Working Paper

D6.6.1 Scoping report on adaptation finance initiatives in Bangladesh, Ghana and India

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About DECCMA Working Papers

This series is based on the work of the Deltas, Vulnerability and Climate Change: Migration and Adaptation (DECCMA) project, funded by Canada's International Development Research Centre (IDRC) and the UK's Department for International Development (DFID) through the **Collaborative Adaptation Research Initiative in Africa and Asia (CARIAA)**. CARIAA aims to build the resilience of vulnerable populations and their livelihoods in three climate change hot spots in Africa and Asia. The programme supports collaborative research to inform adaptation policy and practice.

Titles in this series are intended to share initial findings and lessons from research studies commissioned by the programme. Papers are intended to foster exchange and dialogue within science and policy circles concerned with climate change adaptation in vulnerability hotspots. As an interim output of the DECCMA project, they have not undergone an external review process. Opinions stated are those of the author(s) and do not necessarily reflect the policies or opinions of IDRC, DFID, or partners. Feedback is welcomed as a means to strengthen these works: some may later be revised for peer-reviewed publication.

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Acronyms

AAU	Assigned Allowance Units
ACCF	Africa Climate Change Fund
ACTFCN	African Climate Technology Finance Centre and Network
ADB	Asian Development Bank
AF	Adaptation Fund
AFB	Adaptation Fund Board
AFDB	African Development Bank
AUC	Commission of the African Union
BCCRF	Bangladesh Climate Change Resilience Fund
BCCSAP	Bangladesh Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan
BCCTF	Bangladesh Climate Change Trust Fund
BMU	The German Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety
CBO	Community based organisations
CCF	Climate Change Fund (Asia)
CCSC	Climate Change Steering Committee
CDM	Clean Development Mechanism
CDSF	ClimDev Special Fund
CERs	Certified Emissions Reductions
CIF	Climate Investment Funds
COP	Conference of the Parties
CSO	Civil Society organisations
DA	Designated Authority
DAC	Development Assistance Committee
DECC	Department of Energy and Climate Change
DEFRA	Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs
DFID	Department for International Development
EbA	Ecosystem-based Adaptation
ETF-IW	Environmental Transformation Fund
EU	European Union
FAO	Food and Agricultural Organisation
FCO	Foreign and Commonwealth Office
FPD	Full Project Document
FSP	Full Sized Project
GCCA	Global Climate Change Alliance
GCF	Green Climate Fund
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GIZ	German Technical Cooperation
HMT	Her Majesty's Treasury
ICF	International Climate Fund
ICI	International Climate Initiative
IDA	International Development Association
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
INDC	Intended Nationally Determined Contributions
IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature
KfW	*Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau* / German Development Bank
LDCF	Least Developed Countries Fund
LDCs	Least Developed Countries

M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MDB	Multilateral Development Bank
MIEs	Multi-lateral Implementing Entities
MSP	Medium Sized Project
NABARD	National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development
NAFCC	National Adaptation Fund on Climate Change
NAIP	National Agricultural Investment Plans
NAMAs	Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions
NAPs	National Adaptation Plans
NAPA	National Adaptation Program of Action
NDAs	National Designated Authorities
NDF	Nordic Development Fund
NEPAD	New Partnership for Africa's Development
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organizations
NIEs	National Implementing Entities
ODA	Official Development Assistance
ODI	Overseas Development Institute
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
OFP	Operational Focal Point
OPEC	Oil Producing and Exporting Countries
PIF	Project Identification Form
PIRs	Project Implementation Reports
PPCR	Pilot Program for Climate Resilience
PPG	Project Preparation Grant
RBOs	River Basin Organizations
RECs	Regional economic communities
REDD	Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Land Degradation
RIEs	Regional Implementing Agencies
SBSTA	Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technical Advice
SCCF	Special Climate Change Fund
SCF	Strategic Climate Fund
SIDS	Small Island Developing States
SREP	Scaling Up Renewable Energy for Low Income Countries Program
STAR	System for Transparent Allocation of Resources
TC	Technical Committee
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Development Program
UNECA	United Nations Economic Commission for Africa
UNEP	United Nations Environmental Program
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organisation
WRI	World Resources Institute
WWF	Worldwide Fund for Nature

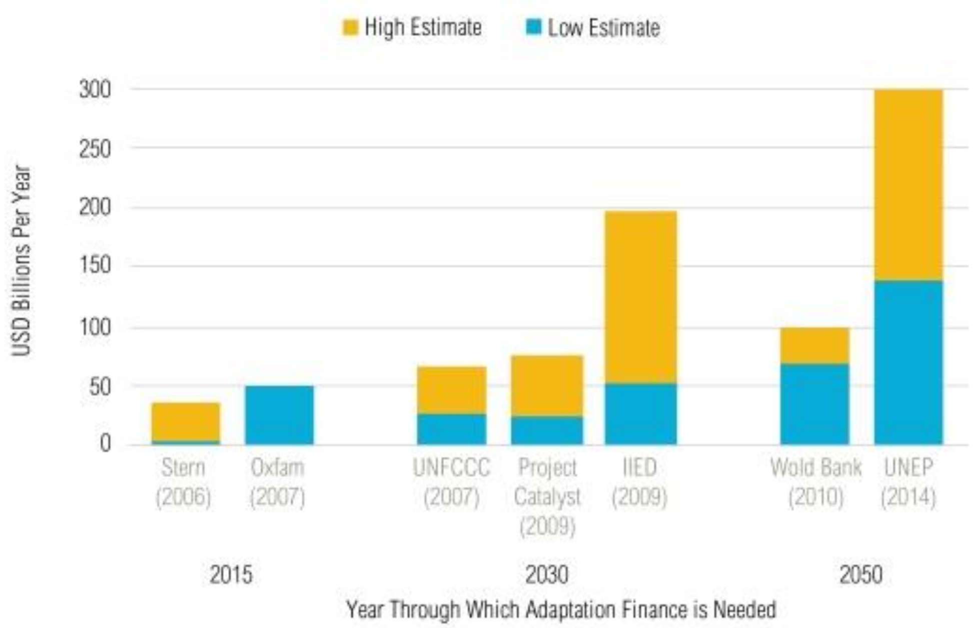
Contents

1. Introduction

The report addresses sub-task WT 6.6.1 in the DECCMA workplan – to scope and document all adaptation finance initiatives available in each delta, as part of deliverable D6.6.1 – a scoping report on adaptation finance initiatives available in each delta. Given that the international adaptation finance initiatives available in each delta are broadly the same, this is all summarised in one report, as opposed to one for each of the four deltas. The report informs the third aim of the project, to "Lead to the development of *gender-sensitive* adaptation funding proposals in the three deltas".

The costs of adaptation have widely been estimated. Figure 1 provides a summary of the estimated annual adaptation costs in developing countries. By 2030 estimates range from around $20 million to nearly $200 million; and by 2050 estimates range from around $60 million to $300 million. In-keeping with the principle of common-but-differentiated responsibilities, which is enshrined in the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), developed countries, whose period of industrialisation has contributed to the augmented levels of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere, have a responsibility to support adaptation in developing countries. In particular, article 4.9 of the convention states that "Parties shall take full account of the specific needs and special situations of the least developed countries in their actions with regard to funding and transfer of technology" (UNFCCC, 1992).

Figure 1: Estimated annual adaptation costs in developing countries
Source: Dougherty-Choux (2015)



The report contains six main sections. Section two outlines the major international adaptation finance sources (including both multilateral and bilateral sources) – focusing on those that encourage open applications from countries. Section three highlights adaptation finance sources in the deltas, including their eligibility criteria and application process. It also highlights ongoing projects in Bangladesh, Ghana and India that have been financed through these various mechanisms. Section four gives a brief overview of climate readiness support activities that have taken place in each DECCMA country. Section five looks at national climate finance mechanisms, focusing on Bangladesh and India's national funds (Ghana has yet to develop a national fund). Section five provides a brief analysis of gender and adaptation finance. Specific details of a full range of funds are provided in Annex One. Information is correct as of 31st December 2015 but, given the dynamic nature of the climate finance landscape, is subject to change. An updated version will be available in December 2016 to reflect changes during that period.

2. International adaptation finance

2.1 Overview of adaptation finance sources

There are more than 60 different international funds available for developing countries through bilateral, multilateral and private sources.[1] These are variously categorised, for example public, private and export credits (see Table 1, which also shows the relative quantities of climate finance mobilised broken down by each source for 2013 and 2014, together with an evaluation of the robustness of the data source). An average of $57 billion per year was mobilised in 2013-14 (OECD, 2015). Although there is positive evidence that these finance sources are making a difference, a major critique is that the climate finance landscape has become too complicated - with a stifling array of options with different eligibility requirements (Nakhooda et al, 2014). This report focuses on the established major public sources of finance that are of relevance to the DECCMA countries of Bangladesh, Ghana and India.

Broadly speaking, there are key differences between the approaches of different funders that affects the availability of adaptation finance for different purposes. Multilateral funds, such as the UNFCCC funds (Least Developed Countries Fund and Special Climate Change Fund), are established funding sources with transparent application procedures and, critically, they require demonstration that adaptation impacts of a project will be above and beyond the development achievements under a "business as usual" case. Dedicated bilateral climate funds are typically linked to existing development cooperation and aid flows, but their priority areas can change regularly and they are not always as transparent as the multilateral sources. There are also general bilateral development funds which support climate change-related activities. In-keeping with their priorities and core business, the Multilateral Development Bank (MDB)-managed funds often have emphasis on the underlying project and finance criteria, and apply investment (potential)-related criteria within a climate relevant context more than the idea of additionality.

[1] Climate Finance Options, (2013), World Bank, UNDP, climatefinanceoptions.org.

Table 1: Quantities of climate finance mobilised in 2013-14 categorised as public, export credits and private
Source: OECD (2015)

Climate Finance Source		2013	2014	Average 2013-14	Coverage of data	Consistency of data
Public	Bilateral finance	22.5	23.1	**22.8**	28 Parties, ODA and OOF	Party-own reporting to UNFCCC
	Multilateral climate change funds (outflows, attributed)	2.2	2.0	**2.1**	GEF and 5 main funds	Reporting to OECD DAC CRS
	Multilateral Development Banks (climate finance outflows, attributed)	13.0	18.0	**15.5**	6 main MDBs, concessional and non-concessional	Joint MDB approach reported to OECD DAC CRS
	Specialised United Nations Bodies and other multilateral organisations (climate-specific inflows)	0.3	0.4	**0.4**	Range of funds, limited climate-specific data	Party-own reporting to UNFCCC and OECD DAC Statistics
Export Credits	Officially supported export credits	1.3	1.5	**1.4**	Renewables only	OECD Export Credits Individual Transactions Database
	Supplementary Party reporting	0.3	0.1	**0.2**	Information from 3 Parties	Party-own reporting
Private	Mobilised through bilateral channels	6.5	8.1	**7.3**	21 bilateral finance institutions and providers; varying instrument coverage	Initial joint-DFI and DAC methodologies
	Mobilised by MDBs, attributed to developed countries	6.2	8.6	**7.4**	6 main MDBs, , MIGA, CIFs, GEF; limited instrument coverage	Initial MDB methodology for estimating co-financing
Aggregate of Climate Finance		**52.2**	**61.8**	**57.0**		

Source: OECD analysis based on i) responses to OECD survey of Parties' expected UNFCCC reporting ii) OECD DAC statistics on reporting from the Adaptation Fund, Climate Investment Funds(CIFs), Global Environment Facility (GEF), Nordic Development Fund and six main MDBs and inflows for the IPCC, Montreal Protocol and UNFCCC, iii) OECD Export Credits Individual Transactions Database, iv) provision by countries, DFIs, MDBs, the CIFs and the GEF of private co-financing data, v) country, DFI and MDB responses to OECD surveys on amounts of private finance mobilised. **Note:** Figures in this table may not sum to the totals due to rounding. See Part III and Annexes C-E for further information.

Spectrum of data coverage (providers and instruments)				
Complete	**Comprehensive**	**Partial**	**Very Partial**	**Unavailable**
Spectrum of data consistency				
Consistent	**Broad convergence**	**Partial convergence**	**Variety of approaches**	**Unclear**

There are examples of international multilateral adaptation finance sources that are open access, or targeted to countries. Examples of multilateral open access relating to the United Nations Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) include the Least Developed Countries Fund (LDCF) and Special Climate Change Fund (SCCF) under the convention, the Adaptation Fund (under the Kyoto Protocol), and the Green Climate Fund (commitment to the establishment of which was made in Copenhagen in 2009 at the 15th Conference of the Parties to the UNFCCC). The Climate Investment Funds (CIF) are supported, and administered, by the MDBs. CIF includes a wide variety of funds, but the most relevant to adaptation is the Pilot Programme for Climate Resilience (PPCR). Figure 2 provides a schematic overview of these various funds. As well as administering the LDCF and SCCF (among other funds under international conventions) the Global Environment Facility (GEF) also provides climate finance through its Trust Fund. With the exception of PPCR, which recently expanded to 30 countries, developing countries are eligible to access any of these international multilateral adaptation finance sources.

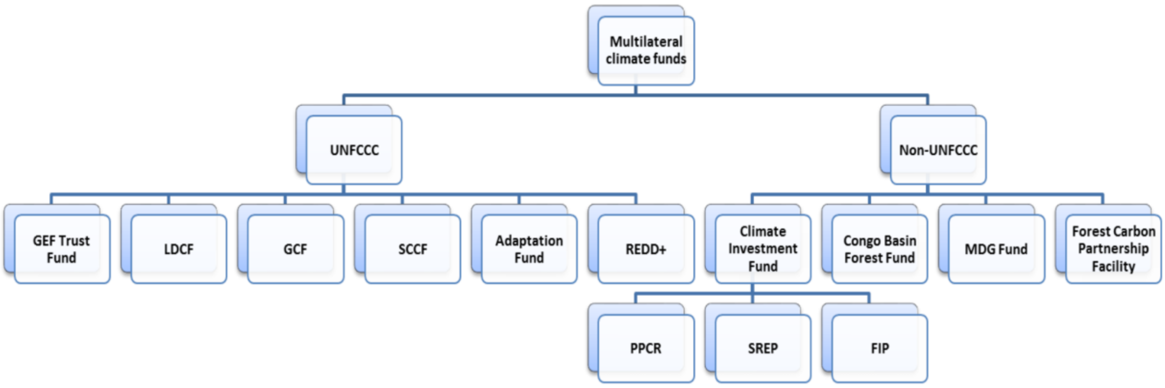
As well as international multilateral adaptation finance, there are a number of funds created by more than one country. Some of these target specific countries, or offer different funding windows targeting specific countries; whilst others are regional-based. The Nordic Development Fund

(Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway and Sweden) issues calls targeting specific countries, whilst the Global Climate Change Alliance (under the European Union) identifies countries for support *a priori*. Other funds exist which are regional in focus. In Africa, for example, there is the ClimDev Special Fund - a multi-donor trust fund administered by the African Development Bank (AFDB), Climate Change Fund under the New Economic Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) and the African Climate Change Fund under the AFDB. In Asia there is the Climate Change Fund under the Asian Development Bank (ADB). Details of these funds is provided in Annex One.

Figure 2: International multilateral climate finance funds

(Includes both adaptation and mitigation-focused funds)

Source: Rai et al (2015a)



Bilateral adaptation finance sources include the UK's International Climate Fund (ICF) and Germany's International Climate Initiative (ICI). Traditional bilateral development aid also often finances adaptation-related projects. However, there is a growing tendency for countries to have specific climate funds in order to effectively be able to monitor their commitments to supporting adaptation in developing countries as separate and additional to existing development assistance. Table 2 provides an overview of all these adaptation financing sources.

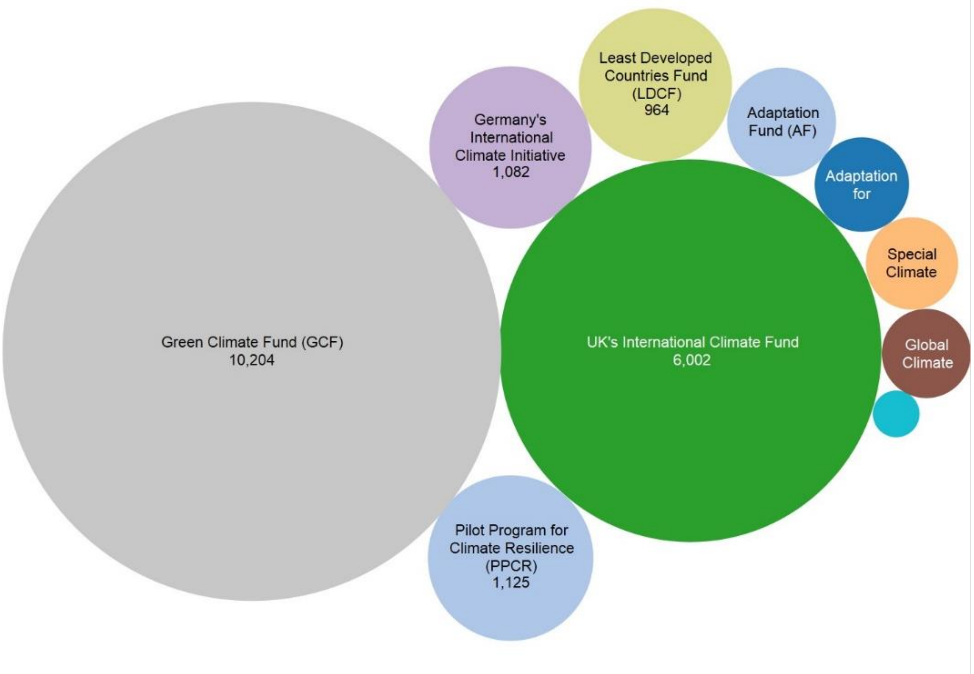
Table 2: International adaptation finance sources
(those shaded in grey are sources of finance for both adaptation and mitigation)

Type	Fund (and link to further information in Annex 1)	Fund Manager
Multilateral climate-specific	Pilot Programme for Climate Resilience	CIF
	Adaptation Fund	Adaptation Fund Secretariat
	Least Developed Countries Fund	GEF
	Special Climate Change Fund	GEF
	Global Climate Change Alliance	EU
	ClimDev Special Fund	UNECA
	Climate Change Fund (Africa)	NEPAD
	GEF Trust Fund	GEF
	Nordic Development Fund	NDF Secretariat
	Green Climate Fund	GCF Secretariat
	Africa Climate Change Fund	AFDB
	Africa Climate Technology Financial Centre and Network	AFDB
	Climate Change Fund (Asia)	Asian Development Bank
	Canadian Climate Fund for the Private Sector in Asia	Asian Development Bank
Bilateral climate-specific	International Climate Fund	UK
	International Climate Initiative	BMU (Germany)

2.2 Availability of adaptation finance

The size of the various adaptation funds varies significantly, and they are also dynamic depending on the rate at which finance flows in through donors, and out through projects. Figure 3 shows the size of the funds. Currently the Green Climate Fund is the largest multilateral international fund. The UK's International Climate Fund is also significant, at over $6 billion – although this is largely used to fund country-developed programmes and projects, as opposed to being open for applications.

Figure 3: Funding pledges to various multilateral and bilateral adaptation finance sources (US$ million)
Source: www.climatefundsupdate.org (accessed 31st December 2015)

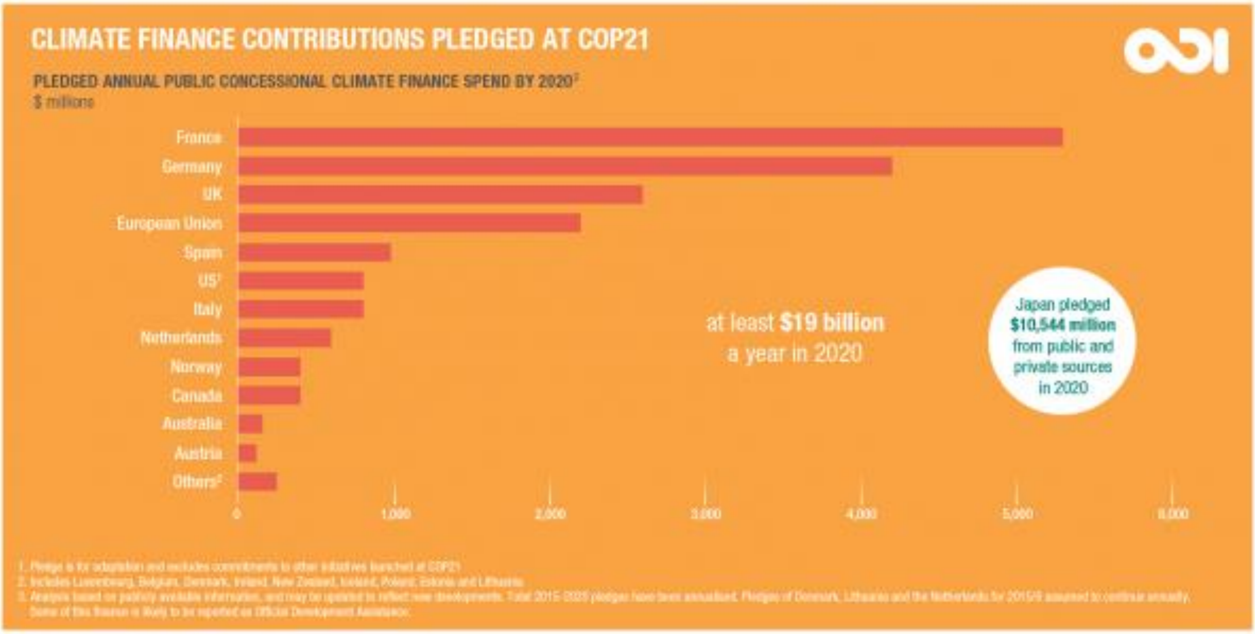


UNFCCC negotiations and other high-profile international events are key platforms at which pledges are made to different funds. At the recent 21st Conference of the Parties (COP) to the UNFCCC in Paris, pledged annual public concessional climate finance spend equates to at least $19 billion per year in 2020 (

Figure 4). The largest pledges came from France, Germany and the UK, with Japan intending to raise $10 billion per year from public and private finance by 2020 (Nakhooda et al, 2015). Private sector finance was also pledged for investments in renewable and clean energy, green bonds, low-emission transport and agriculture - the largest being a $60 billion contribution from Credit Agricole (by 2020). A number of new financing initiatives were also announced, including those led by charitable foundations. In terms of pledges made to existing funds: $252 million was pledged to the Least Developed Countries Fund, $75 million to the Adaptation Fund, $260 million to the Green Climate Fund, and $380 million to the Global Climate Change Alliance+ (Nakhooda et al, 2015).

Figure 4: Climate finance contributions pledged at COP-21

Source: Nakhooda et al (2015)



3. Adaptation finance opportunities available for the four DECCMA deltas

3.1 Least Developed Countries Fund

The Least Developed Countries Fund (LDCF) was established in 2001 by the UNFCCC Conference of the Parties to support the adaptation needs of 48 developing countries classified as LDCs. Of the DECCMA countries, only Bangladesh is eligible for LDCF monies. Initially it financed the production of National Adaptation Programmes of Action (NAPAs) – country-specific documents that highlighted and then prioritised adaptation needs. The LDCF then moved its focus to funding the projects outlined in the NAPAs. This is the key element of country ownership that is core to the LDCF.

The LDCF is administered by the Global Environment Facility (GEF) and financed on a voluntary basis by Annex 1 (developed) countries. Funds are accessed by way of Multilateral Implementing Entities (MIEs) (such as development banks and UN agencies). Since it came into operation in 2002 it has disbursed nearly $600 million. The fund is financed by pledges from developed countries. In order to enable equal access, a gentleman's agreement is in place which provides a cap for the total value of LDCF-funded projects that may be funded within a country. The approximate range of each LDCF-funded project to date has been to a maximum of approximately $10 million. Each country is represented in LDCF discussions by a political operational focal point (OFP), whilst a technical operational focal point coordinates applications. Table 3 includes details of the current political and technical OFPs for the DECCMA countries.

A key feature of the LDCF and its sister fund, the Special Climate Change Fund, is that monies are distributed on the principle of additionality. This means that the funds do not finance projects in their entirety – rather that they cover the additional costs inherent in "climate-proofing" existing development interventions. For example, a recently-funded LDCF project in Madagascar was based on a proposal to increase the height of a dyke being installed in the flood-prone southwest of country. The dyke was intended to address the problem of cyclone-induced flooding causing destruction to crops and rendering farmland uncultivable. However, the design of the dyke did not take into account that the magnitude of flooding is projected to increase, and thus a higher and stronger dyke will be necessary for the benefits to remain robust in the context of a changing climate. LDCF monies have to have a focus on tangible "hardware" interventions – the investment needs of adaptation. Projects cannot have as primary activities "software" technical assistance in the form of studies, vulnerability assessment, training, capacity development or policy strengthening. However there is scope for ancillary inclusion of relevant "software" activities, such as capacity building and alteration of policy and institutional frameworks. Due to the nature of additionality, each project proposal needs to demonstrate co-financing (i.e. the costs of the business-as-usual project). This co-finance can be bilateral or multi-lateral development assistance, government direct budget, civil society organization contributions, cash/grant, loan, soft loan or in-kind contributions.

Specific adaptation thematic areas for the 2014-18 period, as determined by the board and of relevance to DECCMA, include agriculture and food security, water resources management, coastal zone management, infrastructure (including transport and energy), disaster risk management, natural resources management, health, climate information services, and climate-resilient urban systems. There is also particular interest in enhancing private sector involvement, looking at risk transfer and insurance mechanisms, and ecosystem-based adaptation (GEF, 2014a).

There is a two phase application procedure in place for accessing funds from the LDCF. Initially a concept note, or Project Identification Form (PIF) must be completed and submitted to the GEF Secretariat. Revisions may be required based on comments, but the target timeframe for decisions on PIFs is within 10 days of receipt at the GEF. It is then posted for LDCF/SCCF Council approval on a "no objection" basis for four weeks. Once the PIF has been accepted, a Project Preparation Grant (PPG) of up to $200,000 (depending on the value of the intended project) is released in order to facilitate a process of detailed project design and feasibility, leading to the production of a Project Documents. Project Documents must be submitted to the GEF within 18 months of the decision on the PIF. These are then sent for CEO endorsement, which takes place on a continuous cycle. Depending on the time taken from the project preparation phase, the time lapse between the submission of the PIF and the start of a successful project is between 12-18 months. Table 3 highlights existing LDCF projects in Bangladesh.

3.2 Special Climate Change Fund

The Special Climate Change Fund (SCCF) is a sister fund to the LDCF, and many of its procedures are the same. The key difference is that, whilst the LDCF focuses on LDCs, the SCCF is open to middle income developing countries. It has four priority areas: adaptation to climate change; technology transfer; energy, transport, industry, agriculture, forestry and waste management; and economic diversification. For the adaptation window, like LDCF, SCCF funds concrete "hard" adaptation activities in the form of investments needed for adaptation, and such needs are also expected to be country-driven, as shown as priorities in the National Communications to the UNFCCC.

The SCCF is significantly less well-resourced than the LDCF. This is partly due to scepticism and fears of misuse of the economic diversification window. However, this was a criteria of the establishment of the fund by the Oil Producing and Exporting Countries (OPEC). Since they are not LDCs, the SCCF is the only option of the GEF-managed UNFCCC funds for Ghana and Bangladesh. Table 3 highlights existing SCCF projects in Ghana and India, and the details of the current political and technical OFPs.

3.3 GEF Trust Fund: Climate change focal area

The GEF Trust Fund was created in 1991 and has been operational since 1994. It is funded by donor pledge commitments in four year cycles. It has three focal areas, reflecting the priorities of the 1992 Rio Conventions, i.e. climate change (UNFCCC), land degradation (United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification) and biodiversity (Convention on Biological Diversity). The adaptation component of the GEF Trust Fund is concerned with supporting developing countries to become climate-resilient by promoting both immediate and longer-term adaptation measures in development policies, plans, programmes, projects, and actions.

Unlike the LDCF and SCCF, whose capacity to fund projects is determined by the nature of *ad hoc* contributions by donors, resources under the GEF Trust Fund are made available in predictable cycles. The 6th GEF cycle (GEF-6) began in July 2014 and will end in June 2018. Following the receipt of pledges, resources are allocated to countries through the System for Transparent Allocation of Resources (STAR). Under the climate change focal area, $7.29 million is available to Bangladesh, $2.41 million to Ghana, and $87.88 million to India (GEF, 2014b). India is also a donor to the fund (contributing around $4 million for GEF-6). There are four types of projects: full-sized or medium-sized (depending on the budget), enabling activities and programmes. Enabling activities typically relate to commitments under the UNFCCC (for example Intended Nationally Determined Contributions, INDCs), whilst programmes tend to have a regional focus. Depending on the type of modality selected, different templates have to be completed describing the project proposal for its review and approval.

In terms of accessing resources of the GEF Trust Fund, there has been a recent change. Initially resources were only channelled through selected implementing entities including, of relevance to the DECCMA countries, the Asian Development Bank, African Development Bank, Food and Agriculture Organisation of the UN (FAO), International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), United Nations Industrial Development Organisation (UNIDO) and World Bank. Under the process of GEF reform, however, it was decided to allow GEF Project Agencies to apply for accreditation to assist recipient countries in the preparation and implementation of GEF-financed projects, which will enable them to access resources from GEF-managed trust funds directly. Project Agencies can be national institutions, regional organisations, civil society organisations/non-government organisations (NGOs) and United Nations specialised agencies and programmes. As of 2012 eight Project Agencies were accredited, of which Conservation International, International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN), the West African Development Bank, and Worldwide Fund for Nature (WWF)-US are of relevance to the DECCMA countries.

Projects are eligible for GEF Trust Fund resources based on several criteria. The GEF financing should be for agreed incremental costs on measures to achieve global environmental benefits (i.e. transformation of a project with national benefits to one with global environmental benefits). This means, as with LCDF and SCCF, there needs to be some co-financing/underlying project. The GEF Trust Fund also requires that projects must involve the public in both design and implementation, in-keeping with the GEF Policy on Public Involvement (GEF, 2012a).

Table 3 outlines projects undertaken in Bangladesh, Ghana and India under GEF-4 and GEF-5. Bangladesh had only one project during the GEF-4 cycle, and none during GEF-5. Both Ghana and India had projects under GEF-4 (three and nine, respectively) – but all were mitigation-focused. Again both Ghana and India had projects under GEF-5. India had a further nine projects, all of which were mitigation-focused; and Ghana had one project which was adaptation-focused (Climate Change Enabling Activity - additional financing for capacity building in priority areas).

A recent review of 92 adaptation projects managed by the GEF (under the LDCF, the SCCF and Strategic Priority for Adaptation) found a number of common activities relating to information and communications technology, to early warning systems, to new or improved infrastructure, in funded adaptation projects (Figure 5). Activities include "hard" adaptations such as green infrastructure, physical infrastructure, warning or observing systems and technology; "soft" adaptations such as practice and behaviour, information and capacity building; and institutional adaptations such as policy, financing and management and planning. The Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technical Advice (SBSTA) under the UNFCCC commissioned a report investigating the effectiveness of various adaptation options to further inform the selection of appropriate adaptation actions (UNFCCC SBSTA, 2014).

Figure 5: Categories of adaptation financed by GEF adaptation funds
Source: Biagini et al (2014, 103)

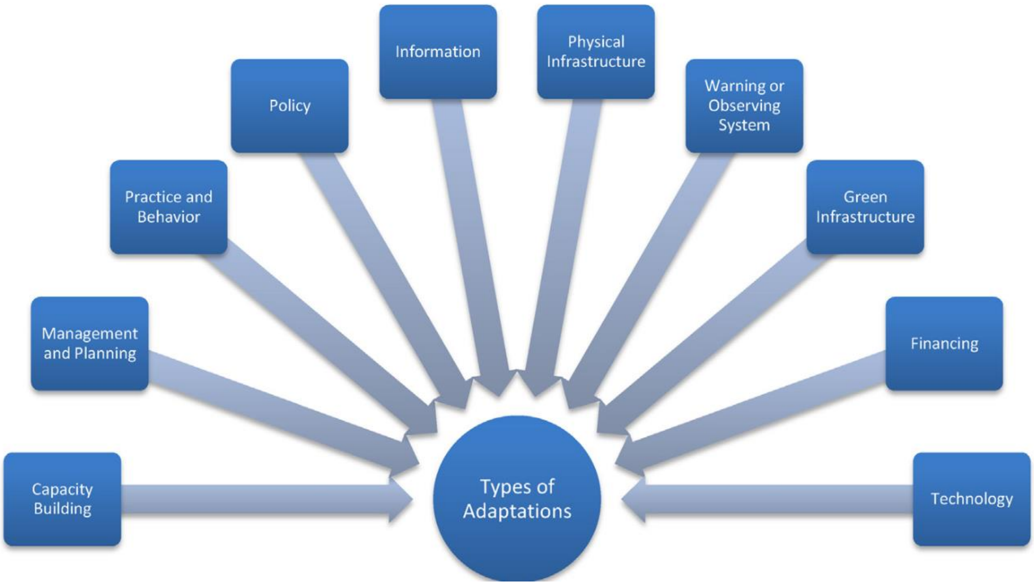


Table 3: Operational focal points and existing projects in Bangladesh, Ghana and India under GEF and GEF-managed UNFCCC funds

	Bangladesh	**Ghana**	**India**
Operational Focal Point (political)	Mr. Mohammad MEJBAHUDDIN Political Focal Point since 2014-02-10 Secretary, Economic Relations Division (ERD) Ministry of Finance Sher-e-Bangla Nagar Dhaka, 1207 Bangladesh Tel:+ 880 2 911 3743, + 880 2 9133489 Fax:011 880 2 9180788 Email: secretary@erd.gov.bd; mejbah_uddin@yahoo.com	Mr. Mahama AYARIGA Political Focal Point since 2015-04-13 Minister Ministry of Environment, Science, Technology and Innovation P.O. Box AT 232 Accra, Greater Accra Ghana Tel:0244354551, 0302 66 2626 Fax:0302-688913 Email: minister@mesti.gov.gh	Mr. Dinesh SHARMA Council Member for the constituency of Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Maldives, Nepal, Sri Lanka since 2014-04-29 Additional Secretary, Department of Economic Affairs Ministry of Finance Room No. 129B, North Block New Delhi, 110 001 India Tel:+ 91 11 23 09 2734 Fax:011 91 11 23 09 4413 Email: dineshsharma@nic.in; latheeq@worldbank.org
Operational Focal Point (technical)	Dr. Kamal UDDIN Operational Focal Point since 2015-02-03 Secretary Ministry of Environment & Forests Building # 6, level # 13, Room # 1309 Bangladesh Secretariat Dhaka, 1000 Bangladesh Tel:+880-2-954 0481 Fax:011 880 2 954 0210 Email: secretary@moef.gov.bd	Mr. Fredua AGYEMAN Operational Focal Point since 2014-01-20 Director of Environment Ministry of Environment, Science, Technology and Innovation P.O. Box Accra, Ghana Tel:+ 233 242 184 162 Fax:233 302 688 913/688-663 Email:fredua_agyeman@hotmail.com, fredua_a@yahoo.com	Mr. Raj KUMAR Political Focal Point since 2015-05-26 Joint Secretary Ministry of Finance North Block New Delhi, New Delhi 110001 India Tel:011-23092387 Fax:+9978406141 Email: jsmi-dea@nic.in
SCCF (LDCF for Bangladesh)	Community Based Adaptation to Climate Change through Coastal Afforestation (UNDP under implementation)	Integrating Climate Change into the Management of Priority Health Risks (UNDP-under implementation) Funding approved US$1.82 million	Climate Resilient Coastal Protection and Management (ADB-CEO endorsed) Funding approved US$1.82 million

	Funding approved: US$0.4 million		
	Integrating Community-based Adaptation into Afforestation and Reforestation Programmes in Bangladesh (UNDP CEO-endorsed) Funding approved: US$2.2 million	Promoting Value Chain Approach to Adaptation in Agriculture (IFAD-CEO endorsed) Funding approved US$2.6 million	India: Sustainable Livelihoods and Adaptation to Climate Change (SLACC) (World Bank-CEO endorsed) Funding approved US$8 million
	Ecosystem-based Approaches to Adaptation (EbA) in the Drought-prone Barind Tract and Haor "Wetland" Area (UNEP-council approved) Funding approved: US$3.04 million		
	Community-based Climate Resilient Fisheries and Aquaculture Development in Bangladesh (FAO-council approved) Funding approved: US$6.38 million		
GEF Trust Fund GEF 4 (2006 – 2010) (CC focal area) (no regional projects included as they are all energy-focused)	Improving Kiln Efficiency in the Brick Making Industry in Bangladesh (UNDP) Funding approved and distributed: US$3 million	Ghana Urban Transport (World Bank) Funding approved and distributed: US$7 million	Energy Efficiency Improvements in the Indian Brick Industry (UNDP) Funding approved and distributed: US$0.7 million
		Energy Development and Access Project (formerly) Development of Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency (World Bank) Funding approved and distributed: US$5.5 million	Coal Fired Generation Rehabilitation Project (World Bank) Funding approved and distributed: US$45.5 million
		SPWA-CC: Promoting of Appliance Energy Efficiency and Transformation of the	Sustainable Urban Transport Project (World Bank)

		Refrigerating Appliances Market in Ghana (UNDP) Funding approved and distributed: US$1.72 million	Funding approved and distributed: US$22.5 million
			IND Programmatic Framework Project for Energy Efficiency in India (PROGRAMME) (World Bank, council endorsed)
			IND: Financing Energy Efficiency at Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs)(World Bank) Funding approved and distributed: US$11.3 million
			IND: Chiller Energy Efficiency Project - under the Programmatic Framework for Energy Efficiency (World Bank) Funding approved and distributed: US$6.3 million
			IND: Promoting Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy in Selected Micro SME Clusters in India - under the Programmatic Framework for Energy Efficiency (UNIDO) Funding approved and distributed: US$7.17 million
			IND: Improving Energy Efficiency in the Indian Railway System - under the Programmatic Framework for Energy Efficiency (UNDP) Funding approved and distributed: US$5.2 million
			Market Development and Promotion of Solar Concentrators based Process Heat Applications in India (UNDP) Funding approved and distributed: US$4.4 million

GEF Trust Fund GEF 5 (2011-15) (CC focal area) (no regional projects included as they are all energy-focused; no completed projects)		Climate Change Enabling Activity (Additional Financing for Capacity Building in Priority Areas)(UNDP, CEO approved)	Promoting Business Models for Increasing Penetration and Scaling up of Solar Energy (UNIDO, CEO endorsed)
			Promoting Market Transformation for Energy Efficiency in Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (UNIDO, CEO endorsed)
			Scale Up of Access to Clean Energy for Rural Productive and Domestic Uses (UNDP, CEO endorsed)
			Partial Risk Sharing Facility for Energy Efficiency (World Bank, IA approved)
			Efficient and Sustainable City Bus Services (World Bank, CEO endorsed)
			Organic Waste Streams for Industrial Renewable Energy Applications in India (UNIDO, IA approved)
			Cleantech Programme for SMEs in India (UNIDO under implementation)
			Market Transformation and Removal of Barriers for Effective Implementation of the State Level Climate Change Action Plans (UNDP, Council approved)
			Improving Rural Energy Access in Deficit States (World Bank, Council approved)

3.4 Adaptation Fund

The Adaptation Fund (AF) was established in 2001 under the Kyoto Protocol to finance concrete adaptation projects that reduce the vulnerability of developing countries to climate change. The intention was that it would be funded through the flexible mechanisms of the Kyoto Protocol – specifically the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM). Under this mechanism, Annex 1 countries (broadly speaking, developed countries) could implement interventions in developing countries and receive credits for the resulting reductions in emissions. The CDM thus created the impetus for a carbon market. In this, various entities (Annex 1 countries themselves, but also Non-Annex 1 countries without mitigation commitments, and also private companies) could create CDM-related projects to generate Certified Emissions Reductions (CERs) which could then be sold on the open market. The AF was to be capitalised with 2% of such CERs, in order to contribute to the UNFCCC commitment to provide finance for adaptation. It came into operation in 2009. In total over 8500 projects generated over $30 million which was channelled through the Adaptation Fund.

CERs were only a feasible source of funding until the end of the first commitment period of the Kyoto Protocol – after which the CDM and carbon market essentially collapsed. Under the second commitment period, the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol voted for continued capitalisation through a 2% share of the proceeds levies on the international transfers of Assigned Allowance Units (AAU) – units equivalent to a metric tonne of CO2 equivalent which countries could sell if their emissions reductions had exceeded their targets in the 2008-2012 period. Since then direct financial contributions from several countries enabled the AF to achieve its goal of $100 million funds raised by the end of 2013. The second review of the AF in 2014 highlighted the need to systematically consider alternative revenue streams, and direct donor contributions are now significant (UNFCCC, 2014).

The AF is unique in several ways. Firstly it is managed by a board that comprises a majority of developing country representatives, and secondly it uses the Direct Access modalities (Canala Trubilla and Nakhooda, 2013). Each country has a designated authority (DA) through which communications with the AF board take place. The DA is also responsible for coordinating the procedure for the Direct Access modalities. This means that eligible (i.e. developing) countries can apply directly for resources, as opposed to having to partner with a Multilateral Implementing Entity (MIE), as is practice with the GEF-managed UNFCCC funds (see below). This increases the efficiency of resources by reducing the management fee charged by the MIEs. However, in order to be eligible for this direct access, countries had to propose National Implementing Entities (NIEs) which had to undergo a series of checks on their fiduciary capacity, and financial management procedures and capacity, prior to being accredited (Table 4 highlights the nature of these checks).

Table 4: Fiduciary capacity and financial management criteria that must be met for successful NIE/RIE/MIE accreditation
Source: Adaptation Fund Board (n.d.)

Category	**Indicative components**
Financial Integrity and Management	Accurate and regular recording of transactions and balances, audited periodically by an independent firm or organization Managing and disbursing funds efficiently and with safeguards to recipients on a timely basis Produce forward-looking plans and budgets Legal status to contract with the AF and third parties
Institutional Capacity	Procurement procedures which provide for transparent practices, including on competition Capacity to undertake monitoring and evaluation Ability to identify, develop and appraise projects/programmes Competence to manage or oversee the execution of the project/programme including ability to manage sub-recipients and support delivery and implementation
Transparency and Self-Investigative Powers	Competence to deal with financial mismanagement and other forms of malpractice

As at December 2015, 20 NIEs had been accredited, together with five Regional Implementing Entities, RIEs (including the Sahara and Sahel Observatory and West African Development Bank in Africa) and 11 MIEs. MIE-managed projects are capped at 50% of the fund's resources, with additional approved projects being placed in a pipeline awaiting further capitalisation – in order to remain true to the Direct Access modality. India has an accredited NIE – the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD), whilst Bangladesh and Ghana do not (although RIEs and MIEs could, with national approval from the designated authorities, apply for AF projects).

One of the criticisms levelled at the AF to date is the slow speed with which resources have been channelled to developing countries in order to implement projects. Part of the challenge stems from the process of NIE accreditation. Clearly it is essential that accreditation is only granted to organisations with appropriate fiduciary management standards and capacity to effectively account for use of funds. However, the result of the process means that it can be time-consuming, and many potential NIEs have applied and been rejected on the grounds of not having adequate standards in place. The AF has a climate finance readiness support programme in place to encourage NIE accreditation, as well as to provide assistance for institutional building of accredited NIEs, for example in environmental and social risk assessments and safeguards systems. The recent second review of the AF recognised this, and highlighted as a priority the need to target the readiness programme to assist accreditation of more NIEs or RIEs; and also to ensure that accredited NIEs have increased and facilitated access to the AF, including for small-size projects and programmes (UNFCCC, 2014).

As at December 2015, of the 51 AF financed projects underway, one is in Ghana and five are in India (but none in Bangladesh) (Table 5). The Ghana project is concerned with water resource management in the north of the country, and managed by UNDP as the MIE. The India projects are concerned with adaptation in the agricultural sector in West Bengal and the north western Himalayan region; fisheries adaptation in Madhya Pradesh; and integrating adaptation into watershed planning in Tamil Nadu and Rajasthan; and coastal management in Andhra Pradesh. The closest one to the DECCMA deltas is “Enhancing Adaptive Capacity and Increasing Resilience of Small and Marginal Farmers in Purulia and Bankura Districts of West Bengal”, which is implemented by the Development Research Communication and Services Centre. More information on the specific activities of the project are available in the project document. However, Purulia and Bankura are outside of the 5m contour that defines the Indian Ganges-Brahmaputra-Meghna delta.

Table 5: NIE and Adaptation Fund project status in the three countries

NIE/project	Bangladesh	Ghana	India
NIE	None	None	National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (www.nabard.org)
Designated authorities	Md. Shafiqur Rahman Patwari Secretary Ministry of Environment and Forests (MOEF) Bangladesh Secretariat, Room 1309, Building 6, Ramna Dhaka Tel.: +88-02-9540481 (Work) Tel: +88-01 755500019 (Cell) Fax: +88-02-9540210 Email: secretary@moef.gov.bd	Hon. Akwasi Opong-Fosu Hon. Minister Ministry of Environment, Science, Technology and Innovation (MESTI) P.O. Box M232 Accra, Ghana Tel.: 0302 - 666 049 Fax: 0302 - 688 913 / 688 663 Email: info@mest.gov.gh Website: www.mest.gov.gh	Mr. Ravi Shankar Prasad Joint Secretary (Climate Change) Ministry of Environment and Forests Paryavaran Bhawan, C.G.O. Complex Lodhi Road, New Delhi – 110 510 Email: ravis.prasad@nic.in
Projects under implementation		Increased Resilience to Climate Change in Northern Ghana through the Management Water Resources and Diversification of Livelihoods UNDP (approved 5th March 2015) Funding approved: US$8.29 million	Building adaptive capacities of small inland fishers for climate resilience and livelihood security, Madhya Pradesh (approved 10th April 2015) Funding approved: US$1.79 million
			Enhancing Adaptive Capacity and Increasing Resilience of Small and Marginal Farmers in Purulia and Bankura Districts of West Bengal (approved 10th October 2014) Funding approved: US$2.51 million
			Climate Proofing of Watershed Development Projects in the States of Rajasthan and Tamil Nadu (approved 8th – 9th October 2015) Funding approved: $1.34 million

			Conservation and Management of Coastal Resources as a Potential Adaptation Strategy for Sea Level Rise (approved 10th October 2014) Funding approved: US$689,264
			Climate Smart Actions and Strategies in North Western Himalayan Region for sustainable livelihoods of agriculture – dependent hill communities (approved 20th September 2015) Funding approved: US$969,570

3.5 Green Climate Fund

The Green Climate Fund (GCF) is the most recently established – and largest – climate finance mechanism under the UNFCCC. It first came into being at the UNFCCC COP in Copenhagen in 2015; was then concretised the following year as part of the Cancun Accords, and finally capitalised to the value of $10 billion – the starting rate for operationalisation – in 2014. The intention, first tabled in Copenhagen and reiterated at COP21 in Paris, is that the GCF Fund will be resourced to the value of $100 billion per year in 2020. The fund aims to balance its funding disbursements to 50% mitigation and 50% adaptation.

The GCF follows the Direct Access modality of the Adaptation Fund. Entities which have already been accredited by other relevant funds – including the GEF or AF, are eligible for the GCF's fast-track accreditation process. The GCF also follows a flexible "fit for purpose" accreditation approach, which enables entities to be accredited with certain fiduciary function, size of project within a programme, and environmental risk category (GCF, 2014). This overcomes the problems potentially faced by countries who, as a result of not being accredited by other entities, are unable to build up a track record in effectively absorbing climate finance, because they can only apply for the lower risk rights to channel smaller funds. The aim is to make Direct Access easier, and to ensure more timely disbursement of funds. Accredited Entities can thus be national, regional and international. Currently the only difference between the Green Climate and Adaptation Funds is that accredited entities to the former have to be able to manage a small grant disbursement procedure.

A unique focus of the GCF is its emphasis on the private sector – both in capitalisation of the fund, and as recipients. Some challenges observed in an analysis of existing multilateral funds include the fact that there is little scope for innovation and the extent of policy and institutional modification required for a step-change in finding sustainable responses to climate change (Nakhooda et al, 2014). To date, no emphasis has been placed on private sector involvement in the UNFCCC funds – only through the CIF. New incentives for the institutions, investors and businesses that are shaping infrastructure and development finance choices can encourage them to step up their efforts to increase climate resilience (Nakhooda et al, 2014). To do so requires a wider range of finance opportunities (beyond grants and concessional loans), and the opportunity for blending of finance opportunities. The GCF embraces this with a dedicated private sector facility to enable greater engagement, and the scope for a broader range of implementing partners. The adoption of an active risk-management framework also means that loan contributions will be complemented with a capital cushion that will be calibrated to help ensure the fund can make relatively risky investments. This should allow it the potential to offer the range of forms of finance required to target national needs (Nakhooda et al, 2014).

The application process for the GCF is not dissimilar to the existing GEF-managed mechanisms. A full proposal can be developed, or there is the option for a concept note (significantly more detailed than the GEF-managed funds or the Adaptation Fund) to be submitted to the GCF with the approval of the National Designated Authority, NDA (Table 6). The recommendation will clarify whether the concept is endorsed, not endorsed with a possibility of resubmission, or rejected. The GCF board makes decisions on the full proposals, taking into account external reviews.

The GCF accepted the first round of applications at its November 2015 board meeting. Of 37 submitted proposals, eight were successful (Table 7). Neither Ghana nor India submitted proposals in this first round. One project was funded in Bangladesh – on climate mainstreaming in infrastructure – through the German Development Bank (KfW) as the MIE. Since this was the first round of proposals the range of themes that were funded provides some indication of the priorities. Also of interest to DECCMA, one delta-based project was funded in Senegal. "Increasing the resilience ecosystems and communities through the restoration of the productive bases of salinized lands in Senegal" will be implemented by the NIE, *Centre de Suivi Ecologique.*

Table 6: Green Climate Fund National Designated Authorities and National Accredited Entities in DECCMA countries

	Bangladesh	**Ghana**	**India**
National Designated Authority	Economic Relations Division Ministry of Finance Mr. Mohammad Mejbahuddin Senior Secretary Block No-8, Room No-3&4, Sher-E-Bangla Nagar Dhaka-1207, Bangladesh Tel. +8802 9113743/9133489 E-mail: secretary@erd.gov.bd E-mail: mejbah_uddin@yahoo.com	Ministry of Finance Mr. Kwabena Oku-Afari Director of the Real Sector P.O. Box MB 40 Ministries Accra, Ghana Tel. +233 202020293 Tel. +233 244670071 E-mail: KOku-Afari@mofep.gov.gh	Ministry of Environment & Forests Mr. Ravi S. Prasad Joint Secretary New Delhi, India Tel. +91 11 24695309 E-mail: ravis.prasad@nic.in
National Accredited Entities	None	None	National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (large)

Table 7: Successful Green Climate Fund proposals in its first round of application

Project name		Accredited entity	Country/ Region	Mitigation/ adaptation/ cross cutting	Public/ private	GCF funding requested (in US$ millions)
Building the resilience of wetlands in the province of Datem del Maranon in Peru	FP001	Profonanpe	Peru	Cross cutting	Public	6.2
Scaling up the use of modernized climate information and early warning systems in Malawi	FP002	UNDP	Malawi	Adaptation	Public	12.3
Increasing the resilience ecosystems and communities through the restoration of the productive bases of salinized lands in Senegal	**FP003**	**CSE**	**Senegal**	**Adaptation**	**Public**	**7.6**
Climate resilient infrastructure mainstreaming in Bangladesh	**FP004**	**KfW**	**Bangladesh**	**Adaptation**	**Public**	**40**
KawiSafi Ventures Fund in Eastern Africa	FP005	Acumen	Multiple (Africa)	Crosscutting	Private	25
Energy Efficiency Green Bond in Latin America and the Caribbean	FP006	IDB	Multiple (Latin America)	Mitigation	Private	22
Supporting vulnerable communities in Maldives to manage climate change-induced water shortages	FP007	UNDP	Maldives	Adaptation	Public	23.6
Urban water supply and wastewater management project in Fiji	FP008	ADB	Fiji	Crosscutting	Public	31
Total funding requested						168

4. Climate finance readiness in the three countries

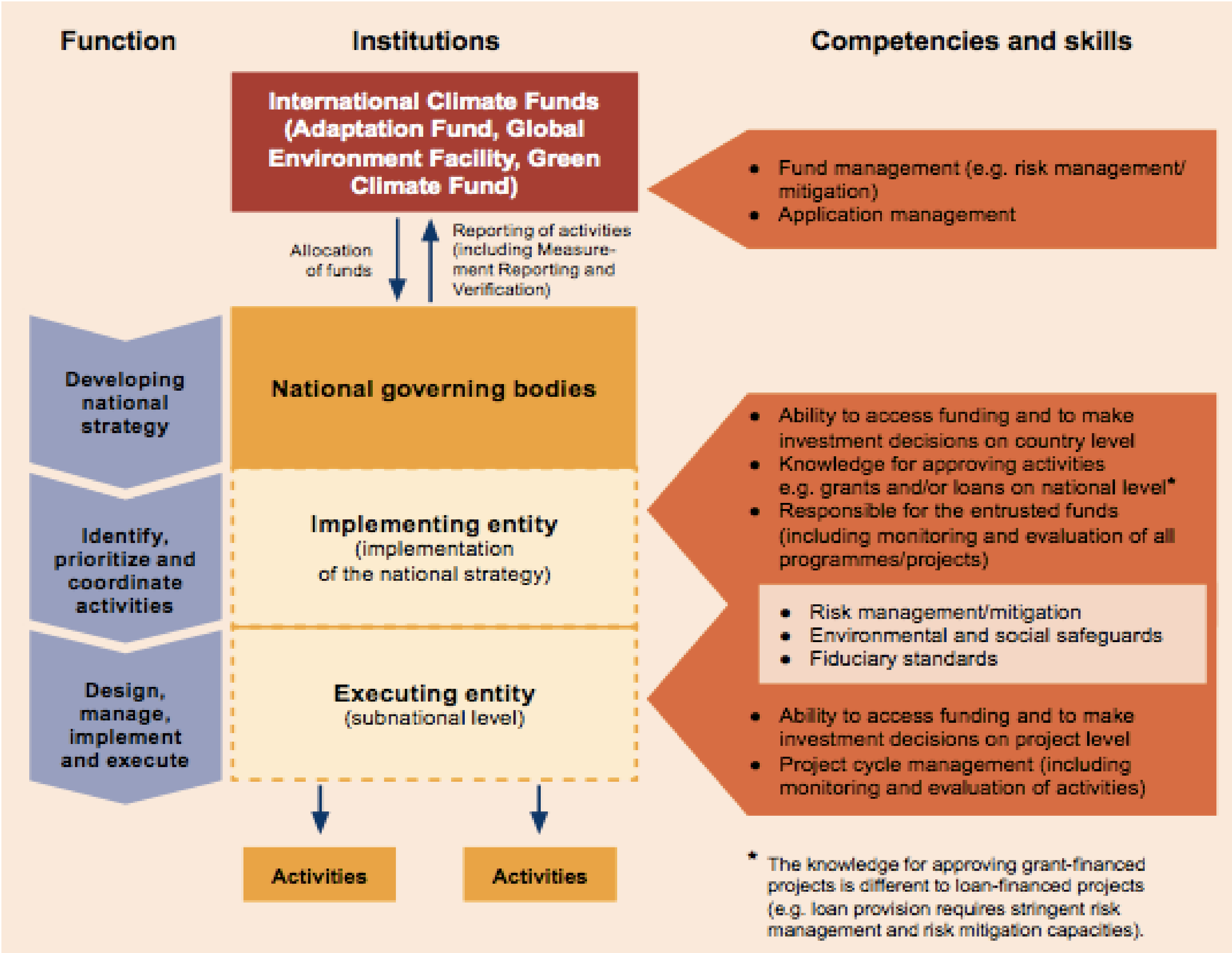
In preparation for the availability of large sums of climate finance, a number of donors have been supporting initiatives aimed at building climate finance readiness in countries. The purpose of these has been capacity support to establish systems and procedures to enable efficient absorption and deployment of climate finance (see Figure 6 for key components of climate finance readiness according to UNDP). The process of developing climate finance readiness also enables the catalysis of criteria which must be met in order for a country to successfully achieve national accreditation status. These criteria include financial absorptive capacity, but also evidence of the capacity to design robust policies and execute appropriate projects (Figure 7). A key underlying component of successful climate finance readiness is also building on the political economy context in order to ensure that actors have a shared vision of adaptation and the investment decisions required to enable this (Rai et al, 2015b; Rai et al, 2014).

Ghana was part of a GCF Readiness Programme, developed by UNDP, UNEP and WRI with support from the German Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety (BMU). As well as capacity building support to enable direct or indirect GCF access, this programme helped develop national integrated investment roadmaps on the basis of national climate change strategies, plans and policies, including through the active involvement of the private sector; assisted in setting up in-country monitoring and tracking systems for climate finance and its effectiveness, and disseminated lessons learned in the course of the implementation back to the GCF Board and Secretariat in order to support its work in designing GCF operations.

Figure 6: Key components of climate finance readiness (financial and management)
Source: UNDP (2012)

Financial Planning	Accessing Finance	Delivering Finance	Monitor, Report & Verify
Assess needs and priorities, and identify barriers to investment	Directly access finance	Implement and execute project, programme, sector-wide approaches	Monitor, report, and verify flows
Identify policy-mix and sources of financing	Blend and combine finance	Build local supply of expertise and skills	Performance-based payments
	Formulate project, programme, sector-wide approaches to access finance	Coordinate implementation	

Figure 7: Representation of the components of climate finance readiness (both financial and technical capacity)
Source: Druce et al (2013)



Various resources have been published by diverse agencies to support the process of applying for climate finance (e.g. Christiansen et al, 2012). As the climate finance landscape continues to rapidly evolve, increasing numbers of lessons will be learned on the most appropriate institutional structures and policy frameworks to make effective use of international funds available for adaptation (e.g. Rai et al, 2015a; GIZ, 2014, 2012; UNDP and ODI, 2011). In particular, there is an emerging literature unpacking the internal capacity of governments to effectively disburse funds from national level to local level for implementation once they are in country (e.g. Pervin and Moin, 2014). Bangladesh and India have progressed relatively further than Ghana in that they have already established national adaptation funds and mechanisms for management of funds in-country.

5. National adaptation funds

Of the DECCMA countries, both Bangladesh and India have created their own national climate finance mechanisms. Bangladesh was the first developing country to create such infrastructure, and currently has two national funds in operation – one financed through international sources and the other domestic – and one private sector loan facility (Rai et al, 2015a; Khan et al, 2012). India established its National Adaptation Fund on Climate Change (NAFCC) in mid-2015 (following the election and renaming of the Ministry of Environment and Forest to the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change) which channels domestic resources.

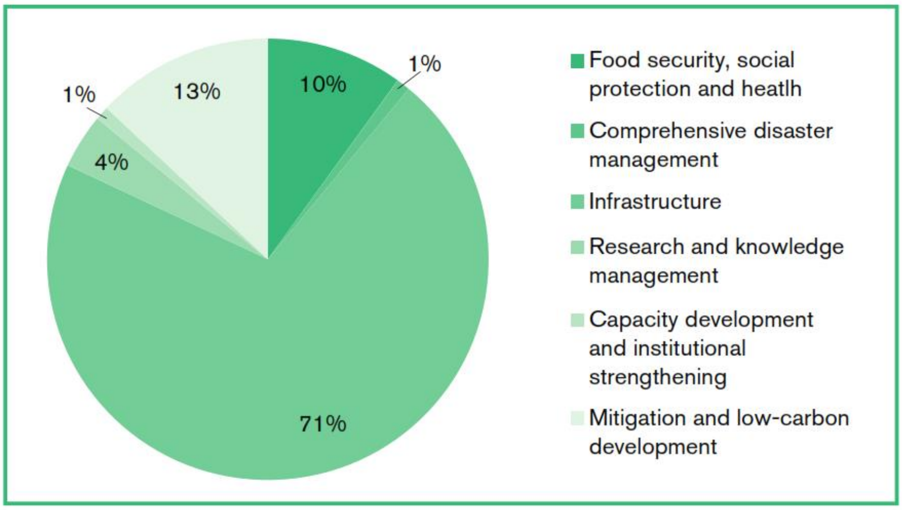
In Bangladesh the Bangladesh Climate Change Resilience Fund (BCCRF) allocates funds from international sources to the fund activities outlined in the Bangladesh Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan (BCCSAP) 2009. The plan was developed under the auspices of the Ministry of Environment and Forests, which also has the legal mandate to manage the national climate change funds. The BCCSAP outlines 144 activities across six themes which contribute towards both resilience building and low-carbon growth goals (food security, social protection and health; comprehensive disaster management; infrastructure; research and knowledge management; mitigation and low carbon development; and capacity building and institutional strengthening). Currently the majority of activities (90%) are funded and implemented through the public sector, with 10% private and NGO projects. The World Bank is acting as a Trustee of the Bangladesh Climate Change Resilience Fund (BCCRF), which is essentially acting as a basket fund. However, the intention ultimately is that this will be funded through domestic resources.

Bangladesh also has the Bangladesh Climate Change Trust Fund (BCCTF), formed under the Climate Change Trust Fund Act 2010. BCCTF is a domestic fund financed entirely through domestic resources. Currently it receives a block budgetary grant of US$100 million/year from government revenue. The BCCTF uses dividends and interest from investments (interest is derived from the 33% of the capital invested in fixed deposits). So far 324 projects have been funded across the six themes (Figure 8)[2]. Projects are implemented by government departments using their existing manpower, and usually last for no longer than two years, although they can partner with NGOs. Budget markers have also been developed so that government is able to identify resource flows and expenditure

[2] The project listing on the BCCTF website has some projects listed in English and some in Bengali, so it is not possible to distinguish which ones are taking place within the DECCMA-defined delta area.

(and facilitate the production of climate finance public expenditure reviews) as an accountability mechanism (Rai et al, 2015a).

Figure 8: Breakdown of BCCTF-funded projects by priority area
Source: Pervin and Moin (2014)



The Bangladesh Central Bank has also launched its green fund which earmarks US$24.5 million from the national budget for green credit lending for commercial banks. It also offers low interest loans with a short payback period to encourage private sector investment.

In India the NAFCC was established to assist state and union territories that are particularly vulnerable to climate change in meeting adaptation costs. Commitments from the domestic budget have been made for the 2015-2016 and 2016-2017 financial years. The already-accredited NIE for the AF and GCF, the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development, is responsible for implementation of projects. Project submission and the approval process is modelled on that already used by the international funds – with templates for project preparation and guidelines for the implementation of projects. As in Bangladesh, ministries/departments of the federal government and state government departments are the executing entities eligible to submit proposals and access funds. The new nature of the fund means that project eligibility criteria have not yet been finalised – but it is likely that they will relate to the National Action Plan on Climate Change and State Action Plans on Climate Change. All applications will have to be endorsed by the National Steering Committee on Climate Change.

6. Gender and adaptation finance

Some consideration of gender is inherent in the application process for all multilateral open access funds. The targeted funds, whether multilateral or bilateral, typically also require proof of integration of gender considerations. MDBs, and the Adaptation Fund and Green Climate Fund, typically talk of environmental and social safeguards that must be in place to ensure that intended projects do no harm. In addition, many of the funds now have, or are in the process of developing, specific gender policies.

The GEF-managed funds have a section in the PIF and the project document where the gender dimensions of the project must be addressed. Within their Policy on Gender Mainstreaming, GEF also requires partner agencies (implementing entities) to have established policies, strategies of action plans that promote gender equality and satisfy minimum criteria on gender mainstreaming – separate from the requirements of the projects themselves (GEF, 2012b). This marks significant progress from earlier years. The 2008 self-assessment "Mainstreaming Gender at the GEF" showed that only 68 out of 172 GEF projects contained examples of gender mainstreaming activities – and this was due to individual interest and priorities rather than a GEF-directed mandate (GEF, 2008). The 2009 gender mainstreaming evaluation highlighted that there was reliance on the MIEs to mainstream gender in GEF projects (GEF, 2010). However, as of 2010, the GEF Adaptation Programme enhanced the consideration of gender issues by encouraging:

(i) gender analysis in assessments of vulnerability
(ii) gender-sensitive budgeting, so that a greater number of projects include specific budgeted activities to address women's adaptation needs; and
(iii) the inclusion of women's perspectives at various stages including at project development and implementation.

All LDCF and SCCF projects are now also be required to report on sex-disaggregated indicators, where appropriate; and incorporate GEF Gender Indicators, which will be monitored and aggregated at the portfolio level. This is enshrined in the GEF's corporate action plan for gender mainstreaming (GEF, 2012b). As of 2013, around 60% of GEF projects were considering gender – although there is no M&E requirement on gender elements unless these were specifically included in the project results framework as a project outcome, output or indicator (GEF, 2013).

Until recently, the situation with the Adaptation Fund was similar in that there was no explicit gender references in the operational guideline, accreditation procedures, and project review criteria. Instead it was an implicit assumption of the criteria to target the most vulnerable communities (UNDP, 2010). In addition, there were some indicators that should be sex-disaggregated, according to the baseline review document. In late 2015 the Adaptation Fund developed a Gender Policy that was out for public consultation until 31st December. The GCF has had a gender policy in place since its inception (perhaps benefiting from the learning experiences of the pre-existing funds)(GCF, 2015).

Consideration of gender also varies between, and within, the bilateral adaptation finance sources, and the national adaptation funds. Bilateral adaptation finance is typically subject to the rules and regulations of the donor country. The UK Department for International Development (DFID), for example, is currently working on a Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning Framework, with Key Performance Indicators, against which all ICF-funded projects will have to report (in addition to their own logframe-based indicators). The intention here is, as with the GEF system, to enable some comparability across funds and contexts. The Bangladesh and India national adaptation funds currently have no explicit gender policies. And, of course, the rigour with which gender policies actively ensure that gender considerations are taken on board varies. A recent review of the NAPAs found that, whilst gender may be mentioned as a priority, the extent to which it is actively included throughout the project implementation cycle varies (Holvoet and Inberg, 2014). They propose a role for gender budgeting in ensuring active inclusion.

7. Conclusion

The international climate finance landscape continues to evolve rapidly. Alongside the already-established UNFCCC funds – the Least Developed Countries Fund and the Special Climate Change Fund, and the direct access Adaptation Fund, the recently operationalised Green Climate Fund has further catalysed interest in financing for adaptation projects. In addition to the growing variety of open application funds, other multilateral donors and bilateral donors are increasingly devising their own funds and mainstreaming climate into their development activities. With Bangladesh and India having also already created their own national adaptation funds, there are ample opportunities for financing adaptation to climate change.

All three DECCMA countries have variously accessed international adaptation finance through existing sources, to differing degrees. However, very few of the initiatives financed through open applications have focused on adaptation in the Volta, Mahanadi, Indian Bengal, and Ganges/Brahmaputra/Meghna deltas. Given that the vulnerability of the deltas is recognised in each country's respective climate change policies, strategies and action plans, there is great potential for accessing finance to enable adaptation. DECCMA research has a role to play here by identifying the most appropriate adaptation opportunities. Similarly, the fact that DECCMA's research is actively incorporating an element of gender-sensitivity means that potential projects can be designed to ensure that they promote adaptation of both men and women (which might require a different range of activities).

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UNFCCC, 1992, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, CC/INFORMAL/84/Rev.1, New York, 23p.

UNFCCC, 2014, Technical paper on the second review of the Adaptation Fund, FCCC/TP/2014/7, Bonn, 24p.

UNFCCC SBSTA, 2014, Synthesis report on methods and tools for, and good practices and lessons learned relating to, adaptation planning processes addressing ecosystems, human settlements, water resources and health, and good practices, Bonn, 27p.

Online sources:

Climate Fund Inventory Database (OECD),
http://qdd.oecd.org/subject.aspx?subject=climatefundinventory
A qualitative database of 99 bilateral and multilateral public climate funds that target different fields of activities (e.g., adaptation, mitigation, REDD, capacity-building), sectors, regions, and enable support via different financing mechanisms. Similar to Annex 1, it contains information relevant to selecting and then applying to the relevant fund.

Climate Funds Update
http://www.climatefundsupdate.org/
An independent website that provides information on the various international climate finance initiatives, including the scale of proposed and actual financing and the focus in terms of geographical area and sector/theme. Website has the capacity to generate custom diagrams depending on particular information requirements.

Climate Finance Landscape
www.climatefinancelandscape.org
Website managed by the Climate Policy Initiative, this provides an inventory of climate finance investment. Statistics and graphics are available on climate finance sources, flows, uses, instruments, and both policies and technologies for increased effectiveness.

Climate Finance Ready
http://www.climatefinanceready.org/
A repository of information and case studies (jointly launched by the Adaptation Fund and CDKN – but not Adaptation Fund-specific) targeted at countries as they aim to develop readiness for climate finance.

German Climate Finance
http://www.germanclimatefinance.de/
This website was intended to increase transparency regarding the German government’s contribution to international climate finance. It has become much more than that, and is now a comprehensive source of climate finance publications (including case studies) and related links.

Annex 1: Climate finance sources

Multilateral climate funds: adaptation related

Fund name	**Pilot Programme for Climate Resilience (PPCR)**
Fund manager	Climate Investment Funds (CIF) (The Pilot Programme for Climate Resilience (PPCR) is a targeted programme of the Strategic Climate Fund (SCF), which is one of two funds within the framework of the Climate Investment Funds (CIF).)
Nature of fund	Grants (countries can only access grants) to cover technical assistance and/or financing public and private sector investments that fulfil aims of national climate strategies; and concessional loans (targeted at the private sector) to unlock additional climate resilience opportunities.
Sustainability	The fund was made operational on the 1 July 2008 (when it was approved World Bank Board of Directors). It was approved by the SCF Trust Fund Committee in November 2008. The PPCR was designed to provide short-term finance through 2012. However, it has adopted the CIFs 'sunset clause' which enables closure of funds once a new financial architecture becomes effective under the UNFCCC regime. Until such time, donors and recipients operate under the existing framework. The Fund is hence currently operational.
Adaptation/mitigation bias	Adaptation bias
Eligibility criteria	Country access requires: • Official Development Assistance (ODA)-eligibility (according to OECD/DAC (Development Assistance Committee) guidelines); and • Existence of active multilateral development bank (MDB) country programmes. Priority is given to highly vulnerable LDCs eligible for MDB concessional funds. Currently operation in 10 countries. The PPCR programme now has a set-aside programme dedicated to private investments in climate resilience.
Timeframe of application	Variable
Key inputs required throughout the process	1. CIF Administrative Unit, through MDBs, inform prospective countries and invite expression of interest; 2. PPCR steering committee 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 programme may enhance the climate resilience of national development plans, strategies and financing; 4. Recipient countries and relevant MDBs jointly prepare an investment plan including proposed investments for PPCR funding; and 5. PPCR steering committee approves allocation of resources for investments embedded in the investment plan.
Website	www.climateinvestmentfunds.org

Fund name	**Adaptation Fund (AF)**
Fund manager	Adaptation Fund Board (AFB)
Nature of fund	Grant (cap per eligible country as agreed by the AFB - currently $10million)
Sustainability	Established in 2001 at COP7 but officially launched in 2007
Adaptation/mitigation bias	Adaptation bias
Eligibility criteria	The AF is designed to finance concrete climate change adaptation projects and programmes based on the needs, views and priorities of developing countries that are parties to the Kyoto Protocol and are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change.
Timeframe of application	Applications are reviewed by the Secretariat prior to submission to the Board, which meets three times a year to make final decisions (average time from submission to approval is approximately six months). Project concepts of full project proposals can be submitted. A Project Formulation Grant is available for a 12 month period prior to implementation.
Key inputs required throughout the process	Adaptation Fund resources are accessed via implementing entities who are responsible for vetting and endorsing project and programme proposals, and who disburse resulting funding released from the AF in the event a proposal is successful. They also have full responsibility for overall management of projects and programmes including financial, monitoring and reporting responsibility. Implementing entities can be MIEs (Multilateral Implementing Entities) or NIEs (National Implementing Entities). The designation of NIE is an innovation of the AF, and provides a mechanism through which developing countries can apply for resources without the intermediation of multilateral development institutions. As part of its intention to promote direct access, the AF strongly promotes direct country access via NIEs. The proposal submission process should begin with reading the Operational Policies and Guidelines for Parties to Access Resources from the Adaptation Fund. The next step is to complete the form entitled "Request for Project/Programme Funding from Adaptation Fund," which can be found at the Submission Materials page on the AF website. Important points: • Parties seeking financial resources from the AF must submit their project and programme proposals directly through accredited NIEs, RIEs or MIEs. • Proposals require endorsement by the Designated Authorities of the country in which the project or programme would take place. • All proposals must be written in English. • Parties can request clarification from the Secretariat of the Adaptation Fund Board on matters related to submissions: +1 202 473-6390 (Phone) +1 202 522-3240 (Fax) • The Adaptation Fund Board accepts and considers project and programme proposals throughout the year on a rolling basis. The next submission deadline can be found on the calendar on the AF website.
Website	https://www.adaptation-fund.org/

Fund name	Least Developed Countries Fund (LDCF)
Fund manager	Global Environment Facility (GEF)
Nature of fund	Grant (subject to cap for each eligible country - $30million as of June 2014 - and project)
Sustainability	The LDCF was first proposed in 2001 and made operational in 2002. The proposed life of the Fund is unspecified.
Adaptation/mitigation bias	Adaptation bias
Eligibility criteria	Least Developed Countries (LDCs), specifically to finance the preparation and implementation of National Adaptation Programmes of Action (NAPAs).
Timeframe of application	Project Identification Forms (8 pages maximum in length) are reviewed by the Secretariat and then assessed on a rolling basis (average approval time 1-3 months). A Project Preparation Grant is available for one year to develop full proposal for CEO endorsement prior to implementation.
Key inputs required throughout the process	1. Development and submission of PIF 2. Projects over $2 million are referred to as Full-sized Projects (FSP); those of $ 2 million or below are referred to as Medium-sized Projects (MSP). MSPs follow a further streamlined project cycle, compared to FSPs. 3. After the PIF has been approved by the LDCF/SCCF Council, the GEF agency then works with the Project Proponent to develop the project fully into a detailed Full Project Document (FPD) - up to a year is allowed. After the project document is approved by the GEF CEO, implementation can begin. 4. The Implementing Agency is responsible for preparing specific reports during certain stages of the project, including Project Implementation Reports (PIRs) on an annual basis, a Terminal Evaluation, and a mid-term review for FSPs.
Website	http://www.thegef.org/gef/ldcf

Fund name	Special Climate Change Fund (SCCF)
Fund manager	Global Environment Facility (GEF)
Nature of fund	Grant (subject to "equitable allocation" based on existing approved project balance and applications from each country)
Sustainability	The SCCF was established under the UNFCCC in 2001 to finance activities, programmes, and measures relating to climate change that are complementary to those funded by the resources allocated to the Climate Change Focal Area of the GEF and by bilateral and multilateral funding.
Adaptation/mitigation bias	Adaptation bias (and transfer of technologies)
Eligibility criteria	Any Non-Annex 1 country who is party to the UNFCCC is eligible for project funding under the SCCF; funding projects that incorporate climate change in addition to development needs
Timeframe of application	From the time a PIF is approved by the GEF Council as part of a Work Programme up to the point when the final project document is endorsed by the CEO, the project approval cycle should take no more than 22 months.
Key inputs required throughout the process	1. Development and submission of PIF 2. Projects over $2 million are referred to as Full-sized Projects (FSP); those of $2 million or below are referred to as Medium-sized Projects (MSP). MSPs follow a further streamlined project cycle, compared to FSPs. 3. After the PIF has been approved by the LDCF/SCCF Council, the GEF agency then works with the Project Proponent to develop the project fully into a detailed Full Project Document (FPD) - up to a year is allowed. After the project document is approved by the GEF CEO, implementation can begin. 4. The Implementing Agency is responsible for preparing specific reports during certain stages of the project, including Project Implementation Reports (PIRs) on an annual basis, a Terminal Evaluation, and a mid-term review for FSPs.
Website	http://www.thegef.org/

Fund name	**Global Climate Change Alliance (GCCA)**
Fund manager	European Commission
Nature of fund	Technical support/grant
Sustainability	Launched in 2007
Adaptation/mitigation bias	Adaptation bias - provides technical and financial support to targeted developing countries to integrate climate change into their development policies and budgets and to implement adaptation and mitigation interventions.
Eligibility criteria	The criteria to select countries that will benefit from the GCCA build on the Bali Action Plan (2007), which stresses the need for action on adaptation, particularly with LDCs, Small Island Developing States (SIDS) and African countries affected by drought, desertification and flooding. To be eligible for GCCA funds, a country has to be among the 73 LDCs or SIDS that are recipients of aid. An assessment is made of each country's vulnerability to climate change, in particular the risks related to floods, droughts, storms, sea level rise or glacier melting and the coastal zone elevation, taking into account the proportion of the population at risk. The importance of the agricultural sector, which is one of the sectors most sensitive to climate change, is also included in this assessment, which uses UN and other expert sources. The assessment also incorporates an estimate of the country's adaptive capacity using the UNDP Human Development Index as a source. Finally, eligible countries are assessed on how engaged they are in the dialogue on climate change. Governments must express an interest in receiving support from the GCCA.
Timeframe of application	Variable depending on nature
Key inputs required throughout the process	Variable depending on nature
Website	http://www.gcca.eu/

Fund name	**ClimDev Special Fund (CDSF)**
Fund manager	A joint initiative of the African Development Bank (AFDB), the Commission of the African Union (AUC) and the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA). AFDB is the trustee of the fund.
Nature of fund	Grants
Sustainability	Established on the 27th May 2010 and operational as of October 2014.
Adaptation/mitigation bias	Adaptation
Eligibility criteria	African countries and organisations or agencies working within these countries. NGOs, CSOs (civil society organisations) and CBOs (community based organisations) are eligible if they can demonstrate credibility and track record in the priority areas. The resources of the CSDF will be primarily devoted to supporting and financing activities under the following three areas of intervention: Area 1: Generation, wide dissemination and use of reliable and high quality climate information for development in Africa. This component aims to ensure that reliable, useful and useable climate-related data are generated and made widely available to policy makers, policy support organisations and the population at large in the continent. The main beneficiaries include but not limited to African users of climate services at local, national and regional levels. Area 2: Capacity enhancement of policy makers and policy support institutions through the generation of quality analysis and evidence on climate change and its implications for Africa, for use in development planning and actions. This area of intervention aims to ensure that climate change analysis and evidence is made available in a form that can be mainstreamed and used in development plans and actions on the continent. The main beneficiaries shall include, but not be limited to: African countries and their policy makers; policy support organisations such as, for example, regional economic communities (RECs) and River Basin Organisations (RBO); climate. Area 3: Implementation of pilot adaptation practices that demonstrate the value of mainstreaming climate information in development planning and practices, for subsequent awareness raising and advocacy to inform decision-making. Guideline ceilings for funding are $3million per year.
Timeframe of application	Applications can be submitted on a rolling basis and will be assessed twice yearly.
Key inputs required throughout the process	The CDSF funding approval process will pass through the following indicative stages and/or steps: 1. The ClimDev-Africa Programme Secretariat issues calls for proposals. The frequency of such calls will be established by the Governing Council 2. 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 Programme Secretariat for review. 3. The ClimDev-Africa Programme 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. Unsuccessful proposals are returned to proponents for further refinement and could be re-submitted at subsequent calls. 4. The tentative proposals are submitted to the Governing Council for endorsement and clearance. Projects not endorsed but with strong potential as

	determined by the Governing Council are returned to the proponent for refinement and resubmission. 5. Successful proposals are sent to the CDSF Coordinating Unit for approval AFDB procedures. 6. 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. AFDB 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. 7. The candidate projects documents are finally sent for approval to the appropriate level (Director, Vice-President, President or Board) within AFDB.
Website	http://www.climdev-africa.org/The-ClimDev-Special-Fund

Fund name	**Climate Change Fund (Africa)**
Fund manager	The New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) NEPAD Planning and Coordinating Agency with support from the Government of Germany
Nature of fund	Grants and technical assistance (require co-funding)
Sustainability	Launched in 2014. The current fund will run for an initial period of two years (2014-2015).
Adaptation/mitigation bias	Adaptation. The target areas are: 1. Adaptation of agriculture to climate change 2. Biodiversity 3. Access and benefit sharing 4. Development and implementation support to National Adaptation Plans (NAPs) 5. Mainstreaming of climate change into the National Agricultural Investment Plans (NAIPs)
Eligibility criteria	Targeted calls for proposals will be made around 2 focal areas: training, capacity building and awareness raising; and policy advice and technical support. Fast access mode of up to €100,000 (with at least 5% co-funding of total project amount) with projects of 1-3 months duration; or Medium access mode of up to €200,000 (with at least 10% co-funding of total project amount) with projects of 3-6 months duration.
Timeframe of application	Grant applications (proposals) should be submitted by the deadline indicated in the call. The NEPAD Agency will make a technical and financial feasibility assessment of all proposals and submit its recommendations for funding to the Steering Committee members who will be requested to approve the allocation of funding to the projects pre-selected by the NEPAD Agency.
Key inputs required throughout the process	One proposal; final technical and financial report and, for projects more than 3 months in duration, a mid-term review
Website	http://www.nepad.org/climatechangeandsustainabledevelopment/climate-change-fund

Multilateral climate funds: adaptation and mitigation

Fund name	**Nordic Development Fund (NDF)**
Fund manager	A multilateral development finance institution established by Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway and Sweden.
Nature of fund	Grants (by co-financing) of €2-5million
Sustainability	Established in 1989; given climate and development mandate in 2009.
Adaptation/mitigation bias	Targets both adaptation and mitigation projects.
Eligibility criteria	NDF provides grant financing for climate change investments in low-income countries which • are eligible for support from International Development Association, IDA (less than $1,205 per capita income in 2012), and • have previously received NDF support. Eligible projects should address infrastructure, natural resources (including water resources management) or climate change capacity building, and show economic benefits and be climate-related (i.e. at least 50% of the investment costs would be incurred due to actual or potential climate change for adaptation; and global benefits of emissions reduction should be at least 10% of mitigation investment project costs)
Timeframe of application	Variable
Key inputs required throughout the process	Issues calls for proposals but also enacts a "learning by doing" flexible approach in conjunction with co-financing partners.
Website	http://www.ndf.fi/

Fund name	**Green Climate Fund (GCF)**
Fund manager	The Green Climate Fund Board
Nature of fund	Grants and concessional loans
Sustainability	Established at COP-12 in Cancun in 2012; the fund became operational in 2014 and is currently mobilising resources.
Adaptation/mitigation bias	Both adaptation and mitigation (and REDD - Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Land Degradation)
Eligibility criteria	All developing country Parties to the Convention are eligible to receive resources from the Fund. The Fund will finance agreed full and agreed incremental costs for activities to enable and support enhanced action on adaptation, mitigation (including REDD+), technology development and transfer (including carbon capture and storage), capacity-building and the preparation of national reports by developing countries. The Fund will support developing countries in pursuing project-based and programmatic approaches in accordance with climate change strategies and plans, such as low-emission development strategies or plans, nationally appropriate mitigation actions (NAMAs), NAPAs, NAPs and other related activities. 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.
Timeframe of application	Both targeted calls and spontaneous applications will be accepted. Expected one month to review concept (optional); 12-24 months to prepare project; two months for review by Secretariat; one month for Board to approve.
Key inputs required throughout the process	Fit-for-purpose accreditation standards are intended to allow direct access of a wide variety of institutions. Following development by an accredited institution of a project proposal (optional concept note can be reviewed by the Secretariat first), this is submitted to the GCF Secretariat for evaluation and eventual passing to the Board for approval; and implementation follows Board decision to proceed.
Website	http://www.gcfund.org/home.html

Fund name	**Africa Climate Change Fund (ACCF)**
Fund manager	African Development Bank (AFDB)
Nature of fund	Grant
Sustainability	Approved by the Board of Directors in April 2014 after contribution of €4.725million from Germany for 3 years; aim is to scale to a multi-donor trust fund when at least one more donor commits resources.
Adaptation/mitigation bias	Both adaptation and mitigation (and REDD)
Eligibility criteria	ACCF grant recipients may include: African governments, NGOs, research institutions, regional institutions (jointly referred to external recipients) and AFDB. Projects targeting climate finance readiness; climate change and green growth mainstreaming; preparation and financing of adaptation and mitigation projects; knowledge management and information sharing related to climate change; capacity building; preparation of climate resilient and low carbon strategies and policies; analytical work related to green growth; advocacy; and outreach. To reduce transaction costs, the minimum amount for a proposal to be submitted to the ACCF will be $250,000. Proposals seeking up to $500,000 can be cleared by the Technical Committee (TC); between $500,000 and $1,000,000 will be submitted for clearance by the TC and the donor, and above $1,000,000 proposals will be approved by the Board of Directors.
Timeframe of application	The first call for proposals focusing on readiness for climate finance was launched during 2014 and the ACCF Secretariat received more than 350 proposals. A pipeline of projects is being prepared and the funding is expected to be committed by the first semester of 2015.
Key inputs required throughout the process	1. ACCF Secretariat launches call for proposals and receives proposals from eligible beneficiaries; 2. ACCF Secretariat screens the proposals received and define a long list of proposals which are being fine-tuned with eligible beneficiaries to meet AFDB's standards; 3. Selected proposals are presented to the ACCF TC for validation and approval; 4. Proposals are implemented with support from ACCF Secretariat and relevant AFDB Task Managers.
Website	http://www.afdb.org/en/topics-and-sectors/initiatives-partnerships/africa-climate-change-fund/

Fund name	**African Climate Technology Finance Centre and Network (ACTFCN)**
Fund manager	AfDB is the trustee (funded by the GEF Trust Fund and Special Climate Change Fund)
Sustainability	3 year lifespan from June 2014.
Adaptation/mitigation bias	Adaptation (water sector) and mitigation (energy sector-linked with Sustainable Energy for All and the Sustainable Energy Fund for Africa)
Eligibility criteria	The regional centre will support African countries in scaling-up the deployment of low-carbon and climate resilient technologies for climate change mitigation and adaptation. As opposed to loans or grants, the centre will provide technical support through commissioning analytical studies and providing consultants to support project proposals. There are 3 components: 1. Enhancing knowledge and networking with technology and finance and enable scaling up through technology transfer (calls for proposals will be released by the centre in response to needs) 2. Enabling the scaling up of technology transfer and policy, institutional and organisational reforms (rapid analysis will be enabled through framework agreements with shortlisted consulting firms) 3. Integrating climate change into investment programmes and specific investment projects (consultants will be available to support project preparation studies relating to mainstreaming climate change in the water sector).
Timeframe of application	Accepted on a rolling basis; aim is for rapid response to requests.
Key inputs required throughout the process	Following application and positive response, no further inputs are required.
Website	http://www.afdb.org/en/news-and-events/article/afdb-creates-african-pilot-climate-technology-and-finance-centre-with-gef-support-13344/

Fund name	**Climate Change Fund (Asia)**
Fund manager	Asian Development Bank (ADB)
Nature of fund	Technical assistance and grants for investments (require co-funding). 27 adaptation projects had been financed as of December 2012.
Sustainability	Launched in 2008 and is ADB's key pooling mechanism for climate finance.
Adaptation/mitigation bias	Three key focal areas, of which one is 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.
Eligibility criteria	Eligible activities include: • Preparation of relevant strategies or action plans for ADB, its regional departments, and member countries; • Investment in climate change (mitigation or) adaptation measures; • Development of knowledge products and services related to climate change • Facilitating knowledge management activities, including regional conferences and workshops NOTE: CCF Asia funded a project on "Strengthening the Resilience of the Water Sector in Khulna to Climate Change" which completed in 2012.
Timeframe of application	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.
Key inputs required throughout the process	Concept note for approval, project proposal, and evaluation documentation.
Website	http://www.adb.org/site/funds/funds/climate-change-fund

Bilateral dedicated climate funds

Fund name	**International Climate Fund (UK)** **[formerly Environmental Transformation Fund (ETF-IW)]**
Fund manager	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 (HMT - Her Majesty's Treasury), the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA), and the Foreign and Commonwealth Office (FCO).
Nature of fund	Grant
Sustainability	The fund was first proposed in 2010 and was made operational in 2011. The fund is expected to be operational until 2014-15.
Adaptation/mitigation bias	Both mitigation and adaptation (50% adaptation-including water resources management, 30% low carbon development, 20% forestry).
Eligibility criteria	ICF funds are usually channelled through global multilaterally administered programmes rather than towards specific country initiatives. Key priorities are to: 1. Demonstrate that building low carbon, climate resilient growth at scale is feasible and desirable. This will build confidence that climate resilient growth and adaptation to climate change are achievable, and it will also help to lay the foundations of a global deal. 2. Support the negotiations, particularly through providing support for adaptation in poor countries and building an effective international architecture.

	3. Recognise that climate change offers real opportunities to drive innovation and new ideas for action, and create new partnerships with the private sector to support low carbon climate resilient growth.
Timeframe of application	Not known.
Key inputs required throughout the process	Proposals for ICF expenditure will be prepared for Ministers by an ICF Board comprising of Directors General from DECC, DFID, FCO, DEFRA and HMT. Ministerial decisions on the ICF are guided by the international climate change strategy agreed by the National Security Council, the outcome of DFID's Bilateral and Multilateral Aid Reviews and the strategy set by the cross Whitehall International Climate Change Programme Board.
Website	www.decc.gov.uk/en/content/cms/tackling/international/icf/icf.aspx

Fund name	International Climate Initiative (ICI) (Germany) [Previously known as the International Climate Protection Initiative]
Fund manager	The German Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety (BMU).
Nature of fund	Grant
Sustainability	Fund first proposed in December 2007 and made operational in 2008. Was initially meant to run until 2011 but the ICI has been extended beyond 2011 and continues to receive funding of €120 million per year.
Adaptation/mitigation bias	Adaptation and mitigation

Eligibility criteria	Projects must be relevant to one or several of ICI's key focus areas. Projects should be innovative in character (technologically, economically, methodologically, and institutionally), integrated into national strategies, and contribute to national economic and social development. The effects of a project must also be sustainable.
	
	Other criteria for project evaluation and selection include:
	• Duplicability of results, prominence and multiplier effect;
	• Transferability of projects to the level of international climate cooperation;
	• Significance of the partner country in cooperating with Germany, or in the context of international negotiations;
	• Solidity and quality of concept, presentation, expected project management and monitoring; and
	• Availability of self-financing, third party financing, and financial leverage effect.
	
	The ICI prioritises certain countries/regions according to its focus areas:
	• Climate-friendly economy;
	  o small and medium-sized newly industrialising countries with a high greenhouse gas reduction potential
	  o consulting and capacity-building projects are preferred for the largest newly industrialising countries
	• Adaptation
	  o countries/regions that are particularly vulnerable to climate change
	• Carbon sinks/REDD+
	  o countries and regions that are particularly relevant/suitable to carbon storage and biodiversity;
	• Biodiversity
	  o countries and regions particularly rich in biodiversity and/or an important role in the international CBD processes.

Timeframe of application	Two stage procedure: project outlines (following templates – maximum 6 pages) must be submitted electronically by set dates. Following review, successful projects will be invited to submit a formal application.
Key inputs required throughout the process	ICI adaptation activities build on NAPAs and other relevant national or regional studies and strategies. 1. Informative project outlines in German or English are prepared and submitted electronically to the Programme Office. Project proposals can be submitted by German development cooperation implementing

	organisations, non-governmental or governmental organisations, universities and research institutes, private-sector companies, multilateral development banks, and organisations and programmes of the UN; 2. Following evaluation by the BMU, promising project outlines are pre-selected in line with available budgetary resources; 3. Applicants are informed in writing of the result of the evaluation. Where project outlines are promising, applicants are requested to submit formal applications with detailed project plans and financing strategies; and 4. BMU makes a final decision on the application.
Website	http://www.international-climate-initiative.com/en/