RESEARCH PROGRAM ON
Climate Change, Agriculture and Food Security

Directory of finance sources for climate change mitigation in agriculture

Version 1, October 2015

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Correct citation:
Basak R. 2015. Directory of finance sources for climate change mitigation in agriculture, version 1. Copenhagen, Denmark: CGIAR Research Program on Climate Change, Agriculture and Food Security (CCAFS). Available online at: www.ccafs.cgiar.org

Published by the CGIAR Research Program on Climate Change, Agriculture and Food Security (CCAFS).

CCAFS is a strategic partnership of the CGIAR and the Earth System Science Partnership (ESSP). CGIAR is a global research partnership for a food secure future. The program is supported by the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA), the Danish International Development Agency (DANIDA), the European Union (EU), and the CGIAR Fund, with technical support from the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD).

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Cover photo: International Rice Research Institute

About the author

Rishi Basak is an independent consultant who has 20 years of experience working as analyst and manager in the public and private sectors. He has worked on and contributed to projects in Canada, Chile, China, Columbia, Ghana, India, Mexico, and the United States.

Acknowledgements

The author wishes to thank the officials of the many organizations and institutions that responded to his requests for information.

Contents

Keywords

Climate finance; climate-smart agriculture; low emissions development; greenhouse gas emissions

Acronyms

ACCF	Africa Climate Change Fund (of the African Development Bank)
ADB	Asian Development Bank
AfDB	African Development Bank
CCAFS	CGIAR Research Program on Climate Change, Agriculture and Food Security
CIFOR	Center for International Forestry Research
CIFs	Climate Investment Funds (of the World Bank)
CSDF	ClimDev-Africa Special Fund (of the African Development Bank)
DGF	Development Grant Facility (of the World Bank)
GAFSP	Global Agriculture and Food Security Program (of the World Bank)
GCF	Green Climate Fund
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GHG	greenhouse gases
IDA	International Development Association
IDB	Inter-American Development Bank
MIF	Multilateral Investment Fund (of the Inter-American Development Bank)
MRV	monitoring, reporting and verification
NAMA	Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Action
NDF	Nordic Development Fund
TASF	Technical Assistance Special Fund (of the Asian Development Bank)
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
USD	United States dollar

Introduction

This directory includes information on potential sources of funding for projects that seek to reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions in agriculture in low-income countries. To meet food security needs as well as commitments to reducing GHG emissions, a number of countries have been interested in how to access climate finance. For decades it has been well known that improved rural finance can support farm innovation by providing the capital resources for initial investments. Investments have been made in improved irrigation, seedlings, machinery, or other inputs that are constraints for many poor farmers, as well as in efforts to facilitate farmer innovation through extension, demonstration sites, and support for farmer organizations and farmers' experiments. With international pledges to provide finance for climate change and the need to reduce emissions in ways that also achieve sustainable development, new kinds of finance for agriculture are becoming rapidly available. Yet many people in the agriculture sector remain unaware of these sources or the means for accessing them.

This directory was prepared at the request of the CGIAR Research Program on Climate Change, Agriculture and Food Security (CCAFS) to contribute to research outcomes in low emissions agriculture. CCAFS and its partners have been supporting research for the development of low emissions paddy rice, livestock, pasture management, agroforestry and fertilizer use in production systems of smallholder farmers in low-income countries. As part of this research CCAFS aims to support the scaling up of appropriate practices through policy and climate finance mechanisms, such as Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMAs). This product is intended to support national governments in reaching donors and accessing such finance to reach their full potential impacts.

To this end, the directory provides an inventory of all known potential climate finance providers. It aims to answer the following questions for each of the potential funding sources:

- Would the organization fund low emissions agriculture projects (via grants, loans or other type of financing)?
- Are there specific grants and funding windows that would be most appropriate?
- Are there countries or sectors of focus?
- Are there any mandatory requirements for projects?
- What are the funding amounts (minimum and maximum)?
- What details are required for the proposal?
- Is there a minimum financial return required for projects (e.g., a given Return on Investment)?
- What other financial indicators would normally be used to assess a project?
- What kinds of entities do they usually fund? Private? Public? Only governments?
- Are there specific indicators required to monitor adaptation or mitigation for grant projects funded by this organization?
- Who are the key contact points within the organization for any additional technical questions?

Approach

An initial list of potential sources of funding was identified by CCAFS, including the Green Climate Fund, the NAMA Facility, the World Bank and some regional development banks, including the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB), the Asian Development Bank (ADB) and the African Development Bank (AfDB). A limited amount of intelligence was also gathered by attending the Global Landscapes Forum: The Investment Case in London on June 10-11, 2015.

In addition, an online search for prospective sources of funding was undertaken, based on the author's past experience working for the Canadian International Development Agency. The search focused on organizations and their respective funds that would support agricultural sector initiatives that stand to increase productivity and/or mitigate GHG emissions. Most information was gathered using online sources to limit the number of questions posed to various officials who were then contacted to validate information found, and fill any gaps. No officials were contacted when online information clearly showed that the available sources of funding within a given organization were not appropriate for a low-emission agriculture NAMA or its subcomponents (e.g., if the focus of funding is on energy). All amounts stated in this memorandum are in United States dollars (USD), unless stated otherwise.

Potential sources of financing

There are several potential sources of international funding for projects focused on low emissions agriculture in low-income countries. These fall into the following categories:

- National governments and their aid agencies
- Multilateral institutions, including development banks and international funds
- Foundations
- Private sector

In addition, there are also potential sources of domestic funding (i.e., within the given country). These include:

- Government ministries (e.g., environment, agriculture)
- Private sector, including rural credit lenders

This is by no means an exhaustive list. For a more comprehensive list of the categories of financing sources and the types of investment vehicles they offer, please see "Financing Strategies for Integrated Landscape Investment Synthesis Report" available at: http://peoplefoodandnature.org/publication/financing-strategies-for-integrated-landscape-investment/ and the "Climate Funds Update" at: http://www.climatefundsupdate.org/the-funds

This section summarizes the most promising grant funding sources. The following directory provides comprehensive information about identified funding sources identified (e.g., loans, grants, guarantees), under the categories described above, including a list of contacts.

1. Germany's International Climate Initiative

This USD 135 million per year fund supports NAMAs via grants, concessional loans and project-based contributions to international funds. There is a history of support to Mexico (USD 46.2 million), India (USD 40.7 million) and Vietnam (USD 23.6 million). It finances climate projects (i.e., "climate-friendly economy," adaptation, "preservation or sustainable use of carbon reservoirs" and REDD) in developing and newly industrialized countries, as well as countries in transition economies. The fund is open to a broad range of actors. Particular attention needs to be given to setting up financing mechanisms and tapping sources of finance at national, international and private-sector levels. Projects should be innovative in character, integrated into national strategies, contribute to national economic and social development, and their effects must be sustainable. A solid results framework needs to be included as part of the proposal. The deadline for the 2016 annual selection process was 1 June 2015. It is anticipated that the next call for proposals will be in March 2016, until June 2016.

2. Global Environment Facility (GEF)

GEF 6 Trust Fund has USD 206 million set aside to "promote conservation and enhancement of carbon stocks in forest, and other land use, and support climate smart agriculture" with efforts to produce and implement NAMAs being considered for support. There is already a history of (non-NAMA) support for national projects focused on climate change in Bangladesh (11 projects), India (37 projects), Mexico (20 projects) and Vietnam (19 projects). Executing agencies are mostly government ministries. Submitting agencies must demonstrate their comparative advantage, strong country ownership, as well as the expected co-financing. Selling points include a clear demonstration of a project's innovation, sustainability, and potential for scaling up. A solid results framework needs to be included as part of the proposal. In addition, the USD 153 million GEF Special Climate Change Fund finances activities under technology transfer and GHG mitigation in the agriculture sector. However, as 90% of this fund is disbursed towards adaptation, only USD 16 million remains for mitigation. Unlike the GEF Trust Fund described above, all projects funded under the Special Climate Change Fund must generate adaptation benefits. There is no set application window, however. Applicants should contact the country GEF Operational Focal Point and verify that their proposal complies with the GEF criteria.

3. Green Climate Fund (GCF)

The GCF is a public financing fund intended to be the centrepiece of efforts to raise climate finance of USD 100 billion a year by 2020. It will provide support for adaptation, mitigation, technology development and transfer, capacity building and the preparation of national reports via grants, concessional loans and other financial instruments. Countries will also be supported for the development of NAMAs. All developing country parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) are eligible to receive resources from GCF. Recipient countries need to submit funding proposals through National Designated Authorities and are allowed direct access through accredited sub-national, national, and regional implementing entities, including government ministries, NGOs, national development banks, and other organizations that can meet the standards of the Fund. Countries can also access funding through accredited international and regional entities (such as multilateral development banks and United Nations agencies, but also through regional development banks and regional institutions). The proposals must demonstrate paradigm shift potential, strong country ownership, environmental, social and economic co-benefits, as well as its ability to leverage additional funding. A solid results framework, including a monitoring, reporting and evaluation plan, needs to be included as part of the proposal, as well as an exit strategy. Individual countries establish their own calls for proposals, with winning proposals officially submitted by each country to the GCF (e.g., India's first call for proposals, which lasted 25 days, ended February 12, 2015). The GCF Board will take financing decisions on its first project proposals at their next meeting, which will take place in November 2015.

4. NAMA Facility

The NAMA Facility, with current funding of USD 95.8 million, provides financial support of between USD 5.6-16.9 million to developing countries and emerging economies that show leadership on tackling climate change and that want to implement transformational country-led NAMAs. The NAMA Facility has no regional or sector focus. Projects need to be submitted by a national government or a qualified delivery organization (e.g., not for profit organizations, public institutions, international organizations). Proposals need to demonstrate country ownership and implementation readiness, as well their ability to leverage additional public and/or private capital investment. Projects must have a solid results framework, including a monitoring, reporting and evaluation plan, and an exit strategy. The first call closed in September 2013, and the second call closed in July 2014. The Third Call for NAMA Support Project Outlines of the NAMA Facility ran from April 20 to July 15, 2015. It is expected that the next call will also run from April until July 2016.

5. ADB's Technical Assistance Special Fund (TASF)

The TASF (approximately USD 140 million in funding) finances ADB technical assistance and related operational activities in all of its developing member countries. The TASF has been used to co-finance, on a grant basis, a project entitled "Improving Nitrogen-use Efficiency for Climate Change Mitigation in the Greater Mekong Sub-Region" with the Nordic Development Fund in the amount of USD 0.5 million. This could be a good source of funds for the development phase of a low-carbon agriculture NAMA in a developing Asian country, including Bangladesh and Vietnam (India is not eligible). There is no call for proposals process - countries submit proposals on an ad hoc basis.

6. IDB's Multilateral Investment Fund (MIF) and Climate-Smart Agriculture Fund

The MIF supports small-scale technical assistance projects that promote innovation in private sector development, particularly for micro, small and medium enterprises in Latin America and the Caribbean. The "Development of a NAMA for the Coffee Sector" project was financed by the IADB-MIF. The MIF can provide resources to both public and private sector organizations, including NGOs, industry associations, chambers of commerce, etc. MIF grants range from USD 150.000 to USD 3 million. For grant projects, each executing agency is responsible for counterpart contributions between 30% and 50% of the total amount of the proposed project. There is no deadline for submitting project proposals. The MIF may therefore be a good source of financing for the development phase of a low-carbon agriculture NAMA in Latin American and Caribbean countries. The IDB (with the GEF) has also established the USD 5 million Climate-Smart Agriculture Fund to catalyse private sector investments in sustainable agriculture, forestry and rangeland systems in the face of climate change. The fund finances private sector projects that require concessional loans or guarantees to be viable: loans are between USD 0.5 and USD 2 million, although IDB can provide co-financing for larger projects. Thematic areas are "restoration of degraded lands through reforestation and other measures to increase productivity and enhance carbon stocks" and "improved agricultural management through sustainable certification of agricultural products and water efficiency investments". There is no call for proposals process - countries submit proposals on an ad hoc basis.

7. AfDB's Africa Climate Change Fund (ACCF)

The USD 5.3 million ACCF was created to support climate-resilience and low-carbon activities. The ACCF supports a broad range of activities, including: preparation for accessing climate funding; integration of climate change and green growth into strategic documents and/or projects; preparation and funding of adaptation and mitigation projects; climate change-related knowledge management and information sharing; capacity building; and preparation of climate change-resilient and low-carbon strategies and policies. The minimum amount for a proposal to be submitted to the ACCF is USD 250,000, with no maximum set. Eligible entities include African governments, NGOs based in Africa, research organizations, and regional institutions. The first call for grant proposals was launched on July 4, 2014 and ended in August 2014. The date for the next call for proposals has yet to be set.

8. Nordic Development Fund (NDF)
The NDF has financed 190 development assistance projects valued at USD 1.13 billion, including grants to climate change related investments. Through a USD 4.2 million grant via the ADB, the NDF has funded a project focused on "Improving Nitrogen-use Efficiency for Climate Change Mitigation in the Greater Mekong Sub-Region." The NDF's objective is to facilitate climate change investments in low-income countries with a focus on sustainable land-use and capacity building for climate change. It funds mitigation projects in Africa, Asia (including Vietnam and Bangladesh) and Latin America. The NDF does co-financing with multilateral development banks and with Nordic countries. Maximum project financing is USD 5.6 million, and this is on a grant basis. NDF also has a call for proposal through its Nordic Climate Facility (NCF), where Nordic entities with a local partner in one of NDF's 27 partner countries can seek financing for projects under USD 560,000. So far the NDF has issued one call for proposals per year, usually in January.

Considerations

The seven sources of funding described above seem the most appropriate to finance low emissions agriculture projects in the context of country-led NAMAs. Some sources of funding identified above and in the annex to this memo are small, but nonetheless could be useful, especially to fund the initial development and readiness phase, or specific sub-components of a NAMA, e.g., the monitoring, reporting and verification (MRV) system.

There are several common "NAMA success factors" or essential elements, to be included in funding proposals to increase the likelihood of obtaining funding. Proposals need to clearly demonstrate:

- Strong country ownership
- How they will mobilize funding from multiple sources, even if it is only for small amounts
- Readiness to implement
- Economic, social and environmental co-benefits[1]
- How the project is innovative and/or will bring about transformative change
- Solid exit strategy and how the project will self-sustain in the long term

Many people from the various institutions reiterated the importance of working closely with country focal points to ensure that projects meet these success factors.

There are many emerging sources of funding that use (or intend to use, for those still under development) innovative approaches to mobilize resources to finance climate-smart agriculture (e.g., climate bonds, the Center for International Forestry Research (CIFOR) Landscape Fund and Danone/Mars' Livelihoods Fund for Family Farming). It would be important for CCAFS to gain an in-depth understanding of how low emissions agriculture NAMA packages could be developed using innovative financing, but also using multiple public policy instruments, including tax incentives and regulations, for instance. This would

[1] UNDP has released a new tool that is designed for NAMA developers and policy makers. The tool allows users to evaluate the sustainable development performance indicators and sustainable development results achieved over the lifetime of the NAMA.
http://www.undp.org/content/dam/undp/library/Environment%20and%20Energy/MDG%20Carbon%

make for more comprehensive NAMA packages that would also be less dependent on on-going financial support.

It must also be noted that these are early days in NAMA financing, which means that there is significant variability in terms of the quality, scope and size of NAMAs that have been funded. As various actors (e.g., government institutions, NGOs) gain experience in proposal development and NAMA implementation, this will increase competition and the quality of submissions to the various funding institutions. In turn, this may also mean that the various funding institutions could raise their expectations and set stricter criteria (eligibility and "selling features"). As such, it behoves future proponents to ensure their proposals are as complete and compelling as possible.

Directory

This directory provides details about potential climate finance funding sources for agriculture. The text in RED FONT shows where the source of funding is either of limited potential or altogether inappropriate for the purposes of low emission agriculture NAMAs.

National governments and their aid agencies

United Kingdom

UK's International Climate Fund
The International Climate Fund (ICF) is the primary channel of UK climate change finance. It became operational in 2011, as an outcome of the Spending Review 2010, and replaced the Environmental Transformation Fund. The ICF is designed to help developing countries adapt to climate change, embark on low carbon growth and tackle deforestation. The proposed life of fund is 2011-12 to 2014-15, which does not make it a prospective source of funds to support a NAMA on low-carbon agriculture.

UK Foreign & Commonwealth Office Prosperity Fund
The Prosperity Programme is the Foreign and Commonwealth's fund to tackle climate change, strengthen energy security and promote an open global economy in key emerging economies. Priority countries are: Brazil, China, India, Mexico, South Africa, South Korea and Turkey. Key criteria: value for money, strategic fit, evidence of local demand, project viability, project design and impact, sustainability, risk and stakeholder management. International organizations, including NGOs are eligible for funding. In FY 2015/16, only up to USD 3 million will be available for all funded projects. Projects are only funded on a one-year basis and need to be completed within that year. As such, this may be a more appropriate source of funding for NAMA sub-components (e.g., for the MRV system). In fact, the Prosperity Fund has funded various MRV platforms for mitigation projects in Chile (valued at USD 70,000-100,000).
For additional details, please see:
https://www.gov.uk/prosperity-fund-programme

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Germany

Germany's International Climate Initiative
The International Climate Initiative (IKI) finances climate projects in developing and newly industrialized countries, as well as countries in transition economies. The IKI focuses on promoting a climate-friendly economy, measures for climate change adaptation and for the preservation or sustainable use of carbon reservoirs/Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD). With funding of USD 135 million per year, the IKI uses a variety of approaches including grants, concessional loans, and project-based contributions to international funds. USD 46.2 million has already been allocated to Mexico, USD 40.7 million for India and USD 23.6 million for Vietnam.

The IKI finances and supports climate change mitigation, adaptation and biodiversity projects with climate relevance to help trigger private investments of a greater magnitude. The IKI aims to:

- Promote a climate-friendly economy by supporting partner countries in establishing a climate-friendly economic structure that prevents climate-damaging greenhouse gas emissions;
- Promote measures for climate change adaptation by supporting appropriate national programs in selected partner countries that are especially vulnerable to climate change; and
- Promote and finance measures for preservation and sustainable use of carbon reservoirs/REDD.

The IKI supports partner countries in developing national low emission development strategies (LEDS) or recommendations for NAMAs, gaining access to funding, and implementing specific activities. It has funded a NAMA for Mexico, which focused on construction/refurbishment of residential buildings, energy efficiency in small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs), and freight traffic. It has also funded the Mitigation Action Implementation Network, a USD 2.1 million grant that aims to stimulate ambitious NAMAs by identifying optimal procedures, effective funding mechanisms and MRV, and by initiating regional and global knowledge exchange and dialogue on the development and implementation of NAMAs between developing countries in Latin America and Asia, including Vietnam. The now completed USD 11.3 million Low Emission Capacity Building Program, for which Vietnam and Mexico were eligible, focused on building and strengthening capacities in participating countries in order to:

- Identify suitable opportunities for NAMAs and their implementation
- Develop low emissions development strategies (LEDS)
- Develop GHG inventories and corresponding MRV systems
- Develop and implement mitigation activities in selected industries in a country

The deadline for the 2016 proposal selection process was 1 June 2015. It is anticipated that the next call for proposals will be in March 2016, until June 2016.

Source: http://www.climatefundsupdate.org/listing/international-climate-initiative

Germany's International Climate Initiative	
Question	**Answer**
Would the organization fund such projects via grants?	Very likely, depending on the priority areas for the given funding round. Priority areas in the 2016 round are: energy efficiency on the demand side (buildings, industry, water supply and wastewater treatment).
Are there specific grants and funding windows that would be most appropriate?	The deadline for the 2016 proposal selection process was 1 June 2015. It is anticipated that the next call for proposals will be in March 2016, until June 2016.
Are there countries or sectors of focus?	The ICI prioritizes certain countries/regions according to its focus areas: • Climate-friendly economy • Small and medium-sized newly industrializing countries with a high greenhouse gas reduction potential • Consulting and capacity-building projects are preferred for the largest newly industrializing countries • Adaptation • Countries/regions that are particularly vulnerable to climate change • Carbon sinks/REDD+ • Countries and regions that are particularly relevant/suitable to carbon storage and biodiversity • Biodiversity • Countries and regions particularly rich in biodiversity and/or an important role in the international CBD processes.
Are there any mandatory requirements for projects?	• Projects must be relevant to one or several of IKI's key focus areas. • Projects should be innovative in character (technologically, economically, methodologically, institutionally), integrated into national strategies, and contribute to national economic and social development • The effects of a project must 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 • Availability of self-financing, third party financing, and financial leverage effect Eligible projects need to give particular attention to setting up financing mechanisms and tapping sources of finance at national, international and private-sector level. It is highly advisable to involve finance-sector actors at an early stage. To the extent that public funding is deployed, this should catalyse transformation towards a low-carbon development pathway by utilizing innovative financing mechanisms. The governments of the partner country must express an explicit interest in the project. Projects will be considered for funding only if they have clearly defined goals that can be achieved and verified within the project duration (using the OECD results framework).

What are the funding amounts (minimum and maximum)?	There is no minimum/maximum.
What details are required for the proposal?	Grant recipients must demonstrate relevant expertise and demonstrate that for at least three years they have continuously implemented international cooperation projects jointly with partners in the region, or that they have been successfully involved in project-related activities for at least three years. Implementing actors must be able to undertake qualified planning and cost-effective implementation of projects, and to monitor projects and render account for them, if necessary in collaboration with the partners or subcontractors directly involved in the implementation. Project planning and monitoring of the projects should be based on the results framework developed by the OECD. The suitability of the project must be convincing, showing its: • Transformative impact, level of ambition, innovation potential (technological, economic, methodological, institutional) • Sustainability of project outcomes and replicability of the concept and/or results • Contribution to international climate cooperation, in particular in the context of the UN climate negotiations through support for implementation of the resolutions of the Conferences of the Parties to the UNFCCC (www.unfccc.int), the climate-related negotiations conducted within the framework of the Montreal Protocol and/or contribution to international cooperation in the context of the CBD processes through support for implementation of the CBD Strategic Plan 2011-2020 • Contribution to the creation of enabling political conditions in the partner country • Coherence with and integration into national and/or regional/transnational strategies, international cooperation and synergies with other projects and sectors • Contribution to economic and social development in the partner country • Contribution to bilateral cooperation on climate and environment • Solidity of the concept, quality of presentation and of the anticipated project management and monitoring • Amount of self-financing and third-party financing • Appropriateness, effectiveness and efficiency of the use of funds
Is there a minimum financial return required for projects (e.g., a given Return on Investment or IRR)?	None.
What other financial indicators would normally be used to assess a project?	None.
What kinds of entities do they usually fund? Private? Public? Only governments?	The IKI is open to a broad range of participants from Germany and abroad. It supports projects carried out in partner countries by federal implementing agencies, NGOs, business enterprises, universities and research institutes, and by international and multinational organizations and institutions (e.g., development banks and UN agencies).
Are there specific indicators required to monitor adaptation or mitigation for grant projects funded by this organization?	None.

Who are the key contact points within the organization for any additional technical questions?	**Primary Contact** International Climate Initiative Programme Office Potsdamer Platz 10 10785 Berlin Germany programmbuero@programmbuero-klima.de Telephone: +49 (0)30 338 424 - 218 Fax: +49 (0)30 338 424 - 302

Canada (Department of Foreign Affairs, Trade and Development)

Canadian Climate Fund for the Private Sector in Asia
Canadian Climate Fund for the Private Sector in Asia (CFPS) is administered by the Asian Development Bank. See ADB section for details.

The Canadian Climate Fund reports that it provides support to a variety of environment and food security funds that may fit with low emissions agriculture financing, such as: Climate Investment Funds, IFAD (and its ASAP program), LDCF, GAFSP and the Canada-UNDP Adaptation Facility. Below are links that provide additional information.
http://www.undp-alm.org/projects/ccaf
http://www.ifad.org/climate/asap/
http://www.gafspfund.org/content/recipient-countries"

Australia

Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research
The Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research (ACIAR) welcomes project proposals throughout the year, rather than inviting submissions at a particular time. Their priority areas are projects that promote economic development, while also contributing to sustainable agricultural development in the Asia-Pacific region, with India, Vietnam and Bangladesh being within the list of countries of focus. Although ACIAR has financed projects such as "developing agricultural policies for rice-based farming systems in Lao PDR and Cambodia" for USD 607,450 (2011-2014), their focus is on working with overseas agricultural researchers, not technology transfer.

Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade / AUSAID
Only Australian public sector organizations are eligible for funding to partner with public sector organizations in developing countries using the Government Partnerships for Development. The total budget is USD 13 million over three years and their funding schemes for Australian and developing country NGOs are for 2 years. Their Direct Aid Program small grants program has a total budget of USD 16 million, divided across 66 of the department's overseas posts.

Multilateral institutions, including development banks and international funds

World Bank

The Climate Investment Funds (CIFs)
The CIFs include four key programs that help 63 developing countries pilot low-emissions and climate resilient development.

- The USD 5.3 billion Clean Technology Fund (CTF) provides middle-income countries with highly concessional resources to scale up the demonstration, deployment, and transfer of low carbon technologies in renewable energy, energy efficiency, and sustainable transport.
- The USD 785 million Forest Investment Program (FIP) supports efforts of developing countries to reduce deforestation and forest degradation and promote sustainable forest management that leads to emissions' reductions and enhancement of forest carbon stocks (REDD +).
- The USD 1.2 billion Pilot Program for Climate Resilience (PPCR) is helping developing countries integrate climate resilience into development planning and offers additional funding to support public and private sector investments for implementation.
- The USD 796 million Scaling Up Renewable Energy in Low Income Countries Program (SREP) is helping to deploy renewable energy solutions for increased energy access and economic growth in the world's poorest countries.

Low-carbon agriculture projects would not be eligible for funding under either of these funds as it is not within their scope.

Development Grant Facility (DGF)
The DGF (being phased out) was established in 1997 to integrate the overall strategy, allocations, and management of Bank grant-making activities funded from the Administrative Budget under a single umbrella mechanism.

The DGF establishes grant making as an integral part of the Bank's development work and an important complement to its lending and advisory services. It sets out the overall Bank strategy of using grants to a) encourage innovation, b) catalyse partnerships, and c) broaden the scope of Bank services. In addition, all grants must meet sector and institutional priorities, be of high quality, and conform to eight DGF eligibility criteria.

The DGF does not fund projects where the World Bank does not have a comparative advantage and where it would replicate the role of other donors (e.g., Green Climate Fund). See detailed table below for more information on the DGF.

Global Agriculture and Food Security Program (GAFSP)
The GAFSP is a USD 1.4 billion multilateral mechanism (implemented as a Financial Intermediary Fund for which the World Bank serves as Trustee) to improve incomes and food and nutrition security in low-income countries by boosting agricultural productivity. The GAFSP includes both a public and private sector financing window. The public sector window assists strategic country-led or regional programs that result from sector-wide country or regional consultations and planning exercises. The private sector window is designed to provide long and short term loans, credit guarantees and equity to support private sector activities for improving agricultural development and food security (the private sector window is managed separately by the International Finance Corporation). GAFSP financing provides for:

- Raising agricultural activity by supporting adoption of high-yielding technologies, technology generation, water management, land rights, and land use.

- Linking farmers to markets by supporting reduction in transaction costs; value addition; and mobilization of rural finance.
- Reducing risk and vulnerability by supporting price and weather risk management, strengthening food-related social protection for people, and nutrition improvement of vulnerable groups.
- Improving Non-Farm Rural Livelihoods by supporting improvement in the investment climate and the promotion of non-farm rural entrepreneurship
- Technical assistance, institution building, and capacity building by supporting sector strategy development, investments, and implementation; enhancing design, monitoring, and evaluation; and knowledge development and dissemination

Eligible countries are limited to those that are qualified to receive financing from the International Development Association (IDA), and not IBRD ("IDA-only countries")[2]. Private firms and financial institutions doing business in eligible countries can apply for loans, credit guarantees or equity investments. Firms outside of IDA-only countries, with a compelling case, may be considered for funding in consultation with donors. NGOs and research organizations are not eligible for funding.

Although GAFSP is not climate change focused it may nonetheless be a good source of funding for NAMA projects that stand to significantly increase food security. The first call for proposals had two deadlines: June 14, 2010 and October 1, 2010; the second call for proposals was held January 10, 2012 to March 31, 2012; the third call for proposals was announced in March and closed on June 5, 2013. A call for proposals was to be announced in early 2015. It is unclear if there will be further calls going forward.

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Green Bonds
The World Bank Green Bonds raise funds from fixed income investors to support World Bank lending for eligible projects that seek to mitigate climate change or help affected people adapt to it. Since 2008, the World Bank has now issued around USD 8.5 billion equivalent in Green Bonds, including USD 400 million for mitigation in agriculture, land use and forestry.

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[2] Afghanistan, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Comoros, Congo, Dem. Rep. of Cote d'Ivoire, Djibouti, Eritrea, Gambia, The Guinea, Haiti, Kiribati, Lao People's Dem. Rep. Maldives, Marshal Islands, Sao Tome and Principe, Tajikistan, Tonga, Yemen, Republic of Benin, Cambodia, Central African Republic, Chad, Ghana, Guinea-Bissau, Kyrgyz Republic, Lesotho, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Nepal, Nicaragua, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, Solomon Islands, Togo.

One example of the projects financed via Green Bonds is the “Integrated Modern Agriculture Development Project” in China (2013 to 2019) - a USD 200 million loan to the Peoples’ Republic of China. This project has a component focused on “Enhanced Climate-Smart Agricultural Practices (USD 66.04 million. International Bank for Reconstruction and Development: USD 23.69 million),” which includes activities to improve the productivity of irrigated agriculture, increase farmers’ incomes, and reduce their vulnerability to adverse climatic events. Activities financed under this component include carrying out, or promotion, of soil conservation and improved land management practices including, but not limited to:

- Land levelling, improved tillage practices, use of crop residues
- Improved soil fertility management (soil testing, precise/formula fertilizer application, organic fertilizer application, soil fertility monitoring)
- Development of multi-purpose agro- ecological activities (e.g. shelterbelts, greenbelts, and windbreaks) and environmental monitoring

The process by which Green Bonds could be issued to support a specific NAMA is unclear and would need further study and discussion with World Bank officials (e.g., Heike Reichelt of the World Bank, Head of Investor Relations and New Products, Capital Markets Department, hreichelt@worldbank.org). It must be noted that projects covered by World Bank Green Bonds are mainly in middle-income countries.

For additional information, please see:
http://treasury.worldbank.org/cmd/pdf/WorldBankGreenBondImpactReport.pdf
http://www-wds.worldbank.org/external/default/WDSContentServer/WDSP/IB/2013/12/09/000350881_20131209123023/Rendered/PDF/PAD1560PAD0P120C0disclosed012090130.pdf

Global Environment Facility

The Global Environment Facility (GEF) was established in October 1991 as a pilot program in the World Bank. In 1994 the GEF was restructured and moved out of the World Bank system to become a permanent, separate institution. The World Bank serves as the Trustee of the GEF Trust Fund and provides administrative services.

GEF 6 Trust Fund

The USD 4.4 billion GEF-6 Trust Fund (July 1, 2014 to June 30, 2018) has USD 1.26 billion set aside for climate change, with USD 206 million to “promote conservation and enhancement of carbon stocks in forest, and other land use, and support climate smart agriculture.” The GEF-6 Climate Mitigation Strategy has three objectives:

- Promote innovation, technology transfer, and supportive policies and strategies;
- Demonstrate mitigation options with systemic impacts; and
- Foster enabling conditions to mainstream mitigation concerns into sustainable development strategies.

There is already a history of support for national projects focused on climate change in Bangladesh (11 projects), India (37 projects), Mexico (20 projects) and Vietnam (19 projects). During GEF-6, efforts to produce and implement NAMAs are being considered for support.

Reference documents, including the template for full-sized projects:
https://www.thegef.org/gef/sites/thegef.org/files/webpage_attached/GEF6_programming_directions_final_0.pdf

https://www.thegef.org/gef/sites/thegef.org/files/webpage_attached/GEF-6%20PIF%20Template-April2015.doc

See detailed table below for more information on the GEF Trust Fund.

Special Climate Change Fund
The USD 153 million GEF Special Climate Change Fund is designed to finance activities, programs and measures related to climate change that are complementary to those funded through the climate change focal area of the GEF, under the following four financing windows:
1. Adaptation to climate change
2. Technology transfer
3. Mitigation in selected sectors including: energy, transport, industry, agriculture, forestry and waste management
4. Economic diversification.

Among these four windows, adaptation is the top priority, for which almost 90% of resources are allocated, leaving only USD 16 million for technology transfer, including mitigation. Technology transfer under the SCCF focuses on the transfer of environmentally sustainable technologies. This includes, but is not limited to, technologies to reduce emissions and atmospheric concentrations of greenhouse gases, which is in line with the national communications recommendations; technology assessments; and other relevant information. The SCCF supports implementation of needs assessments, technology information and results, capacity building for technology transfer, and enabling environments. Unlike the GEF Trust Fund, all projects funded under the SCCF must generate adaptation benefits.

Global Environment Facility (GEF)	
Question	**Answer**
Would the organization fund such projects via grants?	Very likely. The GEF has funded NAMAs in the past.
Are there specific grants and funding windows that would be most appropriate?	GEF6 - The GEF funds a broad array of project types that vary depending on the scale of GEF resources, the project's needs, and the issue addressed. In order to be approved, each project follows a specific project cycle. GEF Agencies can submit project identification forms (PIFs) to the GEF Secretariat on a rolling basis, endorsed by the country Operational Focal Point.
Are there countries or sectors of focus?	Climate smart agriculture is an area of focus. **Countries are eligible for GEF funding in a focal area if:** • They meet eligibility criteria established by the relevant COP of that convention • They are members of the conventions and are eligible to borrow from the World Bank (IBRD and/or IDA) • They are eligible recipients of UNDP technical assistance through country programming.

Are there any mandatory requirements for projects?	**To be taken into consideration, a project proposal has to fulfil the following criteria:** • It is undertaken in an eligible country. It is consistent with national priorities and programs. • It addresses one or more of the GEF Focal Areas, improving the global environment or advancing the prospect of reducing risks to it. • It is consistent with the GEF operational strategy. • It seeks GEF financing only for the agreed-on incremental costs on measures to achieve global environmental benefits • It involves the public in project design and implementation. • It is endorsed by the government(s) of the country/ies in which it will be implemented.
What are the funding amounts (minimum and maximum)?	No set maximum.
What details are required for the proposal?	**GEF Secretariat review of a PIF focuses on the following elements:** • Country eligibility • Consistency with GEF strategic objectives/programs • Comparative advantage of GEF Agency submitting PIF • Estimated cost of the project, including expected co-financing • Availability of resources for the GEF grant request within the Focal Area and under the Resource Allocation Framework • Milestones for further project processing. **The project identification form needs to include:** • Outputs and outcomes • Sources of financing • Global environmental and/or adaptation problems, root causes and barriers that need to be addressed • Baseline scenario or any associated baseline projects • Proposed alternative scenario, GEF focal area strategies, with a brief description of expected outcomes and components of the project • Incremental/additional cost reasoning and expected contributions from the baseline, the GEFTF, LDCF, SCCF, and co-financing • Global environmental benefits (GEFTF) and/or adaptation benefits (LDCF/SCCF) • Innovation, sustainability and potential for scaling up. • Gender considerations • Risks, and measures that address these risks to be further developed during the project design • Coordination with other relevant GEF-financed, and other, initiatives. • Consistency with National Priorities. • Knowledge Management approach for the project, including: plans for the project to learn from other relevant projects and initiatives, to be assessed and documented in a user-friendly form, and have shared with relevant stakeholders. More details at: https://www.thegef.org/gef/sites/thegef.org/files/webpage_attached/GEF-6%20PIF%20Template-April2015.doc
Is there a minimum financial return required for projects (e.g., a given Return on Investment or IRR)?	Unknown
What other financial indicators would normally be used to assess a project?	Unknown
What kinds of entities do they usually fund? Private? Public? Only governments?	Executing agencies are mostly government ministries.

Are there specific indicators required to monitor adaptation or mitigation for grant projects funded by this organization?	• Deployment of low GHG technologies and practices • Degree of support for low GHG development in the policy, planning and regulatory framework
Who are the key contact points within the organization for any additional technical questions?	Mr. Rawleston Moore Tel: (202) 473 8231 rmoore1@thegef.org Ms. Saliha Dobardzic Tel: (202) 473 5943 sdobardzic@thegef.org Mr. Roland Sundstrom Tel: (202) 473 7510 ksundstrom@thegef.org Ms. Fareeha Iqbal Tel: (202) 473 1663 fiqbal1@thegef.org In addition, each GEF country member has a designated officer, known as the GEF Operational Focal Point, who plays a key role in assuring that GEF projects are aligned to meet the needs and priorities of the respective country. Before drafting a project proposal, the applicant should contact the country's GEF Operational Focal Point and verify that the proposal complies with the criteria at: https://www.thegef.org/gef/focal_points_list **India Primary Contact** Mr. Susheel Kumar Operational Focal Point since 2015-01-01 Additional Secretary Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change, Room No: 506, Fifth Floor Prithvi Wing, Indira Paryavaran Bhawan Jor Bagh Road New Delhi, 110003 Tel: +91 011 24695242 Fax: +91 011 24695260 asmef.susheel@gov.in, asmefsusheel@gmail.com, nayanika.singh@nic.in **India Secondary Contacts** Mr. Dinesh SHARMA Additional Secretary, Department of Economic Affairs Ministry of Finance Room No. 129B, North Block New Delhi, 110 001 Tel: + 91 11 23 09 2734 Fax:011 91 11 23 09 4413 dineshsharma@nic.in, latheeq@worldbank.org Mr. Raj KUMAR Joint Secretary, Ministry of Finance North Block New Delhi 110001 Tel:011-23092387 Fax: +9978406141 jsmi-dea@nic.in

	Bangladesh Primary Contact Dr. Kamal UDDIN Secretary, Ministry of Environment & Forests Building # 6, level # 13, Room # 1309 Bangladesh Secretariat Dhaka, 1000 Tel: +880-2-954 0481 Fax:011 880 2 954 0210 secretary@moef.gov.bd **Bangladesh Secondary Contact** Mr. Mohammad MEJBAHUDDIN Secretary, Economic Relations Division (ERD) Ministry of Finance Sher-e-Bangla Nagar Dhaka, 1207 Tel:+ 880 2 911 3743, + 880 2 9133489 Fax:011 880 2 9180788 secretary@erd.gov.bd, mejbah_uddin@yahoo.com **Vietnam Primary Contact** Dr. Mr. Nam Thang DO Deputy Director General, Department of International Cooperation Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment 10 Ton That Thuyet - Cau Giay Hanoi, Hanoi 00 Tel: + 84 4 3795 6868 ext. 1189 Fax: + 84 4 3777 36546 dnthang@monre.gov.vn, donamthang09@gmail.com **Vietnam Secondary Contacts** Dr. Hong Ha TRAN Political Focal Point since 2011-02-22, Cambodia, Korea DPR, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Mongolia, Myanmar, Thailand, Vietnam Deputy Minister Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment (MONRE) 83 Nguyen Chi Thanh Street Ha Noi, Vietnam. Tel: + 84 4 383 44066 Fax:011 84 4 386 81998 thha@monre.gov.vn, lengoctuan@gmail.com
	Mexico Primary Contact Mr. Carlos Raul DELGADO Council Member for the constituency of Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Venezuela since 2015-03-02, Political Focal Point, Operational Focal Point Deputy General Director Ministry of Finance and Public Credit Insurgentes Sur No. 1971 Torre III Piso 3, COL Guadalupe Inn, Del Alvaro Obregon Mexico City, DF.01020 Mexico Tel: +52 55 3688 2608 carlos_delgadoa@hacienda.gob.mx

Green Climate Fund

The Green Climate Fund (GCF) is a USD 2 billion public financing fund based in Incheon, South Korea. Its mandate is to serve as the financial mechanism of several major environmental conventions. Multi-focal programs to address synergies and trade-offs between land use and climate and conservation issues at the landscape or jurisdictional levels. The Green Climate Fund will support projects, programmes, policies and other activities in developing country Parties using thematic funding windows and is intended to be the centrepiece of efforts to raise Climate Finance of USD 100 billion a year by 2020. The GCF raised about USD 10 billion in pledges from 35 countries in 2014, with 60% already converted into signed contributions. It will provide support for adaptation, mitigation, technology development and transfer, capacity building and the preparation of national reports via grants, concessional loans and other financial instruments. Countries will also be supported for the development of NAMAs.

A small grant's "readiness support" programme is currently under implementation, focused on preparing countries to mobilize GCF funding. Over 70 governments have requested resources. The GCF is also launching several pilot programmes with a total budget of USD 900 million to increase country ownership, support SMEs, and to mobilize funding at scale from the private sector. The GCF Board will make financing decisions on its first project proposals at their next meeting, which will take place in November 2015. It must be noted that the GCF will not only fund time-bound projects, but will also finance programs (i.e., portfolios comprised of multiple projects that are managed and coordinated as one unit with the objective of achieving (often intangible) outcomes and benefits).

All developing country Parties of the UNFCCC are eligible to receive resources from the Fund. Recipient countries need to submit funding proposals through National Designated Authorities and are allowed direct access through accredited sub-national, national and regional implementing entities, including: government ministries, NGOs, national development banks, and other organizations that can meet the standards of the Fund. Countries can also access funding through accredited international and regional entities (such as multilateral development banks and UN agencies, but also through regional development banks and regional institutions). Private sector entities can also be accredited as implementing entities or intermediaries. The project/programme sponsor must demonstrate operating experience in the host country or other developing countries. Proposals must demonstrate paradigm shift potential, strong country ownership, environmental, social and economic co-benefits, as well as its ability to leverage additional funding. A solid results framework, including a monitoring, reporting and evaluation plan, needs to be included as part of the proposal, as well as an exit strategy.

See table below and following document for additional details:
http://gcfund.net/fileadmin/00_customer/documents/pdf/GCF_B06_Proposal_Approval_Process_fin_20140211.pdf
http://www.gcfund.org/fileadmin/00_customer/documents/Operations/IF_subcriteria_assessment_factors.pdf

Green Climate Fund	
Question	**Answer**
Would the organization fund such projects via grants?	Yes. The GCF will support projects, programmes, policies and other activities in all developing country parties of the UNFCCC via grants, concessional loans and other financial instruments. The GCF will finance activities to enable and support adaptation, mitigation, technology development and transfer, capacity building, and the preparation of national reports. Countries will also have support for project-based and programmatic approaches that are in accordance with strategies and plans (such as Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions and others).
Are there specific grants and funding windows that would be most appropriate?	The Fund will have thematic funding windows.
Are there countries or sectors of focus?	All developing country Parties of the UNFCCC are eligible to receive resources from the Fund. The Fund finances costs for activities to enable and support enhanced action on adaptation, mitigation, technology development and transfer, capacity building, and the preparation of national reports by developing countries.
Are there any mandatory requirements for projects?	Recipient countries need to submit funding proposals through National Designated Authorities (only funding proposals that have received a no-objection clearance by a national designated authority or a country's focal point can be submitted). Recipient countries are allowed direct access through accredited sub-national, national, and regional implementing entities that they propose and set up, as long as these implementing entities fulfil certain fiduciary standards. These may include government ministries, NGOs, national development banks, and other organizations that can meet the standards of the Fund. Countries can also access funding through accredited international and regional entities (such as multilateral development banks and UN agencies, but also through regional development banks and regional institutions). Private sector entities can also be accredited as implementing entities or intermediaries. Developing countries have been keen to explore modalities for enhanced direct access in 2014, which would allow developing country-based accredited institutions to receive an allocation of GCF finance and then make their own decisions about how to programme resources. This would contrast with current arrangements where they can only access finance for discrete projects and programs approved by the GCF board. Possible recipients could include national climate change trust funds, which create a forum for nationally driven country programming and have their own project pipeline, or climate related budget support arrangements. The development of a national small grants programme could also be an option under such an approach.
What are the funding amounts (minimum and maximum)?	Will depend on country proposals.

What details are required for the proposal?	Investment decisions based on 6 criteria: 1) impact (contribution to the GCF results areas); 2) paradigm shift potential; 3) sustainable development potential; 4) needs of the recipient countries and populations; 5) coherence with a country's existing policies or climate strategies; and 6) the effectiveness and efficiency of the proposed intervention, including its ability to leverage additional funding (in the case of mitigation). Also: • A description of relevant factors that help to contextualize the proposal, including existing national and sector policies and strategies. • A baseline scenario (i.e. emissions baseline, climate vulnerability baseline, key barriers, challenges and/or policies) and the outcomes and the impact that the project/programme will aim to achieve in improving the baseline scenario. • The main activities and the planned measures of the project/programme according to each of its components. • The project/programme sponsor's operating experience in the host country or other developing countries. • Provide pricing structures, price controls, available subsidies and government involvement (if any). • Exit strategy • Degree to which the proposed activity can catalyse impact beyond a one-off project/programme investment • Environmental, social and economic co-benefits, including gender-sensitive development impact • How best available technologies and practices are considered and applied • Risk factors and risk mitigation measures • Project outcomes, outputs, activities, and inputs • Monitoring, reporting, and evaluation plan
Is there a minimum financial return required for projects (e.g., a given Return on Investment or IRR)?	One of the assessment criteria is "economic and financial rate of return with and without the Fund's support (i.e. hurdle rate of return or other appropriate/relevant thresholds)" - no specific rate is mentioned, as this will depend on other competing country proposals.
What other financial indicators would normally be used to assess a project?	• Cost-effectiveness and efficiency and explanation of how this compares to an appropriate benchmark. • Co-financing ratio • Financial rate of return with and without the Fund's support • Financial viability in the long run beyond the Fund intervention • A description of financial elements also needs to be provided, including: an integrated financial model that includes a projection of the proposed GCF financing with detailed assumptions and rationale; and a sensitivity analysis of critical elements of the project/programme • A description of how the choice of financial instrument(s) will overcome barriers to achieve project objectives and leverage public and/or private finance • A breakdown of cost estimates analysed by sub-component in local and foreign currency
What kinds of entities do they usually fund? Private? Public? Only governments?	Recipient countries nominate competent subnational, national and regional implementing entities for accreditation to receive funding. Recipient countries are also able to access the Fund through accredited international entities, including United Nations agencies, multilateral development banks, international financial institutions and regional institutions.

Are there specific indicators required to monitor adaptation or mitigation for grant projects funded by this organization?	• Expected tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent (tCO_2e) to be reduced or avoided • Expected total number of direct and indirect beneficiaries and number of beneficiaries relative to total population (adaptation only)
Who are the key contact points within the organization for any additional technical questions?	**Primary Contact** Bonjung Goo bgoo@gcfund.org **Secondary Contacts** Mr. Victor Galaretta, Peru focal point vgalarreta@gmail.com Daniel Coronel, GCF Country Coordinator for Peru danielcoronel19@gmail.com Tao Wang, Director of Mitigation and Adaptation twang@gcfund.org +82-32-458-6095 Michel Smitall, Senior Communications Specialist msmitall@gcfund.org Rutger van Witt Wijnen, General Counsel rdewittwijnen@gcfund.org Ms Hyae Jin Jeong, Paralegal Assistant for General Counsel) hjeong@gcfund.org Sara Sleiman ssleiman@gcfund.org

NAMA Facility

The NAMA Facility is supported by the German Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation, Building and Nuclear Safety (BMUB); the Department of Energy and Climate Change (DECC) of the United Kingdom (UK); the Danish Ministry of Climate, Energy and Building (MCEB) and Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFA); and the European Commission. With current funding of USD 95.8 million, it provides financial support to developing countries and emerging economies that a) show leadership on tackling climate change and b) want to implement transformational country-led NAMAs within the existing global mitigation architecture in the short term.

International finance and support for the implementation of NAMAs, however, has been rare. Particularly in the case of highly innovative NAMAs, it has proven difficult to access commercial financing for implementation and thereby difficult to deliver concrete reductions in emissions on the ground. As a result, tailor-made climate finance – and also public finance on the part of international donors – is required. It is the objective of the NAMA Facility to fill this gap. The NAMA Facility aims to support the concrete implementation of highly ambitious projects that fit into the context of a broader NAMA and have the potential to catalyse transformational change towards low-carbon development. With this objective in mind, the founders of the NAMA Facility decided to hold open competitive calls for NAMA Support Project Outlines and select the most ambitious and promising NAMA Support Projects for funding. In line with this objective, the NAMA Facility has no regional or sector focus.

The first call closed in September 2013, and the second call closed in July 2014. The third call for NAMA Support Project Outlines ran from April 20 to July 15, 2015 and it is expected that the next call will also run from April 2016 until July 2016.

See the table below and the following document for additional details: http://unfccc.int/files/focus/mitigation/application/pdf/nama_facility_general_information_document_april2014.pdf

A review of the evaluation process for assessment of Project Outlines of the NAMA Facility (Second call for proposals, 2014) is available here: http://www.nama-facility.org/fileadmin/user_upload/pdf/NAMA_Assessment_Report_-_Second_Call_TSU_Website_Publication_Final_Version.pdf

NAMA Facility	
Question	**Answer**
Would the organization fund such projects via grants?	Yes, if it meets eligibility criteria, is ambitious enough, and is in a state of readiness.
Are there specific grants and funding windows that would be most appropriate?	No- There are open competitive calls for NAMA Support Project Outlines. The annual call for proposals runs from April to July.
Are there countries or sectors of focus?	None - completely open to any country or sector.
Are there any mandatory requirements for projects?	Yes, proposals have specific eligibility criteria: • Submitted by a national government or a qualified delivery organization • Country ownership • Implementation readiness • Qualifies as ODA • Overall budget of USD 5-18 million • Exit strategy
What are the funding amounts (minimum and maximum)?	USD 5-18 million
What details are required for the proposal?	Description of how the proposal meets eligibility criteria and how it meets other criteria, namely: **Ambition** • Potential in terms of transformational change (contribution to a transformation of national or sectorial development towards a less carbon-intensive development path helps overcome systemic barriers to the reduction of emissions) • GHG mitigation (including robust baseline and cost-effectiveness calculations) • Mobilization of funding from other sources • Sustainable development co-benefits **Feasibility/readiness** • Aligned with national and/or (sub-) sector strategies • Log-frame, monitoring, and evaluation component • Realistic budget **Other selling points** • Strive to be sector-wide programmes that are national in scope. • Combination of policies and financial mechanisms. • Policies will create an enabling environment and channel financial flows into low-carbon investments. • Address potential barriers for investment. • Leverage additional public and/or private capital investment. • Show that project will self-sustain.
Is there a minimum financial return required for projects (e.g., a given Return on Investment or IRR)?	None. However, projects that stand to financially benefit farmers will be more attractive, as this increases their SD co-benefits and makes for a more solid exit strategy.

What other financial indicators would normally be used to assess a project?	No specific financial indicators, but much emphasis placed on the project's cost-effectiveness calculation and being transparent about assumptions. Officials from the NAMA Facility could not be reached to confirm if there are any informal rules.
What kinds of entities do they usually fund? Private? Public? Only governments?	Not for profit organizations, public institutions, and international organizations.
Are there specific indicators required to monitor adaptation or mitigation for grant projects funded by this organization?	As the NAMA concept is inherently flexible, it is unlikely that standardized indicators for adaptation would be developed in the short term. Officials from the NAMA Facility could not be reached to confirm if there are any informal rules.
Who are the key contact points within the organization for any additional technical questions?	**Primary Contact** Mr. Janka Clauder Technical Support Unit NAMA Facility c/o Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH Köthener Str. 2-3 10963 Berlin Germany T +49 (0)30 338 424-567 E janka.clauder@nama-facility.org **Secondary Contacts** Miriam Ott, Government of Germany, NAMA Facility miriam.Ott@bmub.bund.de Jin-Hee Dieu, Communications JDieu@unfccc.int Alan Hodgson, Communications Consultant AHodgson@unfccc.int Trudy Könemund, NAMA Facility Technical support at GIZ trudy.koenemund@giz.de

Asian Development Bank

Based in Manila, the Philippines, the Asian Development Bank (ADB) is a multilateral finance institution that promotes economic and social progress in the Asia-Pacific region. Most of ADB's lending is offered at near-market terms to lower- to middle-income countries.

Canadian Cooperation Fund on Climate Change
Priority is given to People's Republic of China and India, with activities relating to the prime objectives of GHG reductions. This fund is focused on energy.
http://www.adb.org/site/funds/funds/canadian-cooperation-fund-climate-change

Canadian Climate Fund for the Private Sector in Asia (CFPS)
The purpose of the Canadian Climate Fund for the Private Sector in Asia is to catalyse greater private investment in climate change mitigation and adaptation in developing Asia and the Pacific. The fund plays a key role in helping the private sector to overcome leading edge technology risks and cost hurdles in order to initiate and scale-up greenhouse gas emission reduction projects and increase climate resilience.

The fund provides concessional financing, co-financed with ADB resources. It also provides grants to selected private sector projects and public sector projects that improve the environment for private sector investments. The goals of these grants are to facilitate deployment of new technologies and support activities that enable policy and institutional reforms, as well as regulatory frameworks to encourage climate change mitigation and adaptation.

Focus areas: Clean energy (including renewable energy, energy efficiency and cleaner fuel) in energy- and non-energy sectors like agriculture, urban infrastructure and sustainable transportation projects. Also, activities that enable policy and institutional reforms for private sector investments. The estimated uncommitted amount, as of December 2014, was USD 21.6 million.

Climate Change Fund

The CCF was established in May 2008 to facilitate greater investment in developing member countries to address the causes and consequences of climate change. The CCF is a key mechanism for pooling resources within ADB to address climate change through technical assistance and grant components of investment projects. One of the focus areas is reduced emissions from deforestation and degradation and improved land use management. Applications are reviewed in six batches and are due on 31 January, 31 March, 31 May, 31 July, 30 September, and 30 November. Note that the uncommitted amount (as of December 2014) was only USD 6 million.

Asian Development Fund

The ADB also provides loans and grants from Special Funds, of which the Asian Development Fund is the largest. The Asian Development Fund (ADF) offers loans at very low interest rates, and grants that help reduce poverty in ADB's poorest borrowing countries. Bangladesh and Vietnam are in the top 5 ADF funding recipients. India is eligible for ADF assistance under ADB's Graduation Policy but currently does not have access to the ADF.

Current priority themes for the ADF are inclusive economic growth, environmentally sustainable growth, and regional cooperation and integration. Low emissions agriculture projects would fit under the environmentally sustainable growth theme, as this theme includes climate change and increased vulnerability to natural disasters, as well as water scarcity and pollution. ADF eligibility is based on gross national income per capita and creditworthiness of the country. Eligibility for ADF grants is limited to ADF-only countries.

Technical Assistance Special Fund

The Technical Assistance Special Fund (TASF) provides grants to borrowing members to facilitate the efficient utilization of development finance for developing member countries and to enhance their development capacity. The total annual amount available from the TASF is around USD 140 million. The grants are to help developing member countries prepare projects and undertake technical or policy studies. For instance, the ADB has co-financed the project entitled "Improving Nitrogen-use Efficiency for Climate Change Mitigation in the Greater Mekong Sub-Region" with the Nordic Development Fund. Expected project outputs include: 1) demonstration and promotion of nitrogen-use efficiency in agricultural practices; 2) establishment and promotion of regional carbon policies, standards and regulations; and 3) institutional capacity building. Actual demonstration sites are to be set up in Cambodia, Lao PDR, and Myanmar, although the other Greater Mekong Subregion (GMS) countries would be invited to participate in some project activities. The project, estimated at USD 5.0 million from NDF funding and USD 0.5 million from ADB's Technical Assistance Special Fund financed on a grant basis, is being administered by ADB from July 2013 to September 2017.

For a copy of the grant agreement, see:
http://www.ndf.fi/sites/ndf.fi/files/attach/grant_agreement_c57.pdf

ADB officials advise consulting with relevant national focal points as a first step.

ADB Technical Assistance Special Fund	
Question	**Answer**
Would the organization fund such projects via grants?	Very likely, as it has funded at least one similar project in the past.
Are there specific grants and funding windows that would be most appropriate?	Through technical assistance operations, ADB assists its Developing Member Countries (DMC) in identification, formulation and implementation of projects; capacity building; strategy preparation; promoting technology transfer and regional cooperation. TASF finances various technical assistance projects, but does not have public call for proposals.
Are there countries or sectors of focus?	Afghanistan, Bhutan, Cambodia, Kiribati, Kyrgyz Republic, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Maldives, Mongolia, Nauru, Nepal, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tajikistan, Timor-Leste, Tonga, Tuvalu, and Vanuatu. Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Federated States of Micronesia, Georgia, Pakistan, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Republic of the Marshall Islands, Sri Lanka, Uzbekistan, and Vietnam.
Are there any mandatory requirements for projects?	Projects need to align with: • a country partnership strategy • a regional cooperation strategy, or • the research priorities of ADB outlined in the work program and budget framework following deliberations of a strategic forum convened by Management.
What are the funding amounts (minimum and maximum)?	Small-scale technical assistance financing does not exceed USD 225,000. More comprehensive and holistic TA proposals cannot exceed USD 1.5 million.
What details are required for the proposal?	Show how the TA project can: • foster regional cooperation and integration among DMCs • promote regional policy dialogue and provide policy advice • support capacity building and institutional strengthening to help the integration of DMCs within the region and the rest of the world • generate and disseminate knowledge on regional cooperation and integration • develop partnerships with other stakeholders, including international institutions, policy makers, think tanks, academic institutions, and nongovernment organizations. A design and monitoring framework needs to be prepared and used as a management tool to design, implement, monitor, and evaluate each TA operation.
Is there a minimum financial return required for projects (e.g., a given Return on Investment or IRR)?	None.
What other financial indicators would normally be used to assess a project?	Officials from the ADB could not be reached to confirm if there are any formal indicators they look for, or if they have informal rules.
What kinds of entities do they usually fund? Private? Public? Only governments?	Public or private, including research institutions.

Are there specific indicators required to monitor adaptation or mitigation for grant projects funded by this organization?	None.
Who are the key contact points within the organization for any additional technical questions?	**Primary Contact** Michiko Katagami Senior Natural Resources and Agriculture Specialist Agriculture, Rural Development & Food Security Unit Regional and Sustainable Development Department Tel: 632-4444 Ext. 5725 Email: mkatagami@adb.org **Secondary Contacts** Jiangfeng Zhang, Director, Environment, Natural Resources and Agriculture Division jzhang@adb.org Akm Mahfuzuddin Ahmed Advisor, SDCC-AR concurrently Technical Adviser (Rural Development and Food Security) Sustainable Development and Climate Change Department akmahmed@adb.org Preety Bhandari Director, Climate Change and Disaster Risk Management Division Sustainable Development and Climate Change (SDCC) pbhandari@adb.org Agustina Musa Maria Angela Pilar M. Banaria mbanaria@adb.org Karen L. Chua Josefina Theresa S. Burgonio Takashi Matsuo Ancha Srinivasan

Inter-American Development Bank

The Inter-American Development Bank's (IDB's) country strategy with Mexico for 2013-2018 focuses on stimulating social and territorial development in order to boost the economy's growth potential. To this end, the IDB supports the country in the following areas: public management; the financial system; labour markets; business competitiveness; social protection; health; urban development; rural development; and climate change.

Projects may be considered for IDB financing if they meet the following criteria:

- Contribute to the development of an IDB borrowing member country
- Are financially and technically viable
- Comply with IDB's high environmental and social safeguard standards

Canadian Climate Fund for the Americas

The Canadian Climate Fund (C2F), administered by the IDB, is a USD 250 million fund that co-finances climate-friendly private sector projects in Latin America and the Caribbean through concessional loans or guarantees (i.e., no grants). Supported projects must mitigate greenhouse gas emissions or assist countries in adapting to climate change. Priority sectors include renewable energy, energy efficiency, biofuels, sustainable agriculture, forestry and land use, and adaptation.

All projects must have:

- Climate change benefits–either mitigating climate change or reducing specifically identified climate vulnerabilities, including projected greenhouse gas emission reductions.
- Financial additionality–Applicants must demonstrate that co-financing loans on concessional terms from the Canadian Climate Fund for a project to be viable.

IDB Grant Facility
The IDB Grant Facility ("GRF") was established in 2007 as source of grant resources for Haiti, financed by income of the Fund for Special Operations (FSO). Under the terms of the initial regulations adopted by the Board of Executive Directors, Haiti became eligible to receive USD 50 million in GRF resources annually from 2007 through 2009 for Bank operations.

Trust Fund Grants
Trust funds, which are generally established by a country or group of countries and entrusted to the IDB to administer, can finance grants. These grants go primarily to the less developed member countries, namely Group II countries. All legally constituted public and private organizations are eligible to receive trust fund resources, although some funds limit their support to specific geographic areas and sectors. The funds have different limits on the size of individual projects.

Social Entrepreneurship Program
The IDB has a Social Entrepreneurship Program, which provides grants to private, non-profit, community based organizations and public local development institutions. Program resources may be used for technical assistance, training, investment in productive or basic services infrastructure, procurement of equipment and materials, working or operating capital, and/or marketing. Existing IDB-funded programs in Mexico include: ME-L1045: Program to Strengthen Rural Public Goods – a USD 190 million loan to SAGARPA to build capacity to generate and transfer technological innovations in agriculture and forestry. There was also the ME-L1041: Direct Farm Support Program, which is now complete. This USD 750 million loan financed direct support payments to small- and medium-size rural producers, with diverse objectives including environmental conservation.

Climate-Smart Agriculture Fund for the Private Sector in Latin America and the Caribbean
The IDB and the GEF have established the Climate-Smart Agriculture Fund to catalyse private sector investments in sustainable agriculture, forestry and rangeland systems in the face of climate change. The fund finances private sector projects that require concessional loans or guarantees to be viable. GEF provided the IDB with USD 5 million in reimbursable resources to establish the Fund. Loans are offered between USD 0.5 and USD 2 million, although IDB can provide co-financing for larger projects. The first to focus on climate investments in agriculture, the fund aims to improve productivity and profits for agribusinesses and their value chains while decreasing greenhouse gas emissions from land use. Thematic areas are "restoration of degraded lands through reforestation and other measures to increase productivity and enhance carbon stocks" and "improved agricultural management through sustainable certification of agricultural products and water efficiency investments."

To be eligible, projects must:

- Be located in one of IDB borrowing member countries in Latin America or the Caribbean
- Face barriers in securing financing from commercial lenders due to longer-term payback or higher risks
- Have measurable impacts in climate change mitigation, adaptation and/or sustainable land use practices
- Fall under one of the thematic areas of the fund

For additional information, please see:
http://www.thegef.org/gef/sites/thegef.org/files/gef_prj_docs/GEFProjectDocuments/Multi%20Focal%20Area/Regional%20-%20(5754)%20-%20IDB-GEF%20Climate-Smart%20Agriculture%20Fund%20for%20the%20Ame/Climate_Smart_Agriculture_Program_Framework_Document_03-28-2014.pdf

IDB-Multilateral Investment Fund
The Multilateral Investment Fund's grants support small-scale, targeted interventions that pilot new approaches and act as a catalyst for larger reforms. The MIF, an autonomous fund member of the IDB group, is a major source of technical assistance grants (not for actual project implementation) for private sector development in Latin America and the Caribbean. It finances projects that promote innovation in private sector development, particularly for micro, small, and medium enterprises. Projects fall under three categories: Access to Finance, Access to Markets, and Capabilities and Access to Basic Services. Depending on the scope of the proposed project, the MIF can provide resources to both public and private sector organizations. Private sector agencies can include non-governmental organizations, industry associations, chambers of commerce, etc. Projects must be sustainable in the long term and should have the potential to be replicated in other sectors or countries.

For grant projects, the average MIF contribution is close to USD 1 million. The MIF finances projects with an MIF contribution usually ranging from USD 150,000 to USD 3 million. For grant projects, each executing agency is responsible for counterpart contributions between 30% and 50% of the total amount of the proposed project. The average loan size is USD 2-3 million, with individual operations usually ranging from USD 0.5-5.0 million. In its equity investment portfolio, the average equity investment is between USD 3-4 million, with investments ranging from less than USD 0.5-5.0 million. There is no deadline for submitting project proposals.

For instance, “Development of a NAMA for the Coffee Sector” was financed by the IADB-MIF, under its “Access to Basic Services - Natural Capital” priority area. As such, the MIF may be a good source of financing for the development phase of a low-carbon agriculture NAMA in Latin American and Caribbean countries.

For additional information, please see:
http://www.fomin.org/en-us/Home/Projects/Financing/FinancingFAQ.aspx

IDB officials provided the following additional information:
- The Sustainable Energy and Climate Change Initiative may be interested in grants.
- For investments, the minimum funding amount is USD 500,000.
- Financial indicators normally used to assess a project: strength of sponsor, track record of company, collateral, guaranteed offtake agreements.
- There are reimbursable funds (e.g. loans) to support TA and implementation. MIF has non-reimbursable funds to support TA, not implementation. We don't have guidance on minimum IRR–it will vary by country and project.
- There is flexibility on interest rates, as long as climate goals are met.

IDB Multilateral Investment Fund	
Question	**Answer**
Would the organization fund such projects via grants?	Very likely, as they have funded similar projects in the past. However, it depends on other proposals at any given point in time.
Are there specific grants and funding windows that would be most appropriate?	There is no deadline for submitting project proposals.
Are there countries or sectors of focus?	Argentina, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, France, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Korea, Mexico, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Portugal, Spain, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Trinidad and Tobago, United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay, and Venezuela. Areas of focus: Access to Finance, Access to Basic Services, and Access to Markets and Skills.
Are there any mandatory requirements for projects?	For grant projects, each executing agency is responsible for counterpart contributions between 30% and 50% of the total amount of the proposed project, depending on the size and level of development of the country of implementation. At least half of all local counterpart contributions must be provided in cash to cover project implementation costs. The remaining half of the local counterpart contribution may be provided in-kind, including through the use of conference rooms or office space, use of equipment, and time dedicated by executing agency staff for specific activities within the project.
What are the funding amounts (minimum and maximum)?	USD 150,000 to USD 3 million
What details are required for the proposal?	• Clear and complete objectives, indicators and data that allow for measurement of project implementation and results. • Clear and complete context, problematic/root causes, and the evidentiary basis of the proposed solution. • Strong intervention logic (i.e., adequacy of the proposed solution to address project problematic and root causes). • Degree to which project implements new products or services, new processes supporting the implementation of products or services, or new support technologies. • The project's innovation is consistent with significant market failures/problems or needs facing firms (or equivalent) • The project contains analytical elements and design that will permit it to estimate program effectiveness, or the model's viability in addressing market failures/problems • The project contains elements that will allow it to find actors in the market to promote the continuation of benefits or early adoption by actors in the market (where applicable) • The project is designed so that it can promote a scaling up of the model, without loss of effectiveness or other modifications which will substantially attenuate or limit the project's impact on beneficiaries (where applicable).
Is there a minimum financial return required for projects (e.g., a given Return on Investment or IRR)?	They don't have guidance on minimum IRR. They can be very flexible with the interest rate that they charge as long as they meet goals.

What other financial indicators would normally be used to assess a project?	Demonstrate how the project would enable recipients to live "off the interest" of natural capital rather than simply to expend it, and to convert natural capital into greater flows of profit, wages, and employment, by improving every aspect of production, extraction, distribution, packaging, marketing and branding.
What kinds of entities do they usually fund? Private? Public? Only governments?	Both public and private sector organizations. Private sector agencies can include non-governmental organizations, industry associations, chambers of commerce, etc.
Are there specific indicators required to monitor adaptation or mitigation for grant projects funded by this organization?	None under MIF.
Who are the key contact points within the organization for any additional technical questions?	**Primary Contact** Duncan Gromko Climate Change Associate, Structured and Corporate Finance Department duncang@iadb.org **Secondary Contacts** Ana R. Rios Climate Change Specialist ARIOS@iadb.org Katalin Solymosi Sustainable Land Use Associate Structured and Corporate Finance Department Tel: (001) - 202 623 2993 katalins@iadb.org Elee Muslin Canadian Climate Fund, Finance department Tel: 202 623-3814 eleem@iadb.ord Patrick Doyle Tel: 202 623 1468 patrickd@iadb.org Veronica Valencia Consultant, Climate Change and Sustainability Division vvalencia@iadb.org David Wilk Climate Change Lead Specialist, Climate Change and Sustainability Division davidw@iadb.org David Maleki Emerging and Sustainable Cities Initiative dmalei@iadb.org Asger Garnak Secondee, Climate Change and Sustainability Division asgerg@iadb.org Avelina Ruiz Vilar Consultant, Climate Change Emerging and Sustainable Cities Initiative dayumar@iadb.org Mateo Salomon Consultant, Climate Change and Sustainability Division jmsalomon@iadb.org

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African Development Bank

In 2012, the African Development Bank (AfDB) mobilized USD 523 million for its regional member countries to use on adaptation projects, and another USD 1,708 million for mitigation projects. This has been made possible thanks to climate finance instruments created and/or administered by the Bank, such as the Climate Investment Funds (CIFs), the Global Environment Facility (GEF), the Sustainable Energy Fund for Africa (SEFA), the Africa Water Facility (AWF) and the Congo Basin Forest Fund (CBFF).

ClimDev-Africa Special Fund
The USD 136 million ClimDev-Africa Special Fund (CSDF) is run with coordination between the Bank, the African Union Commission and the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa. The purpose of the Fund is to pool resources to finance climate-resilient development programs that standardize climate change information at all levels in Africa. Financial support through the CSDF is between USD 0.3-11.3 million.

Resources of the CSDF are primarily devoted to supporting and financing activities under the following areas of intervention:
- Generalization-, wide dissemination-, and use- of reliable and high quality climate information for development in Africa
- Capacity enhancement of policy makers and policy support institutions through the generalization of quality analysis and evidence on climate change and its implications for Africa, for use in development planning and actions
- Implementation of pilot adaptation practices that demonstrate the value of standardizing climate information in development planning and practices, for subsequent awareness raising, and advocacy to inform decision-making.

For additional information, please see:
http://www.afdb.org/fileadmin/uploads/afdb/Documents/Legal-Documents/FRAMEWORK%20DOCUMENT%20FOR%20THE%20ESTABLISHMENT%20OF%20THE%20CLIMDEV-AFRICA%20SPECIAL%20FUND%20(CDSF).pdf

Africa Climate Change Fund
In 2014, the Africa Climate Change Fund (ACCF) was created to complement AfDB's own resources and the climate-change related trust funds managed by the Bank. The ACCF intends to increase climate funding mobilized for activities that take account of climate change in African countries (i.e., for climate-resilience and low-carbon activities). A thematic, bilateral trust fund, with an initial contribution of USD 5.3 million, from Germany was hosted and managed by the African Development Bank's environment and climate change division. The ACCF specifically aims to:
- Assist African countries to access larger amounts of climate finance and use funds provided more effectively
- Help African countries to account for climate change in their growth strategies and policies, by means of upstream diagnostics and providing technical assistance
- Facilitate African countries' development of investment plans and climate-resilience and low-carbon projects

- Co-finance climate-resilience and low-carbon projects
- Collect, consolidate, analyse and disseminate information and learning related to climate-resilience and low-carbon development
- Provide capacity-building in climate change and green growth for African countries and stakeholders at national and regional levels
- Help African countries to prepare for conferences of parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change.

The direct beneficiaries of ACCF include African governments, NGOs based in Africa, research organizations and regional institutions. The ACCF supports a broad range of activities, including: preparation for accessing climate funding; integration of climate change and green growth into strategic documents and/or projects; preparation and funding of adaptation and mitigation projects; climate change-related knowledge management and information sharing; capacity building; preparation of climate change-resilient and low-carbon strategies and policies; green growth analysis work; and advocacy and awareness-raising. The minimum amount for a proposal to be submitted to the ACCF will be USD 250,000, with no maximum set. The first call for grant proposals was launched on July 4, 2014 and ended on August 8th, 2014. The ACCF Secretariat received 362 proposals for this first call. In August 2015, the first two projects were approved; one to support Mali with preparatory funding (USD 404,000) to advance its low-carbon, climate resilient development agenda, and the second to strengthen data and information on climate change vulnerabilities and opportunities for 54 African countries (USD 420,000). There are approximately 20 additional projects currently under review in the fund's "pipeline," stemming from their first call for proposals. AfDB hopes to scale the ACCF to a multi-donor trust fund in October 2015 and expand its scope of activities beyond climate finance readiness by December. The date for the next call for proposals has yet to be set.

For additional information, please see:
http://www.afdb.org/fileadmin/uploads/afdb/Documents/Policy-Documents/Establishment_of_the_Africa_Climate_Change_Fund.pdf and
http://www.afdb.org/fileadmin/uploads/afdb/Documents/Generic-Documents/Africa_Climate_Change_Fund_-_Request_for_ACCF_Funding.pdf
http://www.afdb.org/fileadmin/uploads/afdb/Documents/Generic-Documents/ACCF_2014_Annual_Report.pdf

AfDB officials shared that the CDSF finances projects that fall within the three results areas outlined in the CDSF Operational Manual, and that are submitted by governments, the private sector, academic institutions or community-based organizations/communities. Projects within the framework of NAMAs could be considered for funding as long as they fall within the mandated areas of CDSF.

AfDB Africa Climate Change Fund	
Question	**Answer**
Would the organization fund such projects via grants?	Projects within the framework of NAMAs could be considered for funding as long as they fall within the Mandated areas of CDSF. This would be for the preparation/planning phase and funding of actual mitigation projects.
Are there specific grants and funding windows that would be most appropriate?	First call for proposals was held in July 2014, with a second call likely to be setup in 2015 (TBD).
Are there countries or sectors of	All African countries.

focus?	
Are there any mandatory requirements for projects?	• Proposal needs to be for over USD 250,000 from an African country/organization. • A summary of the expected outputs, outcomes, deliverables, and impacts for each activity carried out with the ACCF grant (if possible with measurable indicators). • Comprehensive log frame
What are the funding amounts (minimum and maximum)?	Minimum USD 250,000, with no maximum set.
What details are required for the proposal?	Criteria against which proposals are reviewed: • alignment with ACCF objectives, the scope of the call for proposals, and Bank's strategy • linkage or relationship to climate- and green growth-related Bank operations • extent and measurability of development outcomes and definition of key performance indicators • plausibility of budget and work plan • capacity and readiness of proposed executing entity to execute grant activities and related budget • clarity and precision of the Terms of Reference for consultants to be recruited.
Is there a minimum financial return required for projects (e.g., a given Return on Investment or IRR)?	None.
What other financial indicators would normally be used to assess a project?	Plausibility of budget for the associated work plan.
What kinds of entities do they usually fund? Private? Public? Only governments?	African governments, NGOs based in Africa, research organizations and regional institutions.
Are there specific indicators required to monitor adaptation or mitigation for grant projects funded by this organization?	No, although a key selection criterion is the quality of development outcomes and definition of key performance indicators.
Who are the key contact points within the organization for any additional technical questions?	**Primary Contact** Justus Joseph Kabyemera Coordinator, ClimDev Special Fund (CBFF) j.kabyemera@afdb.org **Secondary Contacts** Florence Richard, ACCF coordinator, f.quintanilha@afdb.org Mr. Kurt Lonsway (CIF) K.LONSWAY@afdb.org Mrs Uzo Nwamarah Senior Climate Change Specialist, AfDB u.nwamarah@afdb.org Mrs Pénélope Pontet de Fouquières, Communications and Knowledge Management Energy, Environment and Climate Change Department Tel: +216 24 66 36 96 (mob. in Tunisia) p.pontetdefouquieres@afdb.org

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Development Bank for Southern Africa

The Green Fund is a unique, newly established national fund that seeks to support green initiatives to assist South Africa's transition to a low carbon, resource efficient and climate resilient development path delivering high impact economic, environmental and social benefits. The Fund is managed by the Development Bank of South Africa (DBSA) on behalf of South Africa's Department of Environmental Affairs. The Fund will respond to market weaknesses currently hampering South Africa's transition to a green economy by:

1. Promoting innovative and high impact green programmes and projects
2. Reinforcing climate policy objectives through green interventions
3. Building an evidence base for the expansion of the green economy
4. Attracting additional resources to support South Africa's green economy development.

There is no relevant funding window for low-carbon agriculture.

Nordic Development Fund

The Nordic Development Fund (NDF), based in Helsinki, Finland, is the joint multilateral development finance institution of Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway and Sweden. It adheres to the development assistance policies of the Nordic countries and has financed 190 development assistance projects valued at USD 1.1 billion, including grants to climate change related investments.[3]

The objective of the NDF is to facilitate climate change investments in low-income countries. NDF grants are made in cooperation with bilateral and multilateral development institutions. The operations are financed from the development cooperation budgets of the five Nordic countries. The NDF's co-financing partner agencies include the World Bank/IDA, the Asian Development Bank, and the Inter-American Development Bank.

Priority areas are: sustainable land-use and capacity building for climate change. The regional distribution is a follows: 45% in Africa, 30% in Asia (including Vietnam and

[3] Interest-free loans, subordinated loans, equity capital and grants.

Bangladesh) and 25% in Latin America. Of these projects, roughly half may be classified as mitigation, 30% as adaptation, and 20% as mixed projects.

Projects financed by the NDF are normally between USD 2.3-5.6 million, but NDF also offers small grants of up to USD 560,000 through its Nordic Climate Facility (NCF). So far the NDF has had one call per year, usually in January.

NDF has funded, through a USD 4.2 million grant, via the Asian Development Bank, a project focused on "Improving Nitrogen-use Efficiency for Climate Change Mitigation in the Greater Mekong Sub-Region." The project aims to mitigate climate change by reducing the use of synthetic nitrogen fertilizers in the agricultural sector in the GMS. Project period: 2014-2019. Additional information available at: http://www.ndf.fi/project/improving-nitrogen-use-efficiency-climate-change-mitigation-gms-ndf-c57

For further details on selection criteria for proposals, please see http://www.ndf.fi/sites/ndf.fi/files/attach/Guidelines_for_Project_Identification_and_Screening_June_2013.pdf

After contacting the NDF, the following information was provided:

"*NDF does co-financing with MDBs or Nordic bilateral for climate change (mitigation and adaption) and development projects. Maximum project financing is EUR 5 million (USD 5.6 million), and this is on a grant basis. We have developed certain criteria for projects to be financed by NDF and these can be found on our website.* http://www.ndf.fi/sites/ndf.fi/files/attach/Guidelines_for_Project_Identification_and_Screening_June_2013.pdf. *NDF also has a call for proposal type of facility, called Nordic Climate Facility (NCF). Here Nordic entities with a local partner in one of NDF's 27 partner countries can seek financing for projects under a certain theme up to EUR 500,000 (USD 560,000). So far we have had one call per year.*" - Emeli Möller

Nordic Development Fund	
Question	**Answer**
Would the organization fund such projects via grants?	Yes. It is currently funding a similar project "Improving Nitrogen-use Efficiency for Climate Change Mitigation in the Greater Mekong Sub-Region."
Are there specific grants and funding windows that would be most appropriate?	Financing is based on Calls for Proposals. The last call ended January 30, 2015.
Are there countries or sectors of focus?	Eligible countries in Asia: Bangladesh, Cambodia, Kyrgyz Republic, Lao PDR, Maldives, Mongolia, Nepal, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Vietnam Eligible countries in Latin America: Bolivia, Honduras, Nicaragua Focus areas/themes: Sustainable land-use, capacity building for climate change.

Are there any mandatory requirements for projects?	To qualify, the projects need to be carried out by relevant Nordic organizations, authorities, companies and/or institutes (the Applicants), together with relevant Local Partners in eligible low-income countries. The Applicant's average annual audited turnover for the past two years must exceed twice the NCF funding applied for. The Applicant needs to have a Local Partner with relevant capacity in an Eligible Country or Countries where the proposed project is to be implemented. Multilateral institutions, bilateral financing institutions, aid agencies, development financing institutions (or their affiliates), donor agencies, donor-driven initiatives and trust funds, or project implementation units set up for other projects, are not considered eligible as Local Partners. Projects should satisfy standard economic and social tests (or be expected to if not easily quantified) at the national level. Projects should have a significant climate component, i.e. the global benefits of GHG emission reduction or carbon sequestration should be at least 10% of project investment costs.
What are the funding amounts (minimum and maximum)?	Normally between USD 2.3-5.6 million. Also small grants for USD 560,000. The grant funding may cover up to 80% of the estimated costs, with the rest covered by the Applicant, Local/Other Partners, and other international or local financiers as specified in these guidelines. Proposals indicating more co-financing will score higher. The grant may be used to cover actual costs related to technical assistance, equipment, works, and investments, amongst others. No retroactive costs can be financed. The maximum project implementation period is 30 months.
What details are required for the proposal?	Details on the following aspects: • Institutional capacity to manage/implement the project, including administrative structures, human resources, financial sustainability, general absorptive capacity, etc. • Environmental impact on air and water quality, natural resources, etc. • Other global aspects (biodiversity, international waters) • Consistency with national development plans • Contribution to poverty alleviation • Proactive focus on gender issues • Other social impacts (e.g., indigenous people, resettlement) • Potential sector or country-wide impact • Future project identification potential • Support for innovative technology, financing, or project delivery • mechanisms • Evidence of ownership/commitment by co-financing partner/ national executing agency (e.g. by financial contribution) • Relation to other development projects/activities (multilateral/bilateral/national) • Governance, anticorruption, and integrity issues • Administration - administrative costs, M&E, legal structure, project set-up (procurement arrangements, number of contracts, etc.), implications for joint vs. parallel financing, project size. • Adaptation-mitigation balance
Is there a minimum financial return required for projects (e.g., a given Return on Investment or IRR)?	Positive IRR. Net Present Value of GHG reduction > 10% of project investment costs.

What other financial indicators would normally be used to assess a project?	The project needs to be justified in conventional cost-benefit terms at the country level as well as yielding global benefits in terms of reducing (GHG) emissions. Projects should satisfy standard economic and social tests (or be expected to if not easily quantified) at the national level. Projects should have a significant climate component, i.e., the global benefits of GHG emission reduction or carbon sequestration should be at least 10% of project investment costs. The annual global benefits of reducing GHG emissions should then be calculated by multiplying the reduction in the number of tons of CO2 equivalent emitted by a figure representing the social value (in monetary terms) per ton of such reduction.
What kinds of entities do they usually fund? Private? Public? Only governments?	Open to public entities, companies, research institutions, universities, and civil society organizations, and qualified local partners in eligible low-income countries.
Are there specific indicators required to monitor adaptation or mitigation for grant projects funded by this organization?	Each project will have unique indicators, including for adaptation and mitigation. There are no standardized/mandatory indicators.
Who are the key contact points within the organization for any additional technical questions?	**Primary Contact** Emeli Möller, Country Program Manager, P.O. Box 185 FIN-00171 Helsinki, Finland, +358 10 618 002 emeli.moller@ndf.fi

Domestic Sources: Private sector, including rural credit lenders

National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD), India

NABARD is a development bank in India whose main focus is support for the Indian agricultural and rural non-farm sector. Some of NABARD's thematic areas include forestry, agriculture, animal husbandry, land development, and minor irrigation. Its Farm Sector Promotional Fund has supported capacity building projects for the adoption of innovative farming methods, including precision farming and sustainable agriculture practices. Farm Technology Transfer Fund supports various initiatives to encourage the adoption of technologies and to set-up technology demonstrations. Note that the amount of grant financing available is very small, with total disbursements of approximately USD 2 million in 2014. This may change in the near future, as NABARD has recently been accredited as a National Implementing Entity under the Green Climate Fund (July 2015). For additional information, please see: https://www.nabard.org/english/fs_Overview.aspx.

Bangladesh Development Bank

One of their strategic priorities is "invest in eco-friendly industries that help mitigate environmental degradation by lending more for renewable energy, and effluent treatment plants and other projects that employ energy efficient low-emission technologies including agro-based industries, small power projects, ICT, transport and infrastructure projects." As their loans range between USD 300,000 to USD 2.25 million, this may be a prospective source of funding if combined with grant funding from another donor. The BDB does not offer grants. For additional information, please see: http://www.bdbl.com.bd/product_developmentBanking.php.

Mexico's SAGARPA and SEMARNAT

The Secretariat of Agriculture, Livestock, Rural Development, Fishing and Food (SAGARPA) and the Secretariat for the Environment and Natural Resources (SEMARNAT) have co-funded projects focused on sustainable agriculture. This includes a World Bank-GEF project that seeks to create sustainable production systems combining production activities, natural resource management, preservation and conservation of biodiversity, in nine biological corridors located across six Mexican states. The total project budget is USD 30.9 million, with USD 11.7 million from the WB (via GEF) and USD 19.2 million from SAGARPA and SEMARNAT. SAGARPA's *Innovación para el Desarrollo Tecnológico Aplicado* (IDETEC) funds the implementation of technological innovation and technology transfer for up to USD 30 million pesos per project (USD 1.8 million USD), including payment of technical support. For additional information, please see: http://www.sagarpa.gob.mx/programassagarpa/Paginas/default.aspx#6.

Vietnam

The Bank for Investment and Development of Vietnam is a large state-owned bank in Vietnam. It is the nation's number one bank in terms of net income (USD 70 million) and the second biggest bank in terms of assets (USD 18.8 billion). It offers loan guarantees and performance guarantees[4], but does not have grant programs. For additional information, please see: http://bidv.com.vn/Product-Services.aspx.

The Vietnam Development Bank is not profit-oriented. Some of VDB's key roles are to: mobilize and receive capital from domestic and foreign organizations to implement investment and development credit and export credit of the State; receive the trust of ODA capital resource management re-lent by the Government; provide credit guarantee for SMEs' loans from commercial banks; and perform duties of international cooperation in the field of investment and development credit and export credit. Programs and projects financed by ODA and managed by VDB are mostly in the fields of communication infrastructure, water supply and drainage, waste treatment, energy efficiency, renewable energy, and electric grid rehabilitation. It has no grant programs and the total ODA amount that VDB manages is under USD 10 million. For additional information, please see: http://en.vdb.gov.vn/VDB/about-vdb/-functions--missions.

The Vietnam Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (VBARD and AKA Agribank) is a state "policy bank" responsible for directed lending to the agricultural and rural sector. It has the most extensive network of branches in rural areas. It is also the largest partner of international development projects, with micro-finance components involving the World Bank-funded Rural Finance Projects, the ADB Rural Credit Project and the Hunger Elimination and Poverty Reduction Project supported by the German Bank for Reconstruction. Agribank does not offer any grants. For additional information, please see: http://www.agribank.com.vn/english.aspx.

[4] A performance guarantee or performance bond is a financial tool that can be used to strengthen contractual relationships between a "buyer" and a "seller". It guarantees compensation of the agreed-upon amount in case the delivery terms or other contractual obligations of the seller are not fulfilled as agreed upon in the contract.