canada in contrast to most other DAC donors

While multilateral channels are an important option for delivering climate finance by all DAC donors (particularly for adaptation finance), for Canada these channels accounted for more than three quarters of climate finance in 2020 and 2021 (average). DAC providers and EU Institutions allocated over a third (38%) of their climate finance through multilateral organizations and initiatives, for Canada this share was 77%. **(Annex G, Table Eleven)**

Of finance channeled through multilateral organizations in 2020/2021, for DAC providers 45% was allocated through **Multilateral Development Banks (MDBs)**, while this share for Canada was 69%.

In 2020/2021 on average **civil society organizations (CSOs)** were a major channel for Canada (33%) for delivering adaptation finance. However, adaptation finance was very modest in 2020 and overall CSOs delivered 19% of Canada's total climate finance in those years, but this share is double the average for DAC providers and EU Institutions (10%).

As a direct channel for delivering climate finance, the **private sector's** share is very modest for DAC providers (5%) and barely registers for Canada at less than 1% of total climate finance. However as noted above for Canada (and likely for other providers), supporting private sector initiatives in climate finance is often indirect, through blended finance in the Multilateral Development Banks and provider Development Finance Institutions, such as FinDev Canada.

16. Canada demonstrated a strong commitment in its focus on gender equality in adaptation finance between 2018 and 2021 and is a leader among DAC members.

Attention to women's empowerment in the implementation of adaptation action at the community level is critical to its effectiveness and sustainability. In 2021, all but 6% of Canada's principal purpose adaptation projects had at least one gender equality objective (94%) and 8% were exclusively focused on gender equality in implementation of adaptation programs, down from 16% in 2020. The improvement in 2020 was entirely due to one project implemented through the Africa Development Bank.

For DAC providers as a whole, there has been little improvement in allocations for gender equality and women's empowerment between 2018 and 2021. A third of principal purpose adaptation projects still have no gender equality objectives in 2021. A mere 7% have a central and principal focus on gender equality. DAC providers indicated that about 60% of their principal purpose adaptation finance had at least one gender equality objective among other objectives. There is no assessment of the degree to which this objective is substantially implemented and effectively monitored.

ANNEX TABLES

A. Total DAC Climate Finance, Commitments, 2019 to 2021

Source: All Tables are derived from the DAC Climate Finance Dataset at <https://www.oecd.org/development/financing-sustainable-development/development-finance-topics/climate-change.htm>.

Note: All significant purpose climate finance calculated at 30% of project commitment; loans at grant equivalency (according to the DAC Table 20 (Financial Terms of ODA Commitments, 2020-2021 Average). These tables capture on concessional climate finance and make up only part of climate finance reported to the UNFCCC, which includes non-concessional official climate finance and mobilized private sector finance. See the latest DAC report on this total at <https://www.oecd.org/dac/climate-related-official-development-assistance.pdf>

Table One: Total DAC Donor Bilateral Climate Finance Commitments

Billions of US Dollars

	2019	2020	2021
Principal Purpose Adaptation	\$1.5	\$3.2	\$3.8
Significant Purpose Adaptation	\$2.2	\$3.3	\$3.5
Total Adaptation	\$3.7	\$6.5	\$7.3
Principal Purpose Mitigation	\$5.2	\$7.4	\$7.8
Significant Purpose Mitigation	\$2.3	\$1.8	\$1.7
Total Mitigation	\$7.5	\$9.2	\$9.5
Total Principal Purpose	\$6.7	\$10.6	\$11.6
Total Significant Purpose	\$4.5	\$ 5.1	\$ 5.3
Total Bilateral Climate Finance	\$11.2	\$15.7	\$16.9

Table Two: EU DAC Climate Finance Commitments (Excl EIB)

Billions of US Dollars

	2019	2020	2021
Principal Purpose Adaptation	\$0.6	\$0.8	\$0.4
Significant Purpose Adaptation	\$0.8	\$0.5	\$0.5
Total Adaptation	\$1.4	\$1.3	\$0.9
Principal Purpose Mitigation	\$0.5	\$0.9	\$0.7
Significant Purpose Mitigation	\$0.4	\$0.4	\$0.9
Total Mitigation	\$0.9	\$1.3	\$1.6
Total Principal Purpose	\$1.1	\$1.7	\$1.1
Total Significant Purpose	\$1.2	\$0.9	\$1.4
Total EU Climate Finance	\$2.3	\$2.6	\$2.5

Table Three: Imputed Multilateral Climate Finance Commitments

Billions of US Dollars

	2019	2020	2021
Adaptation	\$3.2	\$2.3	\$2.0
Mitigation	\$3.8	\$4.8	\$2.2
Total Imputed Multilateral	\$7.0	\$7.1	\$4.2

Table Four: Total DAC Bilateral / EU Principal Purpose Climate Finance Commitments

(Table One (Principal Purpose), Table Two (Principal Purpose), and Table Three)

Billions of US Dollars

	2019	2020	2021
Adaptation	\$5.3	\$6.3	\$6.2
Mitigation	\$9.5	\$12.7	\$10.7
Total Principal Purpose	\$14.8	\$19.0	\$16.9

Table Five: Total DAC Climate Finance Commitments

(Table One (Totals), Table Two (Totals) and Table Three (Totals))

Billions of US Dollars

	2019	2020	2021
Adaptation	\$8.3	\$10.1	\$10.2
Mitigation	\$12.2	\$15.3	\$13.3
Total	\$20.5	\$25.4	\$23.6

**B. Top Fifteen DAC Climate Finance Providers:
Total Bilateral Climate Finance Commitments, 2021**

Table Six: Top Bilateral Climate Finance Providers, 2021

Rank	Provider	Amount, 2021 Millions US\$	Share of Total	Fair Share GNI-Based	Increase / Decrease (2020)
1	Germany	\$3,985.0	23.6%	7.9%	-\$520.9 (-12%)
2	Japan	\$3,290.1	19.5%	10.1%	\$966.9 (44%)
3	France	\$3,283.7	14.5%	5.5%	-491.0 (-17%)
4	Norway	\$1,271.5	7.5%	0.9%	\$710.6 (127%)
5	United States	\$1,240.7	7.4%	42.2%	-\$20.3 (-2%)
6	Korea	\$643.9	3.8%		\$503.2 (358%)
7	Netherlands	\$542.7	3.2%	1.8%	-\$402.1 (-43%)
8	United Kingdom	\$482.5	2.9%	5.5%	-\$359.4 (-43%)
9	Canada	\$466.4	2.8%	3.4%	\$72.6 (19%)
10	Sweden	\$461.6	2.7%	1.1%	\$273.4 (145%)
11	Denmark	\$363.0	2.2%	0.7%	\$134.1 (59%)
12	Switzerland	\$348.9	2.1%	1.4%	\$87.9 (34%)
13	Australia	\$346.6	2.1%	2.7%	\$152.5 (79%)
14	Italy	\$277.0	1.6%	4.0%	\$0.4 (0.2%)
15	Finland	\$154.7	0.9%	0.5%	\$71.9 (87%)
	13 Other DAC Providers	\$532.7	3.2%		\$16.2 (3%)
	Total	\$16,854.0			\$1,226.2 (8%)
	Top Five Providers	\$12,234.0	72.6%		\$675.4 (6%)
	Top Ten Providers	\$14,831.0	88.0%		\$1,210.0 (8%)
	EU Institutions	\$2,493.2	12.9%		-\$68.2 (-3%)

Notes

1. Bilateral only climate finance commitments on an annual basis derived from DAC annual climate finance database at <https://www.oecd.org/dac/financing-sustainable-development/development-finance-topics/climate-change.htm>. Bilateral climate finance excludes attributed multilateral climate finance in DAC climate statistics.
2. These totals for climate finance include both principal purpose and significant purpose climate finance. Significant purpose climate finance adjusted to 30% of commitment for all donors
3. Loans adjusted to grant equivalency based on DAC average annual grant equivalency for relevant donors.
4. Fair share is based on relative wealth calculated by the donor's Gross National Income (GNI) as a share of DAC total Gross National Income for 2021.

**C. Generosity in DAC Bilateral Climate Finance and its Growing Share of Real Bilateral ODA, 2021
(Bilateral Principal Purpose Climate Finance Only)**

Table Seven: Provider Generosity in Climate Finance and Share in Bilateral ODA, 2021

Rank by Generosity	Provider	Principal Purpose Climate Finance Millions US\$	Generosity Climate Finance Share of GNI	Share of Real Bilateral ODA, 2021
1	Norway	\$1.2	0.234%	25.8%
2	Denmark	\$0.3	0.076%	18.0%
3	France	\$1.8	0.058%	13.3%
4	Germany	\$2.4	0.054%	8.8%
5	Sweden	\$0.3	0.052%	10.6%
6	Japan	\$2.2	0.041%	14.0%
7	Netherlands	\$0.3	0.030%	9.0%
8	Finland	\$0.1	0.029%	8.9%
9	Austria	\$0.1	0.025%	22.0%
10	Korea	\$0.5	0.025%	10.8%
11	Switzerland	\$0.2	0.024%	6.6%
12	Luxembourg	\$0.01	0.020%	3.0%
13	Canada	\$0.4	0.019%	7.8%
14	Iceland	\$0.04	0.017%	8.4%
15	Belgium	\$0.1	0.017%	8.2%
16	New Zealand	\$0.04	0.015%	5.4%
17	United Kingdom	\$0.5	0.014%	12.4%
18	Italy	\$0.2	0.011%	17.8%
19	Ireland	\$0.03	0.009%	6.1%
20	Hungary	\$0.01	0.008%	4.6%
21	Australia	\$0.07	0.004%	2.2%
22	United States	\$1.0	0.004%	2.5%
23	Spain	\$0.03	0.003%	3.0%
24	Portugal	\$0.002	0.001%	1.7%
25	Slovenia	\$0.0003	0.001%	1.1%
	All DAC Providers	\$11.6	0.021%	8.6%
	EU Institutions	\$1.1		4.3%

Notes

1. Bilateral only climate finance commitments on an annual basis derived from DAC annual climate finance database at <https://www.oecd.org/dac/financing-sustainable-development/development-finance-topics/climate-change.htm>. Does not include imputed multilateral contributions.
2. Loans adjusted to grant equivalency based on DAC average annual grant equivalency for relevant donors.
3. Concessional finance only.
4. Net Real Bilateral ODA Commitments is total Bilateral ODA Commitments, less refugees & students in provider countries, & debt cancellation.

**D. Adaptation: Total DAC Bilateral Climate Finance Commitments
Top Ten DAC Climate Finance Providers, 2020/2021 Average**

Table Eight: Top Providers in Total Adaptation Climate Finance, 2020/2021 Average

Rank	Provider	Total Commitments, 2020/2021 Average (Thousands US\$)	Share of Adaptation Total	Adaptation Share in Provider Climate Finance
1	Japan	\$1,948.4	21.7%	51%
2	Germany	\$1,834.2	20.4%	41%
3	France	\$1,492.0	16.6%	45%
4	Netherlands	\$517.6	5.8%	57%
5	Sweden	\$449.1	5.0%	47%
6	United States	\$411.2	4.6%	24%
7	United Kingdom	\$323.5	3.6%	26%
8	Korea	\$319.5	3.6%	74%
9	Switzerland	\$237.0	2.6%	37%
10	Australia	\$219.2	2.4%	61%
11	Canada	\$217.4	2.4%	43%
	18 Other DAC Providers	\$1,246.7	13.9%	
	Total 29 DAC Providers	\$8,998.4		41%
	Top 5 Providers	\$6,241.3	69.4%	46%
	Top 10 Providers	\$7,751.7	86.1%	43%
	EU Institutions	\$1,097.9	10.9%	43%

Notes

1. Bilateral only climate finance commitments on an annual basis derived from DAC annual climate finance database at <https://www.oecd.org/dac/financing-sustainable-development/development-finance-topics/climate-change.htm>. The totals do not include imputed multilateral contributions.
2. These totals for climate finance include both principal purpose and significant purpose climate finance. Significant purpose climate finance adjusted to 30% of commitment for all donors.
3. Loans adjusted to grant equivalency based on DAC average annual grant equivalency for relevant donors.
4. Concessional finance only.

**E. Mitigation: Total DAC Bilateral Climate Finance Commitments
Top Ten DAC Climate Finance Providers, 2020/2021 Average**

Table Nine: Top Providers in Mitigation Climate Finance, 2020/2021 Average

Rank	Provider	Commitments, 2020/2021 Average (Thousands US\$)	Share of Mitigation Total	Mitigation Share in Provider Finance
1	Germany	\$2,633.7	20.6%	59%
2	Japan	\$1,894.4	14.8%	49%
3	France	\$1,817.3	14.2%	55%
4	United States	\$1,276.7	10.0%	76%
5	United Kingdom	\$915.5	7.2%	74%
6	Norway	\$860.0	6.7%	84%
7	Sweden	\$515.9	4.0%	53%
8	Switzerland	\$405.5	3.2%	63%
9	Netherlands	\$384.8	3.0%	43%
10	Belgium	\$331.5	2.6%	70%
12	Canada	\$283.6	2.2%	57%
	18 Other DAC Providers	\$1,730.2	13.6%	54%
	Total 29 DAC Providers	\$12,765.6		59%
	Top 5 Providers	\$6,976.9	66.9%	59%
	Top 10 Providers	\$58,537.3	86.4%	60%
	EU Institutions	\$1,429.7	10.1%	57%

Notes

1. Bilateral only climate finance commitments on an annual basis derived from DAC annual climate finance database at <https://www.oecd.org/dac/financing-sustainable-development/development-finance-topics/climate-change.htm>. The totals do not include imputed multilateral contributions.
2. These totals for climate finance include both principal purpose and significant purpose climate finance. Significant purpose climate finance adjusted to 30% of commitment for all donors.
3. Loans adjusted to grant equivalency based on DAC average annual grant equivalency for relevant donors.
4. Concessional finance only.

F. Loans in DAC Bilateral Climate Finance, 2019 to 2021
(Cumulative Gross Commitments, Principal Purpose Climate Finance)

**Table Ten: Principal Purpose (PP) Climate Finance Loans,
Gross Commitments, 2019 to 2021 Average**

Thousands of US\$

Provider	Adaptation Loans	Share of Total Adaptation	Mitigation Loans	Total Loans Share of Provider Climate Finance
France	\$1,044.5	82%	\$2,331.4	\$3,375.9 (87%)
Japan	323.8	80%	\$1,336.4	\$1,660.2 (92%)
Korea	142.3	71%	\$108.4	\$ 250.7 (74%)
Canada	\$76.5	65%	\$158.7	\$ 235.3 (77%)
Germany	260.4	32%	\$1,757.4	\$2,017.9 (57%)
Italy	\$19.7	22%	\$19.7	\$ 39.4 (22%)
Total Loans	\$1,867.3		\$5,712.1	\$7,579.4
Share of Total Loans	25%		75%	
Loans in Total PP Climate Finance	43%		55%	51%

Notes

1. Bilateral only climate finance commitments on an annual basis derived from DAC annual climate finance database at <https://www.oecd.org/dac/financing-sustainable-development/development-finance-topics/climate-change.htm>. Thousands of current US dollars.
2. These totals for climate finance include only principal purpose climate finance.
3. Loans and total climate finance are calculated at their gross total value.

G. Channels for Delivery of DAC Provider Climate Finance, 2020/2021 Average

Table Eleven: Channels of Delivery, Bilateral Climate Finance, All DAC Providers and EU Institutions, 2020/2021 Average

Channel	Adaptation	Mitigation	Total Climate Finance
Civil Society Organizations	14.4%	6.8%	10.2%
Governments	45.4%	47.9%	46.8%
Private Sector	5.1%	5.3%	5.2%
Multilateral Organizations & Initiatives	35.1%	40.0%	37.8%
Of which MDBs	29.3%	56.7%	45.4%

Table Twelve: Channels of Delivery, Canada's Bilateral Climate Finance, 2020/2021 Average

Channel	Adaptation	Mitigation	Total Climate Finance
Civil Society Organizations	33.0%	8.5%	19.2%
Governments	6.4%	0.1%	2.8%
Private Sector	0.9%	0.5%	0.7%
Multilateral Organizations & Initiatives	59.7%	90.9%	77.3%
Of which MDBs	10.7%	98.3%	68.7%

1. Bilateral only climate finance commitments on an annual basis derived from DAC annual climate finance database at <https://www.oecd.org/dac/financing-sustainable-development/development-finance-topics/climate-change.htm>. The totals do not include imputed multilateral contributions and channels not allocated.
2. These totals for climate finance include both principal purpose and significant purpose climate finance. Significant purpose climate finance adjusted to 30% of commitment for all donors.
3. Loans adjusted to grant equivalency based on DAC average annual grant equivalency for relevant donors.

**H. Support for Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment
in Principal Purpose Adaptation Finance, 2021**

Table Thirteen: Share of Gender Equality in Principal Purpose Adaptation Finance, All DAC Providers, Bilateral Commitments

Gender Marker	2021	2020	2019	2018
Not Marked	34%	33%	35%	32%
Principal Purpose	7%	6%	3%	3%
Significant Purpose	58%	61%	62%	65%

Table Fourteen: Share of Gender Equality in Principal Purpose Adaptation Finance, Canada Bilateral Commitments

Gender Marker	2021	2020	2019	2018
Not Marked	6%	4%	2%	5%
Principal Purpose	8%	16%	2%	1%
Significant Purpose	86%	80%	96%	94%

1. Select Canadian Projects, Principal Purpose Gender Equality (Principal Purpose Adaptation Commitments)

- i. Supporting Gender-Centred Climate Resilience in Africa, Africa Development Bank, US\$5.2 million. See the description [here](#). (2020)
- ii. Accelerator for Women Climate Entrepreneurs, Aga Khan Foundation Canada, US\$0.745 million (2020)
- iii. West Africa Climate Leadership Program for Women, IDRC, US\$0.446 million (2020)
- iv. Empowering Women through the Development of Forestry Cooperatives in Morocco, SOCODEVI, US\$0.186 million (2020)
- v. Rural Women Cultivating Change in Ethiopia, Kenya and Tanzania, SeedChange, US\$11.96 million (2021)