

Foundation funding for climate change mitigation: Europe spotlight

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Executive summary

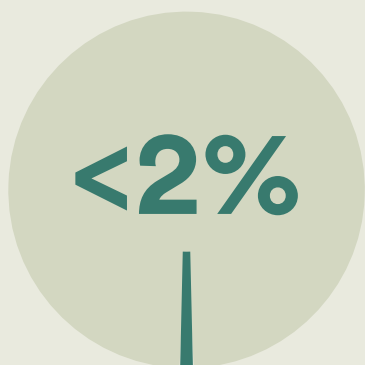
This is the most comprehensive report ever published on philanthropic climate change mitigation funding in and from Europe. It draws on 6,230 grants, worth €1.8 billion (\$2 billion), from 136 foundations across Europe.¹

The funding trends analyzed in this report will enable foundations to make improved data-driven decisions about future investments, civil society organizations to better understand where funding is going, and policymakers to arm themselves with data about gaps in public funding that the philanthropic sector might be filling, or what it may be missing.

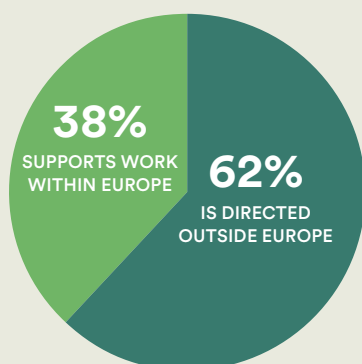
KEY POINTS

There has been welcome growth in funding in the last few years due to new funders entering the field and existing grants programs being expanded.

Despite this, climate change mitigation grants still represent less than 2% of total European foundation giving.

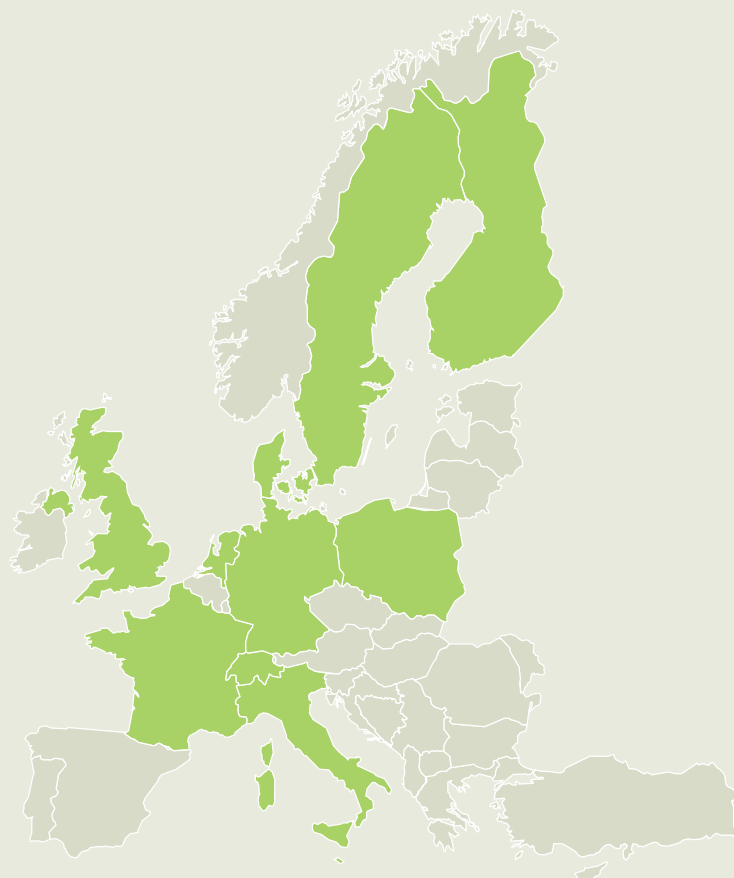


Funding from European foundations with major climate programs funds work within Europe and around the world:



Grants supporting climate change mitigation in Europe are very concentrated in just

10 countries,
most of them in Western Europe.



¹ For a global analysis of philanthropic funding, see ClimateWorks Foundation's report [Funding trends 2021: Climate change mitigation philanthropy](#).

The growing field of climate change mitigation philanthropy

The landscape of philanthropic giving is complex and growing. In 2020, global philanthropic giving in all its forms topped €660 billion (\$750 billion), the highest amount ever.² Foundation giving — one component of this broad philanthropy ecosystem³ — has been growing particularly fast, with some sources estimating that this segment has grown by more than 50% over the past five years.⁴

Within the context of this overall philanthropic growth, our analyses reveal that foundations are moving more money toward climate change mitigation than ever before.⁵ In 2020, we estimate that more than €1.7 billion (\$1.9 billion) in foundation grants were directed to organizations and individuals working to halt and reverse climate change around the world.

Despite this welcome growth, **European foundations are still allocating less than 2% of their total giving to work preventing climate change.** This is particularly alarming given that Europe plays an important role as a global laboratory for climate policy and technology innovation. It is hard to avoid the feeling that the European foundation sector is missing in action when it comes to the climate emergency.

We need to do much more, and quickly. July 2021 has been confirmed as the world's hottest month ever recorded, with extreme weather events causing devastating and widespread impacts across Europe and around the world, from unprecedented wildfires to severe rain and flooding.⁶ The recent report from Working Group 1 of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change confirmed the need for immediate radical action in order to avoid a climate catastrophe.⁷

However, there is also good news. The legislation contained in the European Green Deal has helped set the European Union on a path to achieving net-zero emissions by 2050, while a landmark ruling by a Dutch court dictated that Shell must cut its 2030 emissions by nearly half. Major new European funders and new funding commitments emerged, including notable examples of corporate philanthropy such as IKEA Foundation's €1 billion commitment to climate change mitigation; new entrants such as Quadrature Climate Foundation with its \$100 million annual pledge; the launch of new Philanthropy



² Barton Consulting and Wealth-X. "Climate Change Mitigation: Individual Philanthropy." July 2021. For the purposes of the cited numbers, philanthropy includes charitable giving by individuals and institutions.

³ The definition of philanthropic giving will vary by country, but also include individuals, corporate giving and donor advised funds. While not included in these numbers, it also increasingly includes quasi-philanthropic vehicles like mission investing.

⁴ Giving USA. *Giving USA 2021: The Annual Report on Philanthropy for the Year 2020*. June 2021, and Giving USA. *Giving USA 2016: The Annual Report on Philanthropy for the Year 2015*. June 2015.

⁵ See for example: ClimateWorks Foundation. *Funding trends: climate change mitigation philanthropy 2021*. September 2021, and European Foundation Centre. *Environmental Funding by European Foundations*, vol 5. April 2021.

⁶ Milman, Oliver. "July was world's hottest month ever recorded, US scientists confirm." *The Guardian*, August 13 2021.

⁷ IPCC. *AR6 Climate Change 2021: The Physical Science Basis*. Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, 2021.

Commitments on Climate Change, with support from Donors and Foundations Networks in Europe (Dafne);⁸ and increasing giving to climate change mitigation on the part of Europe's national postcode lotteries. Other new donors, from foundations, to businesses, to households, are also getting engaged, and philanthropic support networks are scaling up.

This rest of this report provides detailed analysis of European foundation funding for climate change mitigation in 2016, 2018, and 2020, with a particular focus on the largest foundation funders.⁹ We examine funding flows into and within Europe as well as funding from European donors for work around the rest of the world,¹⁰ thus providing a comprehensive view of the continent's key role in the climate philanthropy ecosystem.

The result is the most comprehensive and up-to-date dataset ever produced on European foundation giving for climate change mitigation. This will enable foundations to make improved data-driven decisions about future investments, civil society organizations to better understand where funding is going, and policymakers to arm themselves with data about gaps in public funding that the philanthropic sector might be filling, or what it may be missing.

As the consequences of climate change unfold at an alarming and accelerated pace, we hope this report will encourage more foundations to bring their expertise, networks, and philanthropic capital to this fight.



Photo by Colville-Andersen

⁸ Dafne, "Philanthropy Coalition for Climate." <https://dafne-online.eu/activities/climate-commitment/>

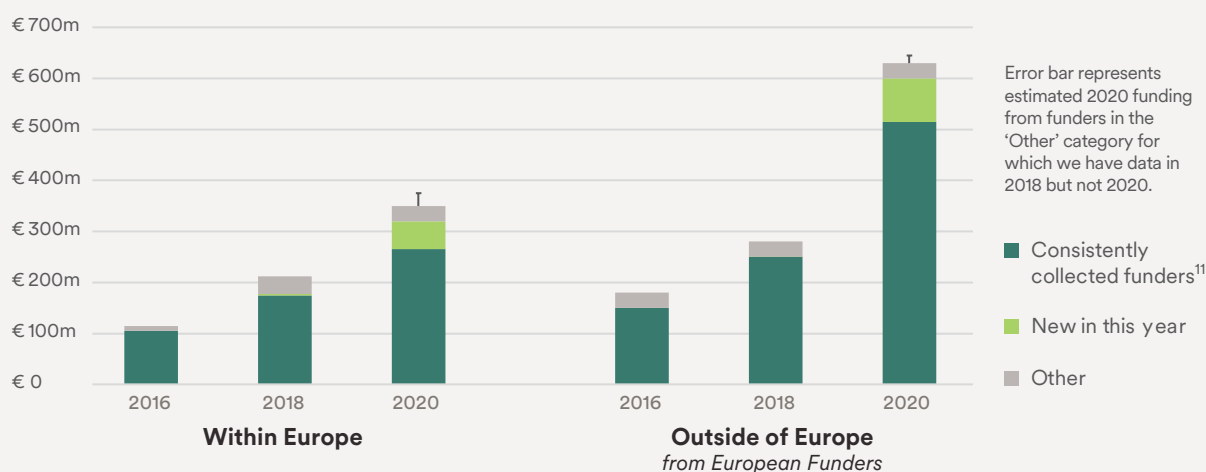
⁹ For reports focused on other regions, visit www.climateworks.org/resources

¹⁰ In practice approximately 85% of the climate mitigation grants supporting work within Europe come from European-based foundations, and just 15% from those based outside Europe.

Total foundation funding for climate change mitigation

In total, this report covers approximately €1.8 billion (\$2 billion) in funding across 2016, 2018, and 2020, distributed through more than 6,200 grants to grantees in Europe and around the world.

FIGURE 1. FOUNDATION FUNDING FOR CLIMATE CHANGE MITIGATION, TO AND FROM EUROPE, 2016, 2018, 2020



While nearly €2 billion may seem like an impressively large figure, it should be understood relative to the enormous sums being spent by those trying to slow down decarbonization of the economy, and the levels of investment needed to effectively mitigate climate change.

For example, in the three years following the passage of the Paris Agreement, five large oil companies alone invested more than €900 million in lobbying and misleading branding.¹² Meanwhile, more than 80% of government stimulus spending in 2020, roughly €760 billion, went to carbon-intensive sectors and companies.¹³ This was not an aberration; from 2017 to 2019, G-20 governments spent upwards of €510 billion each year supporting the production and use of fossil fuels.¹⁴

Many economic analyses show that investing now to tackle climate change will cost far less than trying to deal with the impacts down the line, and that needed investments are comparatively low as a percentage of total economic activity.¹⁵ Nonetheless, trillions of dollars of public and private investment will eventually be needed in order to transition away from our fossil-fuel-dependent economy and promote a just transition to a sustainable and prosperous world for all. Though philanthropy will never be able to provide all these trillions of dollars in investment, philanthropic grants can play a unique and critical role in catalyzing public and private sector solutions, by supporting high-risk, early-stage, politically sensitive, or long-term work that other sources of capital cannot or will not fund.

¹¹ Approximately 90% of the funds covered by the report come from funders for which we have data for all three years (or, for those funders who began giving to climate after 2016, where we have all funding since they began giving to climate). These are labeled, respectively 'Consistently collected funders', and 'New this year' in the legend in Figures 1, 2, and 3, while any funder for which we have data for only a subset of the relevant years is labeled 'Other'. See more details in 'Key methodology notes' on following page.

¹² InfluenceMap. *Big Oil's Real Agenda on Climate Change*. March 2019. Note: the five largest publicly traded oil and gas majors are ExxonMobil, Royal Dutch Shell, Chevron, BP and Total.

¹³ Climate Policy Initiative. *Updated View on the Global Landscape of Climate Finance 2019*. December 2020.

¹⁴ International Institute for Sustainable Development, Oil Change International, Overseas Development Institute. *Doubling Back and Doubling Down: G20 scorecard on fossil fuel funding*. November 2020

¹⁵ See, for instance, Burke, M., W.M. Davis and N.S. Diffenbaugh. "Large potential reduction in economic damages under UN mitigation targets." *Nature* 557 (7706), 549-553, 2018.

In the remaining sections of the report, we highlight countries within Europe that receive disproportionate shares of climate change mitigation funding from foundations, relative to their population size, and we also provide an overview of the ways in which grants are allocated across different sectors of the economy and different approaches to climate change mitigation.

The analysis points to gaps in funding, both geographically and thematically, but it is not our intention to suggest that all of these gaps are equally important for funders to fill. We aren't suggesting, for example, that all of the 45 European countries that are covered by the research should automatically receive an equal distribution of grants, or that all of the 75 mitigation strategies we track necessarily deserve equal funding. Rather, this report presents the most comprehensive set of data to date, to help inform strategic reflection on ways in which philanthropic capital can best be targeted.

Key methodology notes

This report is specifically focused on climate change *mitigation* — that is, work to *prevent* climate change, specifically by stopping the emissions of harmful greenhouse gases, or otherwise reducing their volume in the atmosphere. The data does not cover important work on climate change *adaptation* — efforts to adjust infrastructure and society to better withstand the impacts of the climate change that is already occurring. While work to stop climate change can overlap with adaptation or other important environmental goals like biodiversity preservation or ocean conservation, that work is not included here except where it directly overlaps with efforts to prevent climate change.

Funds from grants starting in the calendar years 2016, 2018, and 2020 are included. While efforts were made to collect data in each year from the same set of institutions, the availability of data varies from year to year.

In total, grants from 136 foundations underpin the data in this report. Approximately 90% of the funds covered by the report come from funders for which we have data for all three years (or, for those funders who began giving to climate after 2016, where we have all funding since they began giving to climate). These are labeled, respectively 'Consistently collected funders', and 'New this year' in the legend in Figures 1, 2, and 3, while any funder for which we have data for only a subset of the relevant years is labeled 'Other'.

For the 2016 and 2018 financial years, grants from a large number of smaller funders are included, drawing on research published by the European Foundation Centre. The 2018 data, in particular, draws on grants from a large number of foundations that only made small volumes of grants directed at climate change.

For 2020, we have concentrated on 55 of the largest funders of climate mitigation work in Europe, typically funding more than €1 million per year, in order to provide a timely overview of last year's grantmaking (and of the expanding field of European climate funding). A list of the foundations whose 2020 grants feature in the report is provided in Annex 3.

The detailed data tables throughout the report draw on the full set of grants across all years, in an attempt to give as comprehensive a picture as possible of funding flowing to particular countries and approaches to climate change mitigation.

For the purposes of this report, all funding is counted in the first year of the grant. The numbers have not been inflation-adjusted; inflation in the eurozone from 2016 to 2020 was approximately 5.4% total across the period.

See additional detail in Annex 1: Methodology

Foundation funding to climate change mitigation in Europe

This report is the first to focus in detail on climate change mitigation funding within Europe, including grants from many of the largest foundation funders engaged in this work. We categorized more than €675 million (\$775 million) in funding at the country-level within Europe, as well as by sector and by the strategies nested within each sector, to allow for comparison of funding trends across these various categories.¹⁶

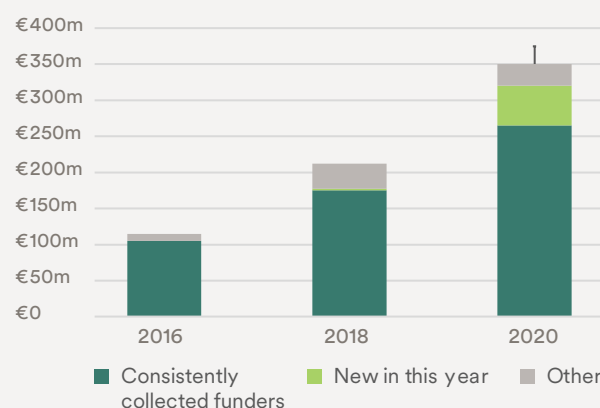
This €675 million in funding to support work focused on Europe is in addition to the €1.1 billion (\$1.25 billion) in funding that is flowing from European funders to climate solutions *outside* of Europe.¹⁷

Distribution of funding by country

Grants supporting climate change mitigation work in Europe were assigned to one of 45 different countries, or to a “Europe, regional” category when the grants supported work in more than one European country. Because the underlying data draws on differing numbers of foundations in 2016, 2018, and 2020, we focus here on the combined climate grants for the three years.

The “Europe, regional” grouping received the largest share of funds, totaling €180 million across the three years, distributed via nearly 900 grants. A further 3,250 grants worth €495 million were assigned to a specific country within Europe. Table 1 shows the 10 countries receiving the largest volumes of grants, and then the rest, comparing their share of the €495 million total to their population size.

FIGURE 2: FOUNDATION FUNDING FOR CLIMATE CHANGE MITIGATION IN EUROPE, 2016, 2018, 2020



Error bar represents estimated 2020 funding from funders in the “Other” category for which we have data in 2018 but not 2020.



Photo by Milos Bicanski / Climate Visuals Countdown

¹⁶ See “Methodology” section for more details on the definition of each of these categories, and categorization process.

¹⁷ Funds are categorized based on the *region that the work is targeting*, not where the grantee is based. So, a grant to a UK-based grantee focused on reducing coal use in Vietnam would be classified as a grant for “Asia & Oceania”. This grant would be included in the analysis of funding flowing outside of Europe (Section III), not in this section.

TABLE 1. FOUNDATION FUNDING FOR CLIMATE CHANGE MITIGATION IN EUROPE, BY RECIPIENT COUNTRY, COMBINED FOR 2016, 2018, 2020

| Country | Value of grants received 2016, 2018, 2020 combined €m (\$m) | | Number of grants received 2016, 2018, 2020 combined | % of funding received by European countries <i>Excluding funding to “Europe, regional”</i> | % of population of the 45 countries covered |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------|-----------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------|
| United Kingdom | €150 | (\$170) | 770 | 30% | 9.8% |
| Netherlands | €95 | (\$110) | 115 | 19% | 2.5% |
| Denmark | €70 | (\$80) | 85 | 15% | 0.9% |
| Germany | €43 | (\$50) | 320 | 9% | 12.1% |
| France | €27 | (\$31) | 695 | 5% | 9.8% |
| Sweden | €24 | (\$27) | 40 | 5% | 1.5% |
| Italy | €22 | (\$25) | 175 | 4% | 8.7% |
| Switzerland | €17 | (\$19) | 115 | 3% | 1.3% |
| Finland | €15 | (\$17) | 215 | 3% | 0.8% |
| Poland | €8.2 | (\$9.6) | 165 | 2% | 5.5% |
| 35 other European countries combined | €26 | (\$30) | 554 | 5% | 47.1% |
| TOTAL <i>Excluding funding to “Europe, regional”</i> | €495 | (\$570) | 3,250 | 100% | 100% |

NOTE: Figures rounded. See Methodology section for additional detail.

Funding is concentrated in just a small number of European countries, with many receiving very few grants, if any at all.¹⁸ The 10 countries receiving the largest volumes of grants account for 95% of the climate change mitigation grants made to a specific country across the three years, but represent just 53% of the combined population of the 45 European countries.¹⁹ The United Kingdom, with 30% of all the climate change mitigation grants across the three years, has a particularly large share, relative to other European countries.

We also find that 96.5% of the grant money was directed toward Western European countries and just 3.5% to Eastern Europe. The respective population shares are 62.1% for Western Europe and 37.9% for Eastern Europe.

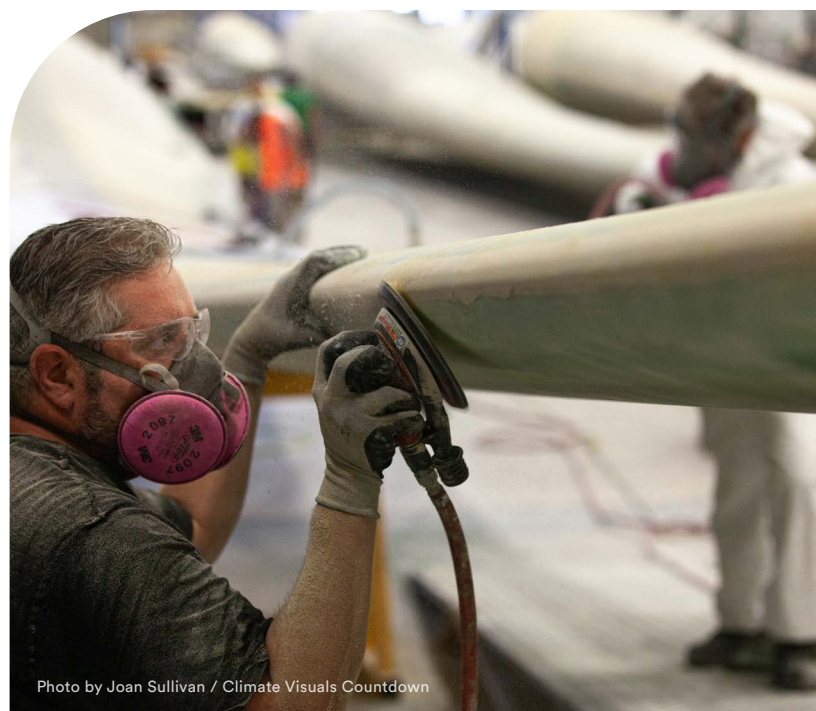


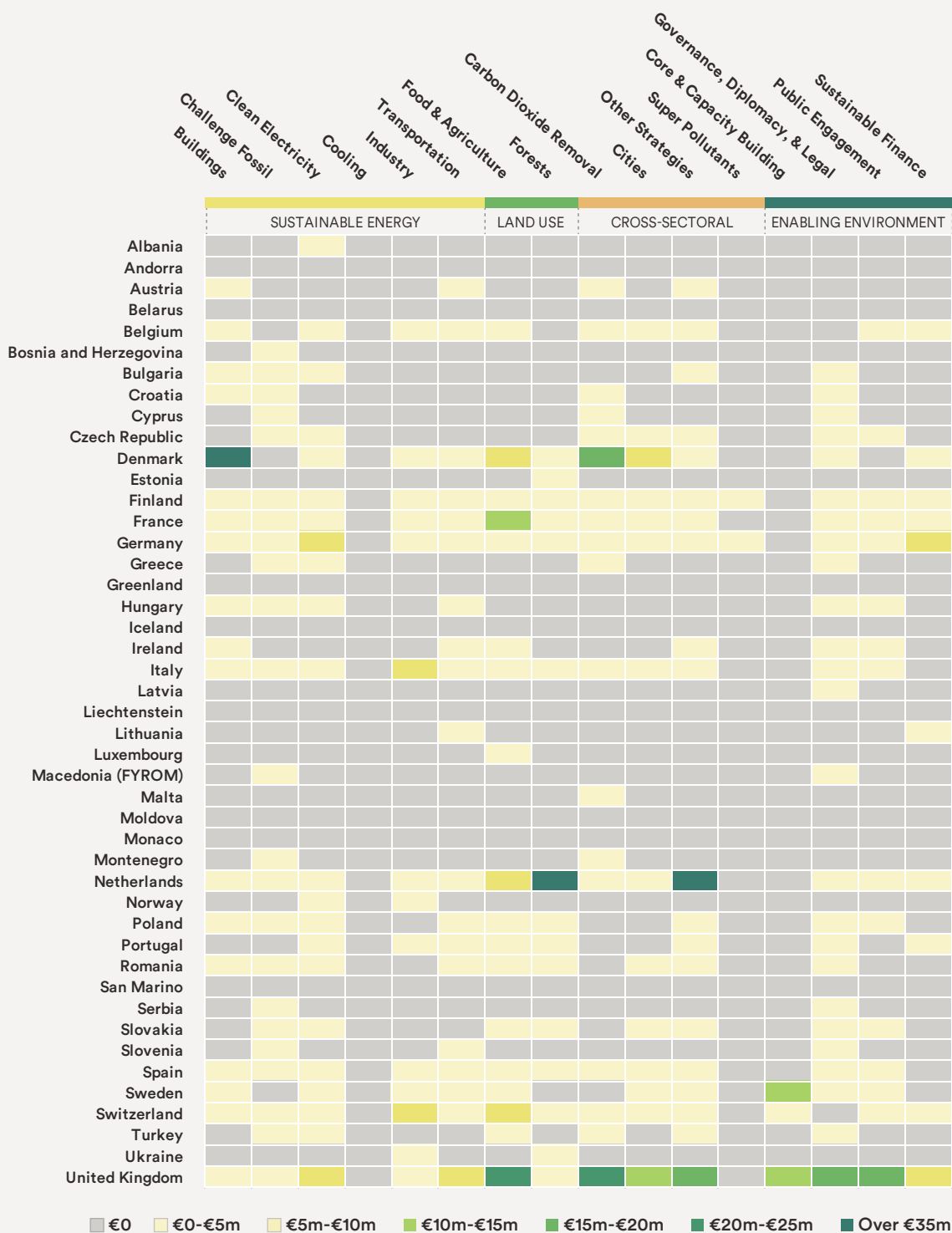
Photo by Joan Sullivan / Climate Visuals Countdown

¹⁸ The specific numbers for countries in the table are sensitive to whether funders from that country are included in the dataset. For 2020 we have drawn on data from a smaller set of large climate mitigation funders, and this may have had some impact on the specific figures reported for each country for 2020 only – for this reason, numbers reported in the table span 2016, 2018, and 2020. What would not change with the inclusion of a wider set of funders is the heavy concentration of grants in a small number of European countries.

¹⁹ A list of the 45 countries is provided in Annex 2.

The heat map below provides a visual representation of the way in which climate change mitigation grants are distributed across the 45 European countries and across 16 sectors of the economy, which we describe in more detail in the Annex. More than two-thirds of the cells are light grey, with no grants flowing to the country or sector in question. Small islands of activity are scattered across the map but there is no shortage of gaps that funders could help fill.

FIGURE 3: HEAT MAP OF FOUNDATION FUNDING ACROSS EUROPEAN COUNTRIES



Comparing funding levels and key national metrics

In this section, we highlight data relating to the success of national climate change policies, levels of support for environmental action from members of the European Parliament, and a measure of public concern about climate change. These are useful inputs for discussion of geographic funding gaps, supporting analysis of the relationship between foundation support, and the overall appetite for climate action by the public and policymakers.

This analysis can help support funders' understanding of opportunities and gaps, but does not point in any single direction; individual institutions may choose to fund areas where momentum already exists, or fund countries that are comparatively behind. In terms of the contribution to climate change, each unit of greenhouse gases emitted has the same impact, irrespective of where it originates geographically, which means that climate funders should focus on the areas with the greatest potential impact.

Climate Change Performance Index (Figure 4)

The Climate Change Performance Index (CCPI)²⁰ is an assessment of countries' success in mitigating climate change.²¹ European countries perform well in comparison with those in other continents, and, with the exception of Poland, all of the countries listed in Table 1 as one of the 10 countries receiving the most foundation funding for climate change mitigation are ranked as either "High" or "Medium" performers in the CCPI. For example, Sweden, the United Kingdom, Denmark, Finland, and Switzerland all feature within the top 11 positions in the CCPI rankings. Figure 4 shows groups of European countries based on their CCPI rankings.

This does not suggest that these top performing countries have done everything that they need to on climate change, far from it. But we would encourage funders to reflect on whether it makes sense to continue directing more grants toward countries that are performing relatively well, or whether it would make more sense to use flexible philanthropic capital to oil the wheels of change in European countries that are at the back of the pack.

Public concern about climate change, relative to other environmental issues (Figure 5)

To provide a second lens, we examined data on the extent to which climate change is seen as an important environmental issue by the public, drawing on *Eurobarometer* data from the European Commission.²² Countries receiving the largest shares of climate change mitigation grants (see Table 1) all feature in the top half of the rankings, with the exceptions of France and Poland.

FIGURE 4: CLIMATE CHANGE PERFORMANCE INDEX

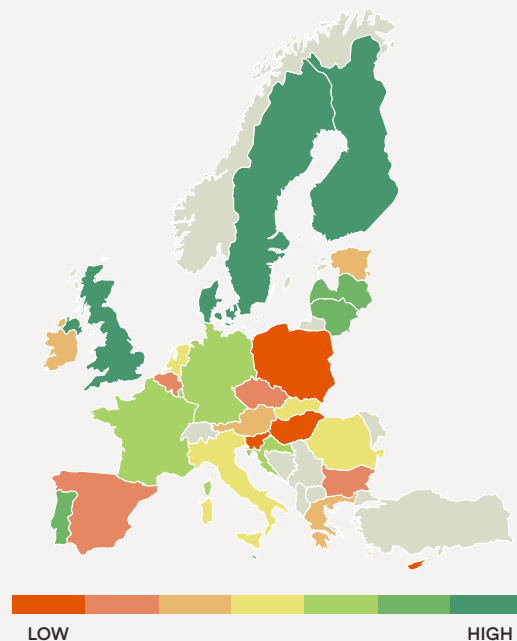
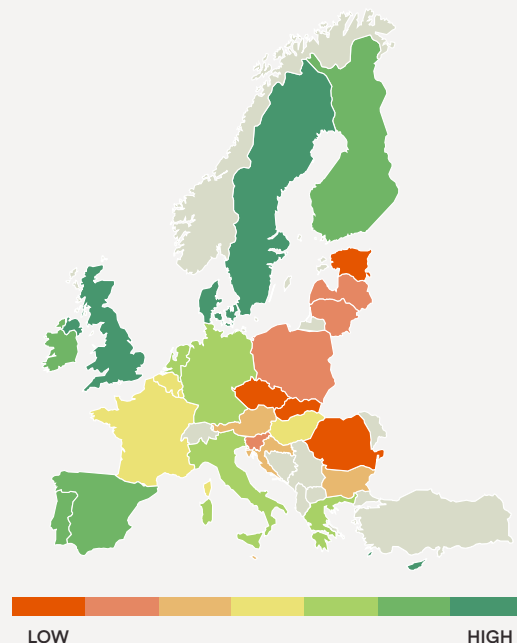


FIGURE 5: PUBLIC CONCERN ABOUT CLIMATE CHANGE



²⁰ Germanwatch, NewClimate Institute and Climate Action Network. *The Climate Change Performance Index 2021: Results*. December 2020.

²¹ The CCPI assesses components including: a) the level of greenhouse gas emissions per capita; b) deployment of renewable energy; c) overall energy usage; and d) climate policy. The full set of 2020 scores for 58 countries can be seen in Annex 4.

²² European Commission. *Special Eurobarometer 501: Attitudes of European citizens towards the Environment*. April 2020.

Voting record in the European Parliament (Figure 6)

The CCPI also reveals regional differences in performance across Europe. Six Central and Eastern European countries occupy the bottom slots when EU member states are ranked by their CCPI scores, and only four Central and Eastern European countries are in the top half of the table.

Figure 6 is based on data from VoteWatch Europe, and ranks the voting behavior of members of the European Parliament in nearly 700 climate and environment votes since July 2019.²³ The map shows which member states' representatives are most supportive of ambitious environmental policy. A clear west-east divide is visible.

Foundation funding for climate change mitigation, across European countries (Figure 7)

Figure 7 shows the value of the climate change mitigation grants made to the 27 EU member states plus the United Kingdom, expressed on a per capita basis.²⁴



FIGURE 6: MEMBER OF EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT SUPPORT FOR ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY

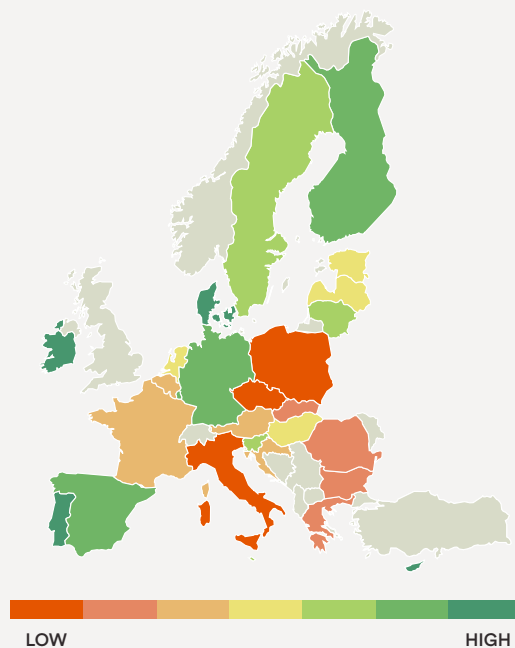
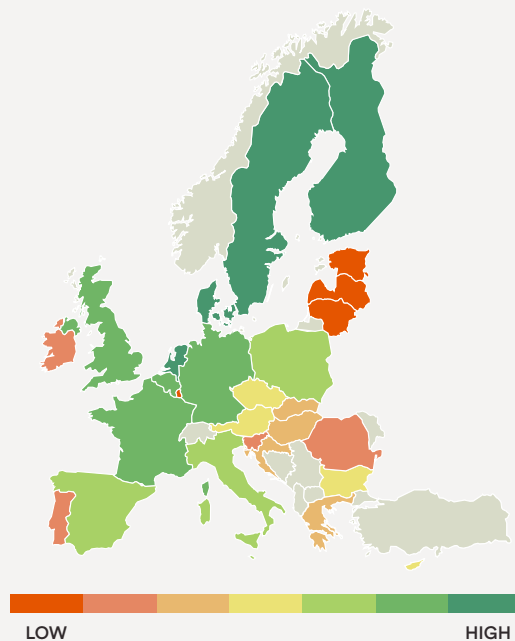


FIGURE 7: FOUNDATION FUNDING FOR CLIMATE CHANGE MITIGATION, PER CAPITA



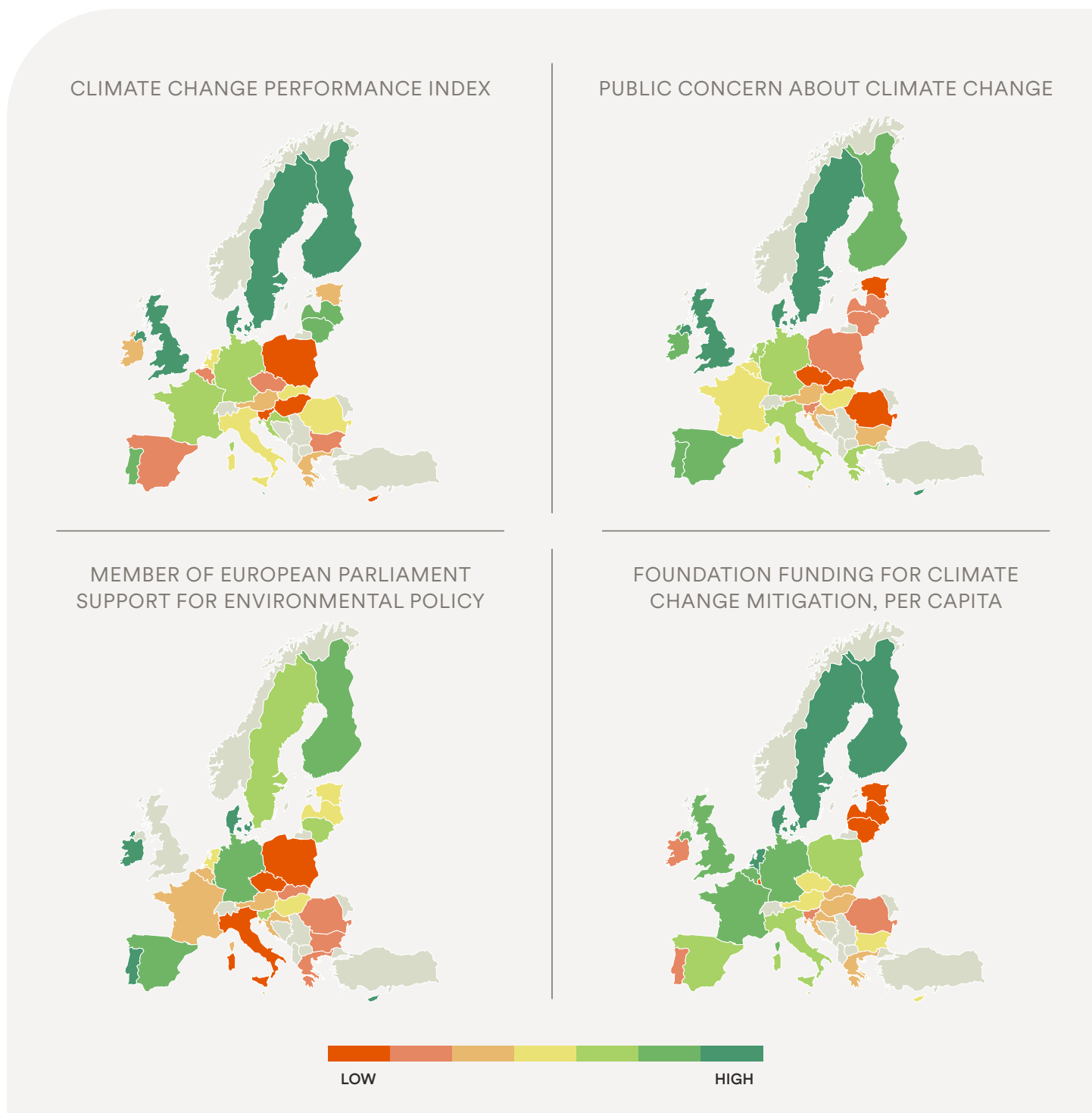
²³ See Vincent, M. *Climate: How - do MEPs vote?*. VoteWatch Europe and Institut Jacques Delors, May 2021, which is focused on climate policy voting behavior. For this report we commissioned additional custom analysis from VoteWatch, and the scores shown here include voting behavior on a wider range of environmental policy measures in addition to climate-focused votes.

²⁴ These are the grants from 2016, 2018 and 2020 combined.

While the datasets that are visualized in these four maps are not the sole basis on which foundations might determine their climate change grantmaking strategy, they are useful in understanding how funding flows for climate change mitigation relate to other climate indicators at a high level.

As things stand, grants supporting work on climate change mitigation in Europe are very heavily concentrated in a small number of countries, many of which are already among the world's best performers when it comes to climate policy, with high levels of public concern.

There are undoubtedly opportunities for expansion or for new donors to make a distinctive contribution by helping to build up capacity in countries that are currently receiving little funding, both within and beyond Europe.

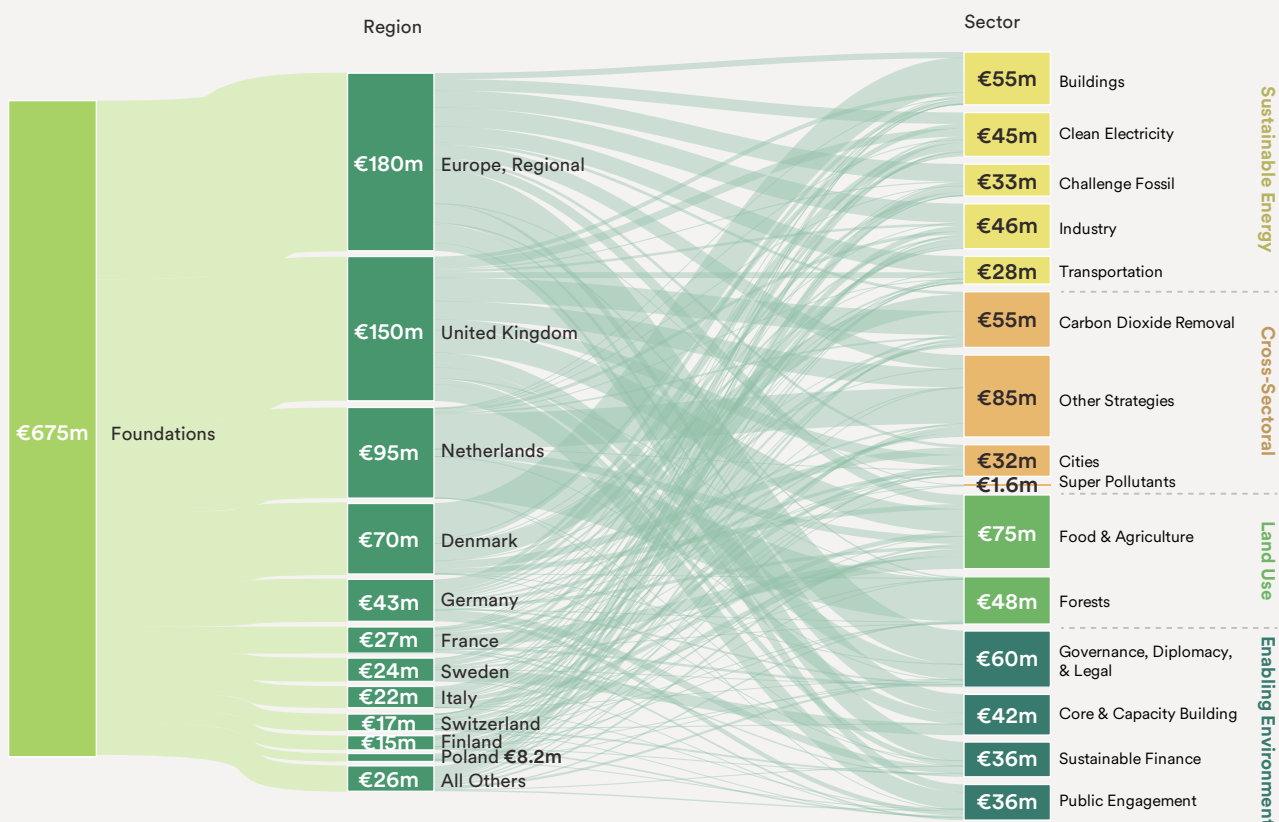


Distribution of funding by sector and strategy

In addition to assigning grants to countries and regions, we allocated all 6,230 grants to one of 16 ‘Sectors’ (denoted with ‘single quotes’ in the text), and also to one of 75 *Strategies*, or sub-sectors (denoted with *italics* in the text), nested within the 16 larger sectors. This allows us to see in greater detail the relationship between foundation spending and various approaches to climate change mitigation. Descriptions of the sectors can be found in Annex 2 at the end of the report.

Figure 8 provides an overall view of funding in Europe by country and by sector across the three years covered by this report.

FIGURE 8: FOUNDATION FUNDING FOR CLIMATE CHANGE MITIGATION IN EUROPE, BY COUNTRY AND SECTOR, COMBINED FOR 2016, 2018, 2020



Within Europe, funding to land use sectors is relatively high, including to ‘Food and Agriculture’, ‘Forests’, and land-based strategies within the ‘Carbon Dioxide Removal’ (CDR) sector.²⁵ Funding to some other sectors that are key for the energy transition, notably ‘Transportation’,²⁶ is somewhat lower.

The ‘Other Strategies’ sector is also notably high. Just over half of the funding in this sector is for *Other Climate Change Mitigation Strategies* — that is, grants related to strategies that were either unidentifiable, or identifiably different from the other 74 strategies in our report. The remaining funding in this sector is largely from the twin systems-change strategies of *Sustainable Behavior and Lifestyles* and *New Economy*, which together account for roughly one-quarter of funding in this sector in Europe, while the final 25% is split between other strategies receiving less than €5 million in total over 2016, 2018, and 2020.

²⁵ Though not all CDR is land-use based, in this case over 95% of the funding in the ‘CDR’ sector in Europe is from land use approaches, as can be seen in Annex 5.

²⁶ European Environment Agency. *Trends and drivers of EU greenhouse gas emissions: EEA Report No 03/2020*. May 2020. p. 5. As the European Environment Agency notes: “Most sectors reduced emissions in the past three decades, with the notable exception of transportation, where demand outpaces climate policy benefits.”

We did not identify any grants in the period covered by this report as primarily for ‘Sustainable Cooling’ in Europe, and less than €2 million for all work focused specifically on ‘Super Pollutants’ such as methane, fluorinated gases, and black carbon. Of course, other approaches such as sustainable agriculture and work to challenge oil and gas infrastructure will materially impact super pollutant emissions, but it remains notable that work in these sectors appears to be so sparsely funded.

Strategies

As mentioned above, all the grants analyzed for this research have been assigned to one of 75 strategies that are nested within the 16 sectors shown in Figure 8 (for example, the ‘Food & Agriculture’ sector has five strategies within it). A full breakdown of grants across all strategies is available in Annex 5. Table 2 shows a selection of 20 strategies for Europe-focused grants from both European and non-European funders.

These numbers represent our best estimates, given both the available data, and the fact that some grants fall across different strategies, but need to be assigned to one primary category in order to tally funding levels. We encourage readers to use them to get a sense of relative prioritization, rather than as 100% reliable data points.

TABLE 2. FOUNDATION FUNDING FOR CLIMATE CHANGE MITIGATION, FOR SELECTED STRATEGIES IN EUROPE, COMBINED FOR 2016, 2018, 2020

| Strategy | Value of grants 2016, 2018, 2020 combined €m (\$m) | | Number of grants 2016, 2018, 2020 combined | % share of total funds to European strategies |
|--------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------|
| Advance Renewables | €22 | (\$25) | 180 | 3.2% |
| Aviation | €0.4 | (\$0.4) | 8 | 0.1% |
| Capital Markets & Financial System | €15 | (\$17) | 100 | 2.2% |
| Challenge Coal | €22 | (\$25) | 275 | 3.2% |
| Challenge Oil & Gas | €3.1 | (\$4) | 75 | 0.5% |
| Circular Economy & Material Efficiency | €29 | (\$33) | 140 | 4.3% |
| Food & Diets | €28 | (\$32) | 205 | 4.1% |
| Grassroots & Movement Building | €4.6 | (\$5.4) | 60 | 0.7% |
| Inclusive Food System Transition | €6.9 | (\$8.1) | 90 | 1.0% |
| International Engagement | €3.5 | (\$4.1) | 22 | 0.5% |
| Legal Interventions | €22 | (\$25) | 23 | 3.2% |
| Macroeconomics & Trade | €2.9 | (\$3.4) | 17 | 0.4% |
| National & Subnational Policy | €30 | (\$34) | 340 | 4.4% |
| New Economy | €13 | (\$14) | 70 | 1.8% |
| Other and Comprehensive Challenge Fossil Strategies | €8.1 | (\$9.5) | 105 | 1.2% |
| Other and Comprehensive Public Engagement Strategies | €18 | (\$20) | 175 | 2.6% |
| Other and Comprehensive Sustainable Finance Strategies | €14 | (\$16) | 60 | 2.0% |
| Regenerative Agriculture | €30 | (\$35) | 310 | 4.5% |
| Strategic Communication | €14 | (\$16) | 120 | 2.0% |
| Zero Emission Vehicles | €13 | (\$15) | 165 | 1.9% |
| TOTAL FOR THESE 20 STRATEGIES ONLY | €295 | (\$340)²⁷ | 2,540 | 44% |

NOTE: Figures rounded. See Methodology section for additional detail.

²⁷ Please note that these are not all of the grants directed to Europe across the three years—just a selection of 20 of the 75 strategies. The full list is in Annex 5.

We encourage current and prospective funders to use this table and the full data in Annex 5 as they think about the focus of their climate change mitigation grantmaking. It is worth noting that even the strategy receiving the largest volume of grants, *Other Climate Change Mitigation Strategies*,²⁸ received just €45 million over three years, or around €15 million per year — not much for a continent with more than 670 million inhabitants. The need for additional philanthropic support is urgent.

Key observations based on the strategies listed in Table 2:

- We tracked very few grants specifically for work on *Aviation* in Europe. This trend can also be observed in European foundations' worldwide funding, with only €0.5 million in grants expressly in support of *Aviation*, across any region during the three years covered by this report.
- At just €2.9 million, work in the *Macroeconomics & Trade* strategy receives 10% of the funding directed to *Capital Markets & Financial System* and *Other and Comprehensive Sustainable Finance Strategies*.
- Funding to the strategies within the 'Challenge Fossil' sector — which includes work targeting the upstream supply of oil, gas, and coal, as well as efforts to fight the use of coal-fired power — total roughly €33 million across all categories. The majority went to the *Challenge Coal* strategy (€22 million), while notably smaller amounts went to the *Challenge Oil & Gas* strategy (€3.1 million) and the category *Other and Comprehensive Challenge Fossil Strategies* (€8.1 million), which covers general or comprehensive strategies in this sector.
- With just under €22 million of funding, *Legal Interventions* is the strategy receiving the tenth-largest share of foundation grants, perhaps a reflection of the increasing importance of litigation in driving change.
- Grants supporting work in the *Grassroots & Movement Building* strategy amounted to less than 1% of the funding directed toward European initiatives across the three years, despite the high profile of the student climate strikes, and allied protests. Disentangling funding specifically for grassroots and movement-building strategies can be difficult, and so these figures should also be viewed in relationship with the catch-all funding category within the same funding sector, *Other and Comprehensive Public Engagement Strategies*. Even including this category, which received approximately €18 million in the years covered by the report, funds for movement-building and other public engagement strategies represent less than 4% of funds directed toward European initiatives.
- At €13 million and 1.8% of the total, the funding directed toward *New Economy* initiatives represents a small share of the total grants supporting work in Europe. Recent research from the European Foundation Centre reached a similar conclusion, showing that only a small share of funding from European environmental foundations questions concepts such as economic growth.²⁹ As climate science points to the need for increasingly rapid reductions in greenhouse gas emissions, it is less and less clear that incremental and green growth-based approaches will be sufficient, yet for the moment, both philanthropic capital and civil society capacity remain strongly oriented toward this way of thinking.³⁰

Readers of this report will no doubt respond to the allocation of funding between the different strategies in different ways, depending on their own priorities and theories of change. Our objective is to increase understanding within the philanthropic community and to help inform strategy discussions, and also to highlight the wide range of ways to get involved. There are abundant opportunities for new funders to branch out from their existing areas of expertise, and there are clearly strategies where smaller amounts of funding would make a material difference.

²⁸ This category is a catch-all bucket that contains all grants that did not otherwise fit within one of the remaining 74 strategies defined in this report.

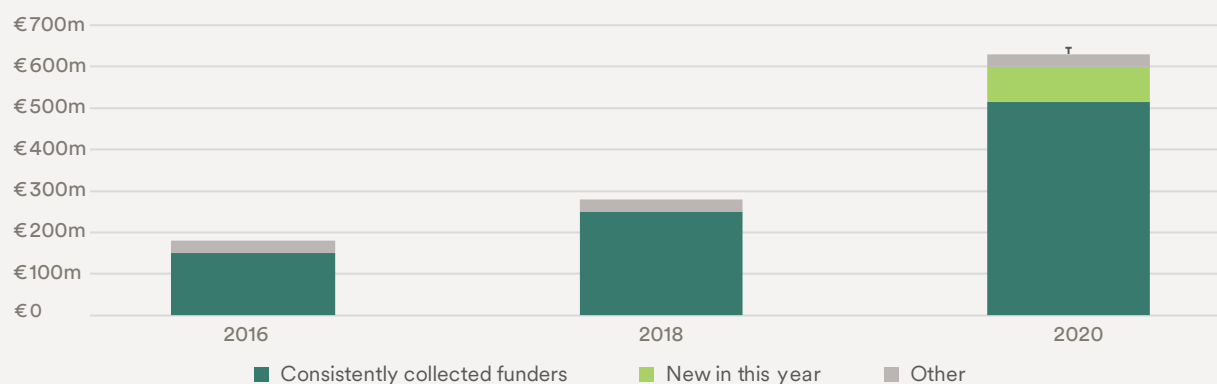
²⁹ European Foundation Centre, *op. cit.*, p. 28-31.

³⁰ The mapping of climate mitigation actors in the UK climate by academics Steven Smith and Ian Christie is highly recommended in relation to 'growth' and 'limits' discourse, see: Smith, S. and Ian Christie. "Knowledge integration in the politics and policy of rapid transitions to net zero carbon: a typology and mapping method for climate actors in the UK." *Sustainability*, 13 (2), January 2021.

European climate change mitigation funding to the rest of the world

Overall funding from Europe-based funders to support climate change mitigation in other parts of the world has more than tripled from roughly €180 million in 2016 to roughly €630 million in 2020, as shown in Figure 9. This growth in funding has been bolstered both by existing funders increasing their giving and new funders entering the field. All told, over the three years included in this report, European foundations supported €1.09 billion (\$1.25 billion) in climate change mitigation strategies outside of Europe, including globally focused strategies.

FIGURE 9: FOUNDATION FUNDING FOR CLIMATE CHANGE MITIGATION FROM EUROPEAN FUNDERS TO OTHER REGIONS, 2016, 2018, 2020



Error bar represents estimated 2020 funding from funders in the 'Other' category for which we have data in 2018 but not 2020.

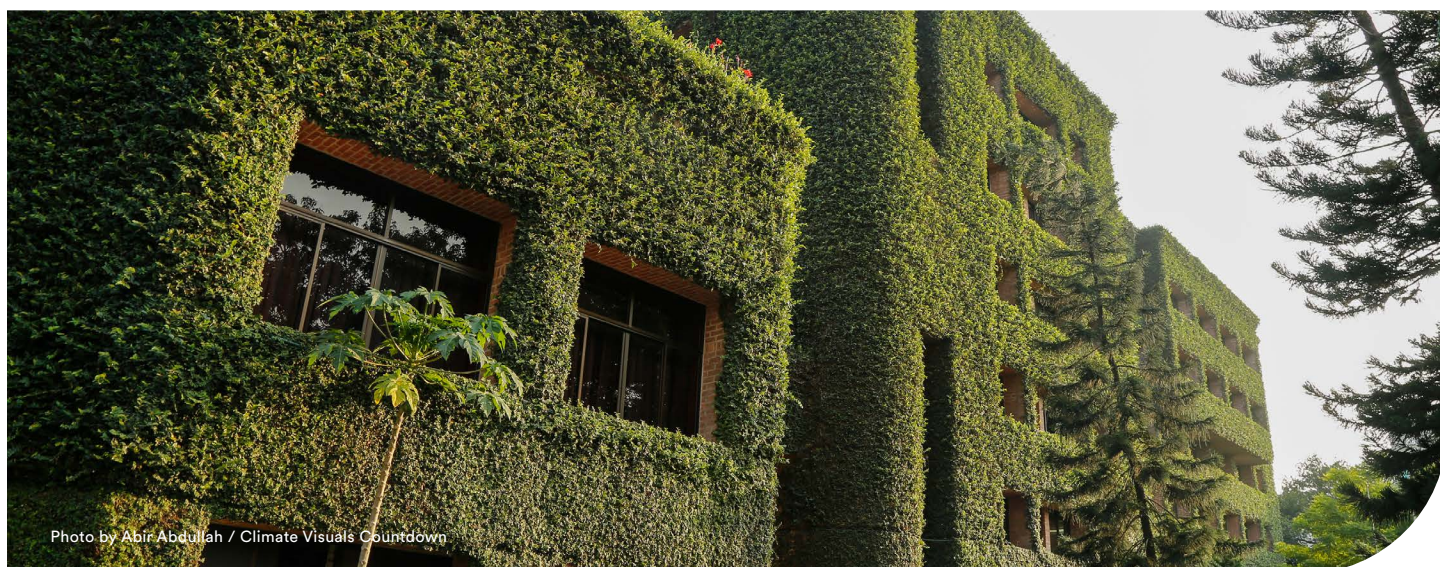
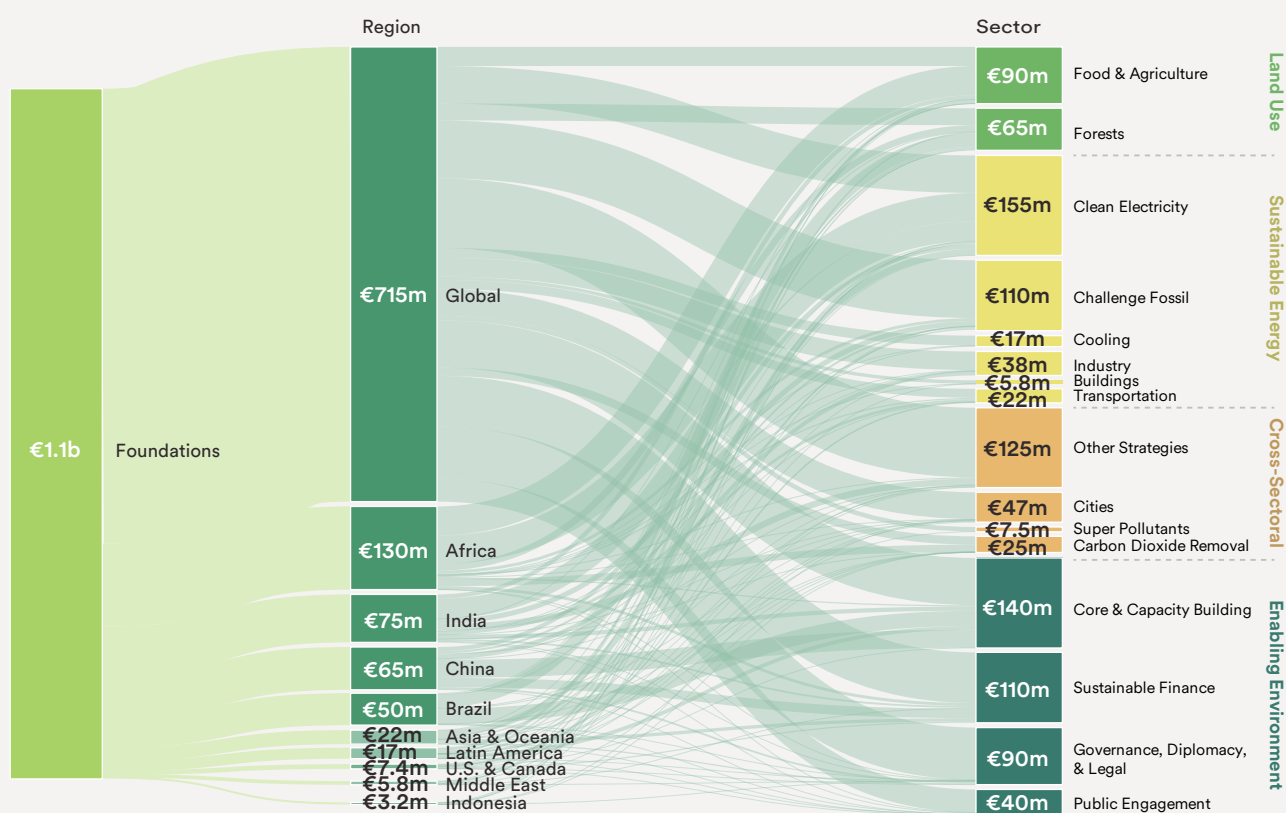


Photo by Abir Abdullah / Climate Visuals Countdown

Distribution of funding by region

Of this funding from European foundations flowing outside of Europe, the majority has gone toward global climate change mitigation initiatives, including work taking place in multiple regions, or work relevant on a global scale (receiving 66% of all funds outside of Europe).³¹ When we turn to specific regions and countries, Africa as a whole received the largest share of grants outside Europe (12%), followed by India (7%), China (6%), and Brazil (5%),³² as can be seen in Figure 10. Additional funds have been distributed to the rest of Asia and Oceania (2%), Latin America beyond Brazil (2%), the U.S. and the Middle East (less than 1% each).

FIGURE 10: FOUNDATION FUNDING FOR CLIMATE CHANGE MITIGATION FROM EUROPEAN FUNDERS TO OTHER REGIONS, BY REGION AND SECTOR, COMBINED FOR 2016, 2018, 2020



³¹ Note that we have categorized funds based on the region that the work is targeting, not where the grantee is based. So, a grant to a UK-based grantee focused on coal in Vietnam would be classified as a grant for 'Asia & Oceania'. Similarly, many of the grants tagged to 'Global' focus on global and transnational work, but will frequently have been received by a grantee based in Europe or the U.S.

³² The 'regions' used in this taxonomy include a set of individual countries, singled out due to their emissions levels or other notable importance for global climate change mitigation goals, alongside a set of regional groupings. Regional groupings are driven both by areas of philanthropic interest, and interoperability of the groupings with key scientific inputs such as the GCAM integrated assessment model.

Distribution of funding by sector and strategy

As with the grants directed toward work within Europe, grants going outside Europe but originating from European foundations are categorized across the same set of 16 sectors and 75 strategies. Descriptions of the sectors and strategies can be found in Annex 2.

Table 3 shows a selection of 20 strategies, and the amount of funding they have received for global work or work focused outside of Europe.³³

TABLE 3. FOUNDATION FUNDING FOR CLIMATE CHANGE MITIGATION, FOR SELECTED STRATEGIES OUTSIDE OF EUROPE, COMBINED FOR 2016, 2018, 2020

| Strategy | Value of grants 2016, 2018, 2020 combined €m (\$m) | | Number of grants 2016, 2018, 2020 combined | % share of total funds to all strategies outside of Europe |
|-------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------|----------------|--------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------|
| Aviation | €0.5 | (\$0.5) | 2 | 0.0% |
| Challenge Coal | €75 | (\$86) | 75 | 6.9% |
| Commodities | €21 | (\$24) | 40 | 1.9% |
| Core & Capacity Building | €140 | (\$160) | 45 | 12.9% |
| Energy Access | €60 | (\$70) | 60 | 5.6% |
| Food & Diets | €8.3 | (\$9.4) | 18 | 0.8% |
| Forest People's Community Rights | €4.2 | (\$4.8) | 65 | 0.4% |
| Forest Protection Policy & Finance | €7.3 | (\$8.5) | 75 | 0.7% |
| Grassroots & Movement Building | €13 | (\$15) | 8 | 1.2% |
| International Engagement | €32 | (\$36) | 70 | 2.9% |
| Legal Interventions | €46 | (\$53) | 10 | 4.2% |
| Maritime Shipping | €4 | (\$4.5) | 40 | 0.4% |
| New Economy | €13 | (\$15) | 18 | 1.2% |
| Other Challenge Fossil Strategies | €25 | (\$28) | 7 | 2.3% |
| Other Forests Strategies | €40 | (\$46) | 90 | 3.6% |
| Other Transportation Strategies | €14 | (\$16) | 18 | 1.2% |
| Power System Reform | €16 | (\$18) | 50 | 1.4% |
| Public Finance | €19 | (\$21) | 15 | 1.7% |
| Regenerative Agriculture | €48 | (\$55) | 220 | 4.4% |
| Strategic Communications | €23 | (\$27) | 80 | 2.1% |
| TOTAL FOR THESE 20 STRATEGIES ONLY | €610 | (\$700) | 1,005 | 56% |

³³ These figures are our best estimates, given both the available data, and the fact that some grants fall across different strategies, but need to be assigned to one primary category in order to tally funding levels. We encourage readers to use them to get a sense of relative prioritization, rather than as 100% reliable data points.

Key observations based on the strategies listed in Table 3:³⁴

- Climate funding flowing out of Europe from European foundations is notably more aligned with global development goals than funding into and within Europe. This includes €60 million for the *Energy Access* strategy across the three years in this report, plus an additional €16 million for *Power Sector Reform*, which is often closely tied to clean energy access goals.
- This is in addition to more than €100 million focused on challenging fossil fuels, including in the *Challenge Coal* and *Other Challenge Fossil Strategies* categories, plus other strategies in this sector. It is clear that European foundation funding beyond Europe has a strong focus on transforming energy systems.
- Land use sectors are fairly well-supported both within Europe and by European funders in the rest of the world, but the *type* of work being supported looks different by geography. For instance, within Europe, funding to support a transition to more planet-friendly diets (the *Food & Diets* strategy) is comparatively higher at €28 million across three years, while that strategy across the rest of the world received only €8.3 million in those same three years—this distribution perhaps reflecting a reasonable response to the contribution of European diets to global emissions.³⁵ Instead, strategies like *Regenerative Agriculture* (€48 million), and work to support deforestation-free *Commodities* (€21 million) are more prominent in the rest of the world.
- Additional strategies for protecting forests outside Europe received a little over €65 million in funding across the three years, but of this, we identified only €4.2 million directed specifically to the *Forest People’s Community Rights* strategy.
- By contrast with the sectors above, funding for work in the various transportation strategies is low, with *Other and Comprehensive Transportation Strategies* being the largest category with €14 million, out of a total of just €22 million directed toward the ‘Transportation’ sector overall.
- As with the grants focused on Europe, the *Grassroots & Movement Building* strategy also receives a very small share of funding, at just 1.2% of all the grants made outside Europe.



Photo by Maurizio Di Pietro / Climate Visuals Countdown

³⁴ In this section we are focusing on climate change mitigation grants made by European foundations to the rest of the world. While the statistics provided in Section II, for climate funding focused on Europe, included total known foundation funding to those strategies, it's important to note that in this section we focus on just one component (European foundations) of total funding to these strategies and regions. This is why, for instance, you see only €0.5m to *Aviation* here, whereas total foundation funding to *Aviation* when including foundations based elsewhere may be several times that amount. For additional detail on total known global foundation giving for climate change mitigation, please reference the recently released *Funding trends in climate change mitigation philanthropy* brief from ClimateWorks Foundation.

³⁵ Sandstrom, V., et al. "The role of trade in the greenhouse gas footprints of EU diets." *Global Food Security* 19 48-55, October 2018.



Conclusion

As reflected in the devastating fires, floods, and heat waves of the summer of 2021, climate change is already here, and we must do everything we can to accelerate solutions to the climate crisis.

Funding for climate solutions is funding for nature, for a just transition, for clean and affordable energy access for those around the globe, for clean and healthy air in our cities. Investment now will yield enormous returns in preventing unnecessary harm, particularly for the world's most vulnerable people and ecosystems.

With confirmation that less than 2% of European foundation funding supports climate change mitigation, now is the time to scale up.

As outlined in previous ClimateWorks reports,³⁶ to stay on a pathway of 1.5° C of warming and achieve the most ambitious goal of the Paris Agreement, we need to halve current emissions by 2030 and continue on to reach net-zero emissions by mid-century. To do this, we must implement rapid and profound changes across every aspect of our economies, and we badly need the patient, risk-tolerant, independent capital that philanthropy provides to aid this transition.

This report represents a new resource to help funders better understand the funding landscape across Europe and make more informed investment decisions accordingly. Of course, current levels of funding are just one piece of intelligence that funders will consider when making investments. Others might include emissions mitigation potential, political context, justice and equity concerns, time-bound policy windows, and existing civil society capacity. However, understanding where existing philanthropic funds are flowing is a central piece of designing robust strategies, and we are glad to offer this report to support this work.

Recognizing the immediacy and severity of the climate crisis, we ask funders to use the new insights revealed here to continue to sharpen their strategies, to step up coordination to ensure adequate funding levels for the most critical strategies, and, most importantly, to act with the urgency that our planetary crisis demands.

[Contact us](#) to find out more about climate change mitigation funding worldwide.

³⁶ For example, see *Achieving global climate goals by 2050: Actionable opportunities for this decade*.

Annexes and detailed data tables

Annex 1: Methodology

Foundations included: This report focuses on the largest foundations making grants for climate change mitigation, particularly with respect to the 2020 data.

Years covered: Grants approved in the calendar years 2016, 2018, and 2020 are included. While efforts were made to collect data in each year from the same set of institutions, the availability of data varies from year to year. The 2018 data, in particular, draws on grants from a large number of foundations that only made small volumes of grants directed at climate change.³⁷ The detailed data tables throughout the report draw on this full set of grants, in an attempt to give as comprehensive a picture as possible of funding flowing to particular countries and approaches to climate change mitigation.³⁸

For the purposes of this report, all funding is counted in the first year of the grant. The numbers have not been inflation-adjusted; inflation in the eurozone from 2016 to 2020 was approximately 5.4% total across the period.

Rounding: To avoid conveying a false sense of precision, we have rounded figures as such throughout the report: Figures over €50 million to the nearest €5 million, figures under €50 million and over €10 million to the nearest €1 million, and figures under €10 million to the nearest €100,000.

Scope: While an enormous range of socially good interventions can have an indirect effect on climate change, we have only included projects with a reasonably direct connection to *climate change mitigation*. For example, an environmental education project for schoolchildren that covered a wide range of environmental topics would not be included as a “climate change” grant. Likewise, very small-scale community initiatives (such as a community garden for vegetable growing) are excluded from the data.

The data does not cover important work on climate change adaptation — efforts to change societies to better withstand the impacts of the climate change that is already occurring. While work to stop climate change can overlap with adaptation or other important environmental goals like biodiversity preservation or ocean conservation, that work is not included here except where it directly overlaps with efforts to prevent climate change.

Determining the boundaries between categories can be subjective, but the same team of reviewers assessed grants for all three years, creating consistency across time and categories. Definitions of sectors included, and how work is categorized, can be found in Table 4.

Regranting: Significant measures are taken to avoid double-counting in these figures; funds that will be regranted by another institution for which we have outgoing grants data are excluded from totals.

Other funding sources: Foundation income is only one source of income for civil society organizations, and in many European countries, it is a small share of income. In the U.K., for example, estimates indicate that foundations provide less than 10% of income for civil society organizations, on average, across the environment sector.³⁹ Funding from individual supporters, government sources, and corporate sources make up the other three main sources of income. The research in this report is one part of an ongoing body of work to improve information about how climate change mitigation work is funded, and there is still more to do to understand these other income sources.

Currencies: Foundations’ original grants were made in a number of currencies, including CHF, DKK, EUR, GBP, SEK, and USD. All currencies were converted to EUR, using the annual average exchange rate for the year in which the grant starts.

³⁷ In total grants from 136 foundations underpin the data in this report. For the 2016 and 2018 financial years grants from a large number of smaller funders are included, drawing on research published by the European Foundation Centre. For 2020 we have concentrated on 55 of the largest funders of climate mitigation work in Europe, in order to provide a timely overview of last year’s grantmaking (and of the expanding field of European climate funding). A list of the foundations whose 2020 grants feature in the report is provided in Annex 3.

³⁸ Approximately 90% of the funds covered by the report come from funders for which we have data for all three years (or, for those funders who began giving to climate after 2016, where we have all funding since they began giving to climate).

³⁹ Miller, F., J. Cracknell and H. Williams. *What the Green Groups Said: Insights from the UK Environment Sector*. Environmental Funders Network, July 2017.

Annex 2: Sector and region definitions

TABLE 4: 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 (CO ₂) 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 CO ₂ 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 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 5: 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, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Botswana, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros, Cote d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, 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. Western European countries, as referred to earlier in the brief are in bold.</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, and the United Kingdom.</p> |
| India | India |
| Indonesia | Indonesia |
| Latin America | <p>This regional grouping includes Mexico, all of Central and South America, and the Caribbean. This region does not include 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, Pakistan, 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, Fiji, Japan, Kiribati, Lao, Maldives, Marshall Islands, Micronesia, Myanmar, Malaysia, Nauru, Nepal, New Zealand, North Korea, Palau, Papua New Guinea, 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 category houses funding for which the region is not known. |

Annex 3: Foundations included in report

In total, grants from 136 different foundations are included in the dataset that underpins this report. For 2020, we focused on a smaller set of foundations with a view to getting the most current data out into the field. Foundations included in the 2020 data include the following, alongside other unlisted foundations:

| | | | |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------|----------------------------------------|----------------|
| AKO Foundation | United Kingdom | Laudes Foundation | Switzerland |
| Arcadia Fund | United Kingdom | Leverhulme Trust | United Kingdom |
| Barr Foundation | United States | Maj and Tor Nessling Foundation | Finland |
| Children's Investment Fund Foundation | United Kingdom | MAVA Foundation | Switzerland |
| Clean Air Fund | United Kingdom | National Lottery Community Fund | United Kingdom |
| ClimateWorks Foundation | United States | Nationale Postcode Loterij | Netherlands |
| Coca-Cola Foundation | United States | Novo Nordisk Fonden | Denmark |
| Deutsche Postcode Lotterie | Germany | Oak Foundation | Switzerland |
| Esmée Fairbairn Foundation | United Kingdom | Open Philanthropy Project | United States |
| European Climate Foundation | Netherlands | Packard Foundation | United States |
| Fondation BNP Paribas | France | People's Postcode Lottery | United Kingdom |
| Fondation Charles Léopold Mayer pour le progrès de l'Homme | Switzerland | Quadrature Climate Foundation | United Kingdom |
| Fondation de France | France | Realdania | Denmark |
| Fondazione Cariplo | Italy | Rockefeller Brothers Fund | United States |
| Friends Provident Foundation | United Kingdom | Schöpflin Stiftung | Germany |
| Generation Foundation | United Kingdom | Shell Foundation | United Kingdom |
| Grantham Foundation | United States | Stichting Doen | Netherlands |
| Hewlett Foundation | United States | Stiftung Mercator | Germany |
| IKEA Foundation | Netherlands | Stiftung Mercator Schweiz | Switzerland |
| JMG Foundation | Switzerland | Svenska Postkodlotteriet | Sweden |
| Joseph Rowntree Charitable Trust | United Kingdom | Svenska Postkodstiftelsen | Sweden |
| Kamprad Family Foundation for Entrepreneurship, Research & Charity | Sweden | Tudor Trust | United Kingdom |
| King Baudouin Foundation | Belgium | Velux Fonden | Denmark |
| Kone Foundation | Finland | Villum Fonden | Denmark |
| KR Foundation | Denmark | Wallace Global Fund | United States |
| | | Waterloo Foundation | United Kingdom |
| | | Wellcome Trust | United Kingdom |

Other anonymous funders

Annex 4: Climate Change Performance Index rankings table

| Rank | | Country | Score** | Categories |
|------|---|--------------------------|---------|------------|
| 1.* | - | - | - | |
| 2. | - | - | - | |
| 3. | - | - | - | |
| 4. | - | Sweden | 74.42 | |
| 5. | ▲ | United Kingdom | 69.66 | |
| 6. | ▼ | Denmark | 69.42 | |
| 7. | ▼ | Morocco | 67.59 | |
| 8. | ▲ | Norway | 65.45 | |
| 9. | ▲ | Chile | 64.05 | |
| 10. | ▼ | India | 63.98 | |
| 11. | ▼ | Finland | 62.63 | |
| 12. | ▲ | Malta | 62.21 | |
| 13. | ▲ | Latvia | 61.88 | |
| 14. | ▲ | Switzerland | 60.85 | |
| 15. | ▼ | Lithuania | 58.03 | |
| 16. | ▲ | European Union (28) | 57.29 | |
| 17. | ▲ | Portugal | 56.80 | |
| 18. | ▲ | Croatia | 56.69 | |
| 19. | ▲ | Germany | 56.39 | |
| 20. | ▼ | Ukraine | 55.48 | |
| 21. | ▼ | Luxembourg | 55.23 | |
| 22. | ▼ | Egypt | 54.33 | |
| 23. | ▼ | France | 53.72 | |
| 24. | ▲ | Indonesia | 53.59 | |
| 25. | ▼ | Brazil | 53.26 | |
| 26. | ▲ | Thailand | 53.18 | |
| 27. | ▼ | Italy | 53.05 | |
| 28. | ▲ | New Zealand | 51.30 | |
| 29. | - | Netherlands | 50.96 | |
| 30. | ▼ | Romania | 50.33 | |
| 31. | ▼ | Slovak Republic | 49.51 | |
| 32. | - | Mexico | 48.76 | |
| 33. | ▼ | China | 48.18 | |
| 34. | ▼ | Greece | 48.11 | |
| 35. | ▲ | Austria | 48.09 | |
| 36. | ▲ | Belarus | 47.27 | |
| 37. | ▼ | South Africa | 46.13 | |
| 38. | ▼ | Estonia | 46.01 | |
| 39. | ▲ | Ireland | 45.47 | |
| 40. | ▼ | Belgium | 45.11 | |
| 41. | ▼ | Spain | 45.02 | |
| 42. | ▲ | Turkey | 43.47 | |
| 43. | ▲ | Algeria | 43.27 | |
| 44. | ▲ | Bulgaria | 42.64 | |
| 45. | ▲ | Japan | 42.49 | |
| 46. | ▼ | Argentina | 40.48 | |
| 47. | ▼ | Czech Republic | 38.98 | |
| 48. | ▲ | Poland | 38.94 | |
| 49. | ▼ | Cyprus | 38.73 | |
| 50. | ▼ | Hungary | 38.22 | |
| 51. | ▼ | Slovenia | 37.02 | |
| 52. | - | Russian Federation | 30.34 | |
| 53. | ▲ | Korea | 29.76 | |
| 54. | ▲ | Australia | 28.82 | |
| 55. | ▼ | Kazakhstan | 28.04 | |
| 56. | ▼ | Malaysia | 27.76 | |
| 57. | ▲ | Chinese Taipei | 27.11 | |
| 58. | ▼ | Canada | 24.82 | |
| 59. | ▼ | Islamic Republic of Iran | 24.58 | |
| 60. | - | Saudi Arabia | 22.46 | |
| 61. | - | United States | 19.75 | |

Rating

- Very High
- High
- Medium
- Low
- Very Low

Index Categories

- GHG Emissions (40% weighting)
- Renewable Energy (20% weighting)
- Energy Use (20% weighting)
- Climate Policy (20% weighting)


* None of the countries achieved positions one to three. No country is doing enough to prevent dangerous climate change.







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** rounded

Annex 5: Detailed data tables

TABLE 6: FOUNDATION FUNDING FOR CLIMATE CHANGE MITIGATION BY SECTOR AND STRATEGY, COMBINED FOR 2016, 2018, 2020

| Sector | Strategy | To Europe | | Outside Europe, from European funders | |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|---------------------------|---------------|---------------------------------------|----------------|
| | | 2016, 2018, 2020 combined | | 2016, 2018, 2020 combined | |
| | | €m | (\$m) | €m | (\$m) |
| SUSTAINABLE ENERGY SECTORS | | | | | |
|  Buildings | Buildings Sector Total | €55 | (\$60) | €5.8 | (\$6.6) |
| | Building Electrification | €1.2 | (\$1.3) | €0 | (\$0) |
| | Building Energy Efficiency | €9.1 | (\$10) | €0.3 | (\$0.4) |
| | Embodied Emissions in Buildings | €10 | (\$12) | €5.2 | (\$5.9) |
| | Other Buildings Strategies | €34 | (\$38) | €0.3 | (\$0.4) |
|  Challenge Fossil | Challenge Fossil Sector Total | €33 | (\$37) | €110 | (\$125) |
| | Challenge Coal | €22 | (\$25) | €75 | (\$85) |
| | Challenge Oil & Gas | €3.1 | (\$3.6) | €9.7 | (\$11) |
| | Other Challenge Fossil Strategies | €8.1 | (\$9.2) | €25 | (\$28) |
|  Clean Electricity | Clean Electricity Sector Total | €45 | (\$50) | €155 | (\$180) |
| | Advance Renewables | €22 | (\$25) | €37 | (\$42) |
| | Energy Access | €0.1 | (\$0.1) | €60 | (\$70) |
| | Power System Reform | €10 | (\$12) | €16 | (\$18) |
| | Other Clean Electricity Strategies | €13 | (\$15) | €43 | (\$49) |
|  Cooling | Cooling Sector Total | €0 | (\$0) | €17 | (\$19) |
| | Access to Cooling | €0 | (\$0) | €0.5 | (\$0.6) |
| | Finance for Cooling | €0 | (\$0) | €0 | (\$0) |
| | Policies, Standards, & Programs | €0 | (\$0) | €0 | (\$0) |
| | Strengthening for Efficiency | €0 | (\$0) | €0 | (\$0) |
| | Other Cooling Strategies | €0 | (\$0) | €17 | (\$19) |
|  Industry | Industry Sector Total | €46 | (\$55) | €38 | (\$43) |
| | Circular Economy & Material Efficiency | €29 | (\$33) | €24 | (\$28) |
| | Industrial Electrification | €0 | (\$0) | €0 | (\$0) |
| | Industrial Policy & Business Model Innovation | €16 | (\$19) | €1.9 | (\$2.3) |
| | Other Industry Strategies | €0.6 | (\$0.8) | €11 | (\$13) |
|  Transportation | Transportation Sector Total | €28 | (\$33) | €22 | (\$25) |
| | Aviation | €0.4 | (\$0.4) | €0.5 | (\$0.5) |
| | Maritime Shipping | €1.4 | (\$1.6) | €4 | (\$4.5) |
| | Vehicle Efficiency | €4.6 | (\$5.3) | €0.8 | (\$0.9) |
| | Zero Emission Vehicles | €13 | (\$15) | €3.2 | (\$3.7) |
| | Other Transportation Strategies | €9 | (\$10) | €14 | (\$16) |

| Sector | Strategy | To Europe | | Outside Europe, from European funders | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------|---------------------------|----------------|---------------------------------------|----------------|
| | | 2016, 2018, 2020 combined | | 2016, 2018, 2020 combined | |
| | | €m | (\$m) | €m | (\$m) |
| LAND USE SECTORS | | | | | |
|  Food & Agriculture | Food & Agriculture Sector Total | €75 | (\$85) | €90 | (\$100) |
| | Commodities | €1.6 | (\$1.8) | €21 | (\$24) |
| | Food & Diets | €28 | (\$32) | €8.3 | (\$9.4) |
| | Inclusive Food System Transition | €6.9 | (\$8) | €1.7 | (\$2) |
| | Regenerative Agriculture | €30 | (\$35) | €48 | (\$55) |
| | Other Food & Agriculture Strategies | €8.8 | (\$10) | €10 | (\$12) |
|  Forests | Forests Sector Total | €48 | (\$55) | €65 | (\$75) |
| | Forest People's Community Rights | €0 | (\$0) | €4.2 | (\$4.8) |
| | Forest Protection Policy & Finance | €1 | (\$1.2) | €7.3 | (\$8.5) |
| | Landscape Protection | €14 | (\$15) | €15 | (\$17) |
| | Other Forests Strategies | €34 | (\$39) | €40 | (\$46) |
| CROSS-SECTORAL | | | | | |
|  Carbon Dioxide Removal | Carbon Dioxide Removal Sector Total | €55 | (\$65) | €25 | (\$29) |
| | Combined CDR | €0 | (\$0) | €1.7 | (\$2) |
| | Land-based CDR | €35 | (\$40) | €17 | (\$19) |
| | Ocean CDR | €1.4 | (\$1.6) | €0.3 | (\$0.3) |
| | On-farm CDR | €20 | (\$23) | €3.5 | (\$4) |
| | Technological CDR | €0.4 | (\$0.4) | €2.3 | (\$2.7) |
| | Other Carbon Dioxide Removal Strategies | €0.5 | (\$0.6) | €1.1 | (\$1.2) |
|  Cities | Cities Sector Total | €32 | (\$37) | €47 | (\$55) |
| | City Leadership | €9.2 | (\$10) | €24 | (\$28) |
| | Green Urban Planning | €11 | (\$13) | €2.6 | (\$2.9) |
| | Urban Mobility | €8.9 | (\$10) | €6.1 | (\$7) |
| | Other Cities Strategies | €3.3 | (\$3.8) | €14 | (\$16) |
|  Other Strategies | Other Strategies Sector Total | €85 | (\$95) | €125 | (\$145) |
| | Air Quality | €3 | (\$3.5) | €12 | (\$14) |
| | General Climate Research | €5.3 | (\$6) | €10 | (\$12) |
| | Health-based Strategies | €2 | (\$2.2) | €16 | (\$19) |
| | Innovation | €1.3 | (\$1.5) | €5.4 | (\$6.3) |
| | Just Transition | €0.4 | (\$0.4) | €12 | (\$13) |
| | New Economy | €13 | (\$14) | €13 | (\$15) |
| | Oceans | €0 | (\$0) | €0.6 | (\$0.7) |
| | Sustainable Behavior & Lifestyles | €14 | (\$16) | €7.1 | (\$8.3) |
| | Other Climate Mitigation Strategies | €45 | (\$53) | €49 | (\$54) |
| | | | | | |
|  Super Pollutants | Super Pollutants Sector Total | €1.6 | (\$1.8) | €7.5 | (\$8.7) |
| | Black Carbon | €0.5 | (\$0.6) | €0 | (\$0) |
| | F-Gases | €0.8 | (\$0.9) | €0 | (\$0) |
| | Methane | €0 | (\$0) | €7.1 | (\$8.3) |
| | Other Super Pollutants Strategies | €0.2 | (\$0.3) | €0.4 | (\$0.4) |

| Sector | Strategy | To Europe | | Outside Europe, from European funders | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------|---------------|------------------------------------------|----------------|
| | | 2016, 2018, 2020 combined | | 2016, 2018, 2020 combined | |
| | | €m | (\$m) | €m | (\$m) |
| ENABLING ENVIRONMENT SECTORS | | | | | |
|  Core & Capacity Building | Core & Capacity Building Sector Total | €42 | (\$48) | €140 | (\$160) |
| | Core & Capacity Building | €39 | (\$45) | €140 | (\$160) |
| | Unallocated or Swing Funding | €2.6 | (\$3) | €0 | (\$0) |
|  Governance, Diplomacy, & Legal | Governance, Diplomacy, & Legal Sector Total | €60 | (\$65) | €90 | (\$105) |
| | International Engagement | €3.5 | (\$4.1) | €32 | (\$36) |
| | Legal Interventions | €22 | (\$25) | €46 | (\$55) |
| | National & Subnational Policy | €30 | (\$34) | €5.1 | (\$5.8) |
| | Other Governance, Diplomacy, & Legal Strategies | €2.2 | (\$2.5) | €7 | (\$8) |
|  Public Engagement | Public Engagement Sector Total | €36 | (\$42) | €40 | (\$46) |
| | Grassroots & Movement Building | €4.6 | (\$5.3) | €13 | (\$15) |
| | Mobilizing Business Support | €0 | (\$0) | €1.5 | (\$1.7) |
| | Mobilizing Nontraditional Allies | €0.5 | (\$0.6) | €0.1 | (\$0.1) |
| | Strategic Communications | €14 | (\$16) | €23 | (\$27) |
| | Other Public Engagement Strategies | €18 | (\$20) | €2 | (\$2.3) |
|  Sustainable Finance | Sustainable Finance Sector Total | €36 | (\$41) | €110 | (\$125) |
| | Capital Markets & Financial System | €15 | (\$17) | €50 | (\$60) |
| | Fiscal Policy | €0.7 | (\$0.8) | €6 | (\$6.8) |
| | Macroeconomics & Trade | €2.9 | (\$3.4) | €0.6 | (\$0.7) |
| | Market Development | €3.2 | (\$3.5) | €11 | (\$12) |
| | Public Finance | €0.4 | (\$0.4) | €19 | (\$21) |
| | Other Sustainable Finance Strategies | €14 | (\$16) | €23 | (\$26) |

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