Climate finance for agricultural adaptation (version 2)

Working Paper No. 155

CGIAR Research Program on Climate Change, Agriculture and Food Security (CCAFS)

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RESEARCH PROGRAM ON Climate Change, Agriculture and Food Security

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Abstract

This paper reviews information on climate finance for agricultural adaptation. By examining climate finance mechanisms that are currently in place, the report explores how different mechanisms are set up and managed and conducts an analysis related to governance, funding scope, eligibility, and social inclusiveness. The report recognizes the financial gap for agricultural adaptation and management challenges for existing funding sources; it also indicates the barriers for governments, civil society, and communities in developing countries to access those resources. The report also discusses topics for further research in areas such as increasing financial flows, strengthening the management of climate funds, improving resource accessibility, preparing eligible recipients for climate finance readiness, and the implementation of INDCs to further enhance the climate finance for agricultural adaptation.

Keywords

Climate finance, adaptation, agriculture, climate change**.**

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Acronyms

AF	Adaptation Fund
AFB	Adaptation Fund Board
ASAP	Adaptation for Smallholder Agriculture Programme
ASCAF	Agricultural Supply Chain Adaptation Facility
BAU	Business As Usual
BSF	Benefit-Sharing Fund
CDKN	Climate & Development Knowledge Network
CDM	Clean Development Mechanism
CMCI	Capital Markets Climate Initiative
CMP	Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol
COP	Conference of the Parties to the UNFCCC
CP3	Climate Public Private Partnership
CPI	Climate Policy Initiative
CSA	Climate-smart Agriculture
DFIs	Development Financial Institutions
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
GCF	Green Climate Fund
GCCA	Global Climate Change Alliance
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GFDRR	Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery
GHG	Greenhouse Gases
HFA	Hyogo Framework for Action
ICF	The International Climate Fund
IFAD	The International Fund for Agricultural Development
INDCs	Intended Nationally Determined Contributions
ISFL	BioCarbon Fund 3rd Tranche - Initiative For Sustainable Forest Landscapes
JBIC	Japan Bank for International Cooperation
LDCs	Least Developed Countries
LDCF	Least Developed Countries Fund
ODA	Overseas Development Assistance
ODI	Overseas Development Institute
PPPs	Public-Private Partnerships
PPRC	Pilot Program for Climate Resilience
PSF	Private Sector Facility

SCCF	Special Climate Change Fund
SIDS	Small Island Developing States
TI	Transparency International
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

Introduction

Background

The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) estimates that expected population growth, coupled with income growth, would require 70% more food to be produced by 2050 (FAO 2009). However, climate change, which among other things affects temperature, seasonality, rainfall, and extreme events, makes this goal even more challenging. In most developing countries, agricultural development not only plays a key role in food security, but also serves as the backbone of a country's economy with close ties to employment, income and livelihoods. Smallholder farmers are not only the main producers in the agriculture sector of developing countries, but they are also the most vulnerable group to climate change. Moreover, the agriculture sector has been demonstrated to be one of the major sources of global greenhouse gases (GHG) emissions, estimated around 14% – 29% of the total GHG (Shames et al. 2012; CCAFS, 2012). To achieve food security, economic growth, and GHG emissions reductions, there is an urgent need to tackle the intertwined challenges of agriculture development and climate change, and one way is to shift agricultural practices to low carbon, climate-resilient, and sustainable agriculture pathways (Foster et al. 2013). Sufficient investments will be essential to drive this transition through upfront financing of new practices, technology transfer, and capacity building at both government and community levels. Furthermore, in the context of the recent Paris Agreement at COP21, we have observed that Parties in their majority have included agriculture in their mitigation targets (80%) and adaptation strategies (64%), as reflected in their Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (INDCs). However, only 16 Parties have specified financing requirements for agricultural adaptation and financial mechanisms for access and implementation (Richards et al. 2015 a,b), revealing perhaps a data and information gap in that area.

Climate Finance for Adaptation: Figures and Trends

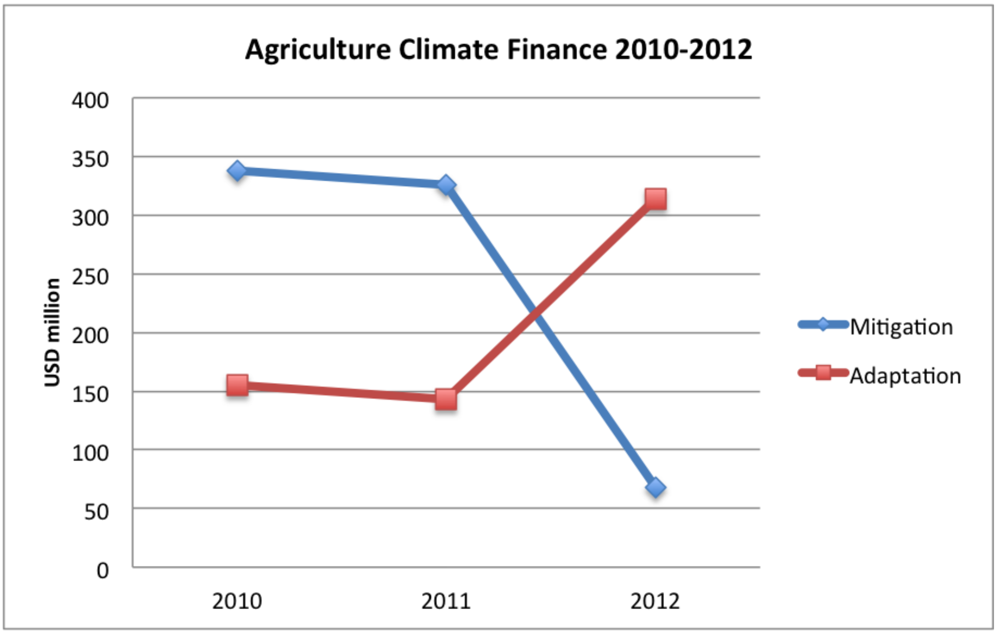
According to a 2014 report of the Global Landscape of Climate Finance published by the Climate Policy Initiative (CPI), mitigation claimed 91% of total climate finance, while only 7% of the total flow (about USD 25 billion) went to adaptation (CPI 2014). Among the resources that flowed into adaptation, only 8% (about USD 2 billion) went into agriculture and forestry related activities (CPI 2014). Due to the lack of reliable data for project-level private adaptation interventions, the report shows that all of the traceable USD 25 billion adaptation finance originated from public sources, namely government ministries, bilateral aid agencies, export credit agencies, and multilateral, bilateral, and national development financial institutions (DFIs) (CPI 2014).

However, despite the general climate finance landscape, the majority of climate finance targeting agriculture still focuses on adaptation activities (96%), with just 2% of finance approved by climate mitigation and forestry/REDD+ focused funds, and an additional 2% supporting both mitigation and adaptation outcomes (Hedger et al. 2015).

Overall, in a recent analysis undertaken at the Overseas Development Institute (ODI), climate funds appear to have programmed very modest sums of finance for agriculture over the last decade, compared with other sectors (Norman 2015). Regular Overseas Development Assistance (ODA) spent on agriculture also overshadows climate finance (Hedger et al. 2015).

Furthermore, a report conducted by Climate Focus and commissioned by the CGIAR Research Program on Climate Change, Agriculture and Food Security (CCAFS) in 2014 studied climate finance for agriculture, and pointed out that during 2011 – 2012, climate finance in the agriculture sector shifted dramatically from private funds for mitigation to public funds for adaptation (Figure 1), primarily due to the carbon price crash in 2010/2011 and countries' commitments to fast-start finance under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) (Hoogzaad et al. 2014). Therefore, the geographical distribution of climate funds shifted accordingly from emerging economies (China, South Africa, Brazil, etc.), which benefited from carbon-markets in the past, to sub-Saharan African countries, which are the main beneficiaries of adaptation financing today. As an example, Ethiopia moved to first place, receiving more than USD 25 million of agriculture climate finance dedicated to agricultural adaptation. Other African countries, such as Kenya and Ghana, were also successful in attracting adaptation finance (Hoogzaad et al. 2014).

Figure 1. Agriculture climate finance 2010-2012 (in USD million) (source: Hoogzaad et al. 2014)



The fast-start finance during 2010 – 2012 was intended to be distributed with a balance between mitigation and adaptation; however, the majority of fast-start finance to date has been destined for mitigation in industry and energy. Of the committed USD 35 billion for fast-start finance, agriculture accounted only for USD 0.75 billion, equivalent to 2.1% (Hoogzaad et al. 2014). Specifically, the fast-start finance from multilateral and bilateral sources for agriculture reached a mere USD 186 million in 2010 and USD 181 million in 2011. A scaling up appeared in 2012 with a flow of USD 334 million funds channelled into adaptation (Hoogzaad et al. 2014).

FAO estimated in 2009 that to achieve food security for a growing population, a net USD 83 billion a year will be required in developing countries and USD 11 billion in sub-Saharan Africa alone (Miller et al. 2010; FAO 2009). To help shift current agricultural development to sustainable pathways, e.g. investing in climate-smart agriculture, UNFCCC estimated an additional USD 14 billion would be required annually for adaptation in agriculture globally, divided equally between developing and developed countries (Parry et al. 2009); and USD 140 – 175 billion annually would be needed for mitigation activities in developing countries for the next 20 years (World Bank 2010), both indicating a large financing gap. Moreover, a wide disparity of resource distribution between climate change mitigation and adaptation, the substantially undervalued agriculture sector (considering its global GHG emission contribution and its vulnerability to climate change), and weak private sector engagement are putting more pressure on adaptation finance in the agriculture sector and undermining the shift toward sustainable agricultural development.

INDCs, Agricultural Adaptation, and Finance

In the recently submitted INDCs, according to an analysis by CCAFS (Richards et al. 2015 a,b), agriculture is featured prominently in the vast majority of the submissions with 64% of the Parties having included agricultural adaptation strategies and 80% for mitigation targets. INDCs (44 Parties) have been also acknowledging the importance of mitigation and adaptation co-benefits in the sector. Furthermore, out of 113 Parties that include adaptation measurements, 102 also refer to agriculture. Twenty-nine Parties specifically mention climate-smart agriculture (CSA).

Although countries in their vast majority have been recognizing the importance of agriculture and specifically adaptation, INDCs provide little information in relation to financial needs and mechanisms required to achieve those targets. Thus, only 16 Parties include specific financing requirements (although largely uneven) for agricultural adaptation, and most of those are in Africa accounting for 91% of the total amount, while only four Parties exist elsewhere (Richards et al. 2015 a,b). From an early analysis of the submissions, considerable finance is needed for agricultural adaptation by Least Developed Countries (LDCs) – in the order of USD 3 billion annually (Richards et al. 2015 a,b). However, the same analysis indicates that this sum may be an underestimate due to the small sample in the analysis, is still much higher than current commitments to climate funds for agriculture, and is at least 10% more per year than multilateral climate funds spent on agricultural projects in the last decade. At the same time, costs included in the INDCs range widely from smaller amounts for specific projects to larger quantities for entire sectoral plans.

Additionally, while some of the above costs may be met domestically, in most cases the Parties indicate needs for international finance, or the possibility of more ambitious actions conditional to funding. The Green Climate Fund (GCF) (by 25 Parties), the Global Environment Facility (GEF) (13 Parties) and the Adaptation Fund (AF) (13 Parties) are the most frequently identified sources of financing adaptation.

Finally, among Parties with agriculture related commitments, financial mechanisms are only covered by 18 Parties. These include agricultural insurance, credit, and micro-finance (Richards et al. 2015 a,b).

Purpose, Focus, and Structure of the Review

This review focuses on the existing financing mechanisms for adaptation that could be applied in the agriculture sector. By reviewing what is publically available online, we examine key mechanisms that are currently in place, linked to climate adaptation in agriculture, and draw lessons around how different mechanisms globally are set up and managed. The analysis provides an overview of governance mechanisms, as well as information in relation to the scope of activities that are funded, application eligibilities, requirements for monitoring and evaluation, and attention to gender and social inclusion issues. The report also intends to highlight issues and gaps that would require further research. This review also takes into consideration the needs of governments in the developing countries and international and local agencies that are eligible for existing climate funding, with an objective to supporting these entities in gaining better access to climate finance resources.

Climate Finance Mechanisms for Adaptation

We have identified 37 mechanisms (see Annex 1) that provide funding to climate change adaptation related projects in the agriculture sector. They are either public funds or have the public sector as the major funding source.

Design

In this section, we examine the funding rationale for each of the mechanisms with the intention to identify how many mechanisms are ad hoc climate adaptation funds, how they interpret climate adaptation, as well as how they situate themselves in the adaptation-financing realm. Among the 37 identified mechanisms, four of them can be considered as ad hoc adaptation financing channels. These four mechanisms explicitly indicate adaptation as the major working area and emphasize the agriculture sector. The four mechanisms are the AF, the Australian government's Community-based Adaptation Activity Grants, the Adaptation for Smallholder Agriculture Programme (ASAP) under the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), and the Benefit-Sharing Fund under the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture. Among the rest of the mechanisms, about half address both climate mitigation and adaptation, while the rest are not clearly classified, but the fund description indicates potential contributions to climate adaptation.

We have also noted that the interpretations of adaptation efforts are quite different among the financing mechanisms. Based on their descriptions, the most common topics associated with adaptation are resilience, capacity building, risk reduction and management, sustainable agriculture and forestry management practices, technology transfer, and biodiversity and ecosystem conservation, from local to regional levels. The above suggests that adaptation to climate change is a broad and interdisciplinary topic that requires systematic planning and cross-sectoral collaboration. It also indicates that there is no unified definition adopted for “adaptation efforts”, and institutions apply various criteria to scope activities upon adaptation. The lack of a unified definition on adaptation actions results in: (1) difficulties classifying activities, which therefore leads to unclear financing targets and inefficient resource allocation among climate finance mechanisms; (2) barriers to track financial flows for mitigation and adaptation; and (3) difficulties in demonstrating applicants’ eligibility in order to access available resources. These may all lead to inefficient financing on agricultural adaptation. More details on this issue will be presented in the Issue and Implications section.

Funding Sources, Availability, and Instruments

There are many different ways to categorize funding sources. For example, by location, funding sources can be divided into domestic sources and international sources. Domestic sources include national budget, innovative sources (e.g. a levy on coal), the domestic private sector, and others. International sources may consist of bilateral and multilateral cooperation, vertical funds (e.g. GEF, AF, and GCF) and carbon funds (UNDP 2011). Another commonly used classification is by source of funding and sectors involved, i.e. public sources and private sources. CPI defines public climate finance sources as government ministries, bilateral aid agencies, export credit agencies, and multilateral, bilateral, and national DFIs, and private sources as project developers, cooperate actors and manufacturers, households, commercial financial institutions, institutional investors and private equity, venture capital, and infrastructure funds (CPI 2014). Funding sources can also be divided based on function, e.g. finance mechanisms, insurance mechanisms, and other innovative mechanisms, i.e. advanced market commitments or tax discounts (DEW Point 2012).

Among the 37 identified mechanisms supporting adaptation activities in the agriculture sector, most of them absorb considerate amounts of public funds, namely, voluntary pledges of donor governments and allocated resources from multilateral, bilateral and national DFIs. There is limited data reporting on the private sector’s engagement in adaptation financing, but two funds explicitly referred to the private sector as one of the major funding sources. The Benefit-Sharing Fund under the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture expected 7 – 11% of its funding to come from the private sector. Of Japan's USD 15 billion fast-start finance, USD 4 billion came from private finance.

Besides direct donation, many climate finance mechanisms have opened innovative windows to further engage the private sector. AF gives preference to projects involving the private sector through agricultural insurance schemes, microfinance for food security, etc. The GEF funds adopt Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs) as a private sector engagement option in energy and low carbon technologies, risk-mitigation and structured financing tools, i.e. insurance and certification and standards program. The Japanese government attracts private funds by providing financial incentives through the Japan Bank for International Cooperation (JBIC) to assist private sector actors to engage in mitigation efforts in developing countries. The International Climate Fund (ICF) of the UK supports two commercial private equity funds – Climate Public Private Partnership (CP3) and the Capital Markets Climate Initiative (CMCI) to leverage private co-investment and to mobilize and scale-up private finance flows to benefit developing countries. Professional fund managers are running these funds on a strictly commercial basis.

In addition, private sector engagement is practiced via fund management and governance strategies. One of the common strategies is to set funding preference on projects with an emphasis on cooperation with the private sector. An example is the Special Climate Change Fund (SCCF). For the SCCF, projects that prioritize private sector engagement will be preferred, for instance, PPPs for irrigation or agricultural risk insurance. So far, SCCF projects with private sector involvement focused on Eastern Europe (Macedonia, Serbia, and Kazakhstan). GCF's Private Sector Facility (PSF) is another innovative climate fund governance strategy to engage the private sector. Sierra (2012, p.3) pointed out that "PSF can enhance the likelihood of achieving its goals of scale-up, transformation and leverage by including individual voting members who bring private sector skills and experience in its board." Detailed analysis for public funds with private sector board seats will be presented in the governance section of this report.

In general, due to the lack of data, the private sector shows a relatively small contribution to the global climate change adaptation financing. More innovative channels are needed to effectively engage the private sector. Beyond "traditional" financing sources, there are also several innovative funding approaches. For example, 2% of the resources of AF are levied on Certified Emission Reduction Credits from the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM). The Brazilian National Fund on Climate Change was created to allocate a portion of the government's revenue from oil production for mitigation and adaptation projects and to support studies on climate change and its effects (UNDP 2011).

Data regarding funding availability is not up-to-date for most of the identified mechanisms. This may be a consequence of the complicated financial reporting systems and difficulties to collect real-time financial data on the ground. Therefore, it is difficult to estimate exactly how much adaptation financing is available right now and where.

CPI has summarized five climate finance instruments including balance sheet financing, project-level equity, project-level market rate debt, low-cost debt, and grants (CPI 2014). Most of the public resources include the last three instruments. For the 37 financial mechanisms for agricultural adaptation analysed in this report, we have identified the following common financial instruments: grants, loans (concessional or preferential), non-grant instruments (contingent grants, risk guarantees, equity fund investments, etc.), technical assistance, co-financing, and result-based financing. We find that the primary financing instruments are grants (32/37 adopted) for agricultural adaptation.

Funding Allocation – Geographical Focus and Supported Activities

With regards to fund allocation, we have tried to illustrate regional focus and classify supported activities to summarize fund flows in the realm of climate change adaptation in the agriculture sector. Financing mechanisms with a component of adaptation always prioritize the regions and communities that are most vulnerable to climate change impacts. This is consistent with why the identified 37 adaptation funds are targeting either the Least Developed Countries (LDCs) or Small Island Developing States (SIDS). In addition, the broader developing regions, i.e. Africa, Southeast Asia, and Central America, are also significant recipients.

Current adaptation financing mechanisms support a variety of activities. There is effort to categorize adaptation actions in agriculture, such as spontaneous and planned adaptation actions (IPCC) or adapting to the current adaptation deficit, and adapting to incremental changes and adapting to qualitative changes (Brooks et al. 2011) (Table 1). However, each fund has quite different options to differentiate what is and what is not an adaptation activity. In general, agriculture adaptation finance could be categorized into the following working areas: water supply and management; health/disease control and prevention; policies, regulations, and capacity building; resilient infrastructure; disaster risk management; knowledge sharing and cooperation; agriculture, forestry, and land use; as well as technology development and transfer (CPI 2014). Some adaptation activity examples are presented in Table 2.

Table 1. Adaptation categories, types and examples (source: FAO 2013)

Category of Type of Adaptation Action		Examples
Addressing the Adaptation Deficit	Resilience Building	Livelihood diversification to reduce poverty in context of climate variability; Crop insurance, seasonal forecasting and other agricultural innovations including irrigation; Early warning systems for disaster risk reduction.
Adapting to Incremental Changes	Climate Proofing	Upgrading of drainage systems to accommodate greater runoff due to more intense precipitation; Adapting cropping systems to shorter growing seasons, greater water stress and heat extremes (e.g. through crop substitution, irrigation and new strains); Improving disaster risk reduction systems to cope with more frequent and severe extremes.
Adapting to Qualitative Changes	Transformational Change	Phased relocation of settlements away from areas at existential risk from sea-level rise; Shifts in emphasis in large-scale economic activity away from areas/ resources threatened by climate change (e.g. away from water-intensive agriculture, climate-sensitive tourism, high-risk marine resources, to less sensitive activities); Transformation of agricultural systems from unsustainable (under climate change) intensive rain fed or irrigated agriculture to lower input e.g. pastoral or agropastoral systems.

Table 2. Supported climate change adaptation activities in the agriculture sector (source: CPI 2014)

Working Area	Agriculture Related Adaptation Activity Examples
Water Supply and Management	Increasing availability of water and efficiency of water use for smallholder agriculture production and processing (ASAP);
Health/Disease Control and Prevention	Improving the monitoring of diseases and vectors affected by climate change, and related forecasting and early-warning systems, and in this context improving disease control and prevention (AF);
Policies, Regulation & Capacity Building	Mainstreaming climate risk into policy and planning frameworks, institutional capacity building, implementing monitoring and evaluation system (LDCF);
Resilient Infrastructure	Making rural infrastructure climate-resilient (ASAP); Community based irrigation and soil fertility management, climate resilient water supply, monitoring weather data, feasibility studies for climate-resilient housing in coastal areas (PPRC).
Disaster Risk Management	Increasing human capacity to manage short- and long-term climate risks and reduce losses from weather-related disasters (ASAP); development of probabilistic risk assessment platforms, the creation of disaster risk atlases, and the establishment / improvement of loss model tools (GFDRR).

Working Area	Agriculture Related Adaptation Activity Examples
Knowledge Sharing & Cooperation	Improving the documentation and dissemination of climate smart smallholder agriculture knowledge (ASAP); Supporting international collaborative research on the impacts of climate change in developing countries and regions, as well as on identification and design of innovative adaptation solutions (GCCA).
Agriculture, Forestry & Land Use	Improving land management and climate resilient agricultural practices and technologies (ASAP);
Technology Development & Transfer	Characterizing traditional and wild crop genetic material for their stress resistance level; Selecting and breeding high performance varieties adapted to particular local conditions; Making such planting material widely available for farmers and; Training farmers and other stakeholders in the conservation and sustainable use of plant genetic resources (BSF).

Note: ASAP - Adaptation for Stallholder Agriculture Programme; AF – Adaptation Fund; GCCA - Global Climate Change Alliance; PPRC - Pilot Program for Climate Resilience; LDCF – Least Developed Countries Fund; GFDRR - Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery; BSF – Benefit-Sharing Fund.

It is also useful to categorize adaptation in terms of how it alters the projection of agricultural investment needs for development – in terms of amount, timing and type of investment required (FAO 2013). Therefore, clarifying the boundary of adaptation activities has practical meanings. Greater effort is needed towards a unified standard to help donors, fund managers, and implementers to determine what the typical adaptation activities are and where overlaps and uncertainties exist. It may help donors to gain a comprehensive understanding on what exactly they are investing in, and motivate them to bring more resources in. Defining the overlaps and uncertainties allows fund managers to allocate resources more efficiently and encourages them to identify synergies and co-benefits between agricultural adaptation and other working areas such as sustainable land use and natural resource management to maximize the benefits of funding resources. Lastly, it helps strengthen the performance at the project implementation level as it allows clearer and more accurate project and financial flow monitoring and evaluation, which serves to ensure project quality as well as demonstrate project impacts, which, in turn, attract more investment from the donor side.

Falconer et al. (2015) have developed three tools to assist governments and their partners to understand and manage finance for land-use mitigation and adaptation, which is also a useful approach to climate smart agriculture. The three tools are Landscape of Land Use Finance, Financial Viability-Gap Analysis and Public Finance Mapping.

The Landscape of Land Use Finance tool illustrates the public and private land use finance going to green and potentially business as usual (BAU) activities, and can help countries and development agencies to understand how much and what type of finance is flowing, among which key actors, and to which activities. It also helps in identifying channels, gaps, and blockages in the flow of finance.

The Financial Viability-Gap Analysis tool explores whether climate change mitigation and adaptation activities are viable from a financial perspective by highlighting potential barriers to the deployment of green land use activities and entry points for public and private finance. Falconer et al. (2015) have proposed three ways to increase the financial viability of green land use investments: (1) reducing costs – through, for example, low cost loans and guarantees, tax breaks, and project preparation grants; (2) increasing revenues – using, for example, price premiums, price floors, and pay-for-performance grants to improve investor's returns; and (3) improving the enabling environment – by, for example, legal/regulatory standards, land allocation and management systems, certification standards, and implementation of monitoring and enforcement systems.

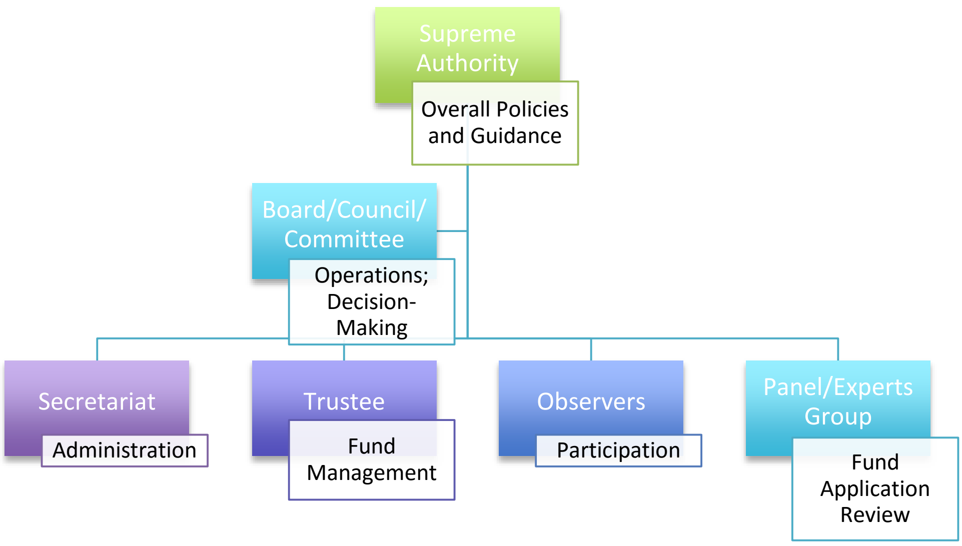
The last tool – Public Finance Mapping – enables governments to examine financial policies and instruments and their consistency, including support for green production. This mapping tool provides a framework to track key public finance instruments for climate change mitigation and adaptation in any given country, jurisdiction, or sector and therefore helps identify entry points for donors to deliver finance in ways that maximize domestic and private sources of investment. Thereby, it has the potential to enable greater coordination across sectors, technologies, and geographies among governments and donors (Falconer et al. 2015).

Efficient management and financial resource allocation cannot be achieved without explicit understanding on what is there and what is not. More effective and simplified tools are needed to enhance governments' and development agencies' management capacity for financial resources.

Governance

To understand the governance of climate finance mechanisms, we have reviewed the management and decision-making structures, non-governmental stakeholder participation and information disclosure of each mechanism and examined their transparency and accountability. While all climate finance mechanisms are characterized by various governance structures, there are several common components (Figure 2.).

Figure 2. General Governance Structure for Climate Finance Mechanisms



Most of the mechanisms' governance structures include part or all of the components shown in Figure 2. The supreme authority refers to those international agreements, protocols, or decisions, such as Conference of the Parties to the UNFCCC (COP), Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol (CMP) or Hyogo Framework for Action (HFA), who form the overall policies to guide the functioning of climate funds. Each fund has a board/council/committee, which maintains the fund's daily operations. Responsibilities of the board/council/ committee include (but are not limited to) supervision and management of daily operations; setting priorities; formulating operational criteria and financing modalities; selecting fund recipients and approving financing; supervising project implementation; and coordinating among different partners. The board/council/ committee often works under the guidance of Supreme Authorities and is fully accountable to them. For example, the Adaptation Fund Board (AFB) is the AF's operating entity that works under the authority and guidance of the CMP, which decides on the overall policies of the AF (UNFCCC page for Adaptation Fund).

Besides the Supreme Authorities and Operating Entities, the management team of these mechanisms often includes a secretariat, a trustee, and a panel/expert group. A fund can either form its own secretariat and trustee team, or appoint other institutions to undertake this role. For instance, the GEF provides secretariat, research, advisory, and administrative services to the Adaptation Fund Board (AFB) and the World Bank serves as trustee for both AF and GCF. Many mechanisms have established policies to allow representatives from various parties, i.e. local and national civil society, international organizations, and private sector actors to participate in the decision-making process as voting members or observers to improve the impartiality and transparency of the process.

One way to improve the impartiality and transparency of the decision-making process is to diversify the origin of the operating entity (board/council/committee) members. For example, the Pilot Program for Climate Resilience (PPRC)'s operating entity – the PPRC Sub-Committee – consists of six representatives from donor countries, six representatives from eligible recipient countries, the developing country Chair or vice-Chair of Adaptation Fund Board (AFB), and one representative of a recipient country that is under consideration for funding. The first three categories of members are decision-making members. They serve a one-year term and may be reappointed. No more than one member can represent the same country at any given time (UNFCCC page for Adaptation Fund).

Governance practices of public funds have been evolving, as the private sector is being asked to serve on governing boards in decision-making capacities (Sierra 2012). Together with the PSF of GCF, examples of public funds with private sector board seats also include the GEF Earth Fund, a specialized trust fund established as a pilot to leverage private sector engagement, and the Climate Investment Funds (CIFs). Incorporating the private sector actors on the board has both advantages and disadvantages. According to Sierra (2012), potential benefits of private sector participation include: (1) a balance between goals of public accountability and private sector access; (2) greater experience with and/or openness to financial product innovation; (3) greater cost and value consciousness; (4) faster and better decision-making; and (5) enhanced ability to leverage private capital. Potential concerns include: (1) risk of conflicts of interest; (2) selection by constituency versus by skills and experience; (3) risk of distorting public goods; (4) risk of lack of knowledge of developing country conditions and opportunities; (5) risk of low value-added from private sector engagement: and (6) risk of lack of trust.

We also looked at the information regarding stakeholder participation, from global to local level and throughout the full project cycle. Identified mechanisms with clear statements on stakeholder participation are focusing on engaging community-based groups (e.g. farmer associations, local cooperatives, village councils, and women's groups), local government and businesses, and civil society organizations at the country or project level and during the process of project design and implementation. For example, the Adaptation for Smallholder Agriculture Program (ASAP)-supported projects are generally focused on supporting community-based groups to build their adaptive capacity. These groups are engaged routinely during and after the project design process. BioCarbon Fund 3rd Tranche - Initiative For Sustainable Forest Landscapes (ISFL)'s country-specific advisory bodies are composed of leading experts from government, civil society, and the private sector, with a range of relevant expertise. They are established to provide technical inputs into the program design and development of a specific country program, and work with recipient governments to catalyse the implementation of programs (BioCarbon, ISFL). However, most funds do not have a clear stakeholder engagement plan. How do they select stakeholders, and what are the criteria? How many women and people from vulnerable and marginalized groups participate in the decision-making process and how much are they able to contribute? How frequently do those people meet and reach consensus? Such information is widely missing and more efforts are needed to enable more open, meaningful engagement and better uptake of citizens' concerns (Elges & Martin 2014).

Information disclosure is another important component of governance and transparency. Climate funds are expected to disclose the following information: documents submitted to its governing bodies, information notes on projects being developed, agreements for approved loans and grants, as well as project/programme design documents, etc. (IFAD 2010). In the case of ASAP, in accordance with IFAD's disclosure policy, all documents presented and discussed at Executive Board meetings are accessible to the public over the Internet. The Adaptation Fund discloses information in the unit of project and a full list of projects is available on the Adaptation Fund website. GCF currently follows its *Interim Information Disclosure Practice,* and all board discussions, notifications, agreements, and governance documents can be accessed on its official website (GCF).

With the development of climate finance, more and more researchers and institutions started paying attention to the governance of climate finance. In 2012, Transparency International (TI) launched a series of reports aimed at analysing the policies and practices that seven multilateral climate funds have in place to prevent corruption and enable accountability, and therefore to contribute to the positive development and strengthening of the climate funds to support effective achievement or their objectives to deliver adaptation and mitigation finance to developing countries (TI 2014). TI's assessment reviewed both a fund's governance arrangement and its transparency, accountability, and integrity policies and practices against a set of 12 indicators (Table 3), and identified best practices as well as policies to be strengthened.

Table 3. Transparency International's Climate Finance Mechanism Governance Assessment Indicators (source: Elges & Martin 2014)

Categories and Indicator Names	**Description and Key Questions**
Transparency	
1. Policy Level Transparency	Are there policy provisions in place for public access to information regarding the Fund's administration and operations including activities, outputs and decisions?
2. Practice Level Transparency	In practice, can members of the public obtain relevant and timely information on the Fund's policies, procedures, activities, outputs and decisions throughout the project cycle?
Accountability	
3. Financial Reporting and Audits	Does the Fund have effective financial reporting guidelines in place? Are the activities of the relevant organizational decision-making body subject to audits?
4. Accountability (Answerability) Mechanisms	Are the Fund's decisions governed by clear and effective accountability mechanisms?
5. Whistleblower Protection	Throughout the Fund's project cycle, are there provisions for effective, independent and enforceable whistleblower protection for any Fund-related executive members, employees, contractors, subcontractors and consultants who would expose any wrongdoing in any Fund- related action?
6. Complaints and Investigation Mechanisms	Are there independent and effective mechanisms in place to register and investigate complaints about corruption or fraud?
7. Sanctions	Are there effective policies and procedures in place to penalize corruption and fraud?
8. Civil Society Consultation	Is the Fund required to consult with civil society throughout the project cycle?
9. Observer Participation	Do independent civil society actors participate meaningfully in the proceedings of the Fund?
Integrity	
10. Anti-Corruption Rules	Are appointed members and technical staff subject to effective conflict of interest policies and codes of conduct warding against corrupt or fraudulent behaviour?
11. Integrity Screenings	Are appointed members and technical staff subject to integrity screenings or background checks prior to employment?
12. Integrity Training	Are appointed members and technical staff trained on issues of integrity?

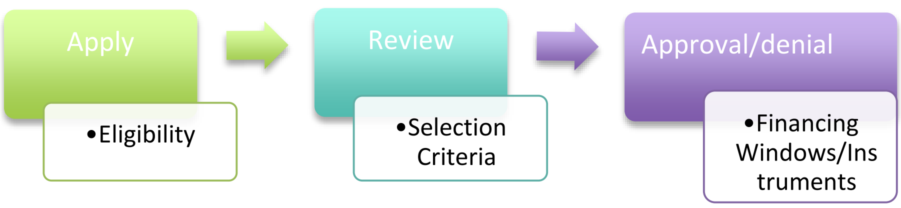
TI's climate governance study also identified six critical areas of focus that can help maintain and improve the transparency, accountability, and integrity of climate funds (TI 2014):

- Decision-making must follow the highest standards of transparency; better accountability metrics that log and monitor climate finance volumes, countries, target sectors, and projects are required;
- Those affected by climate change must have a strong voice in decisions that affect them; adequate resources for consultation processes must be factored in when programs and projects are designed;
- Space for citizen participation should be formalized. This should happen at all stages of a climate project's cycle – from design, to procurement, to monitoring and evaluation, to complaints management;
- Effective complaints mechanisms and anticorruption hotlines are needed. These must be in place and adequately coordinated and communicated to ensure accountability around climate finance spending and decision-making;
- Capacity constraints must be addressed. Strengthened capacity will help overcome obstacles to those exercising their role in ensuring climate finance is protected against corruption; and
- New and existing institutions must be protected against corruption. As climate infrastructure and institutions are being built up at national and global levels, all stakeholders must be alert and take necessary action to ensure that opportunities for corruption are actively closed off (TI 2014).

Access - Application Process, Eligibility, and Selection Criteria

Overall, in order to access any of the climate financing mechanisms, one needs to go through the following processes - an eligible entity submits application, the fund's operating entity and panel review the application based on their selection criteria, and then make decisions and distribute resources through a suitable instrument (Figure 3).

Figure 3. General procedure for accessing to climate finance mechanism



After reviewing the eligibility requirements among the 37 identified mechanisms, we found those requirements are consistently including the following areas. First, except for four mechanisms that are missing data on eligibility (at least publically available online), among the rest of the 33 mechanisms, funds require a qualified applicant to be a country, a government agency, a non-governmental organization, a community-based organization, or a private sector actor. Second, entities mentioned above should meet specific requirements, such as membership of certain institutions or working in a targeted region. For example, the Adaptation Fund expresses that the eligible applicant should be a developing country and must be a Party of the Kyoto Protocol and also vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change. The Benefit-sharing Fund states that in order to be eligible for support from the Fund, project proposals must be submitted by any governmental or non-governmental organization, including gene banks, research institutions, farmers and farmers' organizations, based in developing countries that are Contracting Parties to the International Treaty. Community-based Adaptation Activity Grants is part of the Australian Fast Start Finance and has clearly expressed that grant preference will be put on organizations in South East Asia and the Pacific. Japanese Fast Start Finance supports developing countries that have entered into direct, bilateral discussions with the Government of Japan. In addition, the project proposal should be aligned with the objectives and priorities of the climate finance mechanisms in order to be funded.

Different climate funds apply different selection criteria as well as different interpretations of the same requirement. For example, the Adaptation for Smallholder Agriculture Programme and BioCarbon Fund 3rd Tranche - Initiative For Sustainable Forest Landscapes (ISFL) both listed "enabling environment and governance" as one of the selection criteria for fund recipients. ISFL evaluate an applicant's "enabling environment and governance" by looking into the World Bank program's history, capacity, as well as potential for biodiversity and poverty reduction co-benefits, while ASAP considers "support obtained from beneficiary government, IFAD country team and communities including women and marginalized groups and the number of international" and "country dialogues on climate issues to which the project can make an active contribution" (ISFL Homepage & ASAP Homepage). Based on the above, a potential question arises whether the application information is understandable and equally accessible to all potential fund applicants. TI's report pointed out that there is huge information asymmetry about climate funds at the country level and inequality created by the different geographic locations and capacity of various organizations. In the capital cities, citizens with time, resources, or networks, may be able, for example, to more effectively acquire information. Further in the field, community-based groups and vulnerable individuals have very little information on policies and activities that may impact on their lives (TI 2014). By strictly following the selection criteria, the climate funds may run into the risks of missing the group who needs the resource the most and is supposed to be the end beneficiary.

Equity Considerations

The majority of climate finance mechanisms employ efforts to address equity concerns at both the executive and project levels. At the executive level, some funds allow and engage a variety of stakeholders to participate in decision-making processes by setting representative quota (e.g. six representatives from the developing countries and two civil society representatives in decision-making group) and arranging observer seats for important meetings. Equity is also considered in strategic planning, such as funding priority setting and recipient selection criteria. For instance, ASAP has specific requirements with regards to stakeholder participation and mandates projects to review issues of gender and indigenous people (ASAP Homepage). The Green Climate Fund claims to seek projects that promote environmental, social, economic, and development co-benefits and to take a gender-sensitive approach (GCF Homepage).

At the project level, equity is manifested in project design with targeted beneficiaries of women, smallholder farmers, and other vulnerable and marginalized populations; and/or in project implementation – conducted with community-based groups that are able to reach vulnerable groups on the ground. The Adaptation Fund requires entities to identify and manage the environmental and social risks of their activities by assessing potential environmental and social harms and then by identifying and implementing steps to avoid, minimize, or mitigate those harms (Adaptation Fund Homepage). The environmental and social risks may include considerations for access and equity, marginalized and vulnerable groups, human rights, gender equality and women's empowerment, indigenous people, core labour rights, involuntary resettlement, protection of natural habitats, and conservation of biological diversity (Adaptation Fund Homepage). Moreover, some international climate funds may delegate the decision-making power to country offices and allow them to adjust relevant policies to meet the country's specific needs and ensure more efficient resource allocations.

Issues and Implications

This section identifies possible future research areas focusing on climate finance in the agriculture sector, based on the above analysis of existing financing mechanisms and from the perspective of national governments and international organizations.

Research area 1: Develop a unified definition for adaptation and clear criteria to differentiate climate adaptation activities from others.

There is no unified definition on adaptation so far; different institutions apply different criteria to their definitions and therefore generate different ways of classifying adaptation activities, especially when they are part of larger development programs (CPI 2014). Unclear definitions and boundary setting results in: (1) difficulties to classify activities and therefore, having unclear financing targets and inefficient resource allocation among climate finance mechanisms; (2) barriers to track the financial flows for mitigation and adaptation; and (3) difficulties for applicants to demonstrate their eligibility in order to access to the resources. Therefore, further research is needed to better define climate adaptation in agriculture and set out explicit qualifications for adaptation projects. By doing this, adaptation will become easier to track and integrate into national development policies. However, some argue that the traditional separation of mitigation and adaptation in funding sources has hindered investments in activities that generate synergies between the two, such as climate-smart agriculture (FAO 2013). Therefore, we also propose research area 2.

Research area 2: Understand the gaps and overlaps of agricultural adaptation with other relevant funding sources; identify synergies and co-benefits to improve the efficiency of resource allocation.

To achieve climate adaptation in the agriculture sector and shift towards a sustainable agricultural pathway, funds are needed for climate change adaptation, agriculture, and rural development. Considering the overlapping and interrelated investments required to meet the multiple objectives of sustainable agricultural practices, the financing systems that support these objectives should be closely linked to maximize the efficiency of relevant investments. However, these streams of funding are currently largely divided by sector. Funds for climate adaptation, mitigation, agricultural development, and the closely related goals of food security and sustainable land management generally come from different sources. The consequence of this separation is a tendency towards inefficiency and insufficient access to financing for climate-smart agriculture (Shames et al. 2012). Therefore, development agencies and research institutes should, on one hand, call for more financial inputs on agriculture adaptation; on the other hand, they should actively explore the synergies and co-benefits as well as the possibilities to integrate adaptation into existing agricultural development and rural development funds. This is particularly relevant in the realm of climate-smart agriculture, which combines agricultural productivity, adaptation/ resilience, and mitigation goals.

Research area 3: Assist potential climate recipients to get ready for climate finance.

Access to climate funds can be very difficult for governments and organizations in developing countries due to the information asymmetry, organizational capacity to understand and facilitate the application processes, or the lack of necessary resources and infrastructure to get up-to-date information. Communities who are particularly vulnerable to the negative impacts of climate change are facing those obstacles. However, reaching out and connecting to these groups is significant to achieve climate finance mechanisms' working objectives towards climate change adaptation. Special assistance is needed for disadvantaged groups to get ready for climate fund applications. Many climate finance mechanisms and academic institutions have already realized this issue and started taking efforts to overcome the obstacles. The Adaptation Fund and the Climate & Development Knowledge Network (CDKN) have developed a strategic partnership and created "Climate Finance Ready," a new website that provides an online platform for climate finance readiness. The site provides practitioners and others with best practices, news articles, as well as links to resources, opportunities for sharing experiences, and more (Adaptation Fund 2014). Still, additional efforts are needed to reach out to disadvantaged groups with limited capacity and resources to prepare a climate fund application. Further research is needed to assess how climate funds should work to interpret information so that it can be understood by all stakeholder groups and how to develop outreach and educational strategies so that climate data and funding information are meaningful and understandable across all segments of society.

Research area 4: Develop general policies and databases for climate funds financial reporting to track the flows, enhance strategic planning and accountability.

One of the difficulties to illustrate the landscape of global climate finance is the diverged financial reporting and information disclosure system among existing climate funds. Information regarding to the private sector contribution is widely missing and there are always imbalanced amounts of flow between donor countries' contribution claims and receiving organizations' reports. In this case, it is also difficult to answer key questions about climate finance in general and agricultural adaptation in particular. How much climate finance is needed around the world to deliver climate-resilience? How much investment is already flowing? And what is the optimal balance between public and private resources (CPI 2014)? A standard financial reporting system and matching database may help answer these questions and improve the efficiency of resource allocation to maximize the impacts of climate adaptation investments. More importantly, it will also lead to more accountable fund governance and prudent investment decisions.

Research area 5: Building an evidence base to identify suitable actions to meet agricultural development goals under climate change; studying farmers' investment patterns and designing mechanisms that could change or lead farmers' investment behaviour towards appropriate adaptation actions.

Farmers are playing significant roles in agricultural related investments. Building an evidence base on farmers' investment patterns across different farming systems and socio-economic conditions will be an essential step towards identifying which activities are most suitable to meet agricultural development goals under climate change and then developing sustainable agricultural strategies and financing plans (FAO 2013). After identifying suitable strategies and understanding farmer's agricultural investment decision-making processes, further research could focus on designing policies and mechanisms that either provide incentives to achieve resource use efficiency or cope with increased risks and constraints – the two important areas where climate change affects farmers investment decision-making. CCAFS's weather-based index insurance for climate risk management in agriculture is a good example for such a study (Greatrex et al. 2015). Besides insurance, research could also explore policy mechanisms in areas of information generation and dissemination, safety nets, diversification, and enhancing/restoring ecosystem services within agricultural production systems (FAO 2013).

Research area 6: Enhancing the engagement of the private sector, mobilizing and scaling up private capital by designing and exploring innovative governance participation and investment models that serves the multiple objectives of agricultural adaptation, food security, and economic growth.

Private sector engagement is essential for expanding the global climate finance pool, as well as unlocking "traditional" barriers in the realm of agricultural finance. However, currently, private sector participation on climate finance is still limited. Therefore, further studies on how to better understand the role, track existing participation, and further engage the private sector will be significant. Two potential research perspectives are:

First, the private sector's participation in climate fund governance, e.g. participation on board and decision-making processes. As discussed by Sierra (2012), in order to engage the private sector strategically and avoid potential conflicts, a series of issues need to be addressed. First, should private sector board seats be given full voting authorities? Second, what criteria should be applied to select the private sector representatives? Third, how to balance the power of public and private sectors and avoid potential conflicts within the board of a climate fund? Fourth, what kind of governance policies and management rules need be adopted to keep transparency and integrity? Lastly, what are other potential participation channels in climate fund governance for the private sector, e.g. the possibility for private sector actors serve as fund managers, investment advisors, or technical advisors to funding recipients and co-financiers?

Another research focus could be exploring and designing innovative investment opportunities and models to mobilize and scale up private capital, while unlocking agriculture adaptation finance. One good example for such exploration is the Agricultural Supply Chain Adaptation Facility (ASCAF) project of the Global Innovation Lab for Climate Finance. ASCAF is a credit enhancement and technical assistance facility that aims to strengthen small- to medium-sized farmers' and processors' abilities to make climate-resilient investments. The facility is backed by a donor trust fund and aims to reduce credit default risks, thereby mobilizing medium- to long-term commercial capital (Trabacchi et al. 2015). Through ASCAF, multilateral development banks can partner with agribusiness corporations to provide technical and financial capacity assistance for climate-resilient investments through the corporations' supply chains (Trabacchi et al. 2015). In addition to exploring such innovative modalities, future research will also need to focus on strengthening the accounting and financial reporting systems for private capital contributions as well as demonstrating the impacts, both economic and social/environmental, to encourage more private sector actors engaging in agricultural adaptation finance.

Research area 7: Climate finance and agriculture finance towards implementation of INDCs

An early analysis of INDCs (Richards et al. 2015 a,b) has shown that many of the INDCs, particularly of LDCs, highlight the importance of financial flows and mechanisms in achieving adaptation targets, especially related to agriculture. However, information on the costs for the appropriate adaptation measures appears erratic between country submissions, whereas the reference to specific financial mechanisms often does not exist or lacks coherence. As the INDCs progressively transition to become the main guidance document both on climate change policies and also on broader developmental strategies, research can offer more granularity in costs estimations, financial needs, but also in appropriate financial mechanisms and implementation.

Conclusion

Sufficient climate finance for agricultural adaptation and efficient resource allocation and resource governance are essential to support farmers in developing countries to adapt to a changing climate and to allow them to contribute to food security and economic growth. Yet the available funds for agricultural adaptation are far behind the need, while operational challenges create barriers for potential recipients to access these funds. To expand funding resources for agricultural adaptation and combat barriers of accessibility, further studies are needed to better understand the needs, sources, and challenges of adaptation finance. Moreover, enhancement and innovation in climate finance governance, resource allocation, and monitoring and evaluation will improve the efficiency and further demonstrate the positive impact for agricultural adaptation. The latter will help to bridge the financial gap and enable the agriculture sector to respond to the impacts of climate change.

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Annex 1: Climate finance funds

Details are provided in the tables below for:

1. Adaptation Fund (Kyoto Protocol)
2. Australia's Fast Start Finance (International Climate Change Adaptation Initiative – Community-based Adaptation Activity Grants)
3. Adaptation for Stallholder Agriculture Programme (ASAP)
4. ADB Climate Change Fund (CCF)
5. Africa Enterprise Challenge Fund (AECF): Renewable Energy and Adaptation to Climate Technologies (REACT)
6. Benefit-Sharing Fund (International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture)
7. BNDES Amazon Fund
8. BioCarbon Fund 3rd Tranche - Initiative For Sustainable Forest Landscapes (ISFL)
9. Bhutan Trust Fund for Environmental Conservation (BTFEC)
10. Canada Fund for African Climate Resilience
11. Climate and Development Knowledge Network (CDKN)
12. ClimDev-Africa Special Fund (CDSF)
13. GEF-6 Commodities Signature Program
14. GEF-6 Land Degradation Focal Area
15. GEF-6 Climate Change Mitigation Focal Area
16. GEF-6 Food Security Signature Program
17. GEF Small Grants Programme
18. Germany's Fast Start Finance International Climate Initiative (ICI)
19. Global Climate Change Alliance (GCCA)
20. Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery (GFDRR)
21. Green Climate Fund
22. IDB Regional Fund of Agricultural Technology (FONTAGRO)
23. IDB's Sustainable Energy and Climate Change Initiative (SECCI)
24. Indonesia Climate Change Trust Fund (ICCTF)
25. International Climate Fund (UK)
26. Japan's Fast Start Finance (Previous Cool Earth Partnership/ Hatoyama Initiative)
27. KfW Development & Climate Finance
28. Least Developed Countries Fund (LDCF)

29. MDG Achievement Fund (MDG-F) – Environment and Climate Change Thematic Window (since 2014 MDG-F has been succeeded by the Sustainable Development Goals Fund (SDG-F))
30. Nordic Climate Facility
31. Public-Private Infrastructure Advisory Facility (PPIAF)
32. Program Forests (PROFOR)
33. Rain Forest Trust Fund (RFT)
34. Special Climate Change Fund (SCCF)
35. Strategic Climate Fund (SCF)
    a. CIF Pilot Program for Climate Resilience (PPCR)
    b. CIF Forest Investment Program
36. The Multilateral Investment Fund (MIF) of the IDB Group
37. World Bank Carbon Funds and Facilities

1. Adaptation Fund (Kyoto Protocol)	
Funding Rationale, including for CSA	The Adaptation Fund (AF) is a financial instrument under the UNFCCC and its Kyoto Protocol (KP) and has been established to finance concrete adaptation projects and programmes in developing country Parties to the KP, in an effort to reduce the adverse effects of climate change facing communities, countries and sectors. The AF provides funding on full adaptation cost basis for projects whose principal aim is to adapt and increase climate resilience. The funding covers multitude of sectors.
Available Funding	104 Mio USD pledged in 2013 during COP19 in Warsaw. 349 Mio USD available in total
Share of funding per sector and region	11 approved projects in Agriculture and Food Security. 71 Mio USD in Grant.
Regional Focus	Global
Innovative Features	1) Direct Access Modality: Allows recipient countries to have direct access to its fund through National Implementing Agencies (NIEs). The approach should ensure that projects are driven by country needs and priorities. 2) First fund to be financed by climate policy framework. 3) The AF is financed with a share of proceeds from Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) project activities. The share of proceeds from CDM accounts to 2% of Certified Emission Reductions (CERs) issued for a CDM project activity.
Activities supported	1) Water resources management, land management, agriculture, health, infrastructure development, fragile ecosystems;2) Improving the monitoring of diseases and vectors affected by climate change, and related forecasting and early-warning systems, and in this context improving disease control and prevention;3) Supporting capacity building, including institutional capacity, for preventive measures, planning, preparedness and management of disasters relating to climate change;4) Strengthening existing and, where needed, establishing national and regional centres and information networks for rapid response to extreme weather events, utilising information technology as much as possible.

Access (Accessing Process; Eligibility and Selection Criteria)	**Two financing windows:** (i) small-size projects and programs (up to 1 1 Mio USD) (ii) reg. projects over 1 Mio USD **Eligibility**: 1) Developing countries must be Parties to the Kyoto Protocol and must be vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change. More details can be found in "*Selection Criteria/Strategic Priorities"* available at - http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/2008/cmp4/eng/11a02.pdf#page=12) Those LDCs that are unable to access the Least Developed Countries Fund (LDCF) will be given priority to the AF funds.**Accessing Process:**1) Access through accredited National Implementing Agencies (NIEs), Regional Implementing Entities (RIEs) or multilateral implementing entities (MIEs) and submit applications for accreditation providing documentation indicating it meets the fiduciary standards adopted by the Board. 2) The Accreditation Panel reviews and assesses the application based on fiduciary standards; 3) The panel can request additional information / clarification from the organisation, including requesting that the organisation receive technical assistance to improve its capacity. 4) The panel makes recommendation to the AF Board; 5) AF Board announces their final decision on accreditation of entity.
Financing Instrument	Grants (Project Formulation Grants and normal grants)
Source of Funding	1) Voluntary pledges of donor governments; 2) 2% Levy on Certified Emission Reduction Credits from the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM).
Support of Private Sector and leverage ratio	Although private sector engagement is not a requisite for project funding, the AF portfolio presents projects involving the private sector, i.e. through agricultural insurance schemes, microfinance for food security, or the tourism sector affected by coastal erosion.
Governance (Decision Making; M&E; Participation; Informational Disclosure)	**Decision Making Structures:** 1) Adaptation Fund Board (AFB): Supervise and manage AF under the authority and guidance of CMP (Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol). AFB is fully accountable to the CMP, which decides on the overall policies of the AF. 2) Accreditation Panel: Reviews applications from organisations for receiving and managing AF monies. 3) Secretariat: The GEF provides Secretariat research, advisory and administrative services on an interim basis to the Board. 4) Trustee: The World Bank serves as the interim trustee of the Adaptation Fund. It sells the Certified Emission Reduction certificates that support the fund and manages the AF trust fund. 5) Observers: A group of observers is composed by UNFCCC Parties, NGOs and other Civil Society Organisations and International Organisations. **Non-Governmental Stakeholder Participation:** The level of consultation with civil society prior to the establishment of the fund is not known. **Information Disclosure:** Contributions are reported in the "Financial Status of the Adaptation Fund Trust Fund" or stated in meeting reports presented by the Adaptation Fund Board. A full list of projects is available on the Adaptation Fund website.
Equity Considerations	At AFB twenty-first meeting - To enhance sustainable development, entities receiving AF financing will identify and manage the environmental and social risks of their activities, by assessing potential environmental and social harms and then by identifying and implementing steps to avoid, minimize or mitigate those harms. These include, but not limited to, considerations for access and equity, marginalized and vulnerable groups, human rights, gender equality and women's empowerment, indigenous people, core labour rights, involuntary resettlement, protection of natural habitats and conservation of biological diversity.-Readiness program to assist country government get ready for climate finance;-Direct access of the AF.
Useful Resources	Official Website - http://www.adaptation-fund.org Other Resources -http://www.climatefundsupdate.org/listing/adaptation-fund
Contact for details on funding status	Mikko Ollikainen mollikainen@adaptation-fund.org Daouda Ben Oumar Ndiaye dndiaye@adaptation-fund.org

2. Australia's Fast Start Finance (International Climate Change Adaptation Initiative – Community-based Adaptation Activity Grants)	
Funding Rationale, including for CSA	By working directly with communities and using local knowledge, activities can be targeted to address community priorities and build the capacity of communities to respond to climate change challenges and development needs. Part of the Australian "fast-start" finance, half adaptation, implemented by ICCAI.
Available Funding	328.2 Mio USD (2008-2013) in total. 150 Mio USD for Community-based Adaptation Activity Grants.
Share of funding per sector and region	Primary geographic emphasis is Pacific Island Countries with an allocation of up to 160 Mio USD
Regional Focus	Focus on the Pacific, but also consider South and Southeast Asia, the Caribbean and Africa.
Innovative Features	Grants are available for Australian and international NGOs to work with local organizations to scale up current successful community-based climate change activities or to build a climate change component into existing community development activities in the Pacific and South East Asia. The grants fall into two main categories: 1) Community-based adaptation grants, which help build the resilience of communities to the impacts of climate change, and (2) Community-based mitigation grants, which will help communities reduce or avoid greenhouse gas emissions, while also addressing key development priorities.
Activities supported	Development Priorities: 1. Promote local community ownership, align with local and national development priorities; 2. Use existing community structures; 3. Ensure members of community understand and support the purpose of the activity and actively contribute to its development and implementation; 4. Encourage partnerships between a variety of stakeholders; 5. Ensure the specific needs of men, women, children and people with disability are addressed and opportunities exist; 6. Aim to strengthen capacity with community and community-based organizations; 7. Rigorous M&E; 8. Have clear learning objectives and strategies for communicating the outcomes of the activities to stakeholders. 9. Demonstrate a commitment to development effectiveness, sustainability, tangible outcomes, quality, applying lessons learned and sharing lessons with other stakeholders. For adaptation, aim to build resilience to key climate change-related impacts on vulnerable communities.
Access (Accessing Process; Eligibility and Selection Criteria)	Applications of $1-3 Mio USD in South East Asia and $1-2 Mio USD in the Pacific will be considered; Preference will be given to proposals where the organization has an established relationship with communities.
Financing Instrument	Grant
Source of Funding	Bilateral banks; *Government of Australia
Governance (Decision Making; M&E; Participation; Informational Disclosure)	Australian Government Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade
Useful Resources	Official Website - http://dfat.gov.au/about-us/grants-tenders-funding/funding-schemes/pages/international-climate-change-adaptation-initiative-community-based-adaptation-activity-grants.aspx
Contact for details on funding status	Kellie Raab Climate Change Policy and Adaptation Section AusAID GPO Box 887 Canberra ACT 2601 Email: climategrants@ausaid.gov.au Phone: +61 (0)2 6178 5712

3. Adaptation for Stallholder Agriculture Programme (ASAP)	
Funding Rationale, including for CSA	To channel climate finance and environmental finance to smallholder farmers, scale up climate change adaptation in rural development programme and mainstream climate adaptation into IFAD's work.
Available Funding	300 Mio USD
Regional Focus	East Asia and Pacific, Central Asia, LAC, Middle East and North Asia, South Asia, Sub-Saharan Africa.
Activities supported	1) Improving land management and climate resilient agricultural practices and technologies; 2) Increasing availability of water and efficiency of water use for smallholder agriculture production and processing; 3) Increasing human capacity to manage short- and long-term climate risks and reduce losses from weather-related disasters; 4) Making rural infrastructure climate-resilient; and5) Improving the documentation and dissemination of Climate Smart Smallholder Agriculture knowledge.
Access (Accessing Process; Eligibility and Selection Criteria)	**Selection Criteria:**1) Qualitative ex-ante criteria: 1. the "additionality" of ASAP funding to co-financing projects; 2. Supports obtained from beneficiary government, IFAD country team and communities including women and marginalized groups; and 3. Whether ASAP financing can reach a critical number of smallholders in the country. 2) Quantitative ex-ante criteria: 1. the number of smallholder whose climate resilience can be increased; 2. the size of the overall resulting investment; 3. the project leverage ratio of ASAP versus non-ASAP financing; 4. the tonnes of GHG that can be avoided through the intervention; 5. the extent of land and ecosystem degradation that can be avoided through the intervention; 6. the increase in hectares of land managed under climate-resilient practices; 7. the number of households, production and processing facilities with increased water availability; 8. the number of individuals, community groups and institutions engaged in climate risk management, environmental and natural resource management and/or disaster risk reduction; 9. the value of new or existing rural infrastructure that can be made climate-resilient; and 10. The number of international and country dialogues on climate issues to which the project can make an active contribution.**Accessing Process**ASAP grants are joined with IFAD baseline investments which are implemented by government entities. Therefore, ASAP dose not employ specific application procedures like other funds (e.g. issuing calls for proposals) that can be assessed by NGOs or CSOs directly. ASAP applied the same procedure as regular IFAD investments, following the typical IFAD design cycle: project concept, detailed project design and quality enhancement, executive board review, negotiation and approval and implementation.
Financing Instrument	i) 'Fully blended co-financing': ASAP grants will use the procedure and project cycle of the baseline project. The bulk of ASAP-supported projects will be in this category. ii) 'Additional project contribution to existing IFAD operations': ASAP grants will build on the procedure and project cycle of the baseline project, re-qualifying through key milestones in a strongly aligned project cycle. iii) 'Stand-alone ASAP grants': Undergoing a separate project cycle without alignment to a specific baseline programme. Only in exceptional cases.
Source of Funding	IFAD
Governance (Decision Making; M&E; Participation; Informational Disclosure)	**Decision Making Structure**: 1) Governing Council is IFAD's highest governing body and made up of all of IFAD's member states. 2) Executive Board is responsible for the general operation of IFAD and the ASAP including programme and project approval. The Executive Board is make up of 18 elected and 18 alternate members. 3) The Evaluation Committee is a sub-committee of the Executive Board which performs in-depth review of selected evaluation issues, including ASAP projects. **Non-government Stakeholder Participation:** ASAP-supported projects are generally focused on supporting community-based groups, such as farmer associations, local cooperatives, village councils, women's groups or water user groups, in building their adaptive capacity. These groups are engaged routinely during and after the project design processes. **Information Disclosure:**

	In accordance with IFAD's disclosure policy, all documents presented and discussed at Executive Board meetings are accessible to the public over the Internet. Disclosure policy available at http://www.ifad.org/gbdocs/eb/100/e/EB-2010-100-R-3-Rev-1.pdf
Equity Considerations	IFAD has specific requirements with regards to stakeholder participation, such as mandating projects to review issues of gender and indigenous people.
Useful Resources	Official Website - http://www.ifad.org/climate/asap/ http://www.climatefundsupdate.org/listing/asap
Contact for details on funding status	Gernot Laganda Climate Change Adaptation Specialist Environment and Climate Division (ECD) Tel. +390654592142 Email: g.laganda@ifad.org
Memo	At a global level, ASAP has established targets for greenhouse gas emission reductions. As the programme has been designed and operationalised as an adaptation programme, only a very small number of projects is committing to greenhouse gas emission targets. Instead, the focus of most investment designs is on resilient agricultural production. Consequently, the mitigation benefits of ASAP need to be assessed as a co-benefit of adaptation investments and determined through an ex-post assessment.

4. ADB Climate Change Fund (CCF)	
Funding Rationale, including for CSA	The CCF was established to facilitate greater investments in ADB's developing member countries (DMCs) to effectively address the causes and consequences of climate change. Through CCF, ADB provides grants to projects through technical assistance, or investments in the private and public sectors. ADB CCF's focus on adaptation: The fund focuses on enhancing the climate resilience of infrastructure, communities, and key sectors, especially in the following geographic areas: arid and rain-fed agricultural areas, densely populated coastal lowlands and deltas, and low-lying islands.
Available Funding	14 Mio USD
Share of funding per sector and region	In total, CCF dedicated $30 Mio USD towards mitigation activities—to lower carbon emissions, $14 Mio USD for adaptation activities—to build resilience, and $6 Mio USD for pilot activities in reducing emissions from deforestation and land degradation (REDD).
Regional Focus	Asia
Activities supported	1) Preparation of relevant strategies or action plans for ADB, its regional departments, and DMCs;2) Investment in climate change mitigation or adaptation measures;3) Development of knowledge products and services related to climate changeFacilitating knowledge management activities, including regional conferences and Workshops4) Funding to off-set ADB's corporate carbon footprint
Access (Accessing Process; Eligibility and Selection Criteria)	**Eligibility:** CCF resources are used to service developing member countries (DMCs) and can be tapped through ADB's operations department.Full list of DMCs can be found at http://www.adb.org/countries/main**Accessing Process:** Project proposals are submitted by ADB's User departments to the Climate Change Steering Committee (CCSC) in ADB for CCF support. The CCSC reviews and makes recommendations on the applications for CCF allocation. Applications are reviewed in six batches and are due on 31 January, 31 March, 31 May, 31 July, 30 September, and 30 November.
Financing Instrument	Co-financing , Grant , Technical assistance
Source of Funding	ADB is working with regional and private partners in support of this fund, which is financed by ADB's net income and Ordinary Capital Resources (OCR).
Useful Resources	Official Website - http://www.adb.org/site/funds/funds/climate-change-fund List of CCF supported projects - http://www.scribd.com/doc/144370146/CCF-Supported-Projects

5. Africa Enterprise Challenge Fund (AECF): Renewable Energy and Adaptation to Climate Technologies (REACT)	
Funding Rationale, including for CSA	The Africa Enterprise Challenge Fund (AECF) is a $100 million private sector fund, hosted by the Alliance for a Green Revolution in Africa (AGRA). The aim of the AECF is to encourage private sector companies to compete for investment support for their new and innovative business ideas. The Renewable Energy and Adaptation to Climate Technologies (REACT) Window is a special fund open to business ideas based on low-cost clean energy and solutions that help stakeholders adapt to climate change.
Available Funding	Co-funding from 250,000 to 1.5 Mio USD per project;
Share of funding per sector and region	The total funds committed under REACT is approx. 34 Mio USD; All funds are provided to the private sector; The portfolio consist of 32 companies in East African Community. Among those, 1 in Burundi, 17 in Kenya, 1 in Rwanda, 9 in Tanzania, 4 in Uganda and 12 in Mozambique.
Regional Focus	East African Community (EAC)
Innovative Features	The AECF REACT operates like a "social" venture capital fund, seeking and engaging with many companies to find those projects and business ideas with the greatest rate of return against their objectives.
Activities supported	The AECF REACT supports private sector investment in the following: 1) Agricultural businesses providing innovative solutions to climate variability that help small-holder farmers to adapt to climate change.2) Energy providers investing in low-cost, clean energy solutions for rural populations residing far from established power grids, including cost-effective renewable power, commercially viable fuels and other clean energy alternatives.3) Financial firms providing innovative solutions that increase access to finance for businesses providing low-carbon and climate-resilient technologies; leverage additional resources from commercial banks and microfinance institutions to increase lending to households and rural SMEs; and support insurance companies that provide unique, climate-related insurance for stakeholders.
Access (Accessing Process; Eligibility and Selection Criteria)	**Eligibility:** Open only to for-profit firms with business ideas implemented in the East African Community of Burundi, Kenya, Rwanda, Tanzania and Uganda. Proposals must demonstrate a positive impact on the rural poor through increased incomes, employment and productivity or reduced costs. Applicant companies are required to match the AECF REACT funding with an amount equal to or greater than 50% of the total cost of the project. **Accessing Process:** 1) Step 1: Submission of an initial application form where applicants have the chance to explain the business idea and the company, as well as prove the project's commercial viability and its potential rural development impact. The initial application will be assessed by a small team of assessors and the Fund Manager who will shortlist the best applications and forward them to the AECF's independent Investment Committee (IC). The IC will then decide which applications will progress to the second (business plan) stage.2) Step 2: preparation and submission of a detailed business plan, which applicants will be asked to provide if the project has been selected to move forward by the Investment Committee. During this stage AECF will also engage with and visit all of the companies preparing business plans. Proposals that are considered to have the greatest positive impact on the rural poor in Africa will be invited to present a detailed business plan for this stage of the competition. The final business plans are then presented to the independent Investment Committee for final decisions.
Financing Instrument	Co-financing, Grant, Loan, Risk management; Successful companies will be co-funded with grants and interest-free repayable grants between 250,000 and 1.5 Mio USD.
Governance (Decision Making; M&E; Participation; Informational Disclosure)	**Decision Making Structure:** REACT is initially funded by UKaid from the Department for International Development. The Fund Manager of the AECF and the AECF REACT Window is KPMG Development Advisory Services, in association with Triple Line Consulting (TLC) and Imani Development Group. Y&R Brands handle the AECF's marketing and communications.
Useful Resources	Official Website - http://www.aecfafrica.org/windows/react-window

Contact for details on funding status	The Africa Enterprise Challenge Fund 10th Floor, ABC Towers, ABC Place Waiyaki Way, Nairobi, Kenya P O Box 13459-00100 GPO Nairobi - Kenya Telephone: +254 20 269 9137/8/9 Website: www.aecfafrica.org Email: info@aecfafrica.org

6. Benefit-Sharing Fund (International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture)	
Funding Rationale, including for CSA	IPCC 2014 report discusses the significant potential for reducing risks to food security by taking climate adaptation measures, such as the development and use of stress-tolerant crop varieties. Therefore, Crop genetic resources - the raw material for adaptation - must be conserved, developed and made available. The Treaty and the Fund makes this possible.
Available Funding	116 Mio USD by 2014
Regional Focus	Least Developed Countries and Small Island Developing States.
Innovative Features	Multilateral system that facilities the exchange of crop genetic material at the global level. The Fund expects funded projects to benefit the Multilateral System by increasing the pool of crop genetic resources available for research and breeding for future needs. - New “funding window” on Co-development and Transfer of Technologies” to help bridge the gap between advanced research and the needs of developing country farmers.
Activities supported	The Fund support activities that enable local farming communities to cope with global challenges such as characterizing traditional and wild crop genetic material for their stress resistance level; Selecting and breeding high performance varieties adapted to particular local conditions; Making such planting material widely available for farmers and; Training farmers and other stakeholders in the conservation and sustainable use of plant genetic resources. Support the development of regional strategic action plans aimed at helping society cope with climate change and reducing risks to food security. Support scientific efforts to identify specific traits and breed new varieties.
Access (Accessing Process; Eligibility and Selection Criteria)	To be eligible for support from the Fund, project proposals must be submitted by any governmental or non-governmental organization, including genebanks, research institutions, farmers and farmers’ organizations, based in developing countries that are Contracting Parties to the International Treaty.
Financing Instrument	Grant
Source of Funding	Australia, Austria, Canada, Germany, the European Commission, Indonesia, Ireland, Italy, Norway, Spain, Sweden, and Switzerland, as well as IFAD and Syngenta. Contracting Parties: 75 -85%; Other States: 0-1%; Private Sector: 7-11%; Foundations / Donor Advised Funds: 7-11%; Individuals: 1-2%.
Useful Resources	Official Website - http://www.planttreaty.org/content/benefit-sharing-fund
Contact for details on funding status	International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations Viale delle Terme di Caracalla, 00153 Rome, Italy Tel: +39 0657053554 Fax: +39 0657056347 E-mail: pgrfa-treaty@fao.org

7. BNDES Amazon Fund	
Funding Rationale, including for CSA	The Amazon Fund is aimed at raising donations for non-reimbursable investments in efforts to prevent, monitor and combat deforestation, as well as to promote the preservation and sustainable use of forests in the Amazon Biome. Besides, the Fund may support the development of systems to monitor and control deforestation in other Brazilian biomes and in biomes of other tropical countries. Qualifying project areas: Adaptation, forestry, natural resource management, sustainable land management etc.

Available Funding	1 Billion USD
Regional Focus	LAC
Activities supported	1) Management of public forests and protected areas; 2) Environmental control, monitoring and inspection; 3) Sustainable forest management; 4) Economic activities created with sustainable use of forests; 5) Ecological and economic zoning, territorial arrangement and agricultural regulation; 6) Preservation and sustainable use of biodiversity; and 7) Recovery of deforested areas. Besides this, the Amazon Fund may support the development of systems to monitor and control deforestation in other Brazilian biomes and in biomes of other tropical countries.
Access (Accessing Process; Eligibility and Selection Criteria)	**Eligibility:** Depending on modalities of projects (protected areas, sustainable production activities, science & technology development applied to sustainable use of biodiversity, and institutional development and improvement of control mechanisms) More details are available at - http://www.amazonfund.gov.br/FundoAmazonia/fam/site_en/Esquerdo/condicoes.html **Accessing Process:** 1) Submitting a Previous Consultation (PC) with the purpose of conveying information and documents to the BNDES to understand a project's objectives; 2) If PC got approved, it will be detailed during the analysis phase (Module I, the PC requests information on the applying institution, such as its history and the description of its main activities; Modules II and III seek to obtain information on the basic elements of the project, such as: the area envisaged, the contribution to reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation, the involvement of traditional communities and indigenous peoples and the major issues, as well as the problems to be solved. The Module IV deals with legal aspects and additional registration information) 3) PCs are received and assessed by the Priority Department of the BNDES' Planning Division, which verifies the preliminary documentation and the appropriateness of the project to the guidelines and criteria applicable to the Amazon Fund. **Selection Criteria:** "Guidelines and Criteria for Allocation of Resources and Focus in 2015 and 2016" - http://www.amazonfund.gov.br/FundoAmazonia/export/sites/default/site_en/Galerias/Arquivos/diretrizes_criterios/COFAs_GUIDELINES_25_06_2015.pdf
Financing Instrument	The Amazon Fund provides non-reimbursable direct financing, mainly in the form of grants.
Source of Funding	1) Donation 2) Net return from case investments.
Governance (Decision Making; M&E; Participation; Informational Disclosure)	**Decision Making Structure:** The Amazon Fund will be managed by the BNDES, the Brazilian Development Bank, which will also undertake to raise funds, facilitate contracts and monitor support projects and efforts. The Amazon Fund has a Guidance Committee – COFA, assigned with the responsibility of posting guidelines and monitoring the results obtained; and a Technical Committee – CTFA, appointed by the Ministry of Environment, who is charged with certifying the emissions account from deforestation of the Amazon Forest.
Useful Resources	Official Website - http://www.amazonfund.gov.br/FundoAmazonia/fam/site_en/
Contact for details on funding status	Banco Nacional de Desenvolvimento Econômico e Social - BNDES Área de Planejamento-AP Departamento de Prioridades-DEPRI Av. República do Chile, 100 - Protocolo - Térreo 20031-917 - Rio de Janeiro, RJ

8. BioCarbon Fund 3rd Tranche - Initiative For Sustainable Forest Landscapes (ISFL)	
Funding Rationale, including for CSA	Public-private sector initiative that supports projects that sequester or conserve carbon in forest and agro-ecosystems while promoting biodiversity conservation and poverty alleviation. Combines a technical assistance facility (BioCF+) with a series of country-focused windows (BioCF Tranche 3). Pioneers new sustainable land management practices on agricultural land, grasslands, pasture, rice paddies, and in wetlands.
Available Funding	Two funding streams: - 75 Mio USD from BioCF's Plus (ex-ante payments for technical assistance e.g. extension services, restore degrade lands) - 220 Mio USD from BioCF's Tranche 3 (Results-based finance, ex-post payments for 3rd party verified emission reductions - Each country program is ~50 Mio USD for purchase of ERs, and 10 Mio USD for technical assistance.
Share of funding per sector and region	Purchased emission reductions per sector under BioCF T1/2: 24% Reforestation on degraded land for fuel wood, 5% REDD+, 2% SALM, 20% Plantations on degraded lands, 28% rehabilitation of deg. lands for timber supply, 12% Rehab. of deg. Forest, 1% agro-forestry, Silvo-pastoral 1.3% (2013)
Regional Focus	Currently; Ethiopia (Oromia State), Colombia, Indonesia, Zambia. These countries are targeted, but programs are not endorsed and for the three latter jurisdictions have not been selected. Depending on future funding, more countries could be selected.
Innovative Features	Integrated carbon accounting at the project and landscape level (= jurisdictional scale: state or province) -factors carbon and non-carbon benefits (e.g. biodiv, social co-benefits) - Private sector involvement: Incentivizes private actors to "forest-proof" the sourcing of commodities (e.g. Unilever, Mondelez, Bunge Enviro. Markets)
Activities supported	Afforestation and Reforestation projects under the CDM, regeneration of degraded lands, Pilot new agricultural areas for emission reductions: rice paddies, grassland, pastureland, wetlands, coastal areas Afforestation/reforestation and regeneration of degraded lands, Methane emissions from rice paddies, grasslands, pasturelands, wetlands and coastal areas, Agricultural intensification through CSA, improvement of livestock management, Restoration of degraded areas through agro-forestry, reforestation, afforestation and assisted natural regeneration, participatory forest management on natural forests and woodlands.
Access (Accessing Process; Eligibility and Selection Criteria)	Country selection based on indicators for (i) REDD+; (ii) Agriculture: abatement potential from CSA in potential Emission Reduction programs (indicators: ag. Exports, yield gap, past and future production trends, price trends) (ii) Enabling environment and governance: world bank program history, capacity, potential for biodiversity and poverty reduction co-benefits.
Financing Instrument	(i) Technical Assistance and grant funding through BioCarbon Plus for REDD+ strategies, based on performance milestones (ii) Results-based financing through Bio Carbon Fund, based on achieved emission reductions (some up-front payments e.g. off take contracts for crops from sustainable practices)
Source of Funding	Investors for T1 and T2: 6 governments/public entities, 12 private companies. ERs purchased by BioCF transferred to investor's pro-rata their financial participation in the fund. Norway, UK, and the US pledged 310 Mio USD in Warsaw 2013 to the ISFL.
Support of Private Sector and leverage ratio	If possible, purchase agreements for sustainable commodities with multinational consumer goods companies and traders, large agricultural traders (often domestic), other international and domestic financiers, local private sector. Leverage goal: between 1:1 and 1:5.

Governance (Decision Making; M&E; Participation; Informational Disclosure)	ISFL Design Principles: i) Jurisdictional Landscape Approach: ii) Multi-Stakeholder Implementation Arrangements: iii) Result-based Finance: iv) Effective Governance: The Initiative's efforts and activities are focused on the country level. Contributors will have the flexibility to support any of the country programs being developed under the Initiative. A decision-making body will be established for each country program for contributor governments and the WB to progress programming efficiently on the ground. At the Initiative level, contributors work together on selection of country programs and exchanging lessons between them. At the level of the country program, country-specific advisory bodies composed of leading experts from government, civil society and the private sector with a range of relevant knowledge may provide technical inputs into the program design and development of a specific country program, and work with recipient government to catalyse the implementation of programs.
Equity Considerations	Jurisdictional Landscape Approach - Adopting a landscape approach means implementing a development strategy that is climate smart, equitable, productive and profitable at scale and strives for environmental, social, and economic impact. One of the advantage is aligning actions on the ground with policy level interventions taken by the regional administrative entity.
Useful Resources	http://www.biocarbonfund-isfl.org
Contact for details on funding status	Neeta Hooda nhooda@worldbank.org Dan Radack dradack@worldbank.org

9. Bhutan Trust Fund for Environmental Conservation (BTFEC)	
Funding Rationale, including for CSA	BTFEC is an independent grant-making organization that uses its annual investment income to finance conservation activities. Its conservation grants support environmental programs and build local capacity to manage forests and protected areas, improve awareness and public support for conservation, and integrate economic development with environmental conservation to ensure a sustainable future for Bhutan. Qualifying Project Area: Adaptation, Agriculture, Climate-resilience, Forestry, Fugitive Methane, Sustainable Land Management, Water Management etc.
Available Funding	2.56 Mio USD
Activities supported	1) Addressing the short-term and long-term impacts of climate change on the ecosystems and species identified to be at high risks; 2) Helping communities to tap climate change financing from other sources; 3) Mitigation measures such as renewable energy, energy efficiency, biomass, and other alternative energies. 4) Solid waste management and sewage treatment; 5) Loss of habitat by uncontrolled development Alternatives to livelihoods that have adverse environmental impacts; 6) Community-based natural resource management; 7) Economic development impacts on the environment; 8) Awareness of cause and effect from environmentally destructive behaviours. Finally, since the BTFEC is an inclusive grant making body, it will also fund projects focusing on education and awareness-raising; projects benefiting rural communities; green economy proposals; and projects reinforcing previous investments in the National Park and Protected Areas Systems.
Access (Accessing Process; Eligibility and Selection Criteria)	**Eligibility:** Agencies of the Royal Government, local NGOs, grassroots communities and Bhutanese individuals are eligible for support. Prospective grant projects should not exceed $300,000 or last longer than three years. **Accessing Process:** 1) Grants seekers write a brief letter of inquiry to determine if the trust fund's present interests and funds permit consideration of the request.

	2) After receiving the letter, trust fund staff may ask the grant seeker to submit a formal proposal using prescribed application forms.
Financing Instrument	Grant; As an independent grant-making organization, the BTFEC uses its annual investment income to finance conservation activities.
Governance (Decision Making; M&E; Participation; Informational Disclosure)	**Decision Making Structure:** The BTFEC is governed by a Management Board consisting of seven people, chaired by the Minister of Agriculture and Forests. Agreement of at least five Board members will be required for decisions relating to utilization of the Trust Fund principal. On all other matters, the decision of the Board will be based on the majority of the Board Members present at the meeting.
Useful Resources	Official Website - http://www.bhutantrustfund.bt Application Guidelines - http://www.bhutantrustfund.bt/guidelines-for-grant-seekers/
Contact for details on funding status	Telephone No. +975 2 339861/2 Fax No: +975 2 339863 Email ID: info@bhutantrustfund.bt P.O. Box No.520 Near Nazhoen Pelri /YDF Thimphu Bhutan

10. Canada Fund for African Climate Resilience	
Funding Rationale, including for CSA	Aims to help African countries adapt to climate change and its impact on their economic growth and food security. The Fund will support projects in up to 14 African countries that include protection of infrastructure, irrigation systems or ports. The Fund will support proposals that maximize sustainability, innovation and effective development principles to address critical climate change issues. Working areas related to agricultural adaptation: Adaptation, Agricultural, Climate-Resilience, Disaster Risk Reduction, Fisheries, Forestry, Natural Resource Management, Sustainable Land Management, and Water.
Available Funding	20 Mio CAN
Regional Focus	1) Focus countries: Ethiopia, Ghana, Mali, Mozambique, Senegal, Tanzania; 2) Other eligible countries: Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Kenya, Nigeria, Rwanda, South Africa, Zambia
Activities supported	1) Adaptation by the poorest and most vulnerable; 2) Clean energy; 3) Forests and agriculture; 4) Advance programming that builds upon existing programming and/or scales up the demonstrated capacity, expertise, technology, and value-added of the Canadian private sector and/or civil society in vulnerable and under-served communities by working in partnership with developing country partners.
Access (Accessing Process; Eligibility and Selection Criteria)	**Accessing Process:** 1) Review the application form, application guidelines, and related documents; 2) Create or update the lead applicant's profile through Partners@CIDA; 3) Confirm the lead applicant's eligibility for this call by performing an eligibility self-assessment; 4) Upload the mandatory documents together with the application form to your profile on Partners@CIDA. **Selection Criteria:** CIDA will assess all proposals submitted with all mandatory documents against the following five partnership principles: 1) Sound governance; 2) Support of Canadians; 3) Relevance to CIDA's mandate and coherence with Canadian government policy; 4) Results Development effectiveness.

Financing Instrument	Co-financing; Grant. Funding will be based on a cost-share basis, up to 85 percent CIDA and 15 percent the partner, calculated on project costs. The partner's 15 percent cost-share contribution is a baseline; a higher contribution by the partner will be factored in the proposal assessment. The level of investment (cash versus in-kind contribution) will also be considered when assessing proposals for sustainability. Only substantive projects with a minimum budget of $2 million will be considered; all projects will be subject to an evaluation against results and outputs proposed.
Source of Funding	Canada
Governance (Decision Making; M&E; Participation; Informational Disclosure)	**Decision Making Structure:** CIDA will assess all proposals submitted with all mandatory documents against the following five partnership principles: Sound governance; Support of Canadians; Relevance to CIDA's mandate and coherence with Canadian government policy; Results; ; Development effectiveness These partnership principles are defined further in the application guidelines.
Useful Resources	Canada Fund for African Climate Resilience Partners - http://www.international.gc.ca/development-developpement/partners-partenaires/calls-appels/climate-resilience-climatique.aspx?lang=eng
Contact for details on funding status	Justin Broekema Press Secretary to the Minister of International Cooperation Telephone: 819-953-6238 Email: justin.broekema@acdi-cida.gc.ca Media Relations Office Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) Telephone: 819-953-6534 Email: media@acdi-cida.gc.ca

11. Climate and Development Knowledge Network (CDKN)	
Funding Rationale, including for CSA	CDKN supports decision-makers in designing and delivering climate compatible development. By combining research, advisory services and knowledge-sharing in support of locally owned and managed policy processes, CDKN work's in partnership with decision-makers in the public, private and non-governmental sectors nationally, regionally and globally. CDKN is a cooperative project catalysed by the Government of the Netherlands and the United Kingdom. Working areas related to agricultural adaptation: Adaptation, Capacity Building, Agriculture, Climate-Resilient, Forestry, and Sustainable Land Management.
Available Funding	0.5 Mio GBP/project (most grants are 25,000 - 250,000 GBP)
Share of funding per sector and region	Approx. 60% of the funds routed to technical assistance projects.
Activities supported	Project types fall into four broad categories: 1) Research; 2) Technical Assistance; 3) Knowledge management and communications; 4) Partnerships. CDKN funds projects in many sectors, including agriculture, low-carbon development, energy, forestry, and land use management.
Access (Accessing Process; Eligibility and Selection Criteria)	**Eligibility:** All sectors including agriculture, forestry and land use, industry and power generation, and overall climate compatible development planning.
Financing Instrument	1)Grants for high quality, evidence-based research on climate compatible development themes; 2) Technical Assistance support to developing countries governments; 3) Funding for innovative knowledge management and partnership activities. 4) Co-financing.
Source of Funding	UK
Governance (Decision Making;	**Decision Making Structure:** CDKN as a whole is governed by a Network Council comprising senior level executives of its

M&E; Participation; Informational Disclosure)	Alliance partners and its funding agencies, DfID (UK) and DGIS (Netherlands). The Alliance comprises Pricewaterhouse Coopers, Overseas Development Institute, Fundacion Futuro Latinoamericano, SouthSouthNorth, LEAD and INTRAC.
Useful Resources	Official Website - http://cdkn.org/about/?loclang=en_gb
Contact for details on funding status	Climate and Development Knowledge Network 7 More London Riverside London SE1 2RT Telephone: +44 (0) 207 212 4111 Email: cdknetwork.enquiries@uk.pwc.com

12. ClimDev-Africa Special Fund (CDSF)	
Funding Rationale, including for CSA	The CDSF is a joint initiative of the African Development Bank (AfDB), the African Union Commission (AUC) and the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA). The objective of the CDSF is to strengthen the institutional capacities of national and sub-regional bodies to formulate and implement effective climate-sensitive policies. Working areas related to agricultural adaptation: Adaptation, Capacity Building, Agriculture, Climate-Resilient, Forestry, Natural Resource Management, Sustainable Land Management, and Water.
Available Funding	136 Mio USD over the 4 years (2009-2012) A floor of 250,000 Mio USD and a ceiling of 10 Mio USD will be applied for any financing from the CDSF operations.
Activities supported	The CDSF supports three main areas of interventions: 1) Generation and wide dissemination of reliable and high quality climate information in Africa; 2) Capacity enhancement of policy makers and policy support institutions to integrate climate change information into development programs; 3) Implementation of pilot adaptation practices that demonstrate the value of mainstreaming climate information into development.
Access (Accessing Process; Eligibility and Selection Criteria)	**Accessing Process:** 1) Project proposals prepared by Interested Parties (governments, NGOs, civil society, private sector entities, research entities, technical partners) using templates approved by the Governing Council are submitted to the ClimDev-Africa Program Secretariat for review. 2) The Secretariat submits the proposals to Technical Experts (selected and approved by the Governing Council) for review and short-listing of candidate/tentative projects for funding. 3) The tentative proposals are submitted to the Governing Council for endorsement and clearance. 4) Successful proposals are sent to the CDSF Coordinating Unit for approval following Bank procedures. 5) Successful proposals are further classified as Investment-related, Policy-related and Advocacy-related for purposes of determining which Agencies shall be responsible for their implementation. The Bank will serve as the Implementing Agency for regional investment projects, UNECA for national investments and policy related projects while the AUC, through its Climate Change and Desertification Control Unit shall lead in advocacy related projects. 6) The candidate projects documents are finally sent for approval to the appropriate level (Director, Vice-President, President or Board) within the Bank. **Selection Criteria:** 1) Consistency with objectives of the CDSF; priority will be given to regional projects to encourage capacity-building, co-operation and coherence at a regional level; 2) Can demonstrate that they support and do not duplicate other activities already underway through other vehicles; 3) Can demonstrate positive impacts on the livelihoods of stakeholders (particularly the poor, women and vulnerable communities and population groups) and on the environment; 4) That their activities clearly demonstrate how lesson-learning and knowledge on climate change will be shared between organisations and states, and reach end users; and, 5) All data, lessons learned and best practices generated by the funded CDSF projects will be publicly accessible.

Financing Instrument	Co-financing, Grants, Other Financing will be provided through a blend of programmatic funding and pooled Special Fund modalities.
Governance (Decision Making; M&E; Participation; Informational Disclosure)	**Decision Making Structure:** Decision-making with regards to the operations of the CDSF will be carried out by consensus through two main organs: the Governing Council and the Bank's governance structure. 1) The Commission of the African Union (AUC): The AUC will provide political leadership for the CDSF by coordinating continental policy response and ensuring buy-in from African governments. The AUC shall also participate in the decision-making process for the staffing of the ClimDev-Africa secretariat and the CDSF Coordinating Unit. 2) The Governing Council: The Governing Council is a multi-stakeholder organ composed of decision-making members drawn from AUC, UNECA and AFDB and donor representatives and non-voting members drawn from the Regional Economic Communities, civil society and other relevant stakeholder groups. 3) The United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA): The Africa Climate Policy Centre (ACPC) of UNECA shall host the Secretariat for the ClimDev-Africa Program and shall be responsible for implementing national-level investments and policy-related projects.
Useful Resources	Official Website - http://www.climdev-africa.org/The-ClimDev-Special-Fund Climate for Development in Africa (ClimDev-Africa) Initiative -http://www.afdb.org/en/topics-and-sectors/initiatives-partnerships/climate-for-development-in-africa-climdev-africa-initiative/
Contact for details on funding status	Felix Tobin African Development Bank f.tobin@afdb.org

13. GEF-6 Commodities Signature Program	
Funding Rationale, including for CSA	Take deforestation out of the supply chains of key commodities (soybean, oil palm, beef, plantation pulp) by supporting action with producers, buyers, financial institutions, governments who are committed to this goal.
Available Funding	45 Mio USD; Co-financing: 150 Mio USD from partners, 250 Mio USD from capital deployed to certification of commodity production flows etc. Leverage target: 1:8 (Unilever, Nestle, Mondelez)
Regional Focus	Indonesia, Brazil, Columbia, Paraguay.
Innovative Features	Integrated (public/private, supply/demand side), market-based approaches within coffee, beef, timber and NTFPs with non-traditional GEF actors (private sec) - Development of certification processes for sust. commodity production - support for PES Schemes
Activities supported	Land-use zoning to identify degraded lands suitable for rehab. for agriculture or grazing; organizing commodity producers into group certification schemes; support for implementation of sustainable public procurement policies; support to financial institutions in adapting policies to create incentives for producers to rehabilitate deg. lands for commodity productions (e.g. reducing upfront costs or delaying repayment of loans); establish biodiversity offset framework across commodities to locate offsets in areas better suited for conservation; Development of Global Commodities Outlook.
Access (Accessing Process; Eligibility and Selection Criteria)	The GEF projects are developed by host countries in cooperation with 10 GEF Agencies. An application can be made by submitting a Project Identification Form (PIF) to the GEF secretariat through a GEF Agency(s) with an endorsement letter of the Operational Focal Point of the host country.
Governance (Decision Making;	For full-sized projects (>$1 million), decision for projects are made through three steps before implementation; the GEF CEO clearance of the PIF, the Council approval, and the GEF CEO

M&E; Participation; Informational Disclosure)	endorsement of the project. Medium-sized projects ($1 million or under) and enabling activities are approved under expedited procedures, with approval authority delegated to the GEF CEO. Full-sized projects have to be endorsed by the CEO within 22 months from the date of Council approval; medium-sized projects have to receive the approval of the CEO of the final project document within 12 months from the PIF approval. The LDCF and SCCF follow separate procedures from the GEF trust fund, consistent with Climate Convention guidance. In the case of the LDCF, Medium-sized projects have a $2 million ceiling. Projects in both funds generate adaptation benefits that are linked to development.
Useful Resources	Official Website - http://thegef.org
Contact for details on funding status	Mohamed Imam Bakarr (Land Degradation Specialist) mbakarr@thegef.org

14. GEF-6 Land Degradation Focal Area	
Funding Rationale, including for CSA	Focus on SLM and SFM to maintain and improve the productivity of drylands, rain-fed, and irrigated systems. Supports agriculture, livestock management, forest landscape restoration.
Available Funding	415 - 475 Mio USD in total. 100-125 Mio USD to improve flow of agro-ecosystem services to sustain food production and livelihoods, including agro-ecological intensification and SLM for Climate Smart Agriculture.
Regional Focus	Investments in areas with medium to high production potential. CSA for rain-fed and irrigation systems in countries with risk of land degradation.
Innovative Features	Integrated (public/private, supply/demand side), market-based approaches within coffee, beef, timber and NTFPs with non-traditional GEF actors (private sec) - Development of certification processes for sust. commodity production - support for PES Schemes
Activities supported	Agricultural land management systems, diversification of crop and livestock production systems through SLM, integration of tree-based practices into smallholder crop-livestock systems, SLM for drought mitigation in drylands, SLM to reduce GHG emissions; sequestration of carbon on smallholder farms, Rangeland management and sustainable pastoralism, SLM for Climate Change adaptation and grazing management
Access (Accessing Process; Eligibility and Selection Criteria)	The GEF projects are developed by host countries in cooperation with 10 GEF Agencies. An application can be made by submitting a Project Identification Form (PIF) to the GEF secretariat through a GEF Agency(s) with an endorsement letter of the Operational Focal Point of the host country.
Governance (Decision Making; M&E; Participation; Informational Disclosure)	For full-sized projects (>$1 million), decision for projects are made through three steps before implementation; the GEF CEO clearance of the PIF, the Council approval, and the GEF CEO endorsement of the project. Medium-sized projects ($1 million or under) and enabling activities are approved under expedited procedures, with approval authority delegated to the GEF CEO. Full-sized projects have to be endorsed by the CEO within 22 months from the date of Council approval; medium-sized projects have to receive the approval of the CEO of the final project document within 12 months from the PIF approval. The LDCF and SCCF follow separate procedures from the GEF trust fund, consistent with Climate Convention guidance. In the case of the LDCF, Medium-sized projects have a $2 million ceiling. Projects in both funds generate adaptation benefits that are linked to development.
Useful Resources	Official Website - http://thegef.org

Contact for details on funding status	Laurent Granier (Chemicals and Climate Change Mitigation Focal Area) l.granier@thegef.org

15. GEF-6 Climate Change Mitigation Focal Area	
Funding Rationale, including for CSA	Supports mitigation-focused management practices in land use, land-use change and forestry sector (LULUCF) and in CSA initiatives that include mitigation objectives
Available Funding	1220 Mio USD in total. 200-220 Mio USD for Conservation, enhancement of carbon stocks in Forests, and Climate Smart Agriculture
Innovative Features	Multi-trust fund projects for mitigation (GEF Trust Fund) and adaptation (SCCF, LDCF) - Promotes synergies across conventions (e.g. ag. practices for land degradation, soil quality, while reducing agro-based GHG emissions)
Activities supported	CSA Initiatives with mitigation objectives. Reduce Emissions: soil management, fertilizer management, precision agriculture, livestock management, wet land rice field irrigation, waste management in livestock systems. Increase carbon storage: reduced tillage, integrated crop-livestock, agroforestry.
Access (Accessing Process; Eligibility and Selection Criteria)	The GEF projects are developed by host countries in cooperation with 10 GEF Agencies. An application can be made by submitting a Project Identification Form (PIF) to the GEF secretariat through a GEF Agency(s) with an endorsement letter of the Operational Focal Point of the host country.
Governance (Decision Making; M&E; Participation; Informational Disclosure)	For full-sized projects (>$1 million), decision for projects are made through three steps before implementation; the GEF CEO clearance of the PIF, the Council approval, and the GEF CEO endorsement of the project. Medium-sized projects ($1 million or under) and enabling activities are approved under expedited procedures, with approval authority delegated to the GEF CEO. Full-sized projects have to be endorsed by the CEO within 22 months from the date of Council approval; medium-sized projects have to receive the approval of the CEO of the final project document within 12 months from the PIF approval. The LDCF and SCCF follow separate procedures from the GEF trust fund, consistent with Climate Convention guidance. In the case of the LDCF, Medium-sized projects have a $2 million ceiling. Projects in both funds generate adaptation benefits that are linked to development.
Useful Resources	Official Website - http://thegef.org
Contact for details on funding status	John Steward Fraser (CCGIA, Op. Focal Point for Adaptation Fund and GEF Natural Resource Management)

16. GEF-6 Food Security Signature Program	
Funding Rationale, including for CSA	Fosters sustainability and resilience in production and postproduction and markets for smallholder farmers. Anchored in the Land Degradation Focal Area.
Available Funding	100 Mio USD in GEF grants, Co-finance: 100 Mio USD from bilateral agencies, 500 Mio USD from multilateral Agencies.
Regional Focus	Burkina, Ghana, Mali, Niger, Ethiopia, Kenya, Rwanda, Tanzania, Uganda, Malawi, Mozambique, Zambia, Zimbabwe.
Innovative Features	Operates as incentive to national allocations at a 1:1 ratio - Partnership with Alliance for Green Revolution in Africa, AGRA - Focus on value chains of major staple food crops (maize, sorghum, millet, rice, cassava)
Activities supported	Soil fertility management; N2O-fixing trees on farms, conservation agriculture, runoff and watershed management, in situ conservation, genetic resources and local practices, trees on-farm, biomass for cooking and renewable alternatives,

	wild forest foods, grazing management (fodder trees, protein rich crop residues), crop-livestock systems, post-harvest storage facilities.
Access (Accessing Process; Eligibility and Selection Criteria)	The GEF projects are developed by host countries in cooperation with 10 GEF Agencies. An application can be made by submitting a Project Identification Form (PIF) to the GEF secretariat through a GEF Agency(s) with an endorsement letter of the Operational Focal Point of the host country.
Governance (Decision Making; M&E; Participation; Informational Disclosure)	For full-sized projects (>$1 million), decision for projects are made through three steps before implementation; the GEF CEO clearance of the PIF, the Council approval, and the GEF CEO endorsement of the project. Medium-sized projects ($1 million or under) and enabling activities are approved under expedited procedures, with approval authority delegated to the GEF CEO. Full-sized projects have to be endorsed by the CEO within 22 months from the date of Council approval; medium-sized projects have to receive the approval of the CEO of the final project document within 12 months from the PIF approval. The LDCF and SCCF follow separate procedures from the GEF trust fund, consistent with Climate Convention guidance. In the case of the LDCF, Medium-sized projects have a $2 million ceiling. Projects in both funds generate adaptation benefits that are linked to development.
Useful Resources	Official Website - http://thegef.org

17. GEF Small Grants Programme	
Funding Rationale, including for CSA	The GEF Small Grants Programme (GEF SGP) is a Corporate GEF Programme implemented by UNDP to provide financial and technical support to communities and civil society organizations (CSOs) to meet the overall objective of "Global environmental benefits secured through community-based initiatives and actions". GEF-SGP aims to deliver global environmental benefits in the GEF Focal Areas of biodiversity conservation, climate change mitigation, protection of international waters, prevention of land degradation (primarily desertification and deforestation), and elimination of persistent organic pollutants through community-based approaches.
Available Funding	SGP funds "small grants" up to a maximum of $50,000, although in practice the average grant amount is in the $20,000 to $25,000 range. A "strategic projects" window has recently been added for grant making up to a maximum of $150,000 to allow for scaling up and to support initiatives that cover a large number of communities within a critical landscape or seascape. It has generated nearly $600 million in co-financing as it delivered more than $460 million in grants to support community-based projects.
Share of funding per sector and region	Community Based Adaptation: (since 2012) 1. 545 projects and total grant amount 16,516,010 USD; 2. Region distribution: Africa 22.02%; Asia and the Pacific 41.28%; Arab States 5.32%; Europe and the CIS 8.26%; Latin America & the Caribbean 23.12%.
Regional Focus	Africa, Asia-Pacific, South and Central America, Small Island Developing States, Least Developed Countries
Innovative Features	Working Approaches: 1) Capacity Development: SGP started grant-making in Capacity Development as a multifocal area. These grants consist of standalone projects that are strategic and support the work of the other areas of work at the portfolio level. 2) Community Empowerment and Participation: SGP works by taking risks as an incubator of ideas and innovations and providing seed money for CBOs and NGOs to take them forward. Because SGP funding is modest and its interventions designed to be initially small scale, it can readily support community-based experimentation. Once the idea has been tested on the ground and proven to be effective in meeting community needs, it can take off by networking with other CSOs, attracting additional donor support, and being replicated and scaled up. 3) Knowledge Management: SGP has pioneered innovative approaches to knowledge management and exchange i) Participatory video - Participatory video permits communities to tell their own stories to a global audience. For this reason, SGP was one of the key supporters

	of the development of "Insights into Participatory Video: A Handbook for the Field" that provides guidance for undertaking participatory video projects with communities and grassroots partners at the helm. Proposals for SGP funding can also be submitted as videos, enabling access to SGP for those communities with low literacy levels. ii) Photo stories - SGP produced a toolkit for using free software to create photo stories – short videos composed of photos with narration – that yielded 150 photo stories on SGP projects in participating countries.
Activities supported	1) Biodiversity; 2) Climate Change: i) Climate Change Mitigation; ii) Community Based Adaptation. 3) Land Degradation; 4) Sustainable Forest Management; 5) International Waters; 6) Chemicals.
Access (Accessing Process; Eligibility and Selection Criteria)	Grants are made directly to community-based organizations (CBOs) and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) in recognition of the key role they play as a resource and constituency for environment and development concerns. Eligibility: All project proposals submitted to SGP country teams need to demonstrate: i) How the proposed project proposal meets the GEF SGP criteria by articulating how project objectives and activities would have an impact in the SGP areas of work -GEF focal areas-. For more information on this please visit our areas of work section. ii) How they respond or are aligned to the targets and objectives of the SGP Country Programme Strategy (CPS) of their country. Please visit your country page to download a copy of the CPS or contact the NC. iii) Be proposed by national CBOs and NGO. Application Procedure: https://sgp.undp.org/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=94&Itemid=160#.VdAt43jfLdk
Financing Instrument	Grant
Source of Funding	UN Organizations
Governance (Decision Making; M&E; Participation; Informational Disclosure)	SGP at the Global Level Central Programme Management Team: Provide global supervision and day-to-day programmatic and operational guidance to over 125 participating countries; Responsible for regional coordination and support country programmes on substantive and technical matters related to focal areas and thematic directions, capacity and partnership development, knowledge management and communications, and M&E. UNDP Communities Cluster (TBD):Since 2011, the most mature SGP country programmes have upgraded to full size projects and are managed by UNDP's Communities, Livelihoods and Markets cluster. SGP at the Country Level At the national and local levels, SGP operates in a decentralized and country-driven manner through country programme teams composed of a locally recruited National Coordinator (NC), often a Programme Assistant (PA), and a National Steering Committee (NSC) in each participating country. SGP country programmes are hosted primarily by UNDP Country Offices, but also by national host institutions (NHI). National Country Team: Responsible for managing country programme implementation and for ensuring that grants and projects meet GEF and SGP criteria. The NC also serves as secretary to the NSC and acts as liaison with the local government, UNDP and all other key stakeholders at the local level. Country Programme Strategies: Each participating country develops a country programme strategy, which adapts the SGP global strategic framework to specific country conditions. SGP country strategies take into account existing national environmental strategies and plans, as well as those relating to national development and poverty eradication. Through the CPS, the country is able to put emphasis on certain thematic and geographic areas to ensure synergy and impact, as well as to facilitate programme administration.

	National Steering Committee: All SGP country programmes have a voluntary National Steering Committee (NSC), which is the central element of SGP and provides the major substantive contribution to and oversight of the programme. The NSC is comprised a majority of civil society organizations, as well as representatives of the government, UNDP, the academia, indigenous peoples' organizations, the private sector and the media. The NSC helps develop the Country Programme Strategy (CPS), considers whether proposals for grants are feasible and meet SGP criteria, and what kind of technical support is needed for implementation. It is also responsible for the final approval of grants, undertaking monitoring and evaluation visits to the projects, providing advice, ensuring proper monitoring and evaluation, helping extract, share and replicate successful SGP projects and practice and promoting SGP at the national and international level.
Useful Resources	Website: https://sgp.undp.org/index.php Key Publications: https://sgp.undp.org/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=108&Itemid=162#.VdAuiXjfLdk
Contact for details on funding status	Central Programme Management Team 304 East 45th Street, FF-956 New York, NY, 10017 Phone: +1 212 906 5039 Fax: +1 212 906 6568 Email: sgp.info@undp.org UNOPS 405 Lexington Ave, UNOPS New York, NY 10174 Phone: (212) 457-1822 Fax: (212) 457-4043

18. Germany's Fast Start Finance International Climate Initiative (ICI)	
Funding Rationale, including for CSA	Since 2008, the International Climate Initiative (ICI) of the Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety (BMU) has been financing climate and biodiversity projects in developing and newly industrialising countries, as well as in countries in transition. The ICI is a key element of Germany’s implementation of fast start financing. The Initiative places clear emphasis on climate change mitigation, adaption to the impacts of climate change and the protection of biological diversity. These efforts provide various co-benefits, particularly the improvement of living conditions in partner countries.
Available Funding	120 Mio EUR annually. Additional capital contributed by the agencies implementing the projects and funding from other public and private-sector sources bring the total volume disbursed for ICI projects to over 2.2 billion euros.
Share of funding per sector and region	About 56.2 per cent of IKIs funding (817 million euros) is currently allocated to projects that contribute to mitigating greenhouse gas emissions. About 16.5 per cent of IKI funding (240 million euros) is allocated to projects in the field of REDD+ and other carbon reservoirs such as peatlands and boreal forests. Climate change adaptation projects currently amount for 10.1 per cent of the total support volume (147 million euros).
Regional Focus	Developing and new industrialising countries, countries in transition
Innovative Features	That Fund is replenished from the auctioning of emission allowances. This innovative source makes Germany well-prepared to deliver long-term financing for climate and biodiversity projects worldwide.
Activities supported	The ICI is active in four areas: promoting climate-friendly economies, fostering measures to adapt to the effects of climate change, ensuring the conservation and sustainable use of natural carbon reservoirs, and conservation of biodiversity.
Access (Accessing Process; Eligibility and Selection Criteria)	Eligibility: 1) Projects that carried out in partner countries by federal implementing agencies, government organisations, NGOs, business enterprises, universities and research institutes,

	and by international and multinational organisations and institutes; Accessing Process: The first step consists in evaluating the project outlines (templates are provided on the ICI website) submitted to the Programme Office. Applicants will be informed of the evaluation result. If their project outlines are promising, they will be requested to submit a formal grant application, with detailed project plan and a financing strategy. The Ministry for Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety will then decide on the applications in a final review (second step of the procedure). After conclusion of the first step, applicants will be supplied with a sample of the application materials used in completing the second step. Selection Criteria: Projects selected for funding will prove their cost-effectiveness, as well as offer a plan to partially self-fund the project or otherwise attract third-party financing. Approved projects will also need to show replicability, effective integration with national development policy and planning, and project sustainability with capacity building in the target region and sector.
Financing Instrument	Grant, Loan, ODA Funding from the ICI directed to developing countries is considered official development assistance (ODA). The ICI is a key element of Germany's implementation of fast start financing. Funds are disbursed mainly in the form of grants, yet some ICI financing may be provided as interest rate subsidized loans. The financing is intended to encourage private-sector investment by making projects.
Source of Funding	Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation, and Nuclear Safety (BMU) Environment Ministry of Germany
Governance (Decision Making; M&E; Participation; Informational Disclosure)	Decision Making Process: The ICI works in conjunction with two organizations contracted by the Government of Germany to perform development cooperation tasks, the Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) and KfW, a development bank. The administration of the International Climate Initiative is carried out by a programme office located at GIZ, supported by additional personnel capacity provided by KfW. An international advisory board offers strategic support to the practical work undertaken in the ICI. The international advisory panel is made up of experts from governments, academia, non-governmental organisations, private firms, financial markets and international financial institutions.
Useful Resources	Official Website - http://www.international-climate-initiative.com/en/ UNFCCC Page - http://unfccc.int/adaptation/workstreams/implementing_adaptation/items/4885.php
Contact for details on funding status	Programme Office International Climate Initiative Potsdamer Platz 10 D-10785 Berlin Email: programmbuero@programmbuero-klima.de Phone: +49 (0)30 408 190 - 218 Telefax: +49 (0)30 408 190 - 303

19. Global Climate Change Alliance (GCCA)	
Funding Rationale, including for CSA	The Alliance aims to help poor developing countries increase their capacities to adapt to effects of climate change by fostering effective dialogue and cooperation on climate change, improving their knowledge base on climate change effects and developing & implementing adaptation strategies.
Available Funding	Reached 353 Mio USD by 2014
Share of funding per sector and region	Project: 77%; Sector Budget Support: 8%; General Budget support: 8%; Sector Policy Support Programme: 8%.
Regional Focus	The GCCA provides support to low-income countries like small island developing states (SIDS) and least developed countries (LDCs). Pilot actions have been identified in Vanuatu, Tanzania, Cambodia, Maldives, Bangladesh, Guyana, Jamaica, Mali, Mauritius, Rwanda, Senegal and Seychelles.

Innovative Features	GCCA promotes ownership and alignment through support for climate change mainstreaming, the use of decentralized management, sector policy support programmes and budget support, as well as through dialogue.
Activities supported	1. Adaptation to climate change: a) Development of adaptation plans in vulnerable countries other than LDCs b) Support for NAPA implementation c) Water and agricultural sector financing for adaptation projects d) Sustainable natural resource management 2. Reducing emissions from deforestation (REDD): a) Improved reporting systems and capacity to monitor deforestation b) Support to institutions for developing strategies to combat deforestation c) Innovative mechanisms to provide positive incentives for REDD 3. Enhancing the participation of developing countries in the CDM: a) Capacity building and technical assistance for cost-effective project development b) Support for projects specifically formulated for LDCs and SIDS Methodology development 4. Promoting disaster risk reduction a) Improved climate monitoring and forecasting information systems b) Support for implementing effective preparedness measures rooted in captured data.
Access (Accessing Process; Eligibility and Selection Criteria)	Accessing Process: Governments of developing countries can get involved in the GCCA by participating in the policy dialogue on climate change with the European Union. There are two ways for partner countries to access the technical and financial cooperation: 1) by taking an active role in programme preparation and implementation, and 2) by co-financing the GCCA's programme. Eligibility: Interested stakeholders should contact the GCCA directly to begin discussing potential projects. However, each user should consider the following when devising a potential GCCA project: 1) The country has already received Budget Support through the European Commission or other donors. 2) There is an EC Delegation with sufficient capacity to prepare and follow up implementation of the GCCA programme. 3) The country should preferably be involved in the negotiations under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). 4) Identifying countries and priority areas of intervention could more technical in nature (for example, exposure to risk, adaptive capacity, climate data availability and projected climate changes).
Financing Instrument	Grant , ODA , Technical assistance
Source of Funding	Multilateral banks (European Commission; Development)
Governance (Decision Making; M&E; Participation; Informational Disclosure)	Decision-Making Structure: The GCCA is a cooperative initiative of the Directorates General for Development, Environment and External Relations implemented by EuropeAid. The GCCA will be a joint financing mechanism managed by the Commission.
Useful Resources	Official Website - http://www.gcca.eu UNFCCC page on GCCA - http://unfccc.int/adaptation/workstreams/implementing_adaptation/items/4633.php
Contact for details on funding status	General questions: info@gcca.eu Intra-ACP Programme: pendomaro@acp.int Regional and national contacts: http://www.gcca.eu/technical-and-financial-support/regional-programmes and http://www.gcca.eu/technical-and-financial-support/national-programmes

20. Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery (GFDRR)	
Funding Rationale, including for CSA	GFDRR provides technical and financial assistance to high risk low- and middle-income countries to mainstream disaster reduction in national development strategies and plans to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). GFDRR's Mainstreaming Disaster Risk Reduction in Development (Track-II) provides technical and financial assistance to low and middle income countries to mainstream disaster risk reduction into their country assistance and poverty reduction strategies. Climate Change adaptation is one of the key areas of intervention under this track.
Available Funding	540 Mio USD
Share of funding per sector and region	The region with the largest proportion of active projects is Sub-Saharan Africa, which received 38 percent of grant financing in FY13.
Regional Focus	Africa, Asia-Pacific, South and Central America, Small Island Developing States Priority Countries: https://www.gfdrr.org/priority-countries
Activities supported	Projects support activities such as the development of probabilistic risk assessment platforms, the creation of disaster risk atlases, and the establishment / improvement of loss model tools.
Access (Accessing Process; Eligibility and Selection Criteria)	Financial resources are administered as grants by World Bank Task Teams that work directly with government agencies, development partners, technical bodies, NGOs and private actors. Grants are typically one to three years in duration. Throughout, the Facility judges all grant proposals on their potential to leverage investment or institutional reform and behaviour change for improved management of disaster risks. In any given country, GFDRR adopts a number of criteria to help in allocating resources, including: established vulnerability indicators; past evaluation of impact; the political context (including existing relations with governments); and donor priorities.
Financing Instrument	Grants; Co-financing
Source of Funding	Multilateral banks Major donors: EC: 24.6%; Japan: 20.7%; UK: 13.4%; Australia: 6.9%; Sweden: 5.9%; World Bank 5.7%; Germany: 4.4%
Governance (Decision Making; M&E; Participation; Informational Disclosure)	The Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery (GFDRR) is a partnership of the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (ISDR) system to support the implementation of the Hyogo Framework for Action (HFA). The partnership is managed by the World Bank on behalf of the participating donor partners and other partnering stakeholders. Consultative Group The Consultative Group (CG) is GFDRR's highest policy making, goal setting and governing body. The CG consists of donors contributing at least 3 Mio USD in cash cumulatively over three consecutive years; recipient or developing country governments contributing at least 500,000 USD in cash cumulatively over three consecutive years; The United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNISDR) as a non-contributing member; and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) as permanent observers. In addition, the CG may invite low-income developing country governments as non-contributing members on a staggered rotation basis. The CG meets at least once a year formally although the practice is to complement this with an informal CG meeting during the year. It is chaired by Rachel Kyte, the World Bank's Vice President and Special Envoy for Climate Change and co-chaired by a Member to be selected by consensus of the CG every year. Secretariat The Secretariat carries out the mission of GFDRR and manages its day-to-day operations. It is housed at the World Bank headquarters in Washington, D.C. with satellite offices in Brussels, Tokyo and Geneva. Professional staff of the Secretariat are recruited internationally based on relevant expertise in accordance with World Bank recruitment rules. Francis Ghesquiere, Manager of the World Bank's Disaster Risk Management Practice Group and Head of the GFDRR Secretariat, leads the GFDRR team. The Secretariat provides an Annual Report on GFDRR activities and prepares prospective Work Plans for the endorsement of the Consultative Group.

Useful Resources	http://unfccc.int/adaptation/workstreams/implementing_adaptation/items/4632.php https://www.gfdrr.org Work Plan: https://www.gfdrr.org/sites/default/files/publication/GFDRR_Work_Plan_2016-18.pdf Strategy: https://www.gfdrr.org/sites/gfdrr/files/publication/GFDRR_Strategy_Endorsed_2012.pdf Annual Report 2014: https://www.gfdrr.org/sites/default/files/publication/GFDRR%20ANNUAL%20REPORT%202014.pdf
Contact for details on funding status	Manager: Saroj Kumar Jha Office: +1-202-458-2726 ; Cell: +1-202-725-0446 1818 H Street, N.W. Mailstop: MC 5-512 Washington, DC 20433 USA Telephone: (+1 202) 458-0268 Skype: GFDRRHelp

21. Green Climate Fund	
Funding Rationale, including for CSA	The Fund will promote the paradigm shift towards low-emission and climate-resilient development pathways by providing support to developing countries to limit or reduce their greenhouse gas emissions and to adapt to the impacts of climate change, taking into account the needs of those developing countries particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change. National ownership is intended to be central to the GCF approach. The Fund will strive to maximize the impact of its funding for adaptation and mitigation, and seek a balance between the two, while promoting environmental, social, economic and development co-benefits and taking a gender-sensitive approach.
Available Funding	USD 10.2 billion
Activities supported	The GCF will support projects, programmes, policies and other activities in all developing country parties to the UNFCCC. The GCF will finance activities to both enable and support adaptation, mitigation (including REDD+), technology development and transfer (including CCS), capacity-building and the preparation of national reports. Countries will also be supported in the pursuit of project-based and programmatic approaches in accordance with strategies and plans (such as low-emission development strategies, Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions, National Adaptation Plans of Action, National Adaptation Plans and others).
Access (Accessing Process; Eligibility and Selection Criteria)	The GCF is an operating entity of the UNFCCC's financial mechanism. Recipient countries can submit funding proposal through National Designated Authorities (NDAs). Recipient countries will be allowed direct access through accredited sub-national, national and regional implementing entities they propose and set up as long as these implementing entities fulfil certain fiduciary standards. The modalities of access remain to be agreed. GCF funds can also be accessed through multilateral implementing entities, such as accredited multilateral development banks and UN agencies. A private sector facility will also be established that allows direct and indirect financing by the GCF for private sector activities. National Designated Authorities, which can object to private sector activities, are to ensure that private sector interests are aligned with national climate policies.
Financing Instrument	Grants, concessional loans and other financial instruments yet to be determined.
Source of Funding	GCF funds can also be accessed through multilateral implementing entities, such as accredited multilateral development banks and UN agencies.
Support of Private Sector and leverage ratio	GCF's Private Sector Facility - http://www.brookings.edu/research/papers/2012/08/green-climate-private-sector-sierra

Governance (Decision Making; M&E; Participation; Informational Disclosure)	Decision Making Structure The GCF Board of 24 members will be comprised of an equal number of representatives from developed and developing countries selected by the UNFCCC regional constituencies. Two Co-Chairs of the Board will be elected by Board members to serve a period of one-year, with one being from a developing country Party and one from a developed country Party. The World Bank will act as an interim trustee for the first three years of the GCF, functioning under the guidance of and accountable to the COP. Non-Government Stakeholder Participation Stakeholders are defined in the GCF Governing Instrument as private sector actors, civil society organisations, vulnerable groups, women and Indigenous Peoples. The governing instrument includes two civil society and two private sector representatives as active observers to all Board Meetings although they will not be able to vote on decisions. Information Disclosure: Form and function is to be decided, but the GCF will have an information disclosure policy and is intended to perform in a transparent manner. An independent fraud unit and a redress mechanism to address complaints related to Fund operations will also be established.
Equity Considerations	The Fund will strive to maximize the impact of its funding for adaptation and mitigation, and seek a balance between the two, while promoting environmental, social, economic and development co-benefits and taking a gender-sensitive approach.
Useful Resources	Official Website - http://news.gcfund.org GCF Operations Manual: http://www.gcfund.org/operations/resource-guide.html
Contact for details on funding status	A private sector facility will also be established that allows direct and indirect financing by the GCF for private sector activities. National Designated Authorities, which can object to private sector activities, are to ensure that private sector interests are aligned with national climate policies.

22. IDB Regional Fund of Agricultural Technology (FONTAGRO)	
Funding Rationale, including for CSA	The Fund is an alliance of 15 Latin American and Caribbean countries, plus Spain, created to support research and innovation in the agricultural sector. The Fund contributes to the reduction of poverty, promotes competitiveness of agri-food chains and encourages the sustainable management of natural resources. Working area related to agricultural adaptation: adaptation, capacity building, agriculture, sustainable land management, water.
Available Funding	52.3 Mio USD Project financing < $200,000
Share of funding per sector and region	Only for countries of LAC
Regional Focus	LAC
Innovative Features	A competitive and transparent mechanism to allocated funding to research and innovation projects executed in consortia between research organizations of two or more member countries. FONTAGRO uses interests generated by its capital fund and by grants from other organizations that share the Fund's mission. Independent experts assess the proposals on the basis of established socio-economic and environmental criteria, technical competence and institutional capacity.
Activities supported	The current priority families of technologies are: 1) Productivity and sustainability of agri-food chains; 2) Small-scale agriculture Food safety; 3) Water and soil management; 4) Improvement and utilization of genetic resources; 5) Policy research and institutional strengthening. In recent years, the Fund has been reinforcing its focus on adaptation to climate change, in close cooperation with the IDB (SECCI) and the CGIAR/WB.

Access (Accessing Process; Eligibility and Selection Criteria)	Accessing Process: The Fund launches Call of Proposals usually by the end of February, and follows two stages: First, formal criteria determine the eligibility of project profiles, and second, a technical evaluation based on institutional capabilities, technical quality and socio-economic and environmental impact by a group of independent external experts. The projects are ranked on the basis of points assigned by external reviewers and presented to the Board of Directors (BOD) for consideration and decision. Profiles must be prepared in English or Spanish using the forms provided by the TAS, and should be submitted through the online application available on the FONTAGRO website. Profiles submitted by any other form or means will not be considered as valid.
Financing Instrument	Co-financing; Grants
Source of Funding	1) From Member Countries: Argentina, Bolivia, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Spain, Uruguay and Venezuela. 2) From Sponsoring Institutions: IADB, IICA. 3) Interest generated by the capital;
Governance (Decision Making; M&E; Participation; Informational Disclosure)	Decision Making Process: The Fund has a simple structure based on a Board of Directors (BOD), which has a representative from each member country and a Secretariat (TAS) responsible to execute the decisions taken by the Board. The Secretariat has an Executive Secretary, an administrator and a program associate, which are complemented by external consultants on specific issues as needing. The operation of this minimal structure is made possible by a firm and continuous partnership and sponsorship with the Inter-American Development Bank and the Inter-American Institute for Agricultural Cooperation. Besides, the Fund forms a group of regional experts, external to the Fund to judge proposals on the basis of established socio-economic and environmental criteria, technical competence and institutional capacity and give recommendations to Board of Directors (BOD) for consideration and decision.
Useful Resources	Official Website - http://www.fontagro.org/en Call for Proposals - http://www.fontagro.org/en/calls/call-proposals-2014
Contact for details on funding status	Technical Administrative Secretariat, Email: fontagro@iadb.org

23. IDB's Sustainable Energy and Climate Change Initiative (SECCI)	
Funding Rationale, including for CSA	To facilitate an expanded application of renewable energy and energy efficiency technologies in Latin America and the Caribbean, to finance and support greenhouse gas emission reduction projects and biofuel development, and to promote and finance adaptation strategies and actions to reduce vulnerability risks presented by climate change in the countries of LAC.
Available Funding	40 Mio USD Maximum Financed: 1,000,000 USD for technical cooperation; 1,500,000 USD for investment grants.
Share of funding per sector and region	Only for countries of LAC
Regional Focus	Argentina, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, Uruguay, Venezuela. (Eligible countries)
Activities supported	Mitigation: SECCI finances: (i) feasibility studies for the preparation of renewable energy projects; (ii) document analysis and preparation to be presented to regulated and voluntary carbon markets; (iii) energy efficiency audits. Adaptation: SECCI finances: (i) climate risk and vulnerability assessments; (ii) climate modelling initiatives; (iii) sectors studies in priority areas

	Capacity Building: SECCI finances outreach and capacity building initiatives related to climate change
Access (Accessing Process; Eligibility and Selection Criteria)	Eligibility: 1) Project must be in one of the eligible countries. 2) A letter on non-objection is required from the government. 3) 20% counterpart financing is required. Accessing Process: 1) Submit an expression of interest form; 2) Once submitted, the application is reviewed by an IDB expert who will assure specific basic technical requirements are met. 3) Shortly after an application is received, the corresponding Bank's Country Office(s) is notified about the interest of developing a project in its jurisdiction. 4) Proposals are then discussed by an internal Committee composed by IDB technical and financial experts, and a decision is submitted to the client.
Financing Instrument	Grant, Technical Assistance. 1) For Public Sector Proposals: Non-contingent (non-reimbursable). Priority will be given to activities linked to potential IDB' operations. 2) Private Sector Proposals: May NOT be contingent (reimbursable) if: a) The project/or part of the project is financed by the IDB group. b) If the private company decides not to invest given the results of the feasibility study financed by SECCI; the fund are not contingent.
Source of Funding	Donors: Austria, Germany, Finland, Italy, Japan, Korea, Spain, Switzerland, United Kingdom
Governance (Decision Making; M&E; Participation; Informational Disclosure)	Decision Making Process: The SECCI initiative is coordinated by the Chief of the IDB's Sustainable Energy and Climate Change Unit. In order to grant eligibility to a proposal the SECCI coordinator receives input from other IDB technical departments, from country coordinators and budget officers, whom are all part of the SECCI eligibility committee.
Useful Resources	Official Website - http://www.iadb.org/en/topics/climate-change/secci,1449.html
Contact for details on funding status	Email: secci@iadb.org

24. Indonesia Climate Change Trust Fund (ICCTF)	
Funding Rationale, including for CSA	The ICCTF is part of the Government of Indonesia's (GOI) commitment to enhance climate resilience, improve development coordination and prepare future responses to climate change threats. The two main objectives of the ICCTF are to achieve Indonesia's goals of a low-carbon economy and to enable the GOI to increase the effectiveness and impact of implemented projects in addressing climate change issues. In the first phase, the ICCTF will be designated as an "Innovation Fund", which involves grant funding from development partners and other contributors to be used for activities that provide indirect economic and social benefits and will not provide any direct financial return to participants. At a later stage, the ICCTF may establish a "Transformation Fund" mechanism to leverage other funding sources, such as public-private partnerships, loans, and international capital markets that harness private-sector finance.
Available Funding	8.5 Mio USD
Share of funding per sector and region	SECCI Fund finances activities in private sector.
Regional Focus	Indonesia
Activities supported	Focus on the following three priority windows: 1) Land Based Mitigation - The reduction of GHGs emissions from deforestation and forest degradation, while moving towards efficient land uses and sustainable management of forest resources.

	2) Energy Contribution to the improvement of energy security in Indonesia and reduction of emissions from the energy sector. 3) Adaptation and Resilience - Preparation of Indonesia's national and local institutions, as well as vulnerable communities, to the impacts of climate change.
Access (Accessing Process; Eligibility and Selection Criteria)	Eligibility: During its initial phase, the ICCTF will only finance projects from municipal governments in Indonesia partnering with GOI ministries. Accessing Process: (five-step) 1) Submission of prospective proposals: Sectoral ministries and local governmental bodies will be invited to submit proposals for activities eligible for financing by the ICCTF. 2) Pre-appraisal of prospective proposals: After ensuring that all documentation required is complete and the project is eligible, the Secretariat will submit the project proposal to the Technical Committee (TC) for further assessment. 3) Assessment of the project proposal by the Technical Committee: The TC will assess the eligibility, feasibility, sustainability and impact of the proposed activities according to criteria set by the Steering Committee (SC). 4) Submission of project proposals for approval by the Steering Committee: If a project proposal meets all criteria for financing by the ICCTF, the Secretariat will submit the proposal and assessment reports to the SC. 5) Approval of proposal: During the SC meetings the Head of Secretariat will present the project proposals and ask the SC for approval or rejection based on the recommendation of the TC.
Financing Instrument	Grants
Source of Funding	DFID, AusAID
Governance (Decision Making; M&E; Participation; Informational Disclosure)	Decision Making Process: A program management unit consisting of a Steering Committee, a Technical Committee and a Secretariat and a Trustee are responsible for the programmatic and technical oversight of the ICCTF in collaboration with development partners and other contributor-supported programs. 1) Steering Committee: The Ministerial Steering Committee on Coordination of the ICCTF provides overall policy guidance and direction to the ICCTF process. The main responsibilities of the Steering Committee are for: policy and operational guidelines, management, and monitoring and evaluation. To achieve these tasks the SC will be divided into two forums; the Policy Forum and Management Forum. 2) Technical Committee: The Technical Committee (TC) consists of staff from the National Development Planning Agency (Bappenas), Ministry of Finance and other line ministries. The main job of the TC is to advise the Steering Committee (SC) in all technical matters of the ICCTF. The Director of Environment of National Development Planning Agency/ Bappenas is the chair the TC. 3) Secretariat: The Secretariat supports the daily operations of the Program Management Unit (PMU). It consists of members with technical, administrative and financial expertise. The secretariat is responsible for supporting the Steering Committee (SC) and the Technical (TC) Committee on administering grant agreements, proposals and approvals. 4) Trustee: A Trustee is a party who is legally trusted to manage funds provided by the Fund Contributors. The Fund Contributor will submit part or all conforming to the agreement to be used as agreed upon. In the case of the ICCTF, the Trustee will receive the funding from development partners and other contributors and manage it for the purpose of the ICCTF and report to the Steering Committee. Non-Government Stakeholder Participation: In 2010, the ICCTF organized two Civil Society Organisation (CSO) workshops in Jakarta to discuss the involvement of civil society stakeholders in the decision making process of the ICCTF. At the first workshop, the role, the structure and the governance mechanisms of ICCTF were discussed. The second workshop started a selection process to select two CSO

	representatives who would participate in the ICCTF Steering Committee and created a CSO forum to discuss the role of the CSO representatives. Approximately 18 CSOs involved in climate change issues attended the meetings.
Useful Resources	Apply for Grants - http://icctf.or.id/apply-for-grants/
Contact for details on funding status	ICCTF Secretariat Wisma Bakrie II, 20th Floor Jl. HR. Rasuna Said Kav. B-2, Jakarta-Selatan, Indonesia Phone: (62 21) 5794 5760 | Facsimile: (62 21) 5794 5759 Email: secretariat@icctf.or.id

25. International Climate Fund (UK)	
Funding Rationale, including for CSA	The UK Government has set up the International Climate Fund (ICF) to help developing countries tackle climate change and reduce poverty. The ICF will work in partnership with developing countries to take action to reduce carbon emissions, to help people adapt to the effects of climate change and to tackle deforestation. It fully funds the £1.5 billion Fast Start finance pledge to 2012. The UK ICF has three main funding objectives: 1) Demonstrate that low-carbon, climate resilient growth is in high demand and is also technically and financially feasible; 2) Support international climate change negotiations; 3) Capitalise on the opportunities for private sector partnerships, innovation, and sustainable development via climate change financing modalities. In terms of thematic focus, the UK has prioritised the fields of adaptation, low-carbon development, and forestry.
Available Funding	2.9 billion GBP (2011-2015)
Share of funding per sector and region	The ICF will aim for a balanced allocation between adaptation (50%), low carbon development (30%) and forestry (20%).
Regional Focus	Colombia, Brazil, Ghana, South Africa, Tanzania, Uganda, Kenya, Ethiopia, India, Nepal, Bangladesh, Vietnam, Indonesia.
Activities supported	1) Building global knowledge and evidence that low carbon, climate resilient development, including 2) Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD), supports growth and reduces poverty; 3) Developing, piloting and scaling up innovative low-carbon, climate-resilient programmes and approaches to reduce emissions, support adaptation and protect forests, including biodiversity; 4) Supporting country level action on low-carbon, climate-resilient development, including REDD; 5) Building an enabling environment for private sector investment and to engage the private sector to leverage finance and deliver action on the ground; 6) Mainstreaming climate change into UK overseas development assistance, EU development assistance and Multilateral Development Bank (MDB) lending. 7) Additionally, the ICF supports innovative initiatives such as the Climate Public Private Partnership (CP3) and the Capital Markets Climate Initiative (CMCI), which seek to leverage private-sector investment to benefit developing countries.
Access (Accessing Process; Eligibility and Selection Criteria)	Eligibility: ICF funds are usually channelled through global multilaterally administered programs rather than towards specific country initiatives. Selection Criteria: 1) Consistency with the DAC definition of ODA; 2) Consistency with UK agreements on aid effectiveness (under the Paris Declaration); 3) Open and transparent project performance; 4) Choice of instrument; and 5) Appropriate enabling environment. Accessing Process: Proposals for ICF expenditure will be prepared for Ministers by an ICF Board comprising of

	Directors General from DECC, DFID, FCO, Defra, HMT, and chaired by DFID. ICF funds will be programmed through global, multilaterally administered programs (CIFs, Adaptation Fun d, GCF, etc.) rather than towards specific country programmes or projects.
Financing Instrument	Grant, Loan, Loan guarantee, ODA In terms of financing modalities, the ICF funds projects through traditional grant finance and capital contributions/concessional loans. For the multilateral funds, ICF contributions take the form of concessional capital, while grants are the primary mechanism deployed for bilateral contributions.
Support of Private Sector and leverage ratio	The ICF supports innovative initiatives such as the Climate Public Private Partnership (CP3) and the Capital Markets Climate Initiative (CMCI), which seek to leverage private-sector investment to benefit developing countries.
Governance (Decision Making; M&E; Participation; Informational Disclosure)	Decision Making Process: The ICF is managed by a high level cross-departmental project team with representation from the Department for International Development (DFID), the Department of Energy and Climate Change (DECC), the Finance Ministry (Her Majesty's Treasury), The Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA), and the Foreign and Commonwealth Office (FCO). The ICF Board consists of representatives from DFID, DECC, DEFRA, FCO, and HMT. Non-Government Stakeholder Participation: Although there was no formal non-government stakeholder participation in designing the ICF, there were early consultations with numerous civil society and research groups in the UK. The ICF also discusses building capacity amongst local stakeholders, and contributes to research initiatives such as the Climate and Development Knowledge Network.
Useful Resources	Official Website - https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/2010-to-2015-government-policy-climate-change-international-action/2010-to-2015-government-policy-climate-change-international-action#appendix-8-international-climate-fund-icf Brochure - https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/48217/3389-uk-international-climate-fund-brochure.pdf
Contact for details on funding status	Department of Energy & Climate Change correspondence@decc.gsi.gov.uk

26. Japan's Fast Start Finance (Previous Cool Earth Partnership/ Hatoyama Initiative)	
Funding Rationale, including for CSA	Aims to provide assistance to developing countries with existing efforts to reduce greenhouse gas emissions or who are particularly vulnerable to climate change, to enable them to achieve economic growth in ways that will contribute to climate stability.
Available Funding	15 billion USD
Share of funding per sector and region	Approx. 50% of the Japan's grant aid is focused on adaptation activities in Africa and Least Developed Countries (LDC).
Regional Focus	Asia-Pacific, Africa, Small Island Developing States (SIDS), South and Central America, Least Developed Countries.
Activities supported	Supports both mitigation and adaptation activities. Assistance on adaptation incudes adaptation planning, rural electrification research, prevention of disaster (e.g. drought management), water and sanitation (e.g. water supply), farming and irrigation health and co-benefit approaches.
Access (Accessing Process; Eligibility and Selection Criteria)	Developing countries who have entered into direct, bilateral discussions with the Government of Japan are eligible for the Fund, some private sector actors may also be considered. Usually process to access: 1. Bilateral negotiations to agree on concept; 2. A bilateral memorandum of understanding on a post-Kyoto strategy; and 3. Preparation of a country strategy paper, which should respect national ownership and complement the Paris Declaration agenda.

Financing Instrument	Composed 2 types of assistance: 1) 7.2 billion USD in Official Development Assistance (ODA) such as grant aid, technical cooperation, concessional loans and contributions to multilateral funds; 2) 7.8 billion USD in Other Official Flow (OOF), which includes official financing in collaboration with the private sector such as preferential loans by the Japan Bank of International Cooperation (JBIC).
Source of Funding	11 billion USD in public finance and 4 billion USD in private finance.
Support of Private Sector and leverage ratio	Through the International Energy Saving Project and the New Energy and Industrial Technology Development Organization, the Japan Bank for International cooperation (JBIC) assists private sector actors engage in mitigation efforts in developing countries.
Governance (Decision Making; M&E; Participation; Informational Disclosure)	Decision Making Process: The Initiative is coordinated by the Japanese Ministry of Finance. The partnership is governed by a five ministerial meeting, composed of the Chief Cabinet Secretary, Minister for Foreign Affairs, Minister for Economy, Trade and Industry, Minister for Environment, and Minister for Finance. It meets on an irregular basis, on average once a month. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Japan has established an Experts' Panel on Development Corporation in the Field of Climate Change to guide the development of the Partnership. This Panel consisted of Japanese academic experts, whilst representatives of other ministries and agencies participate as observers in the discussions.
Useful Resources	Official Website - http://www.mofa.go.jp/policy/economy/wef/2008/mechanism.html
Contact for details on funding status	Japanese Ministry of Foreign Affairs

27. KfW Development & Climate Finance	
Funding Rationale, including for CSA	KfW Entwicklungsbank provides financial support to projects in climate mitigation, adaptation to climate change and technology-transfer. KfW's Climate financing thus touches on many areas and extends from sustainable economic development, energy and water supply, infrastructure, urban development, solid waste management, transport and mobility to healthcare and the protection of forests and biodiversity as well as agriculture and forestry.
Available Funding	Variable, depending on contract
Regional Focus	Partner countries to German Government
Activities supported	Adaptation, Capacity Building, Mitigation, Technology Transfer Agriculture, Climate Resilience, Coastal Zone Management, Energy, Energy Efficiency, Forestry (REDD), Infrastructure, Low-Carbon, Material efficiency, Natural Resource Management, Renewable Energy, Sustainable Land Management, Transport, Waste Management, Water, Water Efficiency
Access (Accessing Process; Eligibility and Selection Criteria)	Accessing Process: KfW follows two main principles: to strengthen our partner country's sense of ownership and to align the work with the country's national development strategies and structures. An agreement reached between the government of a partner country and the German Government during intergovernmental negotiations (held about every two years) serves as the basis for bilateral cooperation. The partner countries themselves propose projects and programmes within the framework of these agreements and are responsible for their preparation and implementation. Those programmes and projects generally go through the same processing cycle.
Financing Instrument	Grants, Loans, ODA , Structured financing, Microfinance
Source of Funding	Government of Germany
Support of Private Sector and leverage ratio	A multitude of special facilities and programmes are available for environmental and climate protection. This range is complemented by innovative approaches such as fund solutions which also encourage private sector investment, while some constellations also permit purely private sector financing of projects.

Useful Resources	Official Website - https://www.kfw-entwicklungsbank.de/International-financing/KfW-Entwicklungsbank/ KfW Climate Change - https://www.kfw-entwicklungsbank.de/error/fehler-entwicklungsbank.html
Contact for details on funding status	KfW Entwicklungsbank Palmengartenstrasse 5-9 Frankfurt am Main 60325 info@kfw-Entwicklungsbank.de +49 69 74 31-42 60

28. Least Developed Countries Fund (LDCF)	
Funding Rationale, including for CSA	The Least Developed Countries Fund (LDCF) was established to meet the adaptation needs of least developed countries (LDCs). Specifically the LDCF has financed the preparation and implementation of National Adaptation Programs of Action (NAPAs) to identify priority adaptation actions for a country based on existing information. Supports preparation and implementation of NAPAs in least developed countries. Focus on reducing vulnerability in water, agriculture and food security, health, disaster risk management and prevention, infrastructure, fragile ecosystems.
Available Funding	Currently closed for new applications. 169 Mio USD. Project approval on rolling basis Ceiling of 30 Mio USD.
Share of funding per sector and region	29% of funding for adaptation in Agriculture and Food Security, 69% of financing in Africa, 28% Asia Pacific, 20% in SIDS.
Regional Focus	69% of past financing went to Least Developed Countries (LDCs) in Africa.
Innovative Features	Key distinction between GEF and LDCF: - Projects don't have to generate environmental benefits - No financing according to incremental cost principle - Equitable Access NAPA funding available to all LDCs National ownership is quite central to the conceptualisation of the LDCF which places a strong emphasis on stakeholder engagement in the development of the NAPA and on country driven approaches to identifying priorities. A project has to be endorsed by the country or countries where it will be implemented to be considered to receive GEF funding.
Activities supported	The LDCF supports the preparation of NAPAs; supports LDCs to identify priority activities that respond to their urgent and immediate needs to adapt to climate change. It can also fund NAPA implementation, including the design, development, and implementation of projects on the ground. To be specific, water resource management, rain-fed agricultural production, rangeland productivity, mainstreaming climate risk into policy and planning frameworks, institutional capacity building, implementing monitoring and evaluation system.
Access (Accessing Process; Eligibility and Selection Criteria)	Eligibility: Any Least Developed Countries as members of UNFCCC with completed National Adaptation Plan of Action (NAPA) are eligible. Selection Criteria: These criteria include country ownership; program and policy conformity; financing; institutional coordination and support; and monitoring and evaluation: these are understood as follows: 1) Country ownership in that proposed projects must have been identified as priority activities in the NAPA and show evidence of stakeholder consultation and support. 2) Program and policy conformity in terms of project design; sustainability, and stakeholder involvement.

	3) A Financing plan must be developed, together with an assessment of cost-effectiveness. 4) Institutional coordination and support 5) Monitoring and evaluation. Accessing Process: Before a LDCF Project Proponent can access financing for an adaptation project, a country NAPA must be completed and sent to the UNFCCC Secretariat. Once a NAPA has been submitted to the UNFCCC secretariat, the LDCF Project Proponent can start the process of preparing for project implementation under the LDCF. A number of tools have been developed to help countries to access LDCF funding. Available at - https://www.thegef.org/gef/LDCF_Funds
Financing Instrument	Grants cover full project costs; e.g. additional costs for adapting a development project to impacts of CC relative to the BAU scenario.
Source of Funding	Both funds receive voluntary contributions from donors without regular replenishment schedule. Formerly project based, LDCF and SCCF want to move to programmatic approach.
Governance (Decision Making; M&E; Participation; Informational Disclosure)	Decision Making Process: For purposes of the LDCF, the GEF functions under the guidance of the Conference of the Parties to the UNFCCC (COP). With respect to decision making for LDCF, the GEF Council meets as the Council for the LDCF and the SCCF (LDCF/SCCF Council). Any GEF Council Member is eligible to take part in the LDCF/SCCF Council. Any GEF Council Member may choose to participate in the LDCF/SCCF Council to attend as an observer. The policies and procedures and the governance structure of the GEF apply to LDCF, unless the LDCF/SCCF Council decides it is necessary to modify such policies and procedures to be responsive to the guidance of the COP. As states above, the LDCF follows the GEF's policies and rules in all aspects of their operations (such as fiduciary standards, streamlined project cycle, result-based frameworks, and M&E practices, among others) except for when the LDCF/SCCF Council decided otherwise in response to COP guidance, as appropriate. Non-Governmental Stakeholder Participation: The Programming Paper for Funding the Implementation of NAPAs under the LDC Trust Fund further explicitly requires stakeholder consultation in the formulation of NAPAs and subsequent project implementation, which is supportive of a high level local stakeholder involvement. Information Disclosure: A Financial Status Report includes information on the progress of donor contributions. The web based GEF project tool includes LDCF projects. Disbursement is also reported on a bi-annual basis in the status report on the least developed countries fund and the special climate change fund.
Useful Resources	Official Website - https://www.thegef.org/gef/ldcf
Contact for details on funding status	GEF Secretariat fund managers: Knut Roland Sundstrom Rawleston Moore
Memo	A joint independent evaluation of the LDCF was completed in 2011. It highlighted the problems caused by a lack of predictable finance for the LDCF and its low levels of capitalisation. It further highlighted the need for streamlined project cycles and to make the fund easier to access. More generally, the actual inclusiveness and effectiveness of the NAPA process has been the topic of substantial debate. Evaluation Report available at - http://www.thegef.org/gef/sites/thegef.org/files/documents/GEF.LDCF_.SCCF_.7.Inf4_.pdf

29. MDG Achievement Fund (MDG-F) – Environment and Climate Change Thematic Window (since 2014 MDG-F has been succeeded by the Sustainable Development Goals Fund (SDG-F))	
Funding Rationale, including for CSA	The MDG Achievement Fund (MDG-F) was established by the Government of Spain and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) to accelerate efforts to reach the Millennium Development Goals. Environment and Climate Change is one of eight thematic areas supported by the MDG-F. The objective of this part of the fund is to help reduce poverty and vulnerability in eligible countries by supporting interventions that improve environmental management and service delivery at the national and local level, increase access to new financing mechanisms and enhance capacity to adapt to climate change.
Available Funding	377 Mio USD in total, 90 Mio USD in climate change thematic window
Regional Focus	Africa: Angola, Cape Verde, Democratic Republic of Congo, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Guinea Bissau, Mauritania, Mozambique, Namibia, Sao Tome & Principe, Senegal and South Africa. Latin America: Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay and Venezuela Arab States: Algeria, Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Morocco, Palestinian Territories, Sudan, Syria and Tunisia. Europe: and CIS Albania, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Croatia, Kosovo (UN administered province), Macedonia, Montenegro, Serbia and Turkey. Asia: Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Cambodia, China, Timor-Leste, Philippines and Vietnam.
Innovative Features	Larger geographic focus than the LDCF - SCCF grants do not completely cover project costs, but should act to catalyse other sources of financing.
Activities supported	The MDG Achievement Fund supports activities in the following areas: 1) Mainstreaming environmental issues in national and sub-national policy, planning and investment frameworks; 2) Improving local management of environmental resources and service delivery; 3) Expanding access to environment finance; 4) Enhancing capacity to adapt to climate change.
Access (Accessing Process; Eligibility and Selection Criteria)	Accessing Process: 1) In response to the Fund request for proposals, UN country offices submit a project concept note; 2) Concept notes are assessed by the responsible UN agency (the "Convenor") and a technical subcommittee consisting of representatives from FAO, UNDP and the World Bank as well as five independent experts plus two experts nominated by Spain. 3) The concept notes are rated and submitted for approval to the MDG-F Steering Committee via the MDG-F Secretariat. 4) Once approved, the concept note is then formulated into a joint program through a consultative process with national government and civil society partners, which is then approved by the National Steering Committee. 5) These are reviewed and rated by the MDG-F Secretariat and an independent expert and the approved by the members of the MDG-F Steering Committee. Funds are released on an annual basis through the Multi-Donor Trust Fund. Non-governmental actors such as think tanks, NGOs, academia, private sector entities and civil society institutions are often key players in project implementation
Financing Instrument	Grants. All financing through the MDG Achievement fund is considered ODA and will take the form of grant-based aid. Funds are channelled via the UNDP Multi-Donor Trust Fund to the UN Organizations that participate in the joint programs. Implementation is often done

	in partnership with or entirely through local parties, although any activity must be endorsed by the national government counterpart.
Source of Funding	Government of Spain
Governance (Decision Making; M&E; Participation; Informational Disclosure)	Decision Making Structure: The MDG-F Steering Committee sets the strategic direction, decides on financial allocations and, monitors delivery and progress. The MDG-F Secretariat, located in the Partnerships Bureau of UNDP headquarters, services the Steering Committee and manages the proposal review process, monitoring and evaluation. The UN Resident Coordinator (RC) provides on-going oversight at the national level. A National Steering Committee (NSC) in each country provides oversight and strategic guidance and approves Joint Programme Document(s), work plans and budgets submission to the Steering Committee. A Project Management Committee (PMC) also provides operational coordination. Non-Government Stakeholder Participation: In many cases joint programmes are elaborated in consultation with key nongovernment players that are active in the specific thematic area. Non-government entities such as NGOs, civil society coalitions, think tanks, academic institutions, and the private are also integral partners of programme implementation. Information Disclosure: Both donor contributions and fund disbursement are reported on the Multi-Partner Trust fund Office Gateway: http://mptf.undp.org/factsheet/fund/MDG00
Useful Resources	Official Website - http://www.mdgfund.org MDG-F UNFCCC Page - http://unfccc.int/adaptation/workstreams/implementing_adaptation/items/4886.php The Sustainable Development Goals Fund (SDG-F) http://www.sdgfund.org/
Contact for details on funding status	MDG-F Secretariat UNDP, DC1-1962 1 UN Plaza, New York, NY 10017, USA Fax: +1 212 906 5634 Tel: +1 212 906 6180 E-mail: mdgf.secretariat@undp.org MDG-F Secretariat UNDP, DC1-1962 1 UN Plaza, New York, NY 10017, USA Fax: +1 212 906 5634 Tel: +1 212 906 6180 E-mail: mdgf.secretariat@undp.org

30. Nordic Climate Facility	
Funding Rationale, including for CSA	The Nordic Climate Facility (NCF) promotes the transfer of technology, know-how and innovative ideas between the Nordic countries and low-income countries on climate change. This exchange is expected to increase low-income countries' abilities to mitigate and adapt to climate change and contribute to sustainable development and the reduction of poverty. NCF encourages and promotes technological innovation in areas susceptible to climate change such as: energy, transport, water and sanitation, health, agriculture, forestry as well as other areas related to natural resource management. Once every year, NCF calls for innovative proposals comprising specific themes related to climate change.
Available Funding	EUR 4 million (NCF5: 2015-2016)
Regional Focus	Africa: Benin, Burkina Faso, Cape Verde, Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya, Malawi, Mozambique, Rwanda, Senegal, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia, Zimbabwe Asia: Bangladesh, Cambodia, Kyrgyz Republic, Laos, Maldives, Mongolia, Nepal, Pakistan, Sri

	Lanka, Vietnam Latin America: Bolivia, Honduras, Nicaragua.
Activities supported	1) People-oriented cities, smart cities, green planning, urban agriculture, waste and sanitation, food and water security. 2) Renewable energy generation for densely populated areas, energy efficiency through development of smart grids and energy-efficient buildings that reduce costs, energy demand and emissions. 3) Transportation, low-carbon transport systems, modal switch, fuel switching, vehicle efficiency, improving conditions for public transportation, pedestrians and cycling. 4) Empowerment of women in climate actions and related business development. 5) Identification of business opportunities related to climate change adaptation and mitigation, resilience solutions that can be replicated and disseminated globally.
Access (Accessing Process; Eligibility and Selection Criteria)	Eligibility: Financing may be provided to one or several active institutions, organisations, companies, and authorities with relevant experience holding a registered place of operations in Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway or Sweden ("Applicant"). The Applicant shall have Local Partner(s) in an Eligible Country (see list) where the Project is proposed to be implemented. The projects should have an implementation period of 24 months or less, and focus on the climate themes announced in the call for proposals. All project types must be linked to and result in increased resilience; this applies also to mitigation-oriented projects. All project proposals should be in line with National Adaptation Programs of Action (NAPAs) and Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Action plans (NAMAs), and other relevant strategies and policies as applicable. Accessing Process: Proposals will be evaluated in two phases: Concept Phase (i.e. prequalification phase) and Final Phase.
Financing Instrument	Grants; The grant funding may cover up to 80% of the proposed costs. However, proposals indicating more co-financing will score higher. Additional co-financing guidelines: 1) At least 20% co-financing is required of the total Project budget 2) At least 10% of the total funding must be a cash contribution 3) At least 10% of the total funding must originate from the Eligible Country(ies) 4) Up to 10% of the total funding can be in-kind contributions.
Governance (Decision Making; M&E; Participation; Informational Disclosure)	Decision Making Process: NCF is financed by the Nordic Development Fund (NDF) and implemented jointly with the Nordic Environment Finance Corporation (NEFCO).
Useful Resources	Official Website - http://www.nefco.org/financing/nordic_climate_facility Application - https://www.ncfapplication.org
Contact for details on funding status	Nordic Climate Facility Nordic Development Fund P.O. Box 185, FI-00171 Helsinki, Finland ncf@ndf.fi

31. Public-Private Infrastructure Advisory Facility (PPIAF)	
Funding Rationale, including for CSA	The Public-Private Infrastructure Advisory Facility (PPIAF) was created in 1999 to act as a catalyst to increase private sector participation in emerging markets. It provides technical assistance to governments to support the creation of a sound enabling environment for private service provision. In the last two years, PPIAF has provided technical assistance designed to help African countries use public-private partnerships (PPPs) in efforts to address climate change-related problems through improved infrastructure service delivery. PPIAF is now expanding this program globally to develop appropriate policy strategies, action plans, and regulations that incorporate adaptation and mitigation measures to attract private sector climate finance in low-carbon, climate-resilient infrastructure PPPs.
Available Funding	15 Mio USD; Grant range (approx.): $50,000-$500,000
Activities supported	1) Infrastructure development strategies to take full advantage of the potential for private sector involvement; 2) Outreach and communication programs to engage stakeholders and ensure transparency and accountability in reforms; 3) Design and implementation of policy, regulatory, and institutional reforms 4) Design and implementation of pioneering projects and transactions 5) Government capacity building to design and execute private infrastructure arrangements and regulate private service providers; 6)Identification, dissemination, and promotion of emerging best practices 7)Creditworthiness improvement of sub-national entities.
Access (Accessing Process; Eligibility and Selection Criteria)	Eligibility: Developing or transition economies on the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) Development Assistance Committee's (DAC) I to IV Aid recipients are eligible for PPIAF funding. Host country approval. Accessing Process: Project proponents must submit a short concept note that provides the basic information about the project, outlining project objectives, indicators of success, and the project's scope. Following review by the PPIAF team, proponents of approved concepts will be invited to submit a formal application package to PPIAF. All proposals are evaluated on a rolling basis. Applicants proposing small activities (involving PPIAF support of $75,000 or less) will be notified of the outcome of the evaluation within two to three weeks of submission. Applicants proposing medium-size or large activities (more than $75,000) will be notified within six to eight weeks of submission. If a proposal is rejected, an explanation will be provided to the applicant. Selection: Proposals that meet the threshold eligibility requirements will be assessed against the criteria determined by PPIAF's donors. Grant requests of $75,000 or less are evaluated internally by the RCO teams and the PMU. Grant requests that exceed $75,000 are subjected to an external technical assessment by a senior sectoral expert from the World Bank Group. Once comments from the technical assessment are incorporated in a revised proposal, the application package is first submitted to PPIAF PMU for clearance, and then to PPIAF Donors' Council for final approval.
Financing Instrument	Grant , Technical assistance
Source of Funding	PPIAF is a multi-donor technical assistance facility, financed by 17 multilateral and bilateral donors: Australia, Asian Development Bank, Canada, European Commission, France, Germany, International Finance Corporation, Italy, Japan, Millennium Challenge Corporation, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, United States, and the World Bank.
Governance (Decision Making; M&E; Participation; Informational Disclosure)	Decision Making Structure: Today PPIAF's members include bilateral and multilateral development agencies and international financial institutions. Owned and directed by its participating donors, PPIAF is governed by a Program Council made up of these donors and is managed by the World Bank through a Program Management Unit. The Program Council is supported by an independent

	Technical Advisory Panel. Program Charter available at - http://www.ppiaf.org/sites/ppiaf.org/files/publication/Program_Charter.pdf
Useful Resources	Official Website - http://www.ppiaf.org Application - http://www.ppiaf.org/page/apply-funds
Contact for details on funding status	Program Manager François Bergere Tel: (+1) 202-458-4727 E-mail: fbergere@worldbank.org

32. Program Forests (PROFOR)	
Funding Rationale, including for CSA	The Program on Forests (PROFOR) was created in 1997 to support in-depth analysis, innovative processes and knowledge-sharing and dialogue, in the belief that sound forest policy can lead to better outcomes on issues ranging from livelihoods and financing, to illegal logging, biodiversity and climate change. PROFOR encourages a big-picture approach to forest conservation and management in developing countries, with a particular focus on four themes: Livelihoods, Across Sectors, Financing Sustainable Forest Management, and Governance.
Share of funding per sector and region	Well-managed forests have the potential to reduce poverty, spur economic development and contribute to a healthy local and global environment. The Program on Forests (PROFOR) was created in 1997 to support in-depth analysis, innovative processes and knowledge-sharing and dialogue, in the belief that sound forest policy can lead to better outcomes on issues ranging from livelihoods and financing, to illegal logging, biodiversity and climate change.
Regional Focus	Africa, Asia-Pacific, Least Developed Countries, Small Island Developing States, South and Central America
Activities supported	PROFOR's portfolio is diverse, comprising activities related to the four thematic areas at the international, regional or country level. The thematic areas are: livelihoods approach to poverty reduction; promoting good forest governance; innovative approaches to financing sustainable forest management; and cross-sectoral cooperation (agriculture, energy, mining, and transportation).
Financing Instrument	Grants; Co-financing
Source of Funding	1. The Department for International Development Cooperation of Finland; 2. The Department for International Development (DFID) of the United Kingdom 3. The Japanese International Forestry Cooperation Office 4. Swiss Development Cooperation (SDC) 5. The European Union (EU) 6. The German Government, through the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH 7. The Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs 8. Dutch Ministry of Agriculture, Nature and Food Quality
Governance (Decision Making; M&E; Participation; Informational Disclosure)	Since 2002, the program has been managed by a core team based at the World Bank, with support from multiple donors. PROFOR's Advisory Board is chaired by the World Bank, and is comprised of representatives of PROFOR's donor organizations. In addition, two non-donor representatives (from other forest-related processes, the private sector, developing countries, NGOs) participate in the work of the Advisory Board as observers. These positions are currently held by a representative from the African Forestry Forum and from the Christensen Fund. The Advisory Board operates on the basis of consensus. PROFOR support strengthens the World Bank's collaboration with other development partners, with members of the Collaborative Partnership on Forests, with the European Union's programs on forest law enforcement, governance and trade, and with a variety of REDD+ related initiatives. In the process of generating and sharing forest-related knowledge, PROFOR has formed a flexible network with government organizations, international organizations, leading think-tanks and local NGOs working towards a common goal: sustaining forests for all.

Useful Resources	Official Website - http://www.profor.info
Contact for details on funding status	Program on Forests (PROFOR) 1818 H Street NW Washington D.C. 20433 United States of America Phone: +1.202.458.1692 Fax: +1.202.522.3307 Website: www.profor.info Email: profor@worldbank.org

33. Rain Forest Trust Fund (RFT)	
Funding Rationale, including for CSA	Funds from RFT are grant funds directed toward a set of integrated projects aimed at slowing down the deforestation/conversion of the Amazon rainforest, protecting biodiversity, reducing carbon emissions, and promoting sustainable use and development in the Amazon region. The projects share similar objectives of: (i) strengthening the capacity of public sector institutions responsible for managing and protecting the rainforest, its inhabitants, and natural resources; (ii) improving management of protected areas; (iii) strengthening the information base on Amazonian natural resources; and (iv) promoting sustainable and environmentally friendly technologies and practices for use and development by the inhabitants.
Regional Focus	South and Central America
Activities supported	The Program is pursuing five lines of action: 1) test and demonstrate conservation and sustainable development; 2) protect the environment and conserve resources; 3) strengthen institutions for environmental management; 4) produce and apply scientific knowledge; and 5) Learn and spread lessons. Other example projects under this pilot program include floodplain natural resource management, Protection for Indigenous Peoples and Lands in the Amazon.
Financing Instrument	Grants
Source of Funding	Multilateral banks
Governance (Decision Making; M&E; Participation; Informational Disclosure)	Managed by the World Bank.
Useful Resources	UNFCCC Page - http://unfccc.int/adaptation/workstreams/implementing_adaptation/items/4568.php World Bank Lending Instruments - http://web.worldbank.org/WBSITE/EXTERNAL/PROJECTS/0,,contentMDK:20061217%7EmenuPK:51564%7EpagePK:41367%7EpiPK:51533%7EtheSitePK:40941,00.html
Contact for details on funding status	The World Bank 1818 H Street, NW Washington, DC 20433 USA tel: (202) 473-1000 fax: (202) 477-6391 Bank's Rain Forest Unit in Brasilia Email: rainforestunitbrazil@worldbank.org

34. Special Climate Change Fund (SCCF)	
Funding Rationale, including for CSA	The Special Climate Change Fund (SCCF) was created in 2001 to address the specific needs of developing countries under the UNFCCC. It covers the incremental costs of interventions to address climate change relative to a development baseline. Adaptation to climate change is the top priority of the SCCF, although it can also support technology transfer and its associated capacity building activities. SCCF supports adaptation in water resources, land management, agriculture, health, infrastructure, ecosystems, and coastal zones. Finances activities, programs and measures that are complementary to the GEF Climate Change Focal Area. SCCF is generally oversubscribed and underfunded.
Available Funding	2 Funding windows: (i) Adaptation ~200 Mio USD, (ii) Techno. Transfer ~41 Mio USD ~100-125 Mio USD for Agriculture and Food Security. ~20-25 Mio USD for Climate Information Services Next call for proposals in December 2014
Share of funding per sector and region	In the past, 26% of funding for Agriculture and Food Security.
Regional Focus	Small Island Development States (SIDs) 29% of financing went to Africa and Asia, 28% for LAC, 22% for Europe, 13% for Central Asia.
Innovative Features	Larger geographic focus than the LDCF - SCCF grants do not completely cover project costs, but should act to catalyse other sources of financing.
Activities supported	The SCCF has two active windows (1) Adaptation and (2) Transfer of technologies Its governing instrument also allows it to support (3) projects on energy, transport, industry, agriculture, forestry, and waste management; and (4) activities to assist developing countries whose economies are highly dependent on income generated from the production, processing, and export or on consumption of fossil fuels and associated energy-intensive products in diversifying their economies. Specifically, early warning systems, drought-resistant crops, promotion of mixed-crop production, in-field rainwater harvesting, improved drainage systems, testing of saltwater- and waterlogging varieties (taro), aquaculture trials (mangrove crabs), trialling permaculture farming systems in low-lying areas, development of catchments, water saving measures (land levelling, deep ploughing, balanced fertilizer use, recycling of crop residues, on farm forestry belts etc.)
Access (Accessing Process; Eligibility and Selection Criteria)	Eligibility: All Non-Annex 1 countries are eligible to apply, although the needs of the most vulnerable countries in Africa, Asia, and the Small Island Developing States (SIDS) are to be prioritised. The project size can be small, medium or large, but must focus on the 'additional costs' imposed by climate change on the development baseline. Funding is only provided to address impacts of climate change in addition to basic development needs in vulnerable socio-economic sectors. Accessing Process: Before a SCCF Project Proponent can access financing for an adaptation project, a country NAPA must be completed and sent to the UNFCCC Secretariat. Once a NAPA has been submitted to the UNFCCC secretariat, the SCCF Project Proponent can start the process of preparing for project implementation under the SCCF.
Financing Instrument	Grants
Source of Funding	Country Pledge

Support of Private Sector and leverage ratio	For the SCCF, projects that prioritize private sector engagement will be preferred, e.g. PPP's for irrigation, agricultural risk insurance. So far, SCCF projects with private sector involvement focused on Easter Europe (Macedonia, Serbia, and Kazakhstan).
Governance (Decision Making; M&E; Participation; Informational Disclosure)	Decision Making Structure: For purposes of the SCCF, the GEF functions under the guidance of the COP. With respect to decision making for SCCF, the GEF Council meets as the Council for the LDCF and the SCCF (LDCF/SCCF Council). Any GEF Council Member is eligible to take part in the LDCF/SCCF Council. Any GEF Council Member may choose to participate in the LDCF/SCCF Council to attend as an observer. The policies and procedures and the governance structure of the GEF apply to SCCF, unless the LDCF/SCCF Council decides it is necessary to modify such policies and procedures to be responsive to the guidance of the COP As stated above, the SCCF follows the GEF's policies and rules in all aspects of its operations (such as fiduciary standards, streamlined project cycle, result-based frameworks, and monitoring and evaluation practices, among others) except for when the LDCF/SCCF Council decides otherwise in response to COP guidance, as appropriate. Non-Government Stakeholder Participation: Stakeholder engagement and gender considerations in the development of projects is recognised as important and contribution to the quality of programmes. The GEF NGO Council can also engage on the SCCF. Information Disclosure: The Financial Status Report contains the information on the progress of donor contributions. All active SCCF projects are included in the GEF project listing tool http://www.gefonline.org/, Disbursements are also reported in bi-annual "Status Report On The Least Developed Countries Fund And The Special Climate Change Fund"
Useful Resources	Official Website - www.thegef.org/gef/SCCF
Contact for details on funding status	Ms. Bonizella Biagini GEF Program Manager bbiagini@thegef.org
Memo	An Evaluation of the SCCF was completed in October 2011 which noted the limited capitalisation of the SCCF despite the relatively high relevance of supported projects and innovative approaches that some programmes have taken. The need to strengthen learning and give SCCF projects an identity distinct from the GEF trust fund was also noted. The need to deepen stakeholder engagement and gender sensitivity in the development of national communications and national adaptation programmes that inform the development of SCCF projects has been noted.

35. (a) Strategic Climate Fund (SCF) / CIF Pilot Program for Climate Resilience (PPCR)	
Funding Rationale, including for CSA	The Pilot Program for Climate Resilience (PPCR) is a targeted program of the Strategic Climate Fund (SCF), which is one of two funds within the Climate Investment Funds (CIF) framework. The PPCR aims to pilot and demonstrate ways in which climate risk and resilience may be integrated into core development planning and implementation by providing incentives for scaled-up action and initiating transformational change.
Available Funding	Currently 1051 Mio USD endorsed, 736 Mio USD approved, 565 Mio USD MDB approved, and 47 Mio USD disbursed. 71 projects in pipeline, 29 received financing. Temp.
Share of funding per sector and region	20 Strategic Programs for Climate Resilience endorsed.

Regional Focus	20 pilot countries: Small Island Developing States (Dominica, Grenada, St. Lucia, Saint Vincent, Samoa, and Tonga), Sub-Saharan Africa (Niger, Mozambique), and Pacific region.
Innovative Features	Country-driven. Access through MDBs.
Activities supported	The PPCR supports: 1) Funding for technical assistance to enable developing countries to build upon existing national work to integrate climate resilience into national and sectoral development plans. 2) Funding public and private sector investments identified in national or sectoral development plans or strategies and addressing climate resilience. Specifically, sustainable land and water management practices SWLM; cash transfers; drought resistant crops and seeds; community planting of hedges and windbreaks; dune fixation; community based irrigation and soil fertility management, climate resilient water supply, monitoring weather data, feasibility studies for climate-resilient housing in coastal areas.
Access (Accessing Process; Eligibility and Selection Criteria)	Eligibility: Programmatic approach. PPCR programs are country led and build on NAPAs. Country access requires: 1) ODA-eligibility (according to OECD/DAC guidelines); and 2) Existence of active multilateral development bank (MDB) country programs. Priority will be given to highly vulnerable Least Developed Countries eligible for MDB concessional funds, including the Small Island Developing States. Accessing Process: 1) CIF Administrative Unit, through MDBs, inform prospective countries and invite expression of interest; 2) PPCR-SC to identify and agree upon regional or country pilots informed by expert review; 3) Country-led, joint MDB missions to engage with the government, appropriate UN offices in the country, private sector, national civil society and other stakeholders on how the pilot program may enhance the climate resilience of national development plans, strategies and financing; 4) Recipient countries and relevant MDBs jointly prepare proposals for PPCR funding; and 5) PPCR-SC approves allocation of resources for programs and other activities and costs based on the proposals submitted.
Financing Instrument	Grants, concessional loans, risk mitigation instruments. The FIP offers a dedicated Grant Mechanism for Indigenous People. For the PPCR, level of concessionality of loans will vary depending on project-specific factors and will be achieved through blending with MDB loans. 1) Grant finance to prepare the Strategic Program for Climate Resilience (Phase 1) Grant amount of up to USD $1.5m proposed for Phase 1 preparation of single country pilots. 2) Preparation grants for detailed preparation of activities in the Strategic Program (Phase 2) An estimated USD$1.5 million in preparation funds is available for each participating country (for a single country pilot). 3) Financing (to the extent it is available), to cover the additional costs associated with mainstreaming climate resilience into investments. Both grants and concessional loans are available to finance the additional costs necessary to make a project climate resilient. Currently, funding is split equally between loans and grants. The World Bank has emphasized that loans are optional.
Source of Funding	Trust-Fund (Donor replenishment on an unregularly basis)
Support of Private Sector and leverage ratio	Private-Sector set aside currently closed, but second round possible if FIP will have new resources.
Governance (Decision Making; M&E; Participation; Informational Disclosure)	Decision Making Structure: The SCF Trust Fund Committee established a PPRC Sub-Committee to oversee its operation. (Composition: 6 representatives from donor countries; 6 representatives from eligible recipient countries; The developing country Chair or vice-Chair of Adaptation Fund Board; and 1 representative of a representative of a recipient country that is under Sub-Committee

	consideration for funding.) The first 3 categories of members are decision-making members. They serve one-year term and may be reappointed. No more than one member will represent the same country at any given time. (Responsibilities: 1. Approving priorities, operational criteria and financing modalities; 2. Selecting countries to be funded and approving financing; 3. Ensure the activities complement other development partners, avoid overlap; 4. Approving members of the Expert Group and providing guidance and information necessary to perform duties. Observers: include representatives from 1) 4 civil societies; 2) 2 private sector; 3) 1 community-based organization; 4) 2 indigenous people. Experts Group: make recommendations on selection of countries that will receive financing; consist of 8 members with a wide range of expertise. The World Bank serves as the Trustee and Administrating Unit of the PPCR. The World Bank Group, the African Development Bank, the Asian Development Bank, the European Development Bank, and the Inter-American Development Bank are the implementing agencies for PPCR investments. Consultation with Non-Government Stakeholders: Involved in Fund design, encourage developing countries' participation and made growing investment in engaging stakeholders. Information Disclosure: Pledges, deposit and funding decisions for SCF and its subsidiary funds (PPCR, SREP and FIP) are reported to the Sub Committee in biannual trustee reports.
Useful Resources	https://www-cif.climateinvestmentfunds.org/fund/pilot-program-climate-resilience, http://www-cif.climateinvestmentfunds.org
Contact for details on funding status	Kazi Fateha Ahmed kahmed@worldbank.org Junu Shrestha: jshrestha@worldbank.org

	35. (b) Strategic Climate Fund (SCF) / CIF Forest Investment Program
Funding Rationale, including for CSA	Promotes forest mitigation efforts, provides support outside the forest sector to reduce pressure on forests, help countries strengthen inst. capacity, mainstream climate resilience considerations and contribute to biodiversity conservation.
Available Funding	So far: 621 Mio USD pledged, 446 Mio USD deposited, 51 Mio USD approved, 3.59 Mio USD disbursed (24 projects). (Nov. 2012)
Share of funding per sector and region	Focus on tropical forest countries.
Regional Focus	8 Pilot countries: Burkina Faso, Brazil, DRC, Peru, Indonesia, Mexico, Laos, Ghana.
Innovative Features	Country-driven. Through MDBs. FIP-Subcommittee decides on finance for prepared FIP Investment program.
Activities supported	Tree-crop farming systems, pilot biochar as soil carbon enhancement measure within crop farming landscape, pilot rehabilitation of degraded forest reserves, community restoration of degraded forests and agricultural landscapes, favourable credit lines to encourage adoption of no-till ag, rehab. Of degraded lands, integrated crop-livestock, animal waste treatment.
Access (Accessing Process; Eligibility and Selection Criteria)	Programmatic approach. Enables pilot countries to leverage incentives if a UNFCCC forest mechanism is established.
Financing Instrument	Grants, concessional loans, risk mitigation instruments. The FIP offers a dedicated Grant Mechanism for Indigenous People. For the PPCR, level of concessionality of loans will vary depending on project-specific factors and will be achieved through blending with MDB

	loans. 1) Grant finance to prepare the Strategic Program for Climate Resilience (Phase 1) Grant amount of up to USD$1.5m proposed for Phase 1 preparation of single country pilots. 2) Preparation grants for detailed preparation of activities in the Strategic Program (Phase 2) An estimated USD$1.5 million in preparation funds is available for each participating country (for a single country pilot). 3) Financing (to the extent it is available), to cover the additional costs associated with mainstreaming climate resilience into investments. Both grants and concessional loans are available to finance the additional costs necessary to make a project climate resilient. Currently, funding is split equally between loans and grants. The World Bank has emphasized that loans are optional.
Source of Funding	Trust-Fund (Donor replenishment on an unregularly basis)
Support of Private Sector and leverage ratio	Private-Sector set aside currently closed, but second round possible if FIP will have new resources.
Governance (Decision Making; M&E; Participation; Informational Disclosure)	Decision Making Structure: FIP Sub-Committee (FIP-SC) established by SCF Trust Fund Committee, oversee and decide on the operations and activities of the FIP. (Composition: Up to 6 representatives from donor countries and 6 representatives from eligible recipient countries, selected through consultation with recipient countries.) Decisions are made by consensus. Member of the FIP Sub-committee serve for one year terms, and may be reappointed. Observers: Representatives from all FIP pilot countries, members of the MDB Committee and the Trustee may attend the FIP-SC as active observers. Expert Group: make recommendations on selection of countries that will receive financing; consist of 8 members with a wide range of expertise.
Useful Resources	http://www.climatefundsupdate.org/listing/forest-investment-program
Contact for details on funding status	Kazi Fateha Ahmed kahmed@worldbank.org Junu Shrestha: jshrestha@worldbank.org

36. The Multilateral Investment Fund (MIF) of the IDB Group	
Funding Rationale, including for CSA	The MIF aims to become a major force in helping smaller firms and individuals benefit from market opportunities related to climate change and in assisting businesses and low-income households to identify and manage the risks associated with this challenge. The MIF seeks to leverage its resources, expertise and networks through catalytic partnerships with other international development organizations, the public and private sector and civil society.
Available Funding	USD 600 Mio USD (approx. USD 120 Mio USD per year)
Regional Focus	Eligible Countries: Argentina, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, Uruguay, Venezuela
Activities supported	In the area of climate change, the MIF supports projects around the following priority themes: 1) Access to Clean Energy and Basic Services 2) Access to Carbon Markets 3) Sustainable Agriculture and Forestry 4) Climate Change Adaptation (private sector focus) 5) Access to Knowledge and Information.
Access (Accessing Process; Eligibility and Selection Criteria)	Eligibility: Grants: private sector institutions must be non-profit and can include non-governmental organizations (NGOs), industry associations, chambers of commerce and foundations. Under certain circumstances grants are provided to for-profit organizations as well. MIF Investments: typically fund private financial institutions, such as banks, venture capital

	funds, cooperatives, microfinance institutions or NGOs, who can then on-lend the resources to the benefit of micro and small businesses region-wide. Counterpart Requirements: depending on the country, the executing agency is responsible for counterpart contributions of at least 30% of the total amount of operation Eligible Countries: Argentina, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, Uruguay, Venezuela
Financing Instrument	Equity, Grants, Loans, Technical assistance Grants for public sector agencies and private non-profit organizations such as NGOs, business associations and foundations. MIF grants are used to promote (i) access to finance, (ii) business framework, and (iii) enterprise development. Investments made through financial intermediaries that provide loans, capital investment and technical assistance. MIF is one of the biggest regional investors in venture capital funds for small businesses.
Governance (Decision Making; M&E; Participation; Informational Disclosure)	Decision Making Structure: Project abstracts are sent from IDB Country Offices to the Office of the MIF in Washington, D.C. The MIF Policy and Operations Committee will determine whether or not a proposed project abstract is technically eligible. If granted eligibility, a MIF project team will work with partners to complete a Donors Memorandum for approval and funding by MIF Donors. A decision may also be made to defer MIF eligibility by the POC, pending a request for further information or for the re-design of the proposal.
Useful Resources	Official Website - http://www.fomin.org
Contact for details on funding status	Zachary Levey zacharyl@iadb.org

37. World Bank Carbon Funds and Facilities	
Funding Rationale, including for CSA	The World Bank has continuously sought to promote sustainable development through its work in promoting projects that mitigate climate change. The institution has been able to leverage new resources in this area through the use of carbon finance, in particular by strengthening the capacity of developing countries to benefit from carbon asset transactions and playing a catalytic role in building, sustaining and expanding the carbon market. The World Bank has created ten funds and facilities: 1) BioCarbon Fund (BioCF) 2) Carbon Fund for Europe (CDCF) (jointly managed with European Investment Bank) 3) Community Development Carbon Fund (CDCF) 4) Danish Carbon Fund (DCF) 5) Italian Carbon Fund (ICF) 6) Netherlands Clean Development Mechanism Facility (NCDMF) 7) Netherlands European Carbon Facility (NECF) (jointly managed with IFC) 8) Prototype Carbon Fund (PCF) 9) Umbrella Carbon Facility (UCF) 10) Spanish Carbon Fund (SCF)
Available Funding	About USD 2.5 billion under management through 10 carbon funds and facilities.
Activities supported	The greenhouse gases that are targeted are those covered under the Kyoto Protocol (CO_2, CH_4, N_2O, HFCs, PFCs, and SF_6). There is no project type restriction; however, the Bank has determined that its portfolio has enough HFC projects and will not be taking on more such projects.
Access (Accessing Process; Eligibility and Selection Criteria)	Eligibility: 1) IBRD/IDA member countries; 2) CDM or JI-eligible project activities (also voluntary window mainly for forestry and agriculture-based projects) and AAU transactions (through GIS);

	3) Project with at least 200,000 MtCO2e emission reductions by 2012; 4) Host country approval. Accessing Process: Project proponents must submit a Project Idea Note (PIN), a short form that provides the basic information about the project, to demonstrate, for example, the viability of technology, sound financing, credible baseline and adequate volume of emission reductions. Furthermore, a financial analysis model is mandatory when submitting a PIN. The PIN is used as an initial screening instrument and provides the proponents with feedback. At this stage it is purely the exchange of an idea and neither party has legal obligations to proceed further.
Financing Instrument	Carbon Finance, with possible upfront payment (up to 25% of transaction amount) and some possible post-2012 purchase. Carbon asset development costs can also be covered in deserving cases.
Source of Funding	16 governments and 66 private companies
Governance (Decision Making; M&E; Participation; Informational Disclosure)	Decision Making Structure: When the World Bank's Carbon Finance Unit decides to develop a project idea further, it provides guidance, as needed, to the project proponent through the steps of the project cycle.
Useful Resources	Official Website - http://www.worldbank.org/en/topic/climatefinance
Contact for details on funding status	World Bank Group cfhelpdesk@worldbank.org

RESEARCH PROGRAM ON
Climate Change, Agriculture and Food Security

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