# Development Cooperation Factsheet

## Climate Change

MAY 2025

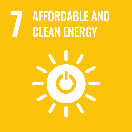
### *Table 1: Australia’s Climate Finance Provided and Mobilised 2020-21 to 2023-24*

| Climate Finance Provided and Mobilised | 2020–21  $m | 2021–22  $m | 2022–23  $m | 2023–24  $m |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Pacific Islands bilateral and regional (includes PNG) | 166.0 | 223.7 | 265.9 | 334.2 |
| Southeast and East Asia | 44.4 | 56.5 | 132.4 | 156.2 |
| South and West Asia | 10.9 | 13.2 | 21.3 | 33.1 |
| Other Asia | 13.4 | 33.8 | 10.0 | 9.6 |
| Sub-Saharan Africa | 7.3 | 9.5 | 11.8 | 12.2 |
| North Africa and Middle East | 0.3 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 1.3 |
| Latin America and the Caribbean | - | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| 'Other': unallocated global programs and multilateral core contributions | 104.0 | 111.5 | 128.7 | 235.9 |
| Non-ODA Grants and Loans | 2.4 | 64.8 | 41.6 | 3.3 |
| Private Climate Finance Mobilised | 0.0 | 126.2 | 6.5 | 126.4 |
| Total: Climate Finance Provided and Mobilised | **348.7** | **640.2** | **619.1** | **912.3** |
| Cumulative total | 348.7 | 988.9 | 1,608.0 | 2,520.3 |

\*Due to rounding, discrepancies may occur between sums of the component items in totals

#### Figure 1 presents the percentage of Australia’s total Climate Finance by type of support – adaptation, mitigation, or crosscutting. for the financial year 2023-24. This information is presented in a doughnut chart, where the three primary types of support take a portion of shading in the doughnut in direct proportion to the total percentage attributable to each type of support. The percentages of total Australian Climate Finance by type of support are: Adaptation 49% Mitigation 32% Crosscutting 19%Figure 1: Australia’s total Climate Finance by type of support, 2023–24

### Sustainable Development Goals



**Australia recognises that climate change is the greatest shared threat to the livelihoods, security and wellbeing of our closest neighbours in the Indo-Pacific.**

The Government is taking real and ambitious action to address climate change at home and in our region.

### Strategic direction

Australia is contributing to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and Paris Agreement goals through ambitious domestic action and high-quality climate finance for developing countries.

Climate change is at the heart of Australia’s International Development Policy. This commits Australia to strengthen climate resilience across our development program by:

* aligning bilateral programs with partners’ climate priorities, including their Nationally Determined Contributions and National Adaptation Plans.
* considering climate risk in all bilateral and regional Development Partnership Plans
* ensuring that, from 2024-25, at least half of all new country and regional investments valued at more than $3 million have a climate change objective, with a goal of reaching 80 per cent in 2028–29

### Program highlights

Australia is on track to deliver $3 billion towards the global climate finance goal (2020–2025), largely through existing ODA commitments. In 2023–24, Australia delivered $912.3 million in climate finance and has delivered $2,520 million from 2020–2024.

* **Climate Resilient Communities** supports implementation of the Australian Government’s climate change commitments under Australia’s International Development Policy, in line with partner government priorities. CRC incentivises funding towards gender-responsive, inclusive climate and disaster resilience programming, particularly in the water, food, nature-based solutions, and energy sectors. The initial investment is $221.9 million over five years from 2024–29.
* The **Australian Infrastructure Financing Facility for the Pacific** has provided USD22 million to Solar Pacific Pristine Power to support the construction of Palau’s first utility-scale solar and battery energy storage facility.
* **Australian Development Investments** is investing in the Southeast Asia Clean Energy Fund II, helping to mobilise additional finance for technologies and business models that accelerate the low carbon transition, such as: solar, wind, energy efficiency, electric mobility and grid infrastructure.

For more information see our[website](https://dfat.gov.au/international-relations/themes/climate-change/Pages/climate-change.aspx).