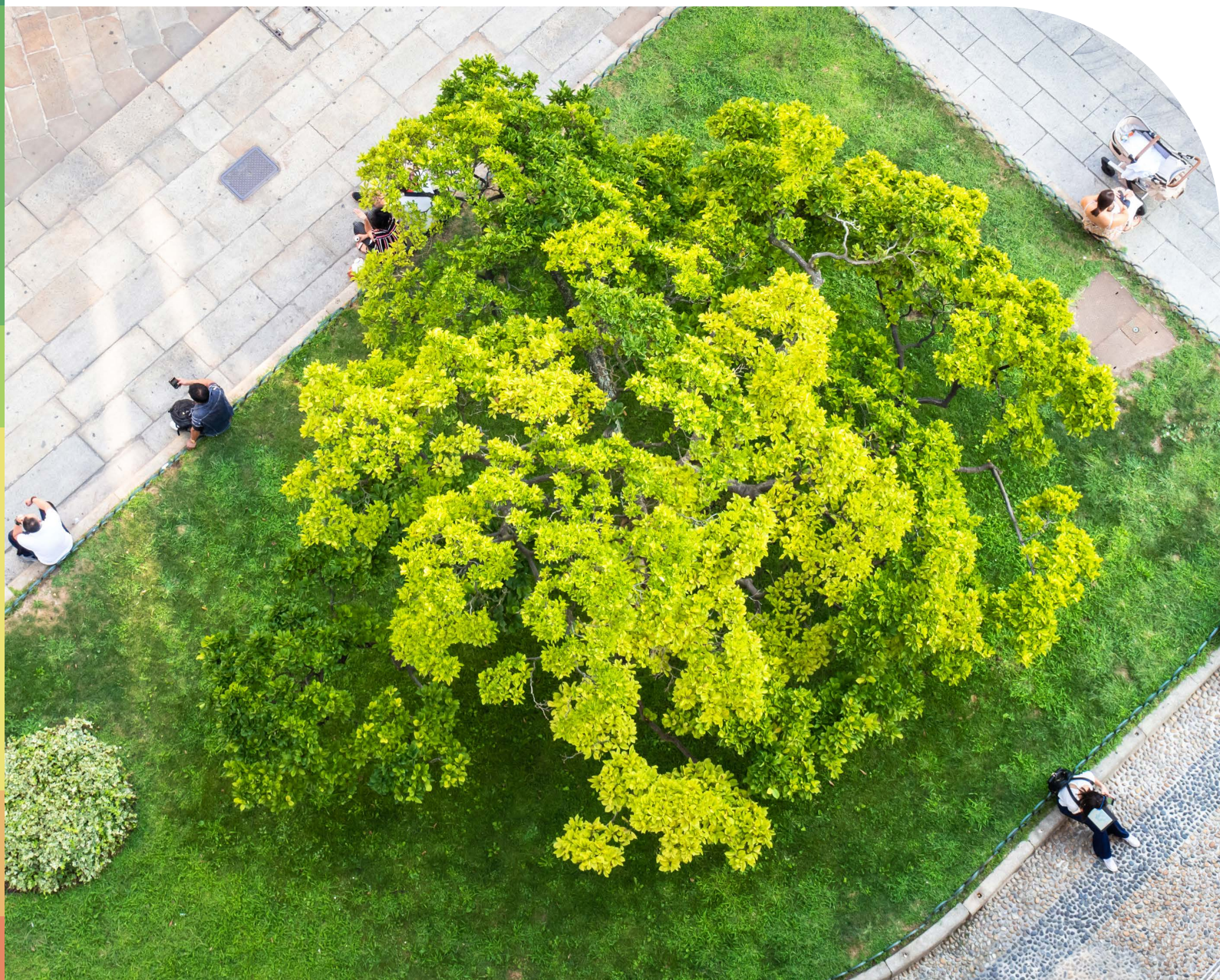


Funding trends 2021: Climate change mitigation philanthropy

By Helene Desanlis, Elin Matsumae, Hannah Roeyer, Anthony Yazaki, Muniba Ahmad, and Surabi Menon



Executive Summary

This report is a follow up to our 2020 publication, “[Funding trends: Climate change mitigation philanthropy](#).” This updated version covers six years of funding data over 2015-2020.

In last year’s report, we estimated that out of \$730 billion in total philanthropic giving worldwide in 2019, roughly \$5 billion to \$9 billion was dedicated to climate change mitigation.

For 2020, we estimate total philanthropic giving by foundations and individuals grew to \$750 billion, of which \$6 billion to \$10 billion was focused on climate change mitigation.¹ Although it is encouraging to see growth of philanthropic giving to climate change mitigation (14% increase in the last year) relative to overall philanthropic giving (3% increase in the last year), it still represents less than 2% of total global philanthropic giving and is not growing fast enough.

Highlights from the report include:

- **The increase of major donors and collaborative commitments:** Even with global events like the Covid-19 pandemic dampening economic growth in the last year, the arrival of major donors committing billions of dollars to climate change mitigation such as the Bezos Earth Fund has helped create new momentum in philanthropic giving to climate solutions poised for rapid growth.
- **A growing emphasis on equity:** Last year we saw the growth of social justice movements across the world, particularly in the U.S. Philanthropy was asked to step up its focus on equity and justice issues, and we saw nearly \$500 million committed to racial justice by U.S. foundations in 2020. The Donors of Color Network launched the Climate Funders Justice Pledge and called on the top 40 U.S. climate funders to be transparent about their 2019-2020 investments in climate justice organizations with leaders who are Black, Indigenous, or people of color, and to increase funding by 30% to such groups in the next 24 months. We need to see a massive and urgent scale-up in funds for climate solutions that integrate equity and justice, in order to drive a rapid transition toward net-zero emissions that doesn’t leave behind the most vulnerable.
- **Philanthropy exceeding major funding pledges:** We also track how well philanthropy has been able to meet major pledges that were made at the Global Climate Action Summit in 2018 and then updated in 2020. The good news is that the pledges have been met or exceeded, indicating that philanthropy is serious about meeting its goals and that the grantee field is ready to absorb large-scale resources to take action.

In the rest of this report, we track where philanthropic funds are being deployed across sectors and geographies, and analyze the gap between current funding levels and what is needed to support effective and equitable climate action. Our hope is that this transparent information on foundation giving, along with a growing dataset on individual giving, can lead to a better understanding of the overall landscape of philanthropic giving to climate change mitigation. This can lead to targeted philanthropic opportunities and giving at the scale that is needed to address the climate crisis.



¹ Estimate based on early research to quantify total philanthropic giving to climate change mitigation by individuals and foundations. There is significantly more certainty on the foundation component of climate change mitigation philanthropy, discussed in more detail in this report.

Introduction

As part of our mission to help the philanthropic community respond to the climate emergency, ClimateWorks Global Intelligence tracks data on philanthropic giving for climate change mitigation. Following our first publication of “Funding trends: Climate change mitigation philanthropy” in 2020, we now annually publish this report to update our analysis.² Our 2021 report covers data from 2015 to 2020.³

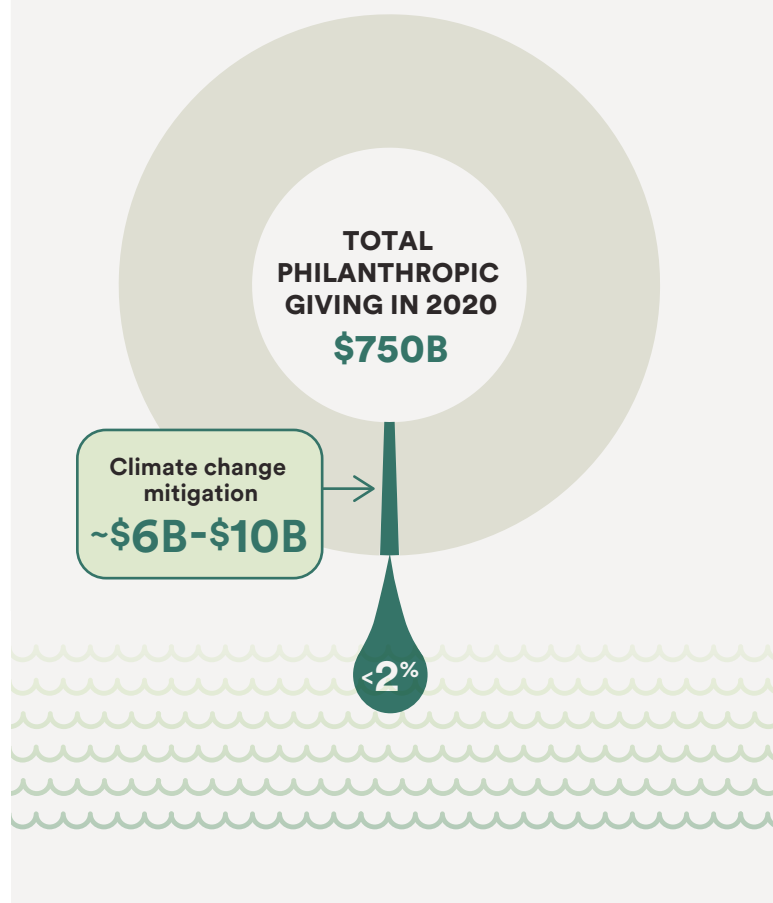
From the Covid-19 pandemic to social justice movements around the world, 2020 was a year of crisis and change. While the world is still grappling with a pandemic that has already claimed millions of lives, the climate emergency isn’t slowing down. In fact, July 2021 was one of the hottest months ever recorded, and a U.N. report published in September 2021 emphasized that the world is currently on a path toward 2.7° C of warming,⁴ a level that would fail to meet the goals of the Paris Agreement and which the U.N. secretary-general said would be “catastrophic.”⁵

A growing number of climate commitments such as those from the U.S. and the European Union are encouraging, but action must accelerate in order to avoid a catastrophic future. The Greenness of Stimulus Index released by Vivid Economics in July 2021, which assesses Covid-19 economic responses by G-20 countries and 10 other nations, found that announced stimulus measures will have a net-negative environmental impact for 20 out of the 30 countries reviewed.⁶

In last year’s edition of this report, we estimated that out of \$730 billion in total philanthropic giving by foundations and individuals worldwide in 2019, roughly \$5 billion to \$9 billion was dedicated to climate change mitigation. For 2020, we estimate that these numbers have grown to \$750 billion in total philanthropic giving by foundations and individuals, of which \$6 billion to \$10 billion was focused on climate change mitigation, which means that philanthropic giving to climate change mitigation increased at a faster rate (14%) between 2019-2020 than overall philanthropic giving (3%).⁷ While this growth is worth celebrating, the reality is also that

FIGURE 1

**In 2020,
STILL LESS THAN 2%
of global philanthropic
giving was dedicated to
climate change mitigation.**



² <https://www.climateworks.org/report/funding-trends-climate-change-mitigation-philanthropy/>

³ This edition also includes updates to historical numbers for the period when new and updated data has been gathered (latest numbers as of September 2021).

⁴ https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/cma2021_08_adv_1.pdf

⁵ <https://news.un.org/en/story/2021/09/1100242>

⁶ <https://www.vivideconomics.com/casestudy/greenness-for-stimulus-index/>

⁷ Large-scale contribution from individuals have contributed to this growth, including from MacKenzie Scott, who has helped channeled \$125 million toward the fight against climate change, out of \$8.6 billion in gifts given since June 2020.

still less than 2% of global philanthropic giving in 2020 was dedicated to climate change mitigation. As a point of reference, funding to climate change mitigation would have required at least an additional \$7 billion from individuals and foundations to exceed 2% of total philanthropic giving in 2020.

Importantly, there are a wide range of climate solutions that are poised for rapid growth with an infusion of investment, including from philanthropy. From vehicle electrification to forest protection, clean energy, and other initiatives, there are myriad ways for philanthropy to support solutions that are proven to generate results. As more and more funders enter this space, illuminating the gap between current funding levels and what is needed to support effective climate action can lead to targeted philanthropic contributions to close these gaps.

Because of the catalytic nature of philanthropic funding, understanding funding trends is key to develop effective climate strategies. Data collected by ClimateWorks with the support of our partners helps reveal gaps and opportunities to enhance action across the field. ClimateWorks’ most in-depth and longstanding research has focused on foundation grantmaking for climate change mitigation, but we are also continuing to build out our data on individual giving to achieve a more complete and detailed understanding of the broad climate philanthropy landscape. The remainder of this report provides updates on key trends in foundation grantmaking, highlighting areas with ample funding as well as potential gaps and opportunities.



FIGURE 2

In 2020, philanthropic giving for climate change mitigation totaled between **\$6-\$10 BILLION**

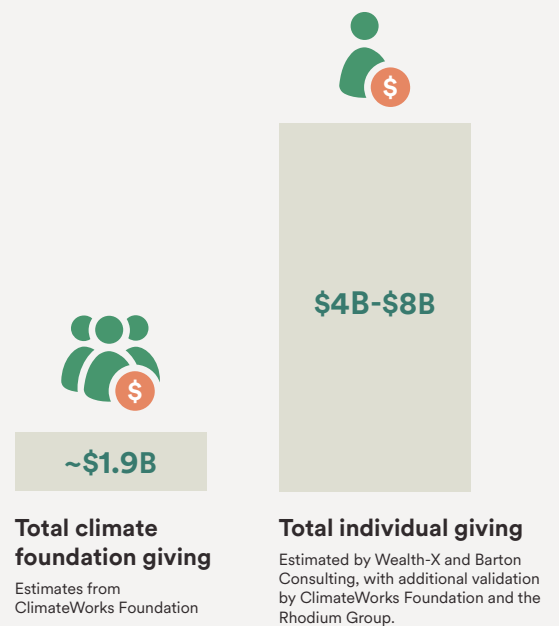
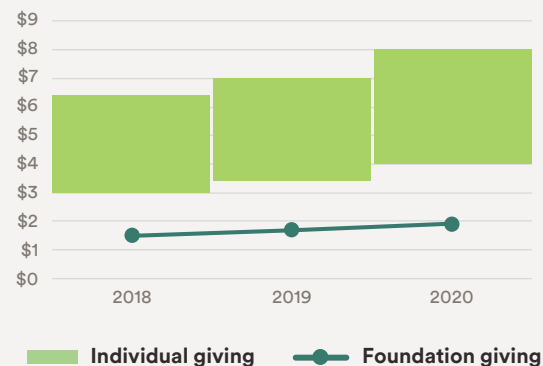


FIGURE 3: INDIVIDUAL AND FOUNDATION GIVING TO CLIMATE MITIGATION, 2018-2020, USD BILLIONS



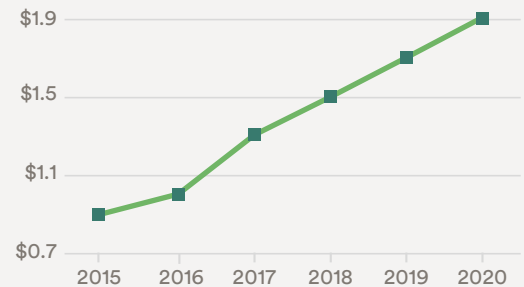
Foundation giving to climate change mitigation

Despite still representing a small proportion of overall global philanthropy, foundation funding for climate change mitigation has grown steadily in recent years, from nearly \$900 million in 2015 to at least \$1.9 billion in 2020, among leading foundations with climate-focused programs.

The rise of new major donors and a growing focus on equity

2020 saw the arrival of major donors in climate philanthropy funding such as the Bezos Earth Fund (\$791 million in grants awarded in 2020 and \$285 million committed so far in 2021 to climate justice, U.S. climate action, and innovation, out of the \$10 billion pledged).⁸

FIGURE 4: FOUNDATION GIVING TO CLIMATE CHANGE MITIGATION, USD BILLIONS



Other new major commitments have been announced in 2020 and 2021. The \$100 million Carbon Removal X Prize, founded by Tesla and the Musk Foundation, was launched on April 2021. The IKEA Foundation and the Rockefeller Foundation announced in June 2021 a new \$1 billion global platform to fight climate change and energy poverty. Breakthrough Energy Ventures, a fund backed by Bill Gates, invested \$22 million to better insulate buildings.⁹ In September 2021, nine foundations pledged \$5 billion to protect and conserve 30% of the planet by 2030, marking the largest-ever private funding commitment to biodiversity.¹⁰ These new commitments indicate accelerating growth and momentum that needs to be sustained through 2021 and beyond.

In December 2020, additional funders joined an initial pledge made in 2018 by a set of foundations and philanthropists at the Global Climate Action Summit (GCAS) to collectively dedicate \$4 billion to climate solutions. Together, these 39 philanthropies have pledged to dedicate a total of \$6 billion to climate solutions by 2025. ClimateWorks Foundation is conducting an annual survey to track progress toward both the original \$4 billion GCAS pledge and updated \$6 billion pledge in December 2020. (More details on these pledges are included later in this report.)

Looking beyond the influx of major new commitments in 2020, the combination of the Covid-19 pandemic, the associated economic downturn, and the growth of social justice movements made it clearer than ever that climate change mitigation is an issue of equity and justice. For example, a recent analysis from the Environmental Protection Agency examining the effect of a 2° C rise in temperature found that Indigenous populations in the U.S. are 48% more likely than other groups to be impacted by flooding from sea-level rise, Latino communities are 43% more likely to lose work hours because of intense heat, and Black people will suffer significantly higher mortality rates.¹¹ From a philanthropic perspective, a 2020 study found that between 2016 and 2017, only 1.3% of funding (\$18 million) from 12 national environmental grantmakers was awarded to groups identified as environmental justice organizations.¹² Increasingly, foundations have been urged to focus on racial equity, and halfway through 2020, nearly \$500 million was committed to racial justice by U.S. foundations.¹³ The Donors of Color Network, the first ever cross-racial community of donors of color and movement leaders committed

⁸ <https://www.bezosearthfund.org/our-programs>

⁹ Any funding disbursed toward these pledges and commitments in 2021 will be reflected in next year's edition of this report.

¹⁰ <https://thehill.com/policy/energy-environment/573470-foundations-pledge-5-billion-in-record-funding-for-biodiversity>

¹¹ <https://www.washingtonpost.com/climate-environment/2021/09/02/ida-climate-change/>

¹² https://static1.squarespace.com/static/5d14dab43967cc000179f3d2/t/5efdeb402845322eabcb51d/1593699136404/LA+One+Pager_Funding+Disparity.pdf

¹³ <https://www.philanthropy.com/article/foundations-nationwide-commit-nearly-half-a-billion-dollars-to-racial-justice>

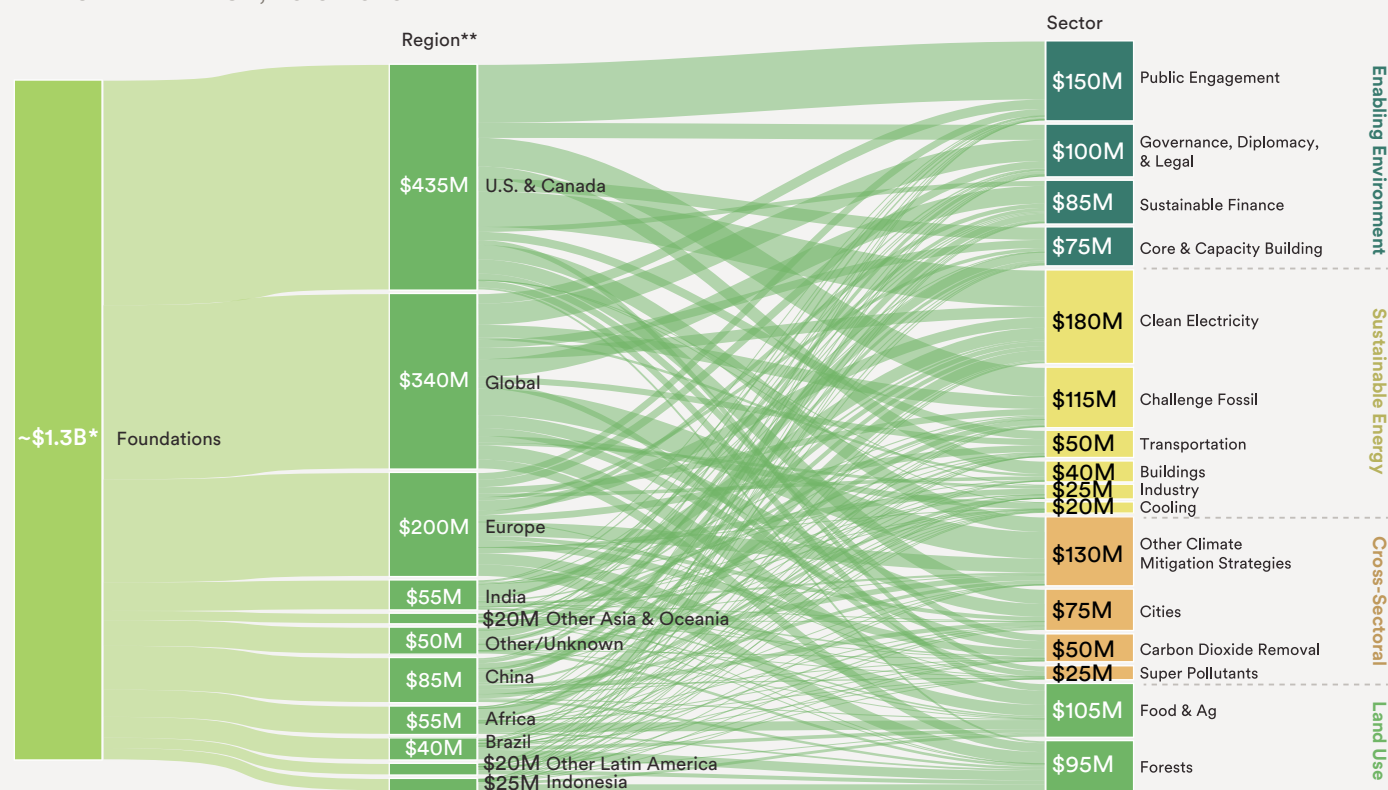
to building the collective power of people of color to achieve racial equity, launched the [Climate Funders Justice Pledge](#) in February 2021 to shift philanthropy toward racial and economic justice. Since its launch, only seven of the top 40 climate funders have committed to fulfilling at least the transparency portion of the pledge.¹⁴

Overall, there were positive trends across climate change mitigation philanthropy in 2020, but it is clear that there is a need for consistent and sustained growth to match the massive scale of the climate challenge at hand. While the growing number of major philanthropic commitments is a positive development, we should not simply rely on a constant influx of new large-scale players in order to achieve meaningful results. And if the world is to achieve a future that is not only climate-safe but also more equitable and just, there will need to be continued focus on ensuring that mitigation initiatives provide tangible benefits to those around the world who have been marginalized for too long.

Trends across geographies and sectors

Looking beyond high-level trends, ClimateWorks tracks foundation funding for climate change mitigation across a set of sectors and regions,¹⁵ providing a window into long-term trends, ongoing gaps, and opportunities to scale support to the areas of most critical need. These insights can support new and existing climate funders in building and executing the most effective climate strategies.¹⁶

FIGURE 5: KNOWN FOUNDATION SUPPORT TO REGIONS AND SECTORS, ANNUAL AVERAGE, 2015-2020



*2020 total known foundation giving for climate change mitigation has risen to at least \$1.9 billion, from less than \$0.9 billion in 2015. The numbers in this graph represent average annual amounts, 2015-2020.

**Funding by region is based on geography of intervention, not the geography of the funder or recipient. If a U.S.-based grantee receives funding from a U.S.-based funder for work in Brazil, this would be counted toward "Brazil".

¹⁴ <https://climate.donorsofcolor.org/donors-of-color-network-to-help-shift-millions-to-bipoc-led-groups/>

¹⁵ Additional information on the strategies represented by each sector, and countries contained in each region, is available in the Annex.

¹⁶ ClimateWorks uses climate scenarios developed with the open-source Global Change Assessment Model (GCAM), and designed in partnership with the University of Maryland and program experts at ClimateWorks Foundation. For more information, see <https://www.climateworks.org/report/achieving-global-climate-goals-by-2050-actionable-opportunities-for-this-decade/>

FIGURE 6: ANNUAL AVERAGE FOUNDATION FUNDING BY REGIONS AND PORTFOLIOS, 2016-2020, USD MILLIONS

	Africa	Asia and Oceania	Brazil	China	Europe	Global	India	Indonesia	Latin America	Other/ Unknown	U.S.
CROSS-SECTORAL											
Carbon Dioxide Removal	\$1.1	\$0.4	\$0.7	\$1.3	\$14	\$16	\$3	\$-	\$1	\$0.9	\$13
Cities	\$1	\$-	\$2.9	\$8	\$8	\$25	\$1.5	\$1.5	\$2.2	\$-	\$27
Super Pollutants	\$-	\$-	\$0.3	\$2.5	\$0.3	\$11	\$0.3	\$-	\$0.2	\$0.7	\$9
Other Climate Change Mitigation Strategies	\$1.3	\$0.6	\$0.7	\$7	\$27	\$50	\$4	\$0.2	\$0.4	\$11	\$28
ENABLING ENVIRONMENT											
Core & Capacity-Building	\$0.4	\$-	\$2.4	\$6	\$7	\$16	\$1.5	\$-	\$0.2	\$16	\$24
Governance, Diplomacy, & Legal	\$0.2	\$0.5	\$2.1	\$7	\$14	\$40	\$2.6	\$0.3	\$0.4	\$2.1	\$29
Public Engagement	\$0.2	\$0.7	\$1.3	\$2.9	\$13	\$19	\$0.7	\$0.3	\$0.1	\$2.4	\$110
Sustainable Finance	\$4	\$2.5	\$0.8	\$12	\$8	\$35	\$7	\$1.2	\$0.8	\$2.2	\$10
LAND USE											
Food & Agriculture	\$18	\$2.6	\$7	\$2.2	\$21	\$28	\$3	\$6	\$1.9	\$-	\$13
Forests	\$3	\$0.8	\$18	\$5	\$23	\$17	\$0.1	\$12	\$8	\$5	\$4
SUSTAINABLE ENERGY											
Buildings	\$0.1	\$-	\$0.1	\$0.7	\$7	\$5	\$1.4	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$24
Challenge Fossil	\$2.9	\$6.0	\$0.2	\$10	\$12	\$24	\$2.2	\$0.6	\$1	\$-	\$55
Clean Electricity	\$19	\$3.0	\$2.2	\$8	\$20	\$22	\$23	\$0.2	\$2.6	\$9	\$70
Cooling	\$0.7	\$0.5	\$0.7	\$1.9	\$-	\$12	\$1.2	\$0.2	\$1.4	\$0.2	\$0.1
Industry	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$7	\$11	\$6	\$1.2	\$0.1	\$-	\$-	\$1.3
Transportation	\$0.8	\$-	\$0.6	\$4	\$13	\$12	\$2.9	\$-	\$0.2	\$0.6	\$16

Numbers under \$3 million were rounded to the nearest \$100,000, numbers under \$30 million were rounded to the nearest \$1 million, and numbers over \$30 million were rounded to the nearest \$5 million.

The analyses of funding trends from the past five years shows that funding levels are still not on par with what would be required in many sectors. For example, emissions in the transport sector have overtaken power sector emissions in the EU and the U.S. In many parts of the developing world, these emissions are growing and exacerbate air quality issues causing untold health impacts for millions. On the funding side, data for 2015-2020 show that the entire transportation sector received less than 4% of all tracked foundation funding for climate change mitigation on average during the period, placing it in the bottom five of sectors with the least amount of funding received. It is clear that new collaborative initiatives focused on increasing philanthropic investment to support a global transition to electric vehicles will be crucial in stepping up funding to this space.

People-oriented approaches have seen a steep increase in funding since 2015. Annual funding to the cooling sector as well as the food and agriculture sector (led by an increase in funding for regenerative agriculture and a transition to an inclusive food system) have more than tripled since 2015. These sectors could easily absorb significantly more funding because of rising temperatures and food system challenges.

While this report covers trends at a high level, several published and forthcoming ClimateWorks publications cover specific regions and sectors in more detail. In 2021, ClimateWorks published a [strategy brief on the transportation sector](https://www.climateworks.org/report/program-strategy-brief-transportation/),¹⁷ which includes a broad overview of ClimateWorks' strategy to decarbonize the sector as well as a deeper analysis of funding trends in this area. Stay tuned for a forthcoming funding analysis focused on Europe; an analysis of foundation funding to China, in partnership with Energy Foundation-China; and a strategy brief on the food and agriculture sector.

¹⁷ <https://www.climateworks.org/report/program-strategy-brief-transportation/>

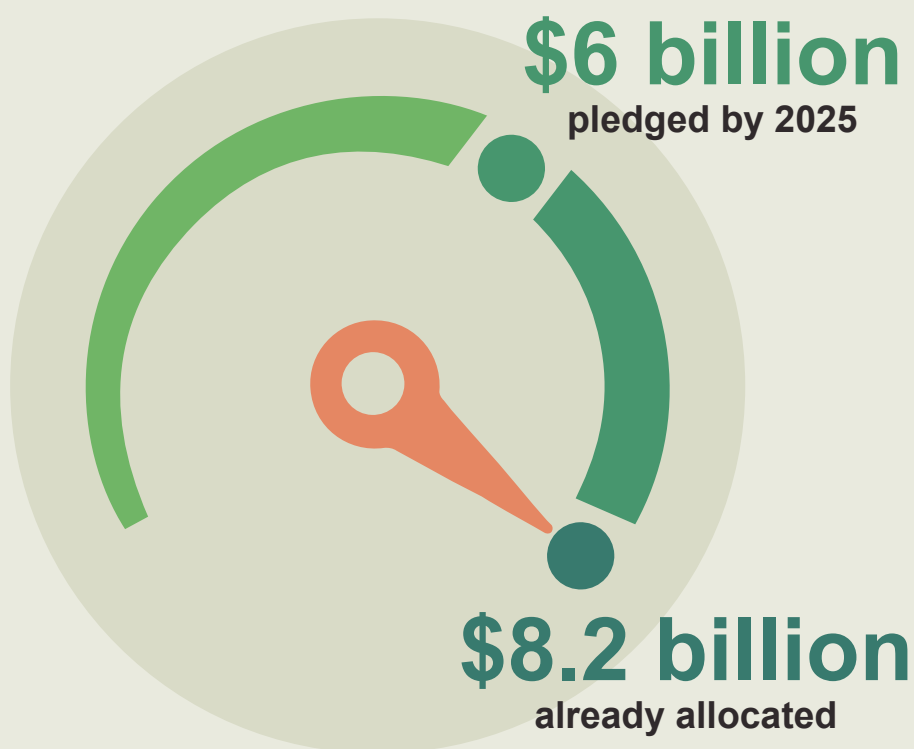
Progress on climate philanthropy pledges

In 2018, 29 philanthropies pledged \$4 billion over the next five years to combat climate change at the Global Climate Action Summit (GCAS). The funding pledged by these philanthropies supports a vast array of strategies to advance affordable, low- and zero-carbon solutions to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

Last year, on the fifth anniversary of the Paris Agreement, these and additional philanthropies re-committed to this pledge at the Climate Ambition Summit in December 2020.¹⁸ Significant increases from several funders as well as additional philanthropic donors committing new resources put this group on a new trajectory to invest at least \$6 billion dollars by 2025, and likely more, as all philanthropists were invited to allocate a portion of their portfolio to this important cause.¹⁹

We're happy to report that **this set of philanthropies is on track to exceed these commitments** to support a climate-safe future.

Together, these philanthropies have allocated **\$8.2 billion** during the pledge period.¹⁷



¹⁸ See list of funders contributing via the 2018 GCAS pledge or additional commitments in the Annex.

¹⁹ Allocated funding in actual grants-out-the-door, or board approved budget allocations through 2025.



Conclusion

The climate emergency is happening now and it is happening everywhere, in the developing world as well as in wealthy countries. The lives of millions of people are affected every day. What we used to think were “once-in-a-lifetime” floods and droughts are happening every year, along with record heat waves, raging wildfires, and more. Climate change and its consequences, which were once a faraway worry, are becoming a daily concern for many.

Immediate steps are needed to support near- and long-term solutions. We cannot afford any further delay, and philanthropy has a major role to play in catalyzing investment in public and private sector solutions, by supporting high-risk, early-stage, or politically sensitive work that other sources of capital can’t or won’t fund.

It also clear that climate change is deeply intertwined with issues of justice and equity. In March 2021, U.N. human rights experts described how environmental racism was shaping the lives of residents in the so-called Cancer Alley in Louisiana, an area with one of the highest rates of cancer in the U.S.²⁰ With over 150 petrochemicals refineries, chemicals facilities, and plastic plants, air pollution has severely damaged the health of the largely Black population, making residents more prone to respiratory diseases and leading to higher risks from Covid-19. This illustrates a clear picture of the interconnections between philanthropic efforts. Whether a funder focuses on equality, health, children’s well-being, cultural preservation, or climate change, we must find new ways to work together in order to uncover solutions that not only drive toward a safe climate, but do so in ways that bring equitable benefits and justice for those who have been denied for too long. All philanthropic organizations, whether or not they have programs specifically dedicated to fighting climate change, can play a role in addressing this challenge.

Still, there is a pressing need to grow the proportion of philanthropy that is dedicated to climate change mitigation and break through the 2% ceiling. To reach 3%, we need to double current contributions to climate change mitigation (assuming 3% growth in overall funding). Funders across different causes must come together to work on climate before the impacts of climate change reverse the gains that philanthropy has achieved in other areas.

There are numerous entry points for new funders to enter the climate change mitigation field with ease. For example, the [Climate Leadership Initiative](#) helps philanthropists by matching their interests to climate solutions that are ready for scale, globally.

Similarly, [#PhilanthropyForClimate](#) is a global movement of foundations committed to taking urgent action on climate change. Foundations can either join one of the existing national philanthropy commitments or sign the International Philanthropy Commitment on Climate Change, hosted by [WINGS](#).

For our part, ClimateWorks continues to amplify the power of philanthropy to end the climate crisis by providing world-class climate and philanthropic insights, collaborative venues, and investible programs operating at scale, which together help funders to be better informed, more connected, and act faster to deliver greater impact.

[Contact us](#) to learn more about key trends in climate change mitigation funding or to start building your own funding strategy.

20 <https://www.ohchr.org/EN/NewsEvents/Pages/DisplayNews.aspx?NewsID=26824&LangID=E>

Annex 1: Methodology and notes

In order to help the philanthropic community effectively combat the climate crisis, ClimateWorks Global Intelligence tracks worldwide philanthropic giving for climate change mitigation, allowing funders to understand funding flows, gaps, and opportunities.

This tracking includes funding from foundations with major climate programs, publicly available data on official development assistance flows, and more recent tracking of donations from individuals to climate-relevant causes.

Foundation data

Data on foundation giving for climate change mitigation is based on a combination of proprietary data collected by ClimateWorks in real time from approximately 70 major climate foundations, supplemented with data from dozens of other institutions on a time lag, due to the time between funding commitments and the data becoming publicly available. In addition to direct partnerships, we also use publicly available data from foundation websites and tax disclosure forms, and data collected by partners such as the OECD's Philanthropy Center, the European Foundation Centre, and Candid. Significant measures are taken to avoid double-counting in these figures. Data is based on annual payments wherever known; when grant duration unavailable, the duration is assumed to be one year and full commitment amount is shown in the first year.

Numbers are revised annually and might vary between editions of the report. Data included in this report was last updated in September 2021.

Individual giving data

Numbers on individual giving for climate change mitigation are estimates from 2018 to 2020 based on market-sizing research by Barton Consulting and Wealth-X. This research provided a midpoint estimate for individual giving to climate change mitigation of roughly \$7 billion in 2020, compared to \$6.2 billion in 2019. As is standard practice, the principal market-sizing estimate does not include large-scale gifts, which Barton Consulting and Wealth-X estimate to total between \$150 million to \$1.2 billion in 2020, compared to \$140 million to \$920 million in 2019. ClimateWorks Foundation and the Rhodium Group conducted additional validation to construct uncertainty parameters around this estimate to arrive at a total estimated range, including large-scale gifts, of \$4 billion to \$8 billion in individual giving to climate change mitigation in 2020. As in 2019, the share of funding giving by individuals remains significantly less than 2% of the \$488 billion that Barton Consulting and Wealth-X estimate was given away by individuals in 2020.

Major pledges

Major pledges — for example, Jeff Bezos' recent pledge to commit \$10 billion to solving the climate crisis — are included in the funding data only after funding begins flowing to the field, rather than when it was committed. For instance, if a \$50 million gift is deployed over the course of 10 years, we would treat this as \$5 million annually, rather than \$50 million in the first year. For that reason, the \$790 million that the Bezos Earth Fund committed in late 2020 will be counted only as it starts being deployed in 2021 and beyond.

Other public and private funding sources

The landscape of philanthropic giving is complex and growing. Globally, experts estimate that philanthropic giving topped \$752 billion in 2020.²¹ According to Giving USA,²² in the U.S. alone, individuals, foundations, and corporations gave nearly \$471 billion — more than 60% of the global giving total and a 5.1% increase in current dollars. Religious organizations (28%), education (15%) and human services (14%) were the top three recipients of charitable giving in 2020. The subsector of environment and animals only represented 3% of total giving in the U.S.

²¹ Barton Consulting and Wealth-X. "Climate Change Mitigation: Individual Philanthropy," July 2021.

²² [https://philanthropy.iupui.edu/news-events/news-item/giving-usa-2021-in-a-year-of-unprecedented-events-and-challenges-charitable-giving-reached-a-record-\\$471.44-billion-in-2020.html?id=361](https://philanthropy.iupui.edu/news-events/news-item/giving-usa-2021-in-a-year-of-unprecedented-events-and-challenges-charitable-giving-reached-a-record-$471.44-billion-in-2020.html?id=361)

Beyond the traditional philanthropy covered in this report, the growing field of mission investing is another source of important capital in the fight against climate change. Additional reports with information about other forms of giving include:

- [Global Impact Investing Network](#), for funding analysis of the mission investing market
- [National Philanthropic Trust](#), for information on alternative forms of giving such as donor-advised funds or LLCs
- [Climate Policy Initiative](#), for global climate finance flows

Table 1: Sector definitions














Sector name	Sector description
 Buildings	This sector includes work to decarbonize the buildings sector, including electrification, efficiency, and reduction of embodied emissions.
 Carbon Dioxide Removal (CDR)	In addition to slashing greenhouse gas emissions, carbon dioxide (CO2) needs to be removed from the atmosphere in order to meet the goals of the Paris Agreement. Work under this sector encompasses the variety of strategies targeting the removal of CO2 from the air, including land-based CDR, on-farm CDR, combined CDR, technological CDR, ocean-based CDR, as well as comprehensive strategies and other carbon removal strategies and innovations.
 Challenge Fossil	This sector includes work to target upstream supply of oil, gas, and coal, as well as efforts to fight the use of coal-fired power. Efforts to reduce the use of fossil fuels in specific sectors, such as industry or transport, are included under those sectors.
 Cities	This sector includes work to decarbonize cities, including through the development of city-based leadership on climate, clean urban mobility, green urban planning, and related city-based strategies
 Clean Electricity	This sector includes work pushing forward on clean electricity, including the development and deployment of renewable energy, utility model reform, grid efficiency, energy access, and integration of renewables onto the grid.
 Cooling	This sector includes support to increase energy efficient and climate-friendly cooling.
 Core and Capacity-Building	This sector includes core support that is not otherwise related to a specific sector. Core support to an organization, such as a clean transport nonprofit, would be shown as accruing to the relevant sector, in this example, transport. Core support to an organization working across a range of climate-relevant topics and sectors is shown in this core sector.
 Food & Agriculture	This sector includes work to decarbonize the food system and agricultural sector, including increasing efficiency in the system, supporting alternative production models, shifting consumption patterns, supporting deforestation-free commodities, and accelerating support for a just rural transition.
 Forests	This sector includes work to prevent deforestation and protect climate-relevant non-agricultural landscapes. Afforestation or reforestation efforts, which ClimateWorks considers land-based carbon removal, can be found under the carbon dioxide removal sector. Work on agricultural landscapes and work on forest-related commodities can be found under the food & agriculture sector.
 Governance, Diplomacy, & Legal	This sector includes work on general governance and policy (for example, broad efforts to support development and implementation of a country's Nationally Determined Contribution to the Paris Agreement); diplomacy (for instance, work with Track II dialogues or with the U.N.); and litigation-based climate initiatives.
 Industry	This sector includes work to decarbonize the material economy (including mining, manufacturing, construction, and waste processing) through electrification where possible, promotion of the circular economy and material efficiency, deployment of industry-specific carbon capture and storage, and broad efforts to innovate industrial business models and the policy environment.
 Public Engagement	This sector includes work on public will-building, mobilization, and engagement. Specifically, it includes work on strategic communications, grassroots mobilization, work to mobilize non-traditional allies, business engagement, and other public engagement efforts.
 Super Pollutants	This sector targets super pollutants including methane, hydrofluorocarbons (F-gases), black carbon, and ground-level ozone. The scope includes methane leakage and venting from oil and gas operations, speeding up implementations of the Kigali Amendment on F-gases, and cutting particulate emissions from off-road diesels, brick kilns, and other sources.
 Sustainable Finance	This sector contains work to align finance with international climate goals and accelerate the inevitable low-carbon transition. It spans influencing activities in the capital markets, including climate disclosure and analysis, investment alignment, and corporate and policy engagement; the governance of the financial system, including supervision, regulation, legislation, and monetary policy; fiscal policy, including development of public financial institutions, subsidies, procurement, and emissions pricing; development of markets for low-carbon investments, including mission investment and program-related investment; and macroeconomic and trade-related strategies.
 Transportation	This sector contains work to decarbonize the transportation sector, including through vehicle electrification (light duty and freight), vehicle efficiency, aviation, maritime shipping, and promotion of other zero-emission modes of transport. Urban mobility, including micro-mobility, can be found under the cities sector.
 Other Climate Change Mitigation Strategies	This sector contains additional strategies that, while important, cut across multiple other sectors or do not receive significant enough funding at this point to be broken out into their own sectors. Strategies in this sector include: air quality; equity & justice strategies; general climate research; health-based strategies; innovation; just transition; new economy; and sustainable behavior & lifestyles.

Table 2: Region definitions

Region	Region Description
Africa	<p>This region includes all sub-regions within Africa.</p> <p>It includes the specific countries: Algeria, Angola, Benin, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Niger, Nigeria, Republic of the Congo, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Somalia, South Africa, South Sudan, Sudan, Swaziland, Tanzania, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, Western Sahara, Zambia, and Zimbabwe.</p>
Brazil	Brazil
China	China
Europe	<p>This region includes all of Europe, including EU and non-EU countries.</p> <p>It includes the specific countries: Albania, Andorra, Austria, Belarus, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Greenland, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Moldova, Monaco, Montenegro, Netherlands, North Macedonia, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, San Marino, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, Ukraine, United Kingdom, and Vatican.</p>
India	India
Indonesia	Indonesia
Latin America	<p>This regional grouping includes Mexico, all of Central and South America and the Caribbean, excluding Brazil which, due to historical funding patterns and emissions levels, is broken out as a standalone region in the data.</p> <p>It includes the specific countries: Antigua & Barbuda, Argentina, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Bolivia, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Grenada, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, Uruguay, and Venezuela.</p>
Middle East & Central Asia	<p>This regional grouping includes countries in the Middle East, Central Asia, and Russia.</p> <p>It includes the specific countries: Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Georgia, Iraq, Iran, Israel, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lebanon, Mongolia, Oman, Palestine, Qatar, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, United Arab Emirates, Uzbekistan, and Yemen.</p>
Other Asia & Oceania	<p>This regional grouping includes countries in Asia and Oceania other than China, India, and Indonesia which, due to historical funding patterns and emissions levels, are broken out as standalone regions in the data.</p> <p>It includes the specific countries: Afghanistan, Australia, Bangladesh, Brunei Darussalam, Bhutan, Cambodia, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Japan, Kiribati, Lao Peoples Democratic Republic, Maldives, Marshall Islands, Myanmar, Malaysia, Nauru, Nepal, New Zealand, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Pakistan, Philippines, Samoa, Singapore, Solomon Islands, South Korea, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Timor Leste, Tokelau, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu, and Vietnam.</p>
U.S. & Canada	This regional grouping includes the U.S. and Canada.
Global	This regional grouping includes funding with a global or transnational focus and/or with work occurring in countries that span multiple regions.
Other/Unknown	This region houses funding for which the region is not known.

Annex 2: List of signatories to climate philanthropy pledges

Funders listed in original 2018 GCAS pledge and updated 2020 pledge:

AKO Foundation	IKEA Foundation
Barr Foundation	Ivey Foundation
Bloomberg Philanthropies	Joyce Foundation
The Eli and Edythe Broad Foundation	JPB Foundation
Bulb Foundation	KR Foundation
Bullitt Foundation	Kresge Foundation
Sir Christopher Hohn and The Children's Investment Fund Foundation (CIFF)	John D. & Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation
The Educational Foundation of America	McKinney Family Foundation
Pirojsha Godrej Foundation	McKnight Foundation
Generation Foundation	Oak Foundation
Good Energies Foundation	The David and Lucile Packard Foundation
The Grantham Foundation for the Protection of the Environment	Pisces Foundation
The Grove Foundation	Quadrature Climate Foundation
Growald Family Fund	Robertson Foundation
The George Gund Foundation	Rockefeller Brothers Fund (RBF)
Heising-Simons Foundation	Sea Change Foundation
William and Flora Hewlett Foundation	Skoll Foundation
High Tide Foundation	Turner Foundation
	Yellow Chair Foundation

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